

Vertical columns of Chinese characters, likely a historical document or map label.

Vertical text on the left side of the book cover, possibly a title or author name.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, possibly Latin or Spanish, located on the book cover.



WORLD HISTORY

COURSE RESOURCES

Handwritten text in Arabic script at the bottom of the image.



WORLD HISTORY

- RAHUL SIR



ORIENTATION LECTURE



- ❑ SYLLABUS

- ❑ SOURCES

- ❑ PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTION

- ❑ APPROACH

- ❑ PRACTICE



SYLLABUS

History of the world will include events from 18th century such as industrial revolution, world wars, redrawing of national boundaries, colonization, decolonization, political philosophies like communism, capitalism, socialism etc.- their forms and effect on the society

SOURCES

- ❑ NCERT Books for History

(History: NCERT Class XI – Themes In World History)

- ❑ Mastering Modern World History – Norman Lowe.

- ❑ History of Modern World – BV Rao.

- ❑ History of Modern World – Jain and Mathur

PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS

□ 2019

1. Explain how the foundation of the modern world was laid by the American and French Revolutions.



□ 2018

1. Why indentured labour was taken by the British from India to other colonies? Have they been able to preserve their cultural identity over there?

□ 2017

1. What problems were germane to the decolonization process of Malay Peninsula.

□ 2016

1. The anti-colonial struggles in West Africa were led by the new elite of Western-educated Africans. Examine.

□ 2015

1. Why did the industrial revolution first occur in England? Discuss the quality of life of the people there during the industrialization. How does it compare with that in India at present?
2. To what extent can Germany be held responsible for causing the two World Wars? Discuss critically

□ 2014

1. What were the major political, economic and social developments in the world which motivated the anti-colonial struggle in India?
2. What were the events that led to the Suez Crisis in 1956? How did it deal a final blow to Britain's self-image as a world power?
3. The New Economic Policy – 1921 of Lenin had influenced the policies adopted by India soon after independence. Evaluate

□ 2013

1. “Latecomer” Industrial revolution in Japan involved certain factors that were markedly different from what west had experience.
2. Africa was chopped into states artificially created by accident of European competition. Analyze.
3. American Revolution was an economic revolt against mercantilism. Substantiate.
4. What policy instruments were deployed to contain the great economic depression?

TOPICS

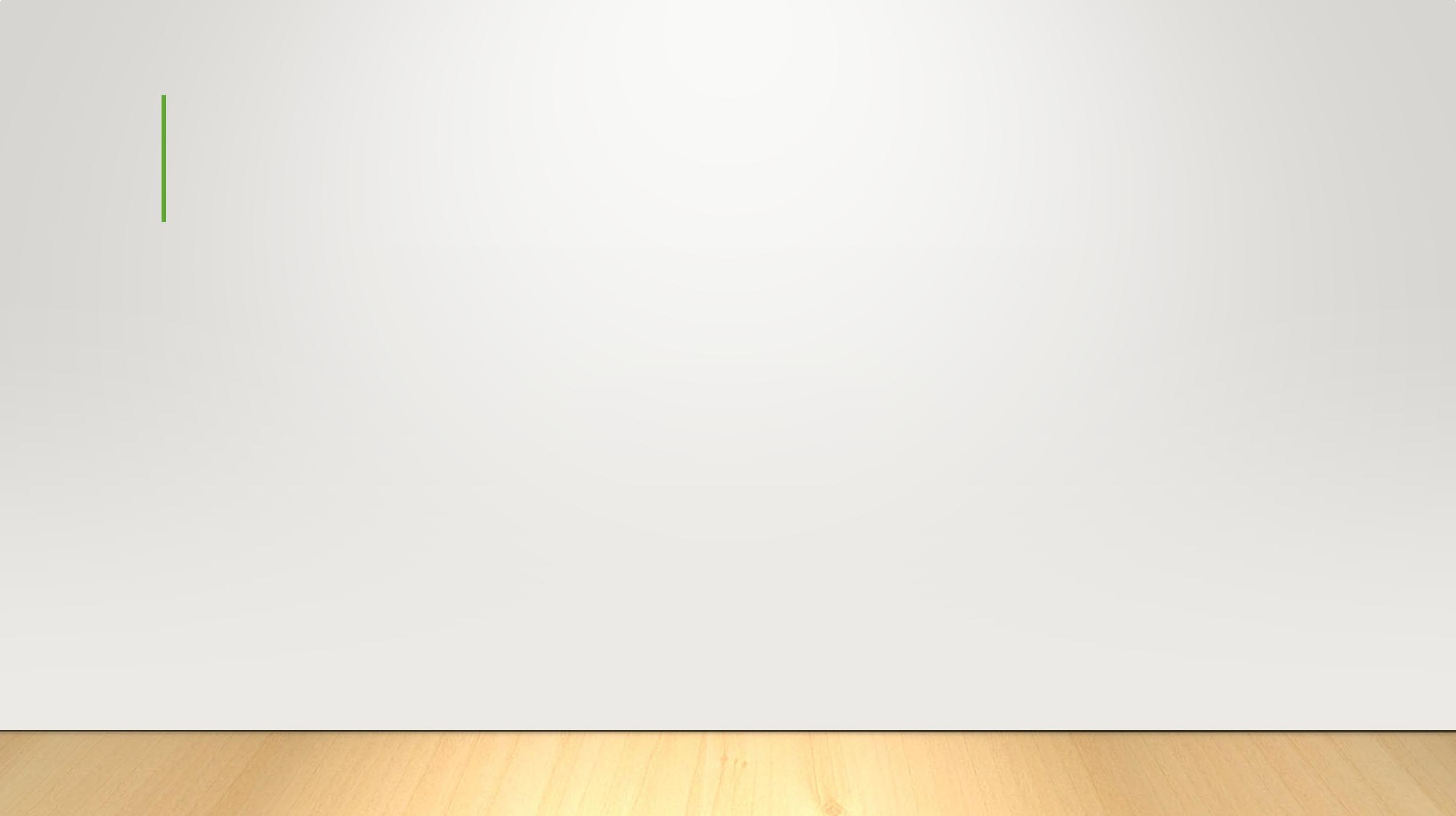
- World before 18th Century
- Industrial Revolution
- American Revolution
- American Civil War
- French Revolution
- Rise and Fall of Napoleon
- Revolution and Reaction in Europe
- Unification of Italy

