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## **Abstract**

As the most powerful international decision-making body, the Security Council is responsible for addressing threats to international peace and stability. In this Historical UNSC (H-UNSC), delegates will simulate crisis decision-making in periods where the modern United Nations did not yet formally exist, but where similar great-power negotiations and diplomatic mechanisms were actively shaping global order. Therefore, this committee should be approached as a historical crisis cabinet of major powers, functioning with UNSC-like authority. Delegates are expected to engage in dynamic diplomacy, balance national interests with global stability, and craft resolutions that produce realistic and lasting outcomes. The presence of great power privileges—mirroring the veto dynamics of dominant states—adds complexity and strategic depth to the debate.

The agenda focuses on the historical transformation of Alsace–Lorraine, a region at the center of repeated territorial conflict between France and Germany. From its annexation following the Franco-Prussian War to its return after the Treaty of Versailles, and its occupation during World War II, the region has continuously shifted between powers, becoming a symbol of rivalry, nationalism, and strategic tension. Delegates will navigate these turning points through a crisis-based approach, ultimately aiming to establish a stable and permanent solution for the region. The committee will be expected to move beyond short-term responses and instead design a framework that ensures long-term peace, territorial stability, and protection of regional identity.

## **Letter from the Secretary-General:**

Distinguished delegates of AKACMUN'26,

It is my great pleasure to welcome you all to our conference. I am Ece, your Secretary-General, and I will be accompanying you throughout this unforgettable journey at AKACMUN'26.

As delegates, you are the heart of this conference. During the sessions, you will debate pressing global issues, exchange ideas, defend your nations' policies, and work together to produce meaningful solutions. Beyond the academic experience, I hope this conference becomes a place where you build confidence, friendships, and memories that will stay with you long after the final gavel.

Model United Nations is not only about diplomacy and resolutions; it is also about learning to listen, collaborate, and grow as individuals. I encourage each of you to participate actively, challenge yourselves, and make the most out of every committee session and social moment.

I sincerely believe that AKACMUN'26 will leave a lasting impact on all of us, both academically and personally.

I look forward to meeting each and every one of you.

See you at AKACMUN'26, my lovely democrats.

Ece Melek Ergindir  
Secretary-General of AKACMUN'26

## **Rules of the Committee**

SCOPE: These rules for the General Assembly and the Specialized Agencies and Funds are self-sufficient and apply to the first annual session of AKA Çorlu Model United Nations, except for modifications provided by the Secretariat or Board Member, and will be considered adopted in advance of the session. No other rules or procedures are applicable.

GENERAL POWERS OF THE BOARD MEMBERS: The Board Members will declare the opening and closing of each meeting and may propose the adoption of any procedural motion to which there is no significant objection. The Board Members, subject to these rules, will have complete control of the proceedings at any meeting. The Board Members will also direct discussions, accord the right to speak, pose questions, announce decisions, rule on points of order, and ensure and enforce the observance of these rules. The Board Members may temporarily transfer her/his duties to another member of the Committee staff. Committee staff members may also advise delegations on the possible course of debate. In the exercise of these functions, the Committee staff will be at all times subject to these rules and responsible to the Secretary-General.

COURTESY: Delegates will show courtesy and respect to the Committee staff and to other delegates. The Director will immediately call to order any delegate who fails to comply with this rule. The Secretary-General may decide to expel a delegate from the conference if called. This decision is not subject to appeal.

SPEECHES: No delegate may address a session without having previously obtained the permission of the Committee Director. The Committee Director may call a speaker to order if her/ his remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion or are offensive to committee members or staff. The Committee Director may limit the time allotted to each speaker. The minimum time limit will be ten seconds. When a delegate exceeds her/his allotted time, the Committee Director may call the speaker to order without delay.

OPENING SPEECHES AND GENERAL SPEAKERS LIST: After the Agenda has been determined, delegates are invited to deliver their opening speeches by the Committee Director . Opening speech length is at the discretion of the Committee Director. The General Speakers List will then be established for the purpose of general debate. This General Speakers List will be followed for all debates on the Topic Area, except when superseded by procedural motions, amendments, or the introduction of a draft resolution. Speakers may speak generally on the Topic Area being considered and may address any draft resolution currently on the floor. A motion to change the General Speaker's time can be introduced to change the time allowed for speeches during the formal debate. The motion needs a simple majority.

