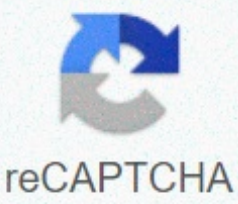




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Albania in ww1

Albania The political clutter Table involves Albania after the outbreak of World War I. Surrounded by durr s insistence, Prince Wilhelm departed the country in September 1914, just six months after arriving, and subsequently joined the German army and served on the Eastern Front. The people of Albania split along religious lines and tribes after the prince's death. Muslims demand a Muslim prince and look to Turkey as a protector of the privileges they enjoy. Other Albanians became fewer than Italian and Serbian agents. Still others, including many beys and tribal chiefs, are not recognized superior powers. In late 1914, Greece occupied southern Albania, including corps and Gjirokast r. Italy occupies Vlor , and Serbia and Montenegro occupy parts of northern Albania until central Power offends Serbian troops, who are moved by France to Thessaloniki. The Austro-Hungarian and Bulgarian forces then occupy about two-thirds of the country. Under a secret London agreement signed in April 1915, Triple Entente's powers promised Italy that it would get Vlor and nearby lands and protectors over Albania in exchange for entering the war against Austria-Hungary. Serbia and Montenegro have been promised much of northern Albania, and Greece has been promised many of the southern half of the country. The deal leaves the small Albanian country to be represented by Italy in its relationship with other superpowers. In September 1918, Entente's army broke through the Central Power line in northern Thessaloniki, and within days the Austro-Hungarian army began withdrawing from Albania. When the war ended on November 11, 1918, the Italian army occupied most of Albania; Serbia holds many of the country's northern mountains; Greece occupies a land on the 1913 Albanian border; and french troops occupied the Corps and Shkod r as well as others with large Albanian populations, territories such as Kosovo, which were then handed over to Serbia. Source: U.S. Library of Congress Part of the Early Albanian history series History of Albanian Origins Illyrias Macedonia Illyricum Medieval Byzantine rules Bulgarian Principal Arbanon An rulegevin Kingdom of Albania Principality of Albania Serbia rule of Early Albanian Albanian Islamisation of Sanjak from Albania Sanjak from Debar Scutari Vilayet Janina Vilayet Monastir Cosovo Vilayet Pashaliks Massacre 1833-1839 Rebellion 1843-1844 Rebellion 1845 Rebellion 1847 Prizren League Peja Rebellion 1911 Battle of the Deciq Rebellion 1912 Albanian Vilayet Declaration of Late Modern Independence of Albania While Temporary Government Congress Trieste International Control Commission Principality Peasant Revolt Of Albania during World War I Republic of the Central War of the Republic of Mirdita Italy Protectors (south) Of the Durrs War Congress Vlora Congress Lushnj Italy protectors June Main Revolution (Regency) Albanian Republic albania Albania Under Italian Albanians under The Resistance of Germany during World War II of the Second League Prizren Of The Liberation of Contemporary Albanian Socialist Day Post-communism 1997 unrest of the Albanian Republic topics Military Economic Constitution The Military Name of Timelineve Albania during World War I an independent state , having gained independence from the Ottoman Empire, on 28 November 1912, after the First Balkan War. It was recognized by the Great Powers as Principal of Albania, after Turkey officially relinquished all its rights in May 1913. [1] As a new country ignited, it quickly unravelled and just months after taking power, its ruler, the German aristocracy, Prince William of the Wied, was forced to flee. After World War I sparked, anarchy took the country's hold as rebelling tribes and territories against central rule. To protect the Greek minority, Greek control was established in the southern district replacing the North Epirote unit beginning in October 1914. In response to this, Italy, although officially neutral, also sent troops to the port of Vlor, while Serbia and Montenegro took control in the northern regions. In 1915 Serbia was replaced by the coalition of German, Austro-Hungarian, and Bulgarian troops; Serbian forces retreat across the northern Albanian mountain trail, towards Adriatic. Italian forces drove the Greeks from southern Albania and brought almost all of Albanian territory under their control. [1] The Austrian army invaded in June 1916, the Austro-Hungarian army remained in Albania until the end of the war when a multinational allied force broke out and pushed them out in 1918. Main article of background: Principality of AlbaniaAlbania is a country that only created several years before World War I. After the Serbian Balkan Wars, Montenegro and Greece all occupy and claimed parts of Albania. It was