

Committee: Historical Committee (Cabinet A)

Issue: The Balkan Wars

Student Officers: George Leventis, Christos Chatziioannou

Position: Deputy President, President

PERSONAL INTRODUCTION

My name is Christos Chatziioannou, I am 17 years old, studying at Anatolia College and I am happy to welcome you to this year's historical committee. My MUN past dates back about 5 years with both virtual and in person committees. I have been participating in Historical Committees for the past three years both as a delegate and a chair. I hope to make everyone love this type of committee as much as I did. This committee gives you the opportunity to impersonate a particular historical figure in contrast to the usual procedure. Together we will have the chance to experience the Balkan Wars and determine the course of it through strategy, strong debate and even stronger resolutions. I want to urge you all to live those three days to the fullest, by embracing your character. Brace yourselves for war. For any inquiries regarding the process, consult this study guide and contact me on my email for further information.

Hi everyone! My name is George Leventis and I am an eleventh Grader, and I have been studying at the German School of Athens since 2018. I joined the MUN-Club of my school in 2019. At that time, I was an eighth grader. As far as I can remember from my early years in school, I have always admired the kids who participated in my school's MUN Club and when I had the opportunity to become a member of that group, I took it. I am so pleased to be a part of the Historical Committee of this year's DST MUN conference and I am looking forward to seeing you all in person! Do not hesitate to contact me, if you have any Questions!

This guide will be a very helpful reference to understand the historical context surrounding the war, your role in it and what is expected of you in the committee. We hope that it will effectively help you embrace your character and ensure that you will get the most out of this experience. If you have any questions, before or during the conference, feel free to contact us via email.

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INTRODUCTORY LETTERS

Constantine I

Χαίρετε Συμπατριώτες,

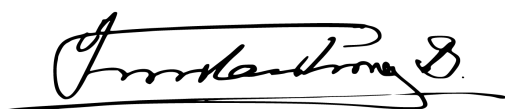
(Greetings fellow compatriots,)

On October 8th, 1912, our allies in Montenegro declared war against the Ottomans. Though partly expected, I sense this conflict is the start of something big. This skirmish is definitely based on the idea that all the Balkan League members will contribute to the cause. That assumption is correct; this is our time to prove our loyalty to our Balkan allies by defeating the Ottomans and reclaiming our land. We might need some time, but through this letter I am letting you know, we are at war.

This is an official call to arms. Grab your rifles and arm yourselves both with ammo and with patience, because the battles will be long and the discussions even longer. However, we must always remember our goal, free the Greeks in the now Ottoman land and prove our sovereignty once again just like we did in 1821. Fight for the nation and for our lost heroes. Only that way we can erect the Greek flag in Thessaloniki, Adrianople, and even Constantinople again.

Regards,

King Constantine I



Mehmet V

Sevinin, Yurttaşlar

(Greetings fellow compatriots,)

As one of the strongest and toughest empires in the world right now we won't let anyone get our ground, our land. We will sacrifice our lives so that the Ottoman Empire won't get smaller but expand its borders and also become even stronger. The fate of our beloved empire is in our hands, because we are the ones who will designate the fate of this empire.

With some countries that we are in actual conflict right now, we have fought them and also won them. Do you all remember the war between us and the Greeks where we won and took from them the most important thing from them, Constantinople and also Agia Sofia? But also we cannot all forget the time when the Turkish Empire,

our Empire, fought against two countries Serbia and Montenegro in 1876. It was a fight that we came across without winning, by fighting with all means to suppress these two countries. So Compatriots if there is a need to take the weapons we will take them together to continue being the biggest empire in the world.

Regards,

Mehmet V



DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

Balkan League

Balkan League, an alliance of Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece, and Montenegro that battled Turkey in the First Balkan War (1912–13). The league was originally established to drive out the Turks from the Balkans, despite the pretense of being established to contain growing Austrian influence in the region. The league won, but it broke apart when its members fought over how to divide the territory they captured in Macedonia, sparking the Second Balkan Wars.