MOTIONS:

- Motion to Suspend the Meeting: Used to adjourn the session until the next session. Used on the last day, except for the last session.
- Motion to Adjourn the Meeting: Used in the last session of the conference to adjourn the session completely. Used only on the last day, last session.
- Motion to Postpone the Debate: Used to postpone the debate. Not a frequently used motion.
- Motion to Resumption the Debate: Used to resume the debate from where it left off. It is not a frequently used motion.
- Motion to Closure of Debate: A motion to close the debate and not to interrupt the speaker.
- Motion to Extend the Debate Time: A motion that extends the debate time and does not interrupt the speaker.
- Motion for a minute Moderated Caucus: A motion to move to a moderated caucus for a specified period of time and does not interrupt the speaker.
  - \* Moderated Caucus: A procedure in which the caucus processes GSLs, motions. Debate usually proceeds in this caucus. The debate lasts at most 20 minutes, at least 5 minutes and is extended at most twice.
  - \* Second/In Favor: You must say when you are in favor of this motion, when you want to speak.
  - \* Objection/Against: You should say when you oppose this motion, i.e. you do not want to speak. It leads to a committee vote. But if there is no objection, the motion passes directly. I mentioned the voting procedure in objection. If there is even 1 objection in the oral vote, the placard vote is passed. In order to have a fair system, it is mandatory for every delegate to vote after the objection is given.
- Motion for a minute Semi-Moderated Caucus: A motion to move to a semi moderated caucus for a specified period of time that does not interrupt the speaker.
  - \* Semi-Moderated Caucus: the committee chair does not choose the speaker, the delegate who rises first has the floor and the debate is conducted. there is a total time, no individual time.
- Motion for a minute Unmoderated Caucus: A motion to move to an unmoderated caucus for a specified period of time that does not interrupt the speaker.
  - \* Unmoderated Caucus: a debate in which delegates are free to rise from their seats. Caucuses usually propose "Working Paper, Draft Resolution and Resolution Paper". Some caucuses allow the use of technological devices.

***RIGHT OF REPLY***: A delegate whose personal or national integrity has been impugned by another delegate may submit a Right of Reply in writing only to the committee staff. The Committee Director will grant the Right of Reply at her/his discretion and a delegate granted

a Right of Reply will not address the committee except at the request of the Committee Director.

YIELDS: A delegate granted the right to speak on a substantive issue may yield in one of three ways at the conclusion of her/his speech: to another delegate, to questions, or to the Committee Director. Only one yield is allowed. A delegate must declare any yield at the conclusion of her/his speech. Yielding is in order only during General Speakers list debates. Yield to another delegate. Her/his remaining time will be offered to that delegate. If the delegate accepts the yield, the Committee Director shall recognize the delegate for the remaining time. Yield to questions. Questioners will be selected by the Committee Director Members and limited to one question each. Follow-up questions will be allowed only at the discretion of the Committee Director. The Committee Director will have the right to call to order any delegate whose question is, in the opinion of the Committee Director, rhetorical and leading and not designed to elicit information. Only the speaker's answers to questions will be deducted from the speaker's remaining time. Yield to the director. Such a yield should be made if the delegate does not wish her/his speech to be subject to questions. The moderator will then move to the next speaker.

POINT:

- Point of Information: This is a point used when the delegate wants to clarify or obtain information from the council or another delegate, usually by asking only one question. It can always be used as long as it does not interrupt the speaker.
- Point of Order: A point of order is a point you can make when you notice a breach of procedure by the Court. It can always be used when it does not interrupt the speaker.
- Point of Parliamentary Enquiry: This is the procedure you use when you need to ask the Committee Director something about procedure. It can always be used as long as it does not interrupt the speaker.
- Point of Personal Privilege: A point for the delegate's personal needs. It can be used only when it does not interrupt the speaking delegate, otherwise it can be used at any time.

DISRUPTIVENESS OF POINTS AND MOTIONS: Firstly, Points and Motions shall be addressed by the Committee Director in the following order: (a) Point of Personal Privilege, (b) Point of Order, (c) Point of Parliamentary Inquiry, (d) Point of Information, (e) Motion to Appeal the Decision of the Chairs, (f) Motion to Extend the previous Caucus, (g) Motion to Change the General Speaker's Time, (h) Motion to Suspend the Meeting, (i) Motion to Close the Debate, (j) Motion to Adjourn the Debate, (k) Motion to introduce an Amendment, (l) Motion for Unmoderated Caucus, (m) Motion for Moderated Caucus, (n) Motion for Division of the Question, (o) Motion for a Roll Call Vote, Secondly, Motions should be considered according to the length of the caucus and, thirdly, according to the length of speakers time.