decided that William of Wied, a German prince would be the leader of the new Albanian Principal. [2] Principals under William of Wied were established on February 21, 1914 and Prince William arrived in Albania in the temporary capital of Durrs on March 7, 1914 along with the royal family. Albanian security will be provided by a gendarmerie ordered by Dutch officials. In Albania he was called King William; outside Albania, Prince William. The southern part of the country, Epirote, which has a large Greek population, groped into part of Albania and when the Greek army left, it rose William. Under pressure from the great powers of the Greek people supported over the demands of independence and and conducted on the island of Corfu, where on May 17, 1914 albanian and Epirote representatives signed an agreement known as the Corfu Protocol. According to his terms, Epirote will acquire a complete existence of autonomy (as a corpus separatist) under Prince William's nominal Albanian sovereignty. [3] The Protocol Agreement was ratified by representatives of the Great Powers in Athens on June 18 and by the Albanian government on June 23. [4] World War I Key Article: World War I Only a month after the Corfu Protocol was signed by the Albanians on 23 June 1914, the war erupts in Europe. Officially beginning on July 28, 1914, the war threw Albania into unpleasant. Rebellion and Prince William leave Albanian Main article: Peasant Revolt in Albania A Month after receiving the throne on March 7, King William arrived in the capital while Durrs and began organizing his government, appointing Turhan Pasha Prmeti to form the first Albanian cabinet. [A 1] This first cabinet was dominated by members of the ability (prince of Essad Pasha Toptani, defence and foreign affairs, Prince George Adamidi bey Frachery, finance, and prince Aziz pacha Vrioni, agriculture). His brief reign proved a turbulent one. Immediately after the rebellion of Muslims' arrival broke out in central Albania against its Chief Minister, Essad Pasha, and opposed foreign domination. Meanwhile, Greece is encouraging the formation of a temporary government of northern Epirus in the southern part of the country. Although an agreement was made to grant additional rights to the Greek minority, the Hellenic Army occupied South Albania excluding Weight and Korçç. William's position was also undermined by his own officials, most notably Essad Pasha himself, who received money from Italy to fund the insurgency and for the coup stage against William. Pasha was detained on May 19, 1914 and tried for treason and sentenced to death. Only Italian intervention saved his life and he fled to Italy in exile. [6] The outbreak of World War I presented more problems for Prince William as Austria-Hungary demanding that he send Albanian soldiers to fight with them. When he refused, citing Albanian neutrality in the London Agreement, the remuneration that he had accepted had been cut. [7] Various tribal chiefs and self-style warlords took control of central and northern Albania. In southern Greeks, local leaders rejected the Corfu Protocol and seized control. Prince William left the country on September 3, 1914. Greek occupation of the Northern Epirus (October 1914) North Epirus Map (Epirote) Main Article: Northern Epirus Autonomous Republic § Armed Conflict After Sporadic continues to take place despite the ratification of the Corfu Protocol, and on September 3, 1914, Prince Wilhelm departed for the country. [8] In the following days, an Epirote unit launched a on Albanian garages in Weight without approval from the temporary government, managing to capture its fortress for days, while Albanian forces loyal to Essad Pasha began small-scale armed operations. [9] These events alarmed Greek Prime Minister Eleftherios Venizelos, as well as the possibility that unstable conditions could spill out of Albania, triggering a broader conflict. On 27 October 1914, after receiving the approval of the Greek Army V Corps entering the area for the second time. The government while the Northern Epirus officially no longer exists, declaring that it has achieved its objectives. The Greek army crossed the southern Albanian border in late October 1914, officially re-occupying southern Albania, exclusive Vlor, and established military administration by October 27, 1914. [10] Italians were dissatisfied with the Greek occupation and sent in an Italian marine to occupy Vlor, or Avlona, or Vallona, as they called it. [11] On 31 October, Italy seized the strategic island of Saseno or Sazan Island. [12] In December Italy reiterated that Albania would remain neutral as stated in the London Conference and that Italian bluejackets landed in Avlona with this objective. [13] The retreat of Serbia and the Austrian occupation (winter 1915) Major article: World War I Campaign § Campaign Course, and Monastir