- ❑ Unification of Germany
- ❑ Colonization and Imperialism
- ❑ Russian Revolution
- ❑ Chinese Revolution
- ❑ World War 1
- ❑ League of Nations
- ❑ Fascist Italy under Mussolini
- ❑ Rise of Hitler and the Nazis in Germany
- ❑ Second World War

- ❑ The World after Second World War
- ❑ Decolonization
- ❑ Cold War and related Aspects
- ❑ The United Nations
- ❑ NAM
- ❑ USSR and its dis-integration

APPROACH

- ❑ Syllabus, Previous Year Questions and Basic Understanding of the topics
- ❑ Notes: Keywords
- ❑ Diagrams
- ❑ Chronology
- ❑ Inter-relations
- ❑ Practice through questions







WORLD HISTORY

- RAHUL SIR





WORLD BEFORE 18TH CENTURY

ANCIENT EUROPE

□ The Greek Civilization

- Around the coastal area
- Emergence of City-states: Sparta, Athens, Macedonia, Corinth
- Urbanization of city-states: Advancement in trade and commerce
- Literature, Philosophy, Science, art and architecture: Contribution made by Greeks
- Decline due to inter-state conflicts among Greek states

The Roman Civilization

- Centred around Italy
- Contributions: language, Philosophy, Literature, Science, Art and architecture. Latin, Colosseum
- Slavery
- Decline: Imperialism, Rise of Christianity
- Division of Roman Empire: Western with capital as Rome and Eastern part with capital as Constantinople

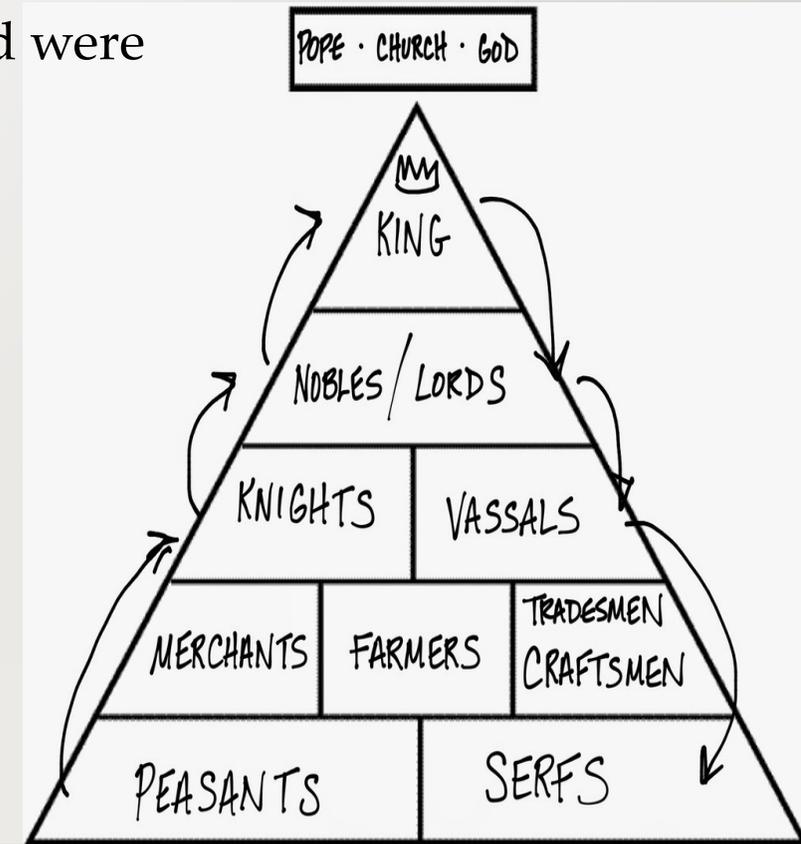
MEDIEVAL EUROPE

- FEUDALISM
- THE CHURCH
- CRUSADES
- DARK AGE

FEUDALISM

- Feudalism is a system of land ownership and duties. All the land in a kingdom was the king's. However, the king would give some of the land to the lords or nobles who fought for him, called vassals. These gifts of land were called fiefs.