Treaty of Bucharest

On August 10, 1913, the Second Balkan War came to a conclusion with the signing of the Treaty of Bucharest, which saw the combined armies of Serbia, Greece, and Romania defeat Bulgaria. Bulgaria received a tiny piece of Macedonia and a stretch of the Aegean coastline, including the port of Dedeaç (Alexandropolis), under the provisions of the treaty. Northern and central Macedonia were assigned to Serbia, southern Macedonia to Greece, and southern Dobruja to Romania.

Treaty of London

The London Conference of 1912–1913 ended on May 30 with the signing of the Treaty of London (1913). It addressed the geographical changes brought about by the end of the First Balkan War.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Balkan Wars refer to a series of two conflicts that took place in the Balkan states in 1912 to 1913. In the first Balkan war, the four Balkan States of Greece, Serbia, Montenegro, Bulgaria declared war upon the Ottoman Empire and defeated

it, stripping the Ottomans of its European provinces in the process, leaving only Eastern Thrace under the Ottoman Empire's control. In the second Balkan war Bulgaria fought against all four original combatants of the first war. Although not involved as a competent, Austria and Hungary became relatively weak as a much enlarged Serbia pushed for the union of the south slavic people.

After gaining independence from the Ottoman Empire in the 19th century, the nationalist republics of southeast Europe sought to absorb those of their ethnicities still subject to Ottoman control in order to further their most extreme nationalist claims. This led to the beginning of the Balkan Wars. By doing this, the nations of Bulgaria, Greece, Montenegro, and Serbia aimed to imitate the nationalist triumphs of Germany and Italy in the 19th century.

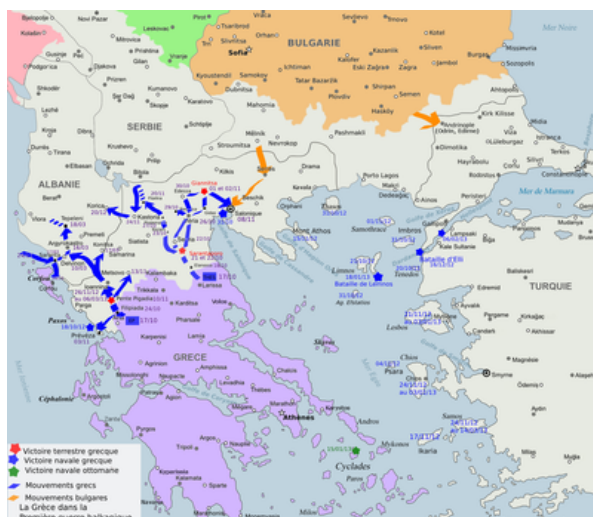


The borders of each Balkan country before the First Balkan War

The competition between Balkan States for the acquisition of land in Macedonia prevented cooperation, making them initially unable to defeat the Ottomans. After their 1908 revolt, the Young Turks vowed to revive the Ottoman Empire. This awakened the Balkan Leaders and they eventually overcame their rivalries in order to defeat them. Their efforts were aided by Russian diplomacy. The Russians hoped to make up for their defeat in the Bosnian Crisis of 1908 by forging a pro-Russian alliance in the Balkans, which aimed to minimize Austro-Hungarian expansion. Under Russian control, a coalition of the Serbs and Bulgarians was formed in March 1912. This agreement included a strategy for the Macedonian issue's resolution, including a clause for Russian mediation.

First Balkan War

The Balkan League's members, Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece, and Montenegro, and the Ottoman Empire engaged in combat during the First Balkan War. The Balkan League was established in the spring of 1912 under Russian supervision to wrest Macedonia from the Ottoman Empire, which was already embroiled in a conflict with Italy. The league was able to field a 750,000-man army overall. On October 8, 1912, Montenegro formally declared war on the empire. Ten days later, the other league members did likewise.