Offensive As anarchy grow in Northern Albania and the Greeks moved to the South, Italy sent its troops to occupy Vlor while Serbia and Montenegro occupied parts of albania My successful defensive move during the Serbian World War Campaign kept central Power out of Albania until 1915. Bulgaria eventually coated into the War on the sidelines of Central Power and Austro-Hungary and Germany began their attacks on Serbia on October 7 while on October 14, 1915, the Bulgarian Army invaded from two directions that sent Serbian troops into disarray. After the attacks from Bulgaria and Austria, Serbian military leader Marshal Putnik ordered a full, southern and western retreat through Montenegro and to Albania. The weather was terrible, streets were poor, and the military had to help tens of thousands of civilians retreat with them with almost no supplies or food left. But the bad weather and poor streets work for refugees as well, because central forces cannot press them hard enough, and so they avoid arrest. Many soldiers and civilians who fled did not make it to the beach, though - they were lost to hunger, illness, attacks by enemy forces and albanian tribal bands. [14] The retreat was catastrophic, and all told, only about 155,000 Serbs, mostly soldiers, got to The Adriatic Sea, and began italian transport ships carrying troops to various Greek islands to Corfu before being sent to Salonika. The evacuation of Serbian troops from Albania was completed on 10 February 1916. In the wake of the Serb comes austrian-Hungarian and Bulgarian troops. They will occupy most of Albania until Vardar Offensive September 1918. The Austro-Hungarian occation of Albania (1916-1918) occoutted Albania in 1916.The largest part of Albania is occupied by Austria-Hungary. Albania is considered besetztets of Freundesland (Occupied Friendly Country). The Austro-Hungarians abandoned the local administration, formed the Albanian gendarmerie and opened the school. The proper development of Albanian language and orthography is promoted to reduce Italian influence. They also build roads and other infrastructure. Less popular was their attempt to seize the weapons, which were all present among civilian populations. [15] However, several thousand Albanians fought on the sidelines of the Austro-Hungarians against the Allies, including when the Italian Army landed in Durazzo. The Military Administration was established in Scutari. Austro-Hungarian Army Commander is: Hermann Kövess von Kövessháza (February 1916 – March 1916), Commander of the 3rd Army Ignaz Trollmann (March 1916 – October 1917), Commander-in-Chief of the Corps XIX Ludwig Können-Horák (October 1917 – July 1918), Commander of the XIX Karl von Pflanzer-Baltin Corps (July 1918 – October 1918), Commander of the Albanian Army Group. [16] The public administrator is August Ritter von Kral. Albanian occoutation (1916-1917) Main article: The Bulgarian occoutation of Albania On December 10, 1915, the Bulgarian army crossed the Drin river, entered Albania, and attacked the position of the retreating Serbian army. [17] The first Bulgarian troops advanced to the Mat River valley, threatening to capture Shkodra and Lezhe. [17] There is competition between the Bulgarian and Austrian-Hungarian Governments in creating their influence in Albania. [17] Attempts to establish his influence in Albania, Bulgaria allowed Ahmed Zogu to establish his administration in Elbasan and support him in his attempts to revive support for the Wilhelm regime from Wied. [17] Multiple invasions by Austria-Hungary and the Bulgarian Government and a lack of support by the Serbian or Italian Government, forced Essad Pasha Toptani to leave the Central Albanian Republic declared on February 24, 1916, when he again declared war on Austria-Hungary. [17] In September 1917 french troops ruled by General Maurice Sarrail committing action against the Austrian-Hungarian and Bulgarian forces in Albania. Although Bulgarian and Austrian-Hungarian troops were joined by the Albanians, led by Hysejn Nikolica,[17] the French army captured Pogradec, ending the Bulgarian occupation of Albania. [17] French and Italian protectors over Southern Albania (Autumn 1916) Main article: protectors of Albanialn May 1916, Italy's XVI Corps, about 100,000 men under the rule of General Settimio Piacentini, returned and occupied the southern Albanian region ahead of the autumn of 1916.[18] while the French army occupied Korç and its surrounding areas on November 29, Italy (in Gjirokastr) and the French military (in Korç), mainly to the development of the Balkan Front, entering the former North Epirus Autonomous Republic (controlled by the Minority) , after Triple Entente's approval. The establishment of the Republic of Albania Autonomous Korç was carried out on December 10, 1916, by French authorities with protocols, according to which an autonomous region would be established in the province of Korçç, Bilishti, Colonia, Opar and Gora in eastern Albania. On December 12, 1916, Italy sought clarification from Quai d'Orsay, through its ambassador, because the establishment of the Albanian Republic of Autonomous Korç violated the London Treaty. [19] Austrian-Hungary used the French precedent in Korç to justify the proclamation of Albanian