- Based on hierarchy
- Decentralization of power
- Ruralization of economy: Agriculture as main occupation
- Emergence of Local chiefs
- Military Service by Local lords to the Kings



THE CHURCH

- Roman Catholic Church: Powerful institution of Feudalism
- The Pope, who headed the Church, became the head of the Christian world in Western Europe
- The Evils of Church
 - Money for Posts, rituals
 - Letter of Indulgence (For removing of sins)
 - Compulsory confession of sins
 - Logic, Reason and Science were discouraged.

CRUSADES

- Series of medieval military expeditions made by Europeans to recover the Holy Land from the Muslims in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries
- Three Crusades were fought between Christian and Islamic power :
Expansionist policy of Islam and changing political- economic condition of Europe



Disintegration of Feudal system

- ❑ Revival of trade and growth and towns
- ❑ Emergence of money economy or capitalist economy
- ❑ Emergence of middle class
- ❑ Discover a new sea routes and lands
- ❑ Revolts against feudal oppressions

COMMERCIAL REVOLUTION

- ❑ Fall of Constantinople
- ❑ Search for New Ways to connect
- ❑ Sea routes
- ❑ Development of money economy and Banking System
- ❑ Rise of Middle Class



Mercantilism

- ❑ An economic programme guided by political objective.
- ❑ Accumulation of wealth in the form of precious metals would increase the strength of a nation.
- ❑ Favourable balance of trade was considered good for a country's economic health
- ❑ Mercantilism encouraged colonialism

RENAISSANCE

- ❑ The period between 14th century and 17 th century is marked by intellectual fermentation
- ❑ Renaissance is reawakening
- ❑ **Features**
 - Humanism
 - Study of Greek and Roman classical literature
 - study of Humanities which included study of grammar, rhetoric, poetry, history and moral philosophy.

Emphasis of Renaissance

- ❑ An intellectual revolution and attitude of mind.
- ❑ Emphasis on Curiosity and the spirit of enquiry: Encouraged scientific discovery.
- ❑ Spirit of adventure- promoted great voyages.
- ❑ Humanism- Emphasis over dignity of man and a sense of this worldliness.
- ❑ Individualism-greater importance attached to individual led to writing of autobiography.
- ❑ Secularism

Impact of Renaissance

- ❑ Reformation (Started questioning on the orthodoxy)
- ❑ Sea voyages and Discovery of New region
- ❑ Encourage Scientific Discovery
- ❑ New learning, literature, art etc.

Reformation

- ❑ Reformation was a movement against the practices and authority of the radical Catholic Church.
- ❑ Resultant : Rise of Protestantism and setting up Protestant Churches
- ❑ Under Martin Luther, a monk who opposed the Letters of Indulgence and other Church evils, the first Protestant Church was setup in Germany (from 1520-1545) under the King's support.
- ❑ The authority of church was replaced
- ❑ Protestant Churches adopted local language, translated bible into local language

Causes of Reformation

- ❑ Religious factors such as corruption
- ❑ Economic : Ruler saw the church as deterrent to progress
- ❑ Ambitious monarch encouraged reformist movement

THIRTY YEARS WAR (1618-1648)

- ❑ Struggle between the catholic power and protestant power
- ❑ Rivalry between Bourbon and Habsburg dynasties.
- ❑ Treaty Of Westphalia (1648)
 - Equality to all nations
 - Maintenance of balance of power

ENLIGHTENMENT

- ❑ The Enlightenment, a philosophical movement that dominated in Europe during the 18th century, was centered around the idea that reason is the primary source of authority and legitimacy
- ❑ It advocated such ideals as liberty, progress, tolerance, fraternity, constitutional government, and separation of church and state
- ❑ Origin and spread of Enlightenment: Started with Voltaire and continued throughout 18th Century

Emphasis of Enlightenment

- ❑ Scientific Developments
- ❑ Material Happiness
- ❑ Rationality
- ❑ The idea of Questioning

Thinkers

1) Voltaire

- ❑ Against absolute monarchy and ridiculed church
- ❑ 'Philosophical letters' (1733)

2) John Locke

- ❑ Education is the basis for progress
- ❑ Limited government

3) Montesquieu

- ❑ Separation of power in government

4) Adam Smith

- Free Trade Policy

5) Rousseau

- Modern society is the main cause of all miseries of man and man was in the best position when he was in the 'state of nature'

6) Immanuel Kant

- Rationality
- Reason

Practice Questions

1. Enlightenment and Renaissance defined the future course of history. Explain

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

2. The impact of Enlightenment led to modern society. Comment

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

WORLD HISTORY

- RAHUL SIR

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION



HISTORY OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION!