Military Movements during the First Balkan War

The Balkan allies quickly came out on top. The major Ottoman forces were routed by the Bulgarians in Thrace, and they advanced to the outskirts of Constantinople and besieged Adrianople (Edirne). The Serbian army in Macedonia won a decisive victory at Kumanovo, which allowed them to take Bitola, link forces with the Montenegrins, and enter Skopje. While this was happening, the Greeks occupied Salonika (Thessaloniki) and moved closer to Ioánnina. The Serbs entered Durrs as the Montenegrins besieged Shkodër in Albania.

On December 3, 1912, an armistice was agreed to by all sides since the Turkish collapse had reached such a full state. A peace conference was started in London, but the conflict with the Ottomans was restarted following a coup d'état by the Young Turks in Constantinople in January 1913. Ioannina and Adrianople were lost to the Greeks and the Bulgarians, respectively, but the allies prevailed once more. The Ottoman Empire lost nearly all of its remaining European territory, including all of Macedonia and Albania, as a result of a peace treaty concluded in London on May 30, 1913. The European countries insisted on Albanian independence, and Macedonia was to be split among the Balkan allies.

Second Balkan War

The Serbs had taken over the majority of Macedonia during the First Balkan War, while the Bulgarians fought the majority of the Ottoman army in Thrace. The Serbs were unable to take control of the Adriatic port they wished in northern Albania due to Austrian restrictions. As restitution for losing control of the Albanian coast, the Serbs then sought to bolster their grip over Macedonia. The Greeks had previously stated that they would keep the Macedonian territories they had captured and had never committed to any sort of settlement about Macedonia. The Bulgarians were still adamant on taking this territory. Throughout the spring of 1913, hostilities between the allies over the Macedonian question grew beyond note-exchanges to real shooting. Russian efforts to mediate between Serbia and Bulgaria were ineffective and unsuccessful.

Local attacks by Bulgarian forces on Greek and Serbian positions in Macedonia started on the night of June 29–June 30, 1913. These assaults served as

the start of the main conflict. The Bulgarians were driven back to their pre-war lines by Greek and Serb counterattacks. Romanian and Ottoman forces invaded Bulgaria when the Bulgarian army was only beginning to control the situation. To increase the size of their Black Sea coast and counterbalance Bulgaria's successes elsewhere in the Balkans, the Romanians aspired to annex southern Dobrudzha. The Ottomans wished to regain Adrianople. The Bulgarian army was helpless to fend off the Ottomans and Romanians since it was already heavily committed to fighting the Greeks and Serbs. In this situation, Bulgaria filed a peace suit. By virtue of the ensuing Treaty of Bucharest, which was signed on August 10th, Bulgaria lost southern Dobrudzha to Romania and most of Macedonia to Greece and Serbia. The brief Bulgarian occupation of Adrianople came to an end with the signing of the Treaty of Constantinople on September 30, 1913. And at the end of the second Balkan War also the Treaty of Bucharest was signed.



Consequences of both Balkan Wars

There were several military casualties during the Balkan Wars. Around 65,000 men were lost by the Bulgarians, 9,500 by the Greeks, 3,000 by the Montenegrins, and at least 36,000 by the Serbs. 125,000 Ottoman lives were lost. Thousands of civilians also perished from sickness and other causes, totaling tens of thousands. Every side of the war saw intentional atrocities, particularly in Kosovo.

All participants' nationalist fervor was stoked by the effects of the Balkan Wars. The Serbs were vying for territory in Bosnia, the Greeks were looking for more

gains in Asia Minor, and the Bulgarians were raging with an unfulfilled thirst for Macedonia. By taking part in World War I, the Ottomans also hoped to reclaim the power that had been lost during the Balkan Wars. Throughout or after World War I, these aspirations resulted in tragedies for everyone.

The Great Powers struggled to keep the Balkan Wars under control. Austria-Hungary supported Albania, and Russia supported Montenegro and Serbia. At the London Ambassadors Conference, the powers dealt with these tensions. They even worked together to get the Montenegrins out of Scutari. Bulgaria had been Russia's most important link in the Balkans until 1913.