WORKING PAPERS: Delegates may propose working papers for committee consideration. Working papers are intended to aid the Committee in its discussion and formulation of draft

resolutions and need not be written in draft resolution format. Working papers are not official documents but do require the signature of the Committee Director to be copied and distributed. Once distributed, delegates may begin to refer to that working paper by its designated number.

*DRAFT RESOLUTIONS*: The Committee Director has the final decision to accept the approved working paper as a draft resolution. It shall be in the proper format of a resolution, containing a header, and preambulatory and operative clauses. In order to introduce a draft resolution for debating, a minimum of one and a maximum of three delegates are required as a sponsor of the draft resolution. The number of signatories is decided by the Committee Director and submitted to the Under-Secretary-General of Committees for approval. The delegation introducing a working paper or draft resolution is referred to as a sponsor. The sponsor is always the primary speaker in favor of the introduced draft resolution. A sponsor can also be referred to as the main submitter. Sponsorship of a draft resolution may be withdrawn at any time before the voting procedure has begun. Such a request is to be submitted in written form to the Committee Director. A Draft Resolution with no sponsor is automatically withdrawn. A Draft Resolution that has been put up for a vote by the committee and passes may be referred to as a Resolution.

*RESOLUTION*: Resolutions are the final document a committee works towards. Draft resolutions that pass voting procedures are considered a Resolution. Draft resolutions need a simple majority to pass unless otherwise specified.

*SUBSTANTIVE VOTING*: The only substantive voting will be voting on draft resolutions. All other votes will be procedural votes. After the debate has been closed on the general topic area, the committee will move into substantive voting procedures and the chambers are then sealed. At that point, only the following points and motions will be entertained: Motion for a Roll Call Vote, Point of Personal Privilege, Point of Parliamentary Inquiry, and Point of Order. If there are no such motions, the committee will vote on all draft resolutions. For substantive voting, each member will have one vote. As per Rule 4, nonmembers may not vote on substantive matters. Each vote may be a “Yes”, “No”, or “Abstain”. Members who abstain from voting are considered as not voting. All matters will be voted upon using placards by default, except if a motion for a roll call vote is accepted. Once any resolution has been passed, the voting procedure is closed, as only one resolution may be passed in a topic area. In the voting procedure of the United Nations Security Council, a resolution requires the affirmative votes of two-thirds of the members to pass. A vote against by either the People’s Republic of China, the French Republic, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, or the United States of America, automatically prevents the adoption of a Security Council draft resolution.

*ROLL CALL VOTING*: After the debate is closed on any draft resolution, any delegate may request a roll call vote. A simple majority is needed to pass. A motion for a roll call vote is in order only for substantive votes. In the first sequence, delegates may vote “Yes”, “No”, “Abstain” or “Pass”. A delegate may request the right to explain her/his vote only when the

delegate is voting against the policy of her/his country; such a vote is termed “with Rights”. The delegate may only explain an affirmative or negative vote, not an abstention from voting. A delegate who passes during the first sequence of the roll call must vote during the second sequence and may not vote “Abstain” or “Pass”. The same delegate may not request the right to explain her/his vote. The Committee Director will then announce the outcome of the vote.

## **Agenda Item: Addressing the Territorial Dispute over Alsace–Lorraine and Its Implications for European Security**

### **Keywords**

### **Keywords (Basic English Definitions)**

- *Territorial Dispute*: A situation where two or more countries claim the same land.
- *Annexation*: When a country takes control of another area and makes it part of itself.
- *Sovereignty*: A country's right to rule itself without outside control.
- *Nationalism*: Pride in one's nation and the desire to protect it.
- *Revanchism*: The wish to take back land that was lost before.
- *Self-Determination*: The right of people to choose which country they belong to.
- *Strategic Borderlands*: Border areas that are important for military or political reasons.
- *Militarization*: Increasing military presence or power in a place.
- *Balance of Power*: Keeping countries equal in strength so no one becomes too powerful.
- *Great Power Rivalry*: Competition between strong countries.
- *Occupation*: When a country controls another land using military force.
- *Cultural Assimilation*: When people are forced to adopt another culture and lose their own.
- *Ethnic Identity*: A person's identity based on their culture, language, or background.
- *Diplomacy*: Managing relations between countries through talks and negotiation.
- *Peace Settlement*: An agreement made to end a conflict or war.