- The term “Industrial Revolution” was coined by Auguste Blanqui, a French economist, in 1837 to denote the economic and social changes arising out of the transition from industries carried in the homes with simple instruments, to industries in factories with power-driven machinery in Britain

MEANING OF INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

- ❑ The Transition of Industrialism ?
- ❑ Industrial revolution is the revolution in the economic processes of production of goods in the economy, aided by the technological innovations, and their spread, which gave a boost to the pace at which goods could be produced.
- ❑ Application of machine in place of manual power

DEBATE: EVOLUTION AND NOT REVOLUTION

- The Process was slow, gradual and for a long period of time
- Can be a main exam question
- Slow Pace but faster than previous period
- Changed the fundamental social aspects of the society
- The Economic factor saw a sudden change

EARLIER EUROPE

- ❑ European society was mainly agricultural.
- ❑ Industries confined to the domestic sphere.
- ❑ No machinery or water- power or steam
- ❑ Labour dependent Industries

DEMOGRAPHIC REVOLUTION

- ❑ In 1790 population increased stupendously and contributed to rapid growth in Human labour
- ❑ 1700- 1741: 50-60 lakhs
- ❑ 1751- 1821: Doubled

AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION

- ❑ Cultivation started on a large scale
- ❑ Extension of agronomy in other areas and Intensive animal husbandry
- ❑ Increase in agricultural production

Major developments and innovations include

- ❑ Crop rotation: Fodder crops, particularly turnips and clover, replaced leaving the land fallow.
- ❑ Improved Plough
- ❑ Enclosure: the removal of common rights to establish exclusive ownership of land

-
- ❑ Development of a national market free of tariffs, tolls and customs barriers
 - ❑ Transportation infrastructures, such as improved roads, canals, and later, railways
 - ❑ Land conversion, land drains and reclamation
 - ❑ Increase in farm size
 - ❑ Selective breeding
 - ❑ This led to Increase food production, increase capital with landlords and thus labourers joined industries and supplied labour

COMMERCIAL REVOLUTION

- ❑ Trade created demand for British goods.
- ❑ Development of Banking system, Insurance, foreign trade led to development of Cities
- ❑ This provided impetus to Industrial Revolution

TRANSPORTATION REVOLUTION

- Roads
- Canals
- Ports
- Bridges
- Railways

BEGINNING OF INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IN BRITAIN

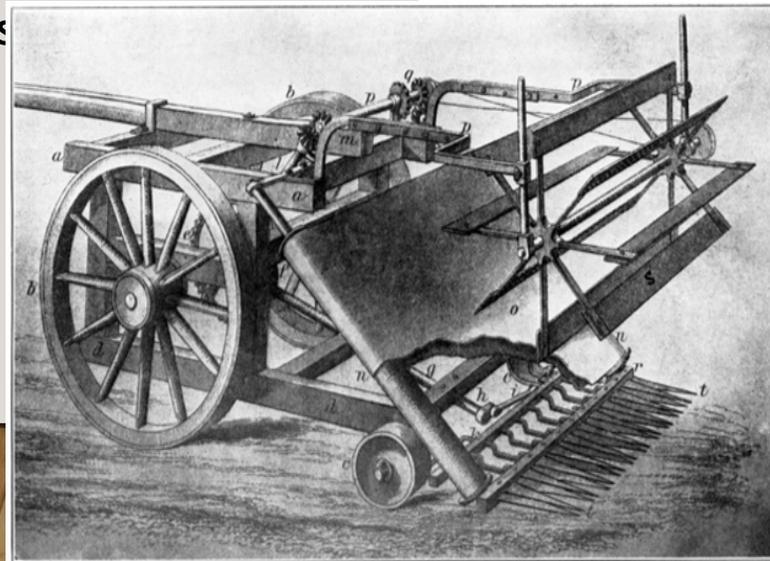
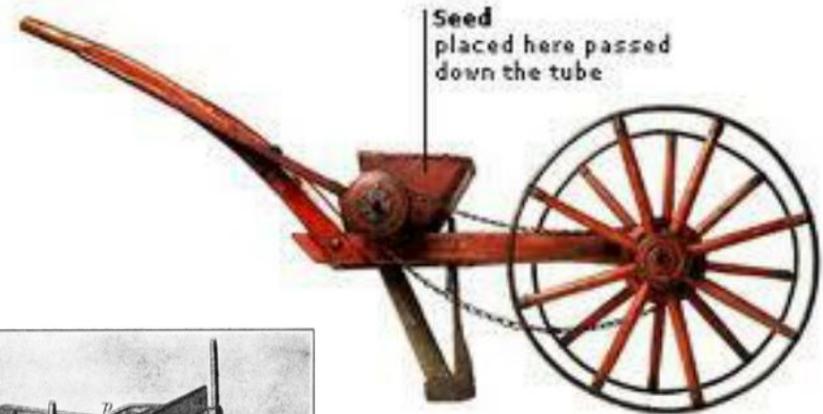
- ❑ Proximity to coal and Iron mines
- ❑ Abundant Natural resources
- ❑ Extensive Colonial Empire
- ❑ Monopoly over Sea-Trading
- ❑ Abolished: Serfdom
- ❑ Availability of skilled artisans
- ❑ Political and financial stability