Austro-Hungarians clashed with Serbs and Montenegrins over Albanian issues three times, in December 1912, April 1913, and again after the Balkan Wars in October 1913. The Viennese government became determined that Serb power in the Balkans not grow. Even though Bosnia precipitated war in the summer of 1914, conflicts over Albania aided the Austrians' decision to fight the Serbs. Russia had no choice but to intervene to protect the Balkans after Austria-Hungary's chastisement threatened Serbia in 1914.

But the most important fact is that Nationalism issues persisted throughout the rest of the twentieth century, particularly in Kosovo and Macedonia.

IMPORTANT HISTORICAL FIGURES

BALKAN LEAGUE

Bulgaria

Ferdinand Maximilian



Ferdinand was the first king of Bulgaria (1908–18). His full name was Ferdinand Maximilian Karl Leopold Maria of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (born February 26, 1861, Vienna, Austria—died September 10, 1948, Coburg, Germany). He declared Bulgaria's complete independence from the Ottoman Empire on October 5, 1908, the eve of the Austro-Hungarian invasion of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and he adopted the title of king, or tsar. He was the driving force behind the creation of the Balkan League (1912), an informal alliance of Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece, and Montenegro, which pursued the division of European

Turkey as a result of Russian prodding (First Balkan War, October 1912–May 1913). Ferdinand's territorial aspirations were dashed when the victorious allies couldn't agree on what to do with the region they had taken from the Turks and Serbia and Greece allied themselves against Bulgaria. In the Second Balkan War (June–July 1913), the alliance, which included the Turks and the Romanians, defeated the Bulgarians. Bulgaria's participation (1915–18) in World War I on the side of Germany and Austria–Hungary was heavily influenced by Ferdinand's grudges. He was forced to resign in favour of his son Boris III after Bulgaria's military defeat in 1918. (Oct. 4, 1918). He then resided in Coburg.

Mihail Georgiev Savov



Mihail Georgiev Savov was a Bulgarian general who served as second in command of the Bulgarian army during the Balkan Wars. He was born in Stara Zagora on November 14, 1857, and died in Saint-Vallier-de-Thiery, France, on July 21, 1928. General Savov was reinstated in duty and given the newly established rank of Assistant to the Commander following the outbreak of the First Balkan War in 1912. Despite being outnumbered, having overstretched supply lines, and having a cholera outbreak among the soldiers, the Bulgarian army stormed the Ottoman military lines at Chatalja on his instructions.

Additionally, he launched the assault on the Serb and Greek soldiers in 1913, igniting the Second Balkan War. He was given command of the combined 4th and 5th Armies on June 29, 1913, and the 2nd Army joined on July 14. He participated in the Kresna Gorge combat as one of the leaders.

Greece

Constantine I



Constantine I, Monarch of Greece from 1913 to 1917 and from 1920 to 1922, was born in Athens, Greece, on August 2, 1868, and died in Palermo, Italy, on January 11, 1923. After being overthrown in 1917 by the Western Allies and his Greek rivals because of his neutralist but fundamentally pro-German stance during World War I, he lost his throne once more in 1922 after supporting Greece's failed programme of territorial expansion into Anatolia. George I of the Hellenes' eldest son Constantine studied in Germany for his further studies. Constantine gained his reputation during the Balkan Wars of 1912–13 and succeeded his father to the throne on March 6, 1913, despite the fact that the troops under his command were defeated in the Greco–Turkish War of 1897 and he failed to unite Crete with Greece in 1909 as commander in chief of the army (after 1900). He was the German emperor William II's brother-in-law and was determined to keep Greece neutral when World War I broke out, in contrast to Prime Minister Eleuthérios Venizélos, who supported the Allies.

Eleftherios Venizelos



Eight times Prime Minister of Greece, serving during the Balkan Wars, and leader of the Liberal Party. He was born on the 23rd of August 1864 in Crete, where he started his career in politics as he played a significant role in the autonomy of the Cretan State as well as the unification of Crete and Greece. He was invited to Athens in 1909, where he solved a political deadlock, granting him his position as the Prime Minister. He initiated constitutional and economic reform, while also having a great influence on the internal and external affairs of Greece. He had a catalytic role in the formation of the Balkan League and was following, helping the nation gain land and population, gaining the title of “The Maker of Modern Greece”.

