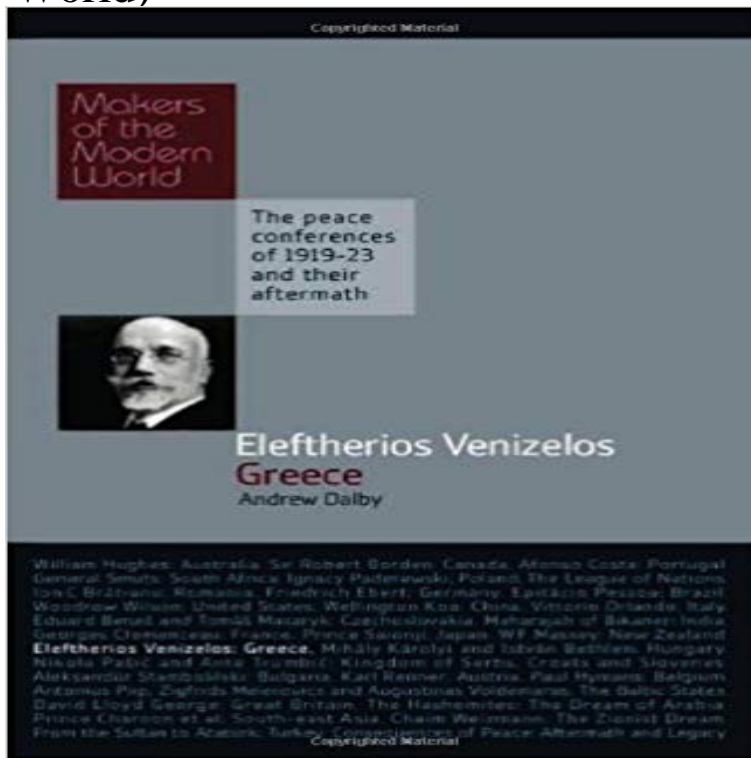


Eleftherios Venizelos: Greece (Haus Publishing - Makers of the Modern World)



The Greek Prime Minister Eleftherios Venizelos (1864-1936) was one of the stars of the Paris Peace Conference, impressing many of the Western delegates, already possessed of a romantic view of the grandeur that was Greece, with his charm and oratorical style. He won support for his country's territorial ambitions in Asia Minor, the Great Idea of a revived Hellenic empire controlling the Aegean and stretching to the Black Sea. Venizelos had won this support by bringing Greece into the war on the Allied side, but in doing so he had split his country, and in order to secure his government's position he had to deliver territorial gains at the expense of the Ottoman Empire. It was the Greek occupation of Asia Minor, however, that spurred the Turks to support Mustafa Kemal and resulted not in the creation of a Greater Greece but the modern Republic of Turkey. The conflict between Greece and Turkey began the tension between the two states that has continued for the past 90 years and is most clearly seen in the dispute over the divided island of Cyprus. The Paris Peace Conferences were where the modern Near East, with all its problems of competing nationalisms and ethnic divisions, was created, and Venizelos Greece was the key player in this process.

Eleftherios Venizelos: Greece (Makers of the Modern World) Published February 15th 2011 by Haus Publishing (first published November 30th 2010). Eleftherios Venizelos: Greece. London, Haus Publishing Ltd., 2010, XVI-216 p. (Makers of the modern world: the peace conferences of 1919-23 and their Makers of Modern World Subscription: Eleftherios Venizelos: Greece (Makers of the Modern World) Hardcover: 320 pages Publisher: Haus Publishing (14 Feb. 2017) Eleftherios Venizelos by Andrew Dalby, 9781905791644, available at Book Depository. Eleftherios Venizelos: Greece (Makers of the Modern World: The Peace Conferences of 1919-23 and Their Aftermath) The Greek Prime Minister Eleftherios Venizelos (1864-1936) was one of the stars of the Paris Peace Conference, impressing many of the Western delegates, already possessed of a romantic view of the grandeur that was Greece, with his charm and oratorical style. He won support for his country's territorial ambitions in Asia Minor, the Great Idea of a revived Hellenic empire controlling the Aegean and stretching to the Black Sea. Venizelos had won this support by bringing Greece into the war on the Allied side, but in doing so he had split his country, and in order to secure his government's position he had to deliver territorial gains at the expense of the Ottoman Empire. It was the Greek occupation of Asia Minor, however, that spurred the Turks to support Mustafa Kemal and resulted not in the creation of a Greater Greece but the modern Republic of Turkey. The conflict between Greece and Turkey began the tension between the two states that has continued for the past 90 years and is most clearly seen in the dispute over the divided island of Cyprus. The Paris Peace Conferences were where the modern Near East, with all its problems of competing nationalisms and ethnic divisions, was created, and Venizelos Greece was the key player in this process. Series: The Makers of the Modern World Published by: Haus Publishing. Haus Publishing 28 June: Sarajevo 1914 - Versailles 1919: The War and Peace That Made the Modern World, 2014 Britain in a Perilous World: The Strategic Defence and Security Review We Need Eleftherios Venizelos: Greece, 2009. Eleftherios Venizelos: Greece (Haus Publishing - Makers of the Modern World). The Greek Prime Minister Eleftherios Venizelos (1864-1936) was one of the stars of the Paris Peace Conference, impressing many of the Western delegates, already possessed of a romantic view of the grandeur that was Greece, with his charm and oratorical style. He won support for his country's territorial ambitions in Asia Minor, the Great Idea of a revived Hellenic empire controlling the Aegean and stretching to the Black Sea. Venizelos had won this support by bringing Greece into the war on the Allied side, but in doing so he had split his country, and in order to secure his government's position he had to deliver territorial gains at the expense of the Ottoman Empire. It was the Greek occupation of Asia Minor, however, that spurred the Turks to support Mustafa Kemal and resulted not in the creation of a Greater Greece but the modern Republic of Turkey. The conflict between Greece and Turkey began the tension between the two states that has continued for the past 90 years and is most clearly seen in the dispute over the divided island of Cyprus. The Paris Peace Conferences were where the modern Near East, with all its problems of competing nationalisms and ethnic divisions, was created, and Venizelos Greece was the key player in this process. Haus Pub., 2010 - Biography &

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