-
- ❑ Black Death : Migration to cities
 - ❑ Banks and Insurance developed: Provided loans
 - ❑ Safe from external invasion
 - ❑ Agricultural revolution
 - ❑ Availability of capital

CHANGES IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

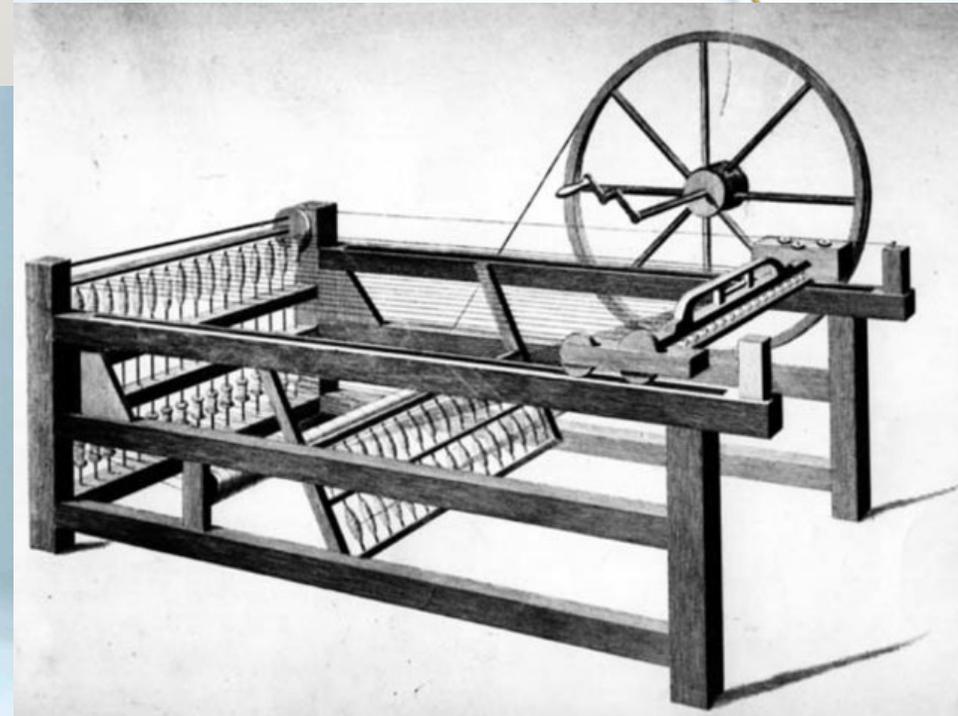
- ❑ Invention of Drill to sow seed in fixed row
- ❑ Rotation of Crops
- ❑ Animal Husbandry
- ❑ Enclosure movement
- ❑ Improvement in Fertilizers
(Potash, N, Phosphorous)
- ❑ Mowing Machine

