

1918-1920 YILLAR XALQARO MUNOSABATLAR TARIXIDA VERSAL – VASHINGTON KANFRENSIYALARINING AHAMIYATI

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1919-yilgi Versal Shartnomasi: Birinchi Jahon Urushining Tugashi va Yangi Dunyo Tartibi

1919-yil 28-iyunda Fransiyaning Versal shahrida imzolangan Versal shartnomasi Birinchi Jahon Urushini rasman yakunladi va 20-asrning siyosiy landshaftini shakllantirishda muhim rol o'ynadi. Bu shartnoma G'arbiy davlatlar, xususan, AQSh, Buyuk Britaniya, Fransiya va Italiya tomonidan tuzilgan bo'lib, urushda mag'lub bo'lgan Germaniya uchun og'ir shartlarni belgiladi. Shartnoma nafaqat urushni tugatdi, balki kelajakdagi xalqaro munosabatlar va ikkinchi jahon urushining kelib chiqishiga ham ta'sir ko'rsatdi.

Versal Shartnomasining Asosiy Shartlari

Versal shartnomasi 440 moddadan iborat bo'lib, uning asosiy qoidalari quyidagilardan iborat edi:

1. Hududiy O'zgarishlar:

Germaniya o'z hududining qismlarini yo'qotdi, jumladan, Elzas-Lotaringiya Fransiya qaytarildi, Posen va G'arbiy Prussiya Polshaga berildi. Shuningdek, Reyn daryosining g'arbiy qismi 15 yil muddatga ittifoqchilar tomonidan nazorat qilindi.

2. Harbiy Cheklovlar:

Germaniya harbiy qudratini sezilarli darajada cheklash majburiyati yuklandi. Armiya 100 000 askardan oshmasligi, dengiz floti va havo kuchlariga cheklovlar qo'yilishi belgilandi.

Shuningdek, Germaniya zamonaviy qurollar ishlab chiqarish va import qilish huquqidan mahrum etildi.

3. Jarima To'lovi (Reparatsiyalar):

Germaniya urushda ko'rilgan zararni qoplash uchun ittifoqchilar davlatlariga katta miqdorda pul to'lashga majbur bo'ldi. Dastlabki miqdor 132 milliard oltin markani tashkil etdi, bu Germaniya iqtisodiyoti uchun og'ir yuk bo'ldi.

4. Jinoyat Mas'uliyati:

Shartnomaning 231-moddasiga ko'ra, Germaniya Birinchi Jahon Urushining boshlanishi uchun to'liq mas'uliyatni o'z zimmasiga oldi. Bu modda nemis xalqi orasida katta norozilik va g'azabni keltirib chiqardi.

5. Millatlar Ligasi:

Shartnoma yangi xalqaro tashkilot – Millatlar Ligasining tashkil etilishini ko'zda tutardi.

Ushbu tashkilot kelajakdagi mojarolarni tinch yo'l bilan hal qilish maqsadida tuzilgan bo'lsa-da, uning samaradorligi cheklangan bo'ldi.

Versal Shartnomasining Oqibatlari

Versal shartnomasi G'arbiy davlatlar tomonidan "tinchlik uchun shartnoma" sifatida taqdim etilgan bo'lsa-da, u nemis xalqi uchun "zulm shartnomasi" sifatida qabul qilindi.

Shartnomaning og'ir shartlari, ayniqsa reparatsiyalar va jinoyat mas'uliyati moddalari, Germaniyada katta norozilik va iqtisodiy inqirozga olib keldi. Bu esa natsizmning ko'tarilishiga va Adolf Gitlerning hokimiyatga kelishiga zamin yaratdi.

Shartnoma, shuningdek, xalqaro munosabatlarda yangi muammolarni keltirib chiqardi.

Millatlar Ligasi samarali tarzda mojarolarni hal qila olmadi, va shartnomaning adolatsiz shartlari ikkinchi jahon urushining kelib chiqishiga hissa qo'shdi.