Montenegro

Nikola I Petrović-Njegoš



Nicholas I, Montenegrin, or Nikola Petrovi, was the king of Montenegro (1910-1918). He developed his little principality into an independent European state. Elector Nicholas proclaimed himself king on August 28, 1910. He enlisted in the Balkan War of 1912–1913 against Turkey in the hopes of gaining reputation by the addition of additional regions, but his territorial gains were unsatisfactory. He sided with Serbia against Austria-Hungary in World War One. Having lost, he signed a separate peace agreement in January 1916 and fled to exile in Italy. Nicholas and his dynasty were formally overthrown by a national assembly on November 26, 1918, when the victorious Serbs entered Montenegro following Austria-defeat. Hungary's Montenegro was then united with Serbia and eventually became a component of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (Yugoslavia).

Danilo Aleksandar Petrovi-Njego



The Crown Prince of Montenegro was Danilo Aleksandar Petrovi-Njego. He was the oldest child of Montenegro's King Nicholas I and Queen Milena Vukoti. Together with his father (the King), Janko Vukoti, and Mitar Martinovi, he commanded the Montenegrin Army throughout the Balkan Wars and World War I.

Serbia

Peter I



Peter I (11 July 1844 – 16 August 1921) reigned as Serbia's final monarch from 15 June 1903 to 1 December 1918. On December 1, 1918, he became the first Serb, Croat, and Slovene monarch, a position he retained until his death three years later. Because he ruled Serbia at a period of tremendous Serbian military achievement, the Serbian people recognized him as King Peter the Liberator, as well as Old King. In addition, during the Balkan Wars, King Peter was the supreme commander of the Royal Serbian Army. Because of his age, he appointed his son, Prince Alexander, heir-apparent to the throne, as regent on June 24, 1914. The First Balkan War lasted from October 1912 to May 1913. It featured armed efforts against the Ottoman Empire by the Balkan League (Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece, and Montenegro). Dissatisfied with its share of the gains of the First Balkan War, Bulgaria launched an attack on its former allies, Serbia and Greece, on June 16, 1913, launching the Second Balkan War. When Romanian soldiers reached Sofia, Bulgaria requested an armistice, which resulted in the 1913 Treaty of Bucharest, which required Bulgaria to lose sections of its First Balkan War victories to Serbia, Greece, and Romania. Serbia emerged from the Second Balkan War as the most militarily strong state south of the Danube.

Radomir Putnik



The first Serbian Field Marshal and Chief of the General Staff of the Serbian army throughout the Balkan Wars and the First World War was Radomir Putnik. From 1876 through 1917, he participated in each war that Serbia fought. Putnik oversaw a brigade in each of the two conflicts with Turkey (1876, 1877–1878); in the conflict with Bulgaria, he oversaw a divisional staff (1885). He overthrew the Turks in Kumanovo (October 1912) and—as field marshal—at Monastir, Turkey, during the two Balkan Wars (1912–13). (now Bitola, North Macedonia; November 1912). At Bregalnica (June–July 1913), the Bulgarians were mostly beaten at battle as a result of him. Putnik, who was at the time in Austria, was transported to Romania when World War I started. He reclaimed the position of commander in chief despite being in bad health, routing superior Austrian forces on Cer Mountain in August 1914—the first Allied victory of the conflict—and on the Kolubara River in November–December 1914.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Mehmed V



Mehmed V Reşâd, the 35th and penultimate Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, was born on 2 November 1844 and died on 3 July 1918. He was Sultan Abdulmejid I's son. After the events on March 31st, he succeeded his half-brother Abdul Hamid II. His half-brother Mehmed VI replaced him after. His nine-year reign was marked by the Italo-Turkish War, the First Balkan War, and the Ottoman Empire's entry into World War I in 1914, which would ultimately lead to the end of the Empire, as well as the cession of the Empire's North African territories and the Dodecanese Islands, including Rhodes. It was also marked by the traumatic loss of nearly all of the Empire's European territories west of Constantinople (now Istanbul).