independence under its protectors on 3 January 1917, in Shkodra. The Italian government did the same when declaring Albanian independence under its protector on June 23, 1917, in Gjirokastra. [20] General Giacinto Ferrero declared on that day the Italian Protector and the following weeks entered Greece and occupied Ioannina in Epirus. [21] Both Great Britain nor France were referred in advance, and they did not give any official recognition to the Italian Protectors. [22] This Albanian Republic is under the leadership of Turhan Prmeti, protected by 100,000 Italian Army soldiers, formally adopted a red flag with black eagles in the middle, but provoked a storm of protests, even in the Italian Parliament. [23] In the autumn of 1918, Italians expanded their Protectors (without formally adding anything to Albania) to the northern regions of Greece (around Kastoria) and western Macedonia (around Bitola), embraced from Bulgarians and Ottomans. On September 25 the 35th Division of Italy reached and occupied Krusevo deep inside western Macedonia. [24] Macedonian Front (1916-1918) Key article: Monastir Offensive to the military movement on the Macedonian Front, also known as Salonika Front, World War I was formed as a result of attempts by the Allied Forces to help Serbia. Its allies were able to move the Serbian Army from Corfu to areas of Greece and Albania where eventually, a stable row was set up, running from the Albanian coast of Adriatic to the Struma River, silent multinational allied forces against the Bulgarian Army, which at times reinforced with smaller units from the remaining Macedonian Fronts until a large ally was offensive in September 1918. In September 1918, Entente's army finally broke through the Central Power line north of Thessaloniki and within days the Austro-Hungarian army began to withdraw from Albania. On 2 October 1918, the city of Durrzos was removed on the orders of Louis Franchet d'Espèrey, during the Battle of Durazzo. According to d'Espèrey, the Port of Durrs, if not destroyed, will serve the evacuation of Bulgarian and German soldiers, who were involved in World War I.[25] When the war ended on November 11, 1918, the Italian army had occupied most of Albania; Serbia holds many of the country's northern mountains; Greece occupies a land on the 1913 Albanian border; and french forces occupy Korçç and Shkodr as well as other areas with large Albanian populations. Under a secret London agreement signed in April 1915, triple Entente powers promised Italy that it would get Vlor (Valona) and nearby lands and protectors over Albania in exchange for entering the war against Austria-Hungary. Serbia and Montenegro have been promised much of northern Albania, and Greece has been promised many of the southern half of the country. The deal leaves the small Albanian country to be represented by Italy in its relationship with other superpowers. Key Article After: Durrs Albania's political confusion continues in the wake of World War I. The country does not have a single government recognised, and Albania has reasonable concerns that Italy, Yugoslavia, and Greece will erase Albanian independence and carve out the country. Italian forces dominate Albanian political activities in the areas they occupy. The Serbs, who largely dictated Yugoslavia's foreign policy after World War I, sought to take over northern Albania, and the Greeks sought to control southern Albania. In 1918, Serbian forces smashed 150 villages in the Drin valley in northern Albania. [26] There have been a series of massacres carried out in the areas of Podgor, Rozaj, Gjakova, Rugova, and Gusinje and Plav with the aim of defeating the local resistance movement. [27] US President Woodrow Wilson intervened to block the Paris agreement. The United States highlighted its support for Albanian independence by recognizing Albania's official representative to Washington, D.C., and on December 17, 1920, the Nations League recognised Albanian sovereignty by acknowledging it as a full member. National borders, however, have yet to be resolved. Meanwhile, the Italian army was chased out of Albania by Albanian volunteer forces during the Vlorë War (June-September 1920). Annotation ^ The Islamic Insurgency in central Albania, one of the factors that led to the withdrawal of Prince from this country and the fallout six months called on the eve of the First World War. Bibliography Note ^ b Richard C. 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