

Entente cordiale (1904), Triple Entente (1907), and the formation of the League of Nations (1919). The Entente cordiale was a series of agreements between France and Britain in 1904, which ended centuries of rivalry between the two nations. The Triple Entente was a coalition of France, Britain, and Russia, formed in 1907. The League of Nations was established in 1919 after World War I, with the aim of maintaining world peace. The League's Covenant, signed in 1919, set out the principles of international cooperation and the peaceful resolution of disputes. The League's structure included a Council of 14 members, a permanent Secretariat, and an Assembly of all member states. The League's first year of operation was marked by the signing of the Treaty of Versailles in 1919, which ended the war and imposed heavy penalties on Germany. The League's efforts to maintain peace were tested by the outbreak of the Russian Civil War in 1918 and the Irish War of Independence in 1919. The League's failure to prevent the outbreak of World War II in 1939 led to its replacement by the United Nations in 1945.

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