Timeline of Russian Aggression

1944/45 – USSR invades westward to defeat Nazi Germany

-Installs communist governments over time to create a buffer zone to prevent invasion

1945 – October 24th – United Nations formed with mandate to

Article one of the charter:

The Purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;
2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;
3. To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and
4. To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

Article 2:

1. All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.
2. All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.

The five permanent members of the security council are Br, China, Rs, Fr, USA – Can veto any military action

1946 – Churchill Makes Iron Curtain Speech

1949 – NATO Formed between

**North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)**, military alliance established by the North Atlantic Treaty (also called the Washington Treaty) of April 4, 1949, which sought to create a counterweight to [Soviet](https://www.britannica.com/place/Soviet-Union) armies stationed in central and eastern Europe after [World War II](https://www.britannica.com/event/World-War-II). Its original members were [Belgium](https://www.britannica.com/place/Belgium), [Canada](https://www.britannica.com/place/Canada), [Denmark](https://www.britannica.com/place/Denmark), [France](https://www.britannica.com/place/France), [Iceland](https://www.britannica.com/place/Iceland), [Italy](https://www.britannica.com/place/Italy), [Luxembourg](https://www.britannica.com/place/Luxembourg), the [Netherlands](https://www.britannica.com/place/Netherlands), [Norway](https://www.britannica.com/place/Norway), [Portugal](https://www.britannica.com/place/Portugal), the [United Kingdom](https://www.britannica.com/place/United-Kingdom), and the [United States](https://www.britannica.com/place/United-States). Joining the original signatories were [Greece](https://www.britannica.com/place/Greece) and [Turkey](https://www.britannica.com/place/Turkey) (1952); [West Germany](https://www.britannica.com/place/West-Germany)(1955; from 1990 as [Germany](https://www.britannica.com/place/Germany)); [Spain](https://www.britannica.com/place/Spain) (1982); the [Czech Republic](https://www.britannica.com/place/Czech-Republic), [Hungary](https://www.britannica.com/place/Hungary), and [Poland](https://www.britannica.com/place/Poland) (1999); [Bulgaria](https://www.britannica.com/place/Bulgaria), [Estonia](https://www.britannica.com/place/Estonia), [Latvia](https://www.britannica.com/place/Latvia), [Lithuania](https://www.britannica.com/place/Lithuania), [Romania](https://www.britannica.com/place/Romania), [Slovakia](https://www.britannica.com/place/Slovakia), and [Slovenia](https://www.britannica.com/place/Slovenia) (2004); [Albania](https://www.britannica.com/place/Albania) and [Croatia](https://www.britannica.com/place/Croatia) (2009); [Montenegro](https://www.britannica.com/place/Montenegro) (2017); and [North Macedonia](https://www.britannica.com/place/North-Macedonia) (2020). France withdrew from the [integrated](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/integrated)military command of NATO in 1966 but remained a member of the organization; it resumed its position in NATO’s military command in 2009.

*ARTICLE FIVE OF NATO: an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or*[*North America*](https://www.britannica.com/place/North-America)*shall be considered an attack against them all; and consequently they agree that, if such an armed attack occurs, each of them, in exercise of the right of individual or*[*collective*](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/collective)*self-defense recognized by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, will assist the Party or Parties so attacked by taking forthwith, individually and in concert with the other Parties, such action as it deems necessary, including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area.*

1991 – Fall of the USSR

1991 – August 24th – Ukraine Gets independence from USSR

2014 – February – Moscow backed President of Ukraine thrown out by mass protests.

2014 – March 18 Russia Annexes Crimea

2014 – April - Separatists in Luhansk and Donetsk – with Russian backing state they are separate. Seize Government buildings. Russia in 2022 recognizes them as independent. (Known collectively as the Donbask region) They have been operating fairly autonomously since. They have a large Russian Population.

2022- Russian Troops invade the Ukraine.

\*Russia has 1,500 nuclear warheads and 3,000 in reserve.

-Many western countries have expressed outrage and have begun economic sanctions (not buying anything from Russia, and not selling anything to Russia)

RULES OF WAR:

19 OCTOBER 2016

The rules of war, also known as international humanitarian law:

* 1. Protect those who are not fighting, such as civilians, medical personnel or aid workers.
	2. Protect those who are no longer able to fight, like an injured soldier or a prisoner.
	3. Prohibit targeting civilians. Doing so is a war crime.
	4. Recognize the right of civilians to be protected from the dangers of war and receive the help they need. Every possible care must be taken to avoid harming them or their houses, or destroying their means of survival, such as water sources, crops, livestock, etc.
	5. Mandate that the sick and wounded have a right to be cared for, regardless of whose side they are on.
	6. Specify that medical workers, medical vehicles and hospitals dedicated to humanitarian work can not be attacked.
	7. Prohibit [torture](https://www.icrc.org/en/torture) and degrading treatment of prisoners.
	8. Specify that detainees must receive food and water and be allowed to communicate with their loved ones.
	9. Limit the weapons and tactics that can be used in war, to avoid unnecessary suffering.
	10. Explicitly forbid rape or other forms of sexual violence in the context of armed conflict.