### **Introduction**

The question of Alsace–Lorraine has been one of the most significant territorial disputes in European history. Located on the border between France and Germany, the region has repeatedly changed control, making it a symbol of national identity, political rivalry, and strategic importance. The conflict began to intensify after the Franco-Prussian War, when the region was annexed by Germany, creating long-lasting tension between the two nations. This shift not only affected political borders but also deeply influenced the cultural and social structure of the local population.

Throughout the early 20th century, Alsace–Lorraine continued to be a focal point of European conflict. After returning to France following the Treaty of Versailles, the region once again became contested during World War II under German control. These repeated changes in sovereignty demonstrate the instability caused by unresolved territorial disputes. In this committee, delegates will examine the historical developments of Alsace–Lorraine and work toward a long-term solution that ensures stability, prevents further conflict, and respects both political and cultural realities of the region.

## Historical Timeline

- 1648-Peace of Westphalia: Most of Alsace comes under France. The region has both French and German culture.
- 1789-French Revolution: France becomes stronger as a nation-state. Alsace–Lorraine becomes more connected to France.
- 1870–1871-Franco-Prussian War: France loses the war. Alsace–Lorraine is taken by the German Empire. People in France want revenge. Many people in the region are unhappy.
- 1871-1914 (German Rule): Germany controls the region. German language and culture are forced. The region becomes very important for the military. People are divided between French and German identity
- 1914-1918-World War I: The region becomes a key area in the war. France tries to take it back.
- 1918-End of War: Germany becomes weak. Small protests and local movements happen in Alsace–Lorraine.
- 1919-Treaty of Versailles: The region returns to France. France takes control again Germany is unhappy and wants the land back
- 1933-Rise of Nazi Germany: Adolf Hitler comes to power in Germany. Germany wants to change the Versailles system.
- 1939-World War II starts: War begins again in Europe.
- 1940 – Fall of France: Germany defeats France. Alsace–Lorraine is taken again by Germany. People are forced to join the German army. Strong control and pressure. Resistance groups start
- 1944-1945- Allied Advance: United States, United Kingdom and Soviet Union push Germany back.
- 1945-End of War: Germany loses the war. The future of Alsace–Lorraine must be decided again.

## Note to Delegates

At this stage of the committee, history is no longer fixed and the future of Alsace–Lorraine is in your hands. As delegates, you are expected to draft and defend a comprehensive resolution that determines the final status of the region after 1945. Although historical outcomes suggest that Alsace–Lorraine returned to France, this committee is not bound by that result. You may choose to support this decision, modify it, or completely redefine the region’s future. Possible solutions include integrating the region permanently into a state, creating an autonomous or neutral territory, establishing international governance, or even placing it under the influence of a major power such as the Soviet Union. Your resolution should be logical, realistic, and focused on long-term stability, ensuring that future conflicts between major powers are prevented. This committee requires not only discussion but also strong strategy, negotiation, and persuasion. The delegates who are able to propose the most effective and sustainable solution will ultimately shape the fate of Alsace–Lorraine and influence the balance of power in post-war Europe.

## Subjects Related to the Agenda Item

- *Franco–German Rivalry*: The long-standing competition between France and Germany over power, borders, and influence in Europe.
- *Territorial Sovereignty and Borders*: The question of which country has the legal right to control Alsace–Lorraine and how borders should be decided.
- *National Identity and Cultural Conflict*: The region includes both French and German cultural elements, creating identity conflicts among the population.
- *Self-Determination of Peoples*: Whether the people of Alsace–Lorraine should decide their own political future.
- *Impact of Major Wars*: The role of World War I and World War II in changing control of the region.
- *Post-War Peace Settlements*: How agreements like the Treaty of Versailles shaped borders and future conflicts.
- *Rise of Extremism and Revisionism*: The impact of political movements, especially in Germany, that aimed to revise previous treaties and regain lost territories.
- *Military Strategy and Strategic Importance*: The region's importance as a borderland and military zone between major European powers.
- *Occupation and Human Rights Issues*: The effects of military control, forced policies, and resistance movements on the local population.
- *Long-Term European Stability*: The need to create a solution that prevents future wars and maintains peace in Europe.