Mahmud Shevket Pasha



Mahmud Shevket Pasha was Minister of War of the Ottoman Empire and was born in 1856 and was assassinated on June 11 1913. With the exception of the environs of Constantinople, the Ottoman Empire lost all of its conquests in the Balkans during the First Balkan War. Because Kâmil Pasha started negotiations with the Balkan League, the CUP ousted his Savior Officer-supported government in January 1913 in a coup known as the Raid on the Sublime Porte. While Shevket Pasha was appointed Grand Vizier, War Minister, and Foreign Minister

and started fighting anew in the war, the CUP saw this as a compromise and allowed Union and Progress to rejoin government. The fact that the war and much of Rumelia were lost, notwithstanding the shift in the leadership, remained unchanged. The First Balkan War was terminated by the Treaty of London, even though Shevket Pasha's administration refused to sign it. In the Second Balkan War, the Ottoman Empire would retake Eastern Thrace and Edirne, although Shevket Pasha would already have passed away. A relative of the deceased War Minister Nazm Pasha, who was killed during the 1913 coup, assassinated Mahmud Shevket Pasha on June 11, 1913, when he was in his car in Beyazıt Square. This was done in retaliation. He was interred in the Liberty Monument, which honors Action Army soldiers who died in the 31 March Incident.

Ismail Enver Pasha



As one-third of the dictatorial triumvirate known as the "Three Pashas" in the Ottoman Empire—along with Talaat Pasha and Cemal Pasha—Enver Pasha was an Ottoman military commander, revolutionary, and war criminal who was born on 22 November 1881 and died on 4 August 1922. Enver belonged to the Committee of Union and Progress (CUP), a group of Young Turks that protested Abdul Hamid II's unyielding reign. Along with Ahmed Niyazi, he was praised as a "hero of the revolution" for his role in the 1908 Young Turk Revolution, which restored the Ottoman Empire's Constitution and parliamentary democracy. Ottoman soldiers were soundly defeated by the Balkan League in the First Balkan War, which began in October 1912. The First Balkan War was then restarted when Turkey left the peace talks that were taking place in London at the time and refused to sign the Treaty of London (1913). The Ottoman Empire ceded practically all of its Balkan land to the Balkan League after losing the war, and the change in leadership had no impact on this fact. But in June 1913, the Balkan Allies engaged in the Second Balkan War.

Nâzım Pasha



Hüseyin Nâzım Pasha was an Ottoman general and Chief of Staff of the Ottoman Army. He was born in 1848 in Istanbul and gained the title of Pasha and military general during the First Balkan war. He was a firm supporter of the French Offensive Doctrine, meaning he supported increasing the weight of defensive firepower of the Empire. He was in favor of pushing every attack to the limit to ensure victory. Nazim Pasha was always striking first and striking hard. However, underestimating the enemies, often led him to failure

Zeki Pasha



Zeki was born in Aleppo in 1862, and he also goes by the name Halepli Zeki Pasha to honor his birthplace. He worked for the Imperial Guard and the Ottoman General Staff after receiving his degree from the War Academy in 1886. He was made a general in 1900, and from then until the start of World War I, he held a number of positions, including governor of Mosul, commander of the 2nd Division, and commander of the Army of Vardar. Halepli Zeki Pasha oversaw the Fourth Army when the First World War started. He didn't, however, hold that position for very long. He traveled to Germany on November 21, 1914, after being designated as Kaiser Wilhelm II's Ottoman liaison officer. He would stay there until 1918's armistice. Zeki Pasha was the Chief of General Staff from October 23, 1920, until November 1, 1922. He left the army in 1923. In 1943, Halepli Zeki Pasha passed away.