The Seed Drill

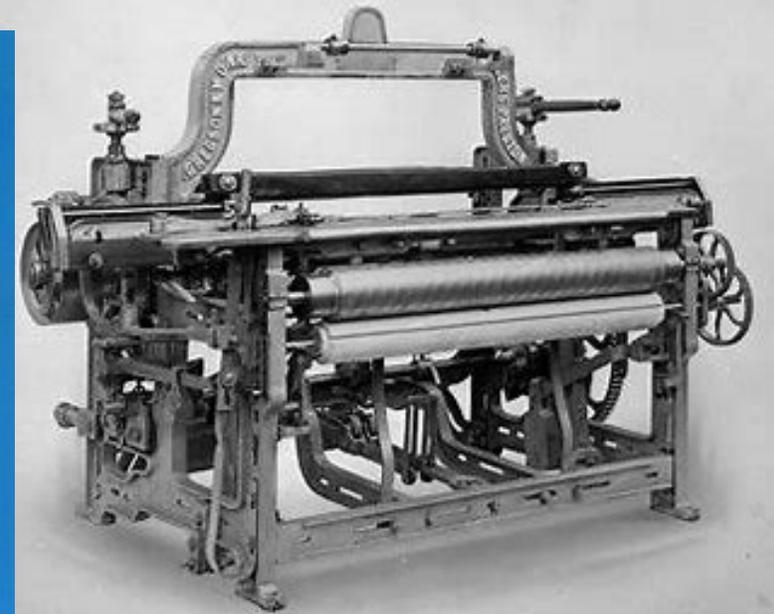
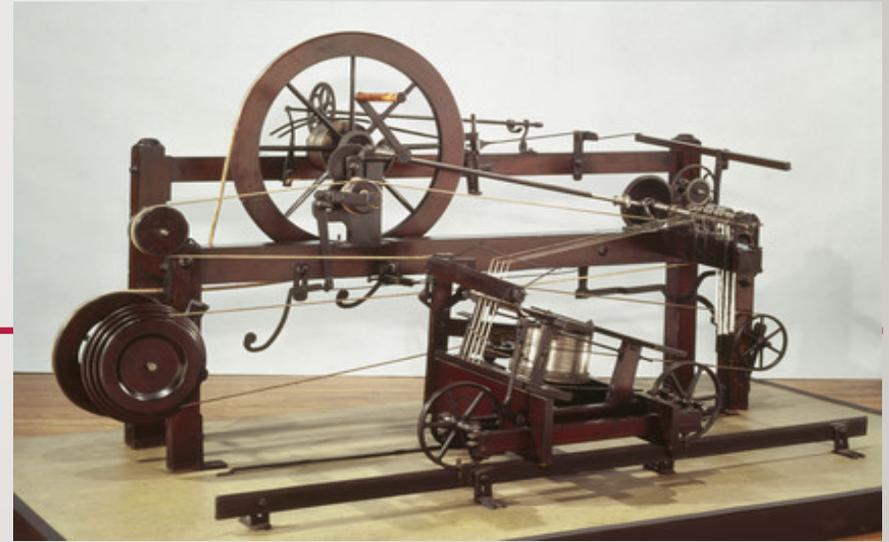


TEXTILE INDUSTRY

- ❑ Flying Shuttle (Quick Weaving) by John Kay
- ❑ Spinning Jenny (Spurn 8 yarns at once) by J. Hergreaves
- ❑ Water frame (water power) by Richard Arkright