## Country Sides

*France*: France sees Alsace–Lorraine as a natural part of its territory, both historically and culturally. After losing it in 1871, France focused strongly on regaining the region. By 1945, France aims to secure permanent control and prevent any future German threat. It will strongly support full integration of the region into France.

*Germany*: Germany considers Alsace–Lorraine important for both security and national identity. It may argue that the region has strong German cultural ties. Depending on the timeline, Germany may demand control, shared authority, or influence over the region. After defeat (1945 scenario), its position may weaken but still focus on fair treatment of German population.

*United Kingdom*: The United Kingdom focuses on maintaining balance of power in Europe. It will likely support solutions that prevent Germany from becoming too strong again, while also avoiding extreme punishment that could create future conflict. Stability is its main goal.

United States: The United States supports peace, stability, and self-determination. It may promote democratic solutions such as referendums or international oversight. The U.S. will aim for a fair and long-term solution that prevents another war.

Soviet Union: The Soviet Union seeks to expand its influence and weaken Germany. It may support France or propose alternative systems like international control. Its main goal is strategic advantage in post-war Europe.

China: China, as a major power, generally supports sovereignty and territorial integrity. It may favor diplomatic solutions and peaceful agreements. China is likely to support stability and oppose aggressive territorial changes.

### **Conflicts and Opposite Sides**

- France vs Germany (Core Conflict): The main conflict exists between France and Germany. France sees the region as a rightful part of its territory and a key buffer for national security. Germany, on the other hand, views it as historically and strategically important. This rivalry is the root of repeated wars, especially after the Franco-Prussian War and during both World Wars.
- Stability vs Revisionism:  
Stability Bloc: United Kingdom, United States  
These countries focus on long-term peace and preventing another major war. They are likely to support solutions that create balance and avoid future conflict.  
Revisionist / Power-Based Bloc: Germany, Soviet Union (depending on strategy)  
Germany may want to revise past treaties and regain influence. The Soviet Union may support changes that increase its power or weaken Western Europe.
- Control vs Self-Determination:  
Control-Oriented: France, Germany  
Both prioritize direct control over the region. Self-Determination / Neutral Solutions: United States, China  
These countries may support referendums, autonomy, or neutral governance.
- Western Bloc vs Soviet Influence:  
Western Powers: United States, United Kingdom, France. Focus on democratic systems and limiting expansion of Soviet influence.  
Soviet Bloc-Soviet Union: Aims to expand influence and reshape Europe in its favor. It may propose alternative governance models

## **Towards Peace**

Reaching a lasting solution for Alsace–Lorraine requires balancing historical claims, security concerns, and the rights of the people living in the region. The long conflict between France and Germany shows that simple territorial transfers without deeper agreements often lead to future tensions. Therefore, delegates must focus not only on “who controls the land,” but also on how to ensure long-term peace and stability in Europe.

One possible path to peace is establishing clear and internationally recognized borders. Constant changes in control have created instability, so a final and widely accepted decision is necessary. At the same time, minority rights must be protected, especially for populations with mixed French and German identities. Ensuring language rights, cultural freedom, and fair governance can reduce internal conflict within the region.

Another important factor is security guarantees. After major wars like World War II, countries fear future attacks. Agreements that limit militarization in the region or create buffer zones can help reduce these fears. In addition, international supervision or cooperation mechanisms may be considered to ensure that all parties follow the agreement and prevent violations.

Finally, long-term peace depends on cooperation rather than rivalry. Economic cooperation, political dialogue, and mutual trust between states are essential to prevent future conflicts. Delegates should aim to create a solution that is not only fair in the short term but also sustainable for future generations. A successful resolution will address both the territorial issue and the deeper causes of conflict, ensuring that Alsace–Lorraine becomes a symbol of peace rather than division.

## **Questions**

- Who should have sovereignty over Alsace–Lorraine: France, Germany, or another authority?
- Should the people of the region have the right to decide their future through self-determination (e.g., referendum)?
- How can future conflicts between France and Germany be prevented?

- Should Alsace–Lorraine become a neutral or autonomous region instead of being controlled by a single country?
- How can cultural and linguistic rights of both French and German populations be protected?
- What type of international guarantees are necessary to ensure long-term stability in the region?
- Should military presence in Alsace–Lorraine be limited or controlled after the war?
- How can past conflicts, especially World War II, shape future decisions about the region?
- Would placing the region under international or external influence (e.g., Soviet Union) help or harm stability?
- What kind of agreement would be strong enough to prevent this issue from causing another war in Europe?

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