Ali Riza Pasha



Ali Rza Pasha (1860–1922) held the position of one of the last Grand Viziers of the Ottoman Empire from 14 October 1919 to 2 March 1920, under the tenure of the last Ottoman Sultan Mehmed VI. He was born in Istanbul in 1860, the son of a major. He graduated from the Ottoman Military College in 1886. He served in both military and governmental capacities, including as the governor of Manastr from 1903 to 1905, when he was exiled to Libya at the behest of Russia due to the assassination of the Russian consul in the city while he was in office. He was sent to Yemen in 1905, where he put down an uprising. He was appointed Minister of War in Grand Vizier Kbrsl Mehmed Kamil Pasha's administration in 1908 with the start of the Second Constitutional Era in the Ottoman Empire, but he was forced to resign as a result of concerns voiced by the Committee of Union and Progress. In the cabinet of Hüseyin Hilmi Pasha, he was reappointed to the same ministry in 1909, however he resigned due to the 31 March Incident. The Balkan Wars broke out before he had had a chance to start his duties as the Ottoman Empire's commander of the European forces.

Eshat Pasha



Following the 1934 Surname Law, Esat Pasha Janina (October 18, 1862 – November 2, 1952), also known as Mehmed Esad Bülkat, was an Ottoman general who served in the Yanya Corps during the First Balkan War and the Gallipoli Campaign of World War I. He led the Yanya Corps. Esad was immediately relieved of his divisional command at the start of the First Balkan War and given command of the newly formed independent Yanya Corps, which was entrusted with protecting the heavily defended city and the surrounding area of Epirus. He pursued a vigorous defense, organizing his meager resources well. Following three months of successfully defending Yanya from the Greek Army's relentless counterattacks, Esad was finally forced to submit after the Battle of Bizani. Esad was held as a prisoner of war by the Greeks until 2 December 1913. However, he had become a well-known hero for standing up for Yanya, earning the honorary moniker of "Pasha" in the process.

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

1912

13th-26th of September: Mobilization of Ottoman troops in the region of Thrace forcing Serbian and Bulgarian mobilization

17th-30th of September: Mobilization of Greek forces

8th of October: Montenegro Officially declares war against the Ottoman Empire

13th of October: Serbian, Bulgarian, and Greek ambassadors send an ultimatum to the Ottoman empire which is immediately rejected. Following the ultimatum, all Ottoman ambassadors are withdrawn from Balkan League

20th of October: The rest of the Balkan League joins the war against the Ottomans

22nd-24th of October: Battle of Kirk Killise, Bulgarian Victory

28th October -2nd November: Battle of Lule Burgas, Bulgarian Victory

3rd of November: Siege of Edirne (Andrianople) by the Bulgarians starts

7th-8th of November: Surrender of Thessaloniki to Greece

12th of November: Greeks team up with Serbian forces, pressuring towards Kavala

3rd of December: Armistice signed in London between the Balkan League and Ottoman empire, expelling Turkey from all former European possessions except Constantinople

1913

23rd of January: Coup by the Young Turks leading to new government and decision to continue the war

26th of March: Adrianople falls to the Bulgarians

30th of May: Treaty of London, end of First Balkan War

29th of June: Bulgaria attacks Serbian and Greek lines in Macedonia, unsatisfied with the division of the land

November: Bulgarian officials in Thessaloniki are arrested and Bulgarians admit defeat leading to international recognition of Thessaloniki as Greek

28th of June: Romania warns Bulgaria that they are not going to be neutral in the war

29th of June: Tsar Ferdinand I spontaneously sends attack against Greece and Serbia, which are later halted

10th of July: Romanians declare war against Bulgaria

30th of July: Greece is outnumbered by Bulgarians

9th of August: Following 11 days of battle, Greeks accept Bulgarian request for armistice

10th of August: Treaty of Bucharest leading to partitioning of Macedonia, Albanian independency, and other border settlement

30th of September: Treaty of Constantinople, leading to Bulgarian alliance with the Ottomans against Greece and Serbia

14th of November: Treaty of Athens between the Ottoman Empire and Greece, settling conflict

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