1919-yilgi Versal Shartnomasi: Tarixiy Sharh va Oqibatlar

1919-yil 28-iyunda Fransiyaning Versal shahrida imzolangan Versal shartnomasi Birinchi Jahon Urushini rasman yakunladi va 20-asrning siyosiy, iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy landshaftini chuqur o'zgartirdi. Bu shartnoma G'arbiy davlatlar, xususan, AQSh, Buyuk Britaniya, Fransiya va Italiya tomonidan tuzilgan bo'lib, urushda mag'lub bo'lgan Germaniya uchun og'ir shartlarni belgiladi. Versal shartnomasi nafaqat urushni tugatdi, balki kelajakdagi xalqaro munosabatlar va ikkinchi jahon urushining kelib chiqishiga ham katta ta'sir ko'rsatdi.

Versal Shartnomasining Tarixiy Konteksti

Birinchi Jahon Urushi (1914–1918) dunyo tarixidagi eng halokatli urushlardan biri bo'lib, unda 17 millionga yaqin odam halok bo'ldi va yana 20 milliondan ortiq odam yaralandi.

Urushning tugashi bilan g'alaba qozongan ittifoqchilar (asosan, Antanta davlatlari) urushdan keyingi dunyo tartibini shakllantirish uchun Parij tinchlik konferensiyasini (1919) o'tkazdilar. Bu konferensiyada Versal shartnomasi shakllantirildi, uning asosiy maqsadi Germaniyani jazolash va kelajakda urushlar oldini olish edi.

Versal shartnomasini tuzishda "Katta To'rtlik" deb nomlanagan davlatlar yetakchi rol o'ynadi:

- **AQSh Prezidenti Vudro Vilson,**
- **Buyuk Britaniya Bosh vaziri Devid Lloyd Jorj,**
- **Fransiya Bosh vaziri Jorj Klemenso,**
- **Italiya Bosh vaziri Vittorio Orlando.**

Vilsonning "14 nuqta" dasturi shartnomaning asosiy tamoyillaridan biri bo'lsa-da, Fransiya va Buyuk Britaniya Germaniyani jazolashga intilishi natijasida shartnoma og'ir shartlarni o'z ichiga oldi.

Versal Shartnomasining Tarixiy Bahosi

Versal shartnomasi tarixdagi eng muhim xalqaro shartnomalardan biri bo'lib, u nafaqat Birinchi Jahon Urushini yakunladi, balki 20-asrning siyosiy va iqtisodiy rivojlanishiga chuqur ta'sir ko'rsatdi. Biroq, uning adolatsiz shartlari va nemis xalqi uchun og'ir oqibatlari kelajakdagi mojarolarning oldini olish o'rniga ularni keltirib chiqardi.

Tarixchilar Versal shartnomasini ikki nuqtai nazardan baholaydilar: bir tomondan, u urushni tugatish va tinchlikni ta'minlashga qaratilgan edi; ikkinchi tomondan, uning shartlari juda qattiq va adolatsiz edi, bu esa yangi mojarolarga olib keldi. Versal shartnomasi tarixdan saboq olishning muhim misoli sifatida qolmoqda: tinchlik shartnomalari adolatli va barqaror bo'lishi kerak, aks holda ular yangi mojarolarga olib kelishi mumkin.

Xulosa

1919-yilgi Versal shartnomasi nafaqat Birinchi Jahon Urushini yakunladi, balki 20-asrning siyosiy, iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy rivojlanishiga chuqur ta'sir ko'rsatdi. Uning adolatsiz shartlari va nemis xalqi uchun og'ir oqibatlari ikkinchi jahon urushining kelib chiqishiga hissa qo'shdi. Versal shartnomasi tarixdan saboq olishning muhim misoli sifatida qolmoqda: tinchlik shartnomalari adolatli va barqaror bo'lishi kerak, aks holda ular yangi mojarolarga olib kelishi mumkin

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