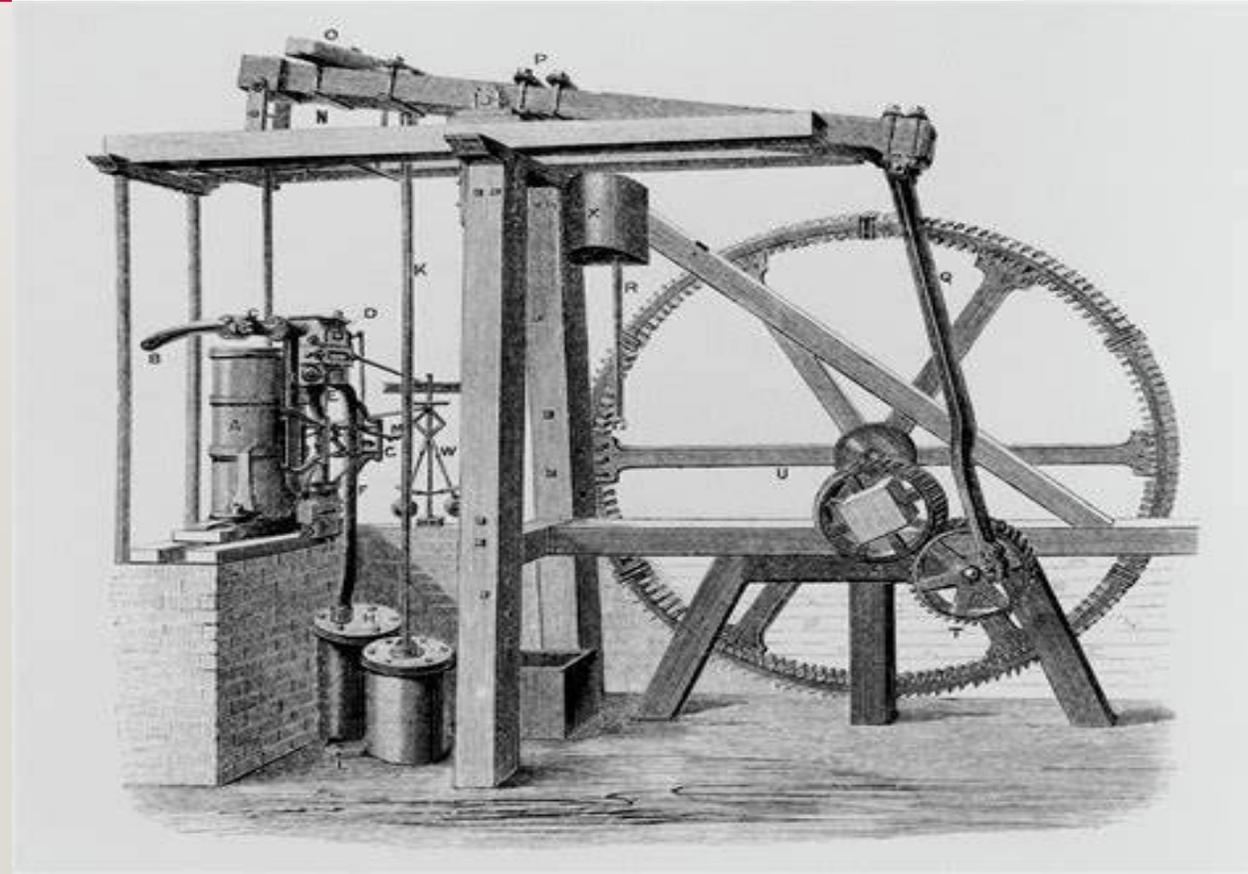


-
- ❑ Spinning Mule by Samuel Crompton
 - ❑ Powerloom by Edmund cartwright
 - ❑ Cotton Gin by Whitley



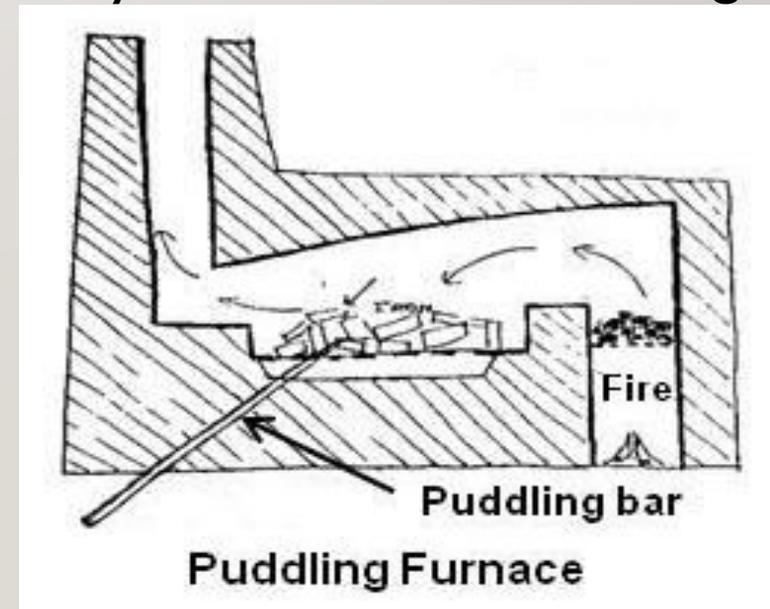
POWER STEAM ENGINE

- ❑ James Watt invented Steam Engine



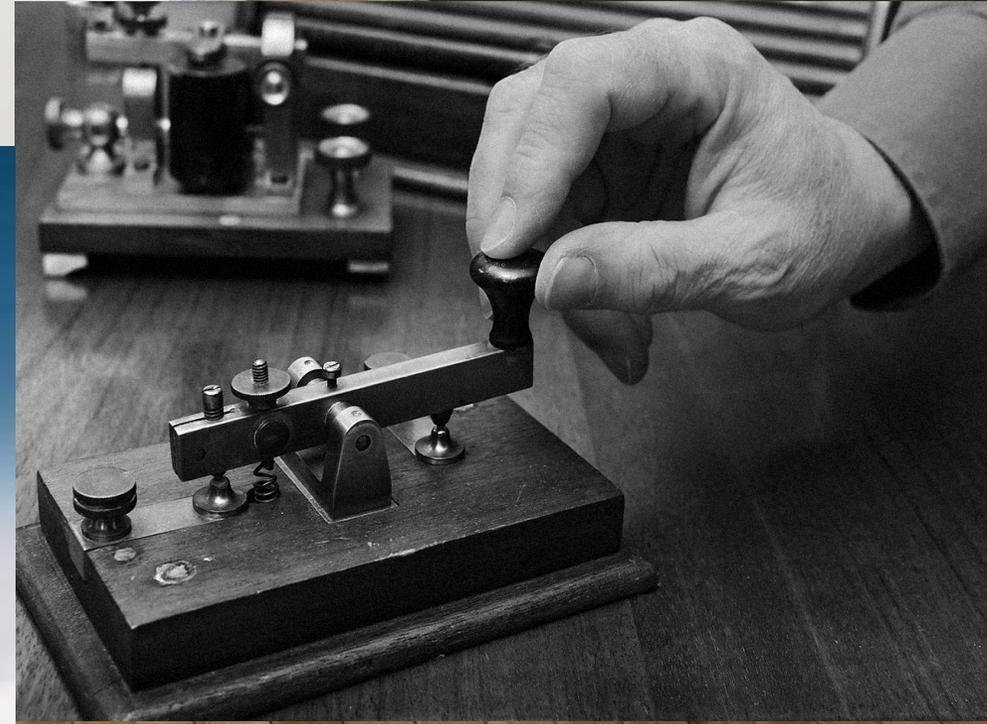
IRON INDUSTRY

- ❑ Pudding Technique: Pure steel can be obtained
- ❑ The molten pig iron is stirred in a reverberatory furnace, in an oxidizing environment, resulting in wrought iron.



TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION

- ❑ Bridgewater Canal
- ❑ Railways
- ❑ Vulcanization of Rubber: Rubber tires
- ❑ Telegraph: Morse
- ❑ Telephone : Graham Bell



EFFECT OF INDUSTRIALIZATION

□ ECONOMIC

1. Short time mass production: England emerged as Greatest Workshop
2. Migration: Villages to cities
3. Colonization for securing market

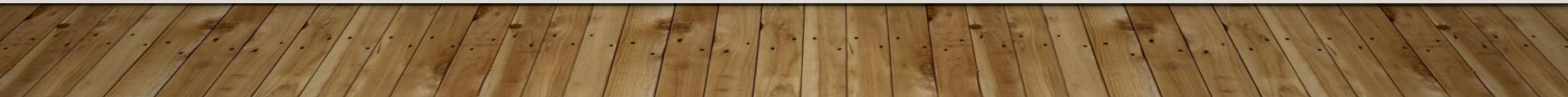
SOCIAL EFFECT

1. Threatened Joint family structure
2. Decline in personal liberty of workers
3. Inhumane conditions: Long hours of work
4. Low wages to women and children
5. Child labour
6. Housing problems, slums, diseases
7. Shortage of pure water

POLITICAL EFFECT

1. State Intervention increased
2. Demand of New Industrial class for parliamentary representation
3. Tendency to establish colonies increased

❑ IDEOLOGICAL EFFECT

1. Free trade policy by Adam Smith
 2. Ideologies: Capitalism and Socialism(Enquiry for public welfare)
- 

INDUSTRIALIZATION IN OTHER COUNTRIES

□ GERMANY

Obstacles

1. 30 Years war, many number of states
2. Prevalent feudal system
3. Guild System
4. Migration not allowed
5. Dearth of private capital.

PROGRESS OF INDUSTRIALISATION IN GERMANY

- ❑ Impact of Napoleon: Re-organised the 200 small German states in 16 larger states, abolished feudalism, Introduced continental system .
- ❑ The Congress of Vienna took some Polish region from Prussia and in return Prussia received some region in "Rhine land" which was rich in iron and coal. This encouraged industrialization in Prussia which spread to other parts of Germany as well.
- ❑ Zollverein was created in 1834 which integrated the German domestic market.
- ❑ The construction of railways started in Germany in 1830's and 1840's. This integrated the region geographically.
- ❑ Paternalistic Laws, which restricted the migration of people (labour), were abolished in 1849.
- ❑ The problem of dearth of private capital was solved by (compensated by) banking capital. Joint Stock Banks invested in German Industrialization.

FEATURES OF GERMAN INDUSTRIALISATION

- ❑ Real success after unification of Germany.
- ❑ Emphasis over the foundation of heavy industries: Automobile industries, electrical & chemical industries. It was unparalleled in Chemical industries (Synthetic drugs).
- ❑ German Industrialization progressed during the 2nd phase became a leading country in Europe during the period.
- ❑ Joint Stock Banks played an important role in German Industrialization

INDUSTRIALIZATION IN RUSSIA

❑ Russian industrialization: Major Obstacles

1. large reserve of natural resources but excessive cold in Siberian region of Russia.
2. Lack of private capital for investment.
3. Feudalism
4. Absence of middle class

FAVOURABLE FACTORS FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

1. Huge natural resources.
2. Supporting Government

Features of Russian Industrialization

1. Emphasis over basic and heavy Industries.
2. Concentration at particular place
3. Strict State Control

INDUSTRIALIZATION IN JAPAN

□ Features

1. Was a combine phenomenon under Meiji Restoration
2. Government first established basic and heavy industries and later sold it to private capitalist (Mostly bankers turned Industrialists)
3. Rise of Japanese Militarism and Imperialism: Search for market, Raw material

INDUSTRIALISATION IN UNITED STATES

1. The Embargo Act, 1807
2. Borrow technology and innovation from England
3. Huge deposits of coal in states such as Pennsylvania and West Virginia (raw material)
4. Transportation
5. Migration to cities

PRACTICE QUESTION

1. Why did the Industrial Revolution first began in England ?n (10 Marks, 150 Words)
2. Industrial Revolution created many problems than solutions. Comment
(15 Marks, 250 Words)



WORLD HISTORY

-RAHUL NAGRE



AMERICAN REVOLUTION



American Revolution

- ❑ The American Revolution was an ideological and political revolution which occurred in colonial North America between 1765 and 1783.
- ❑ The Americans in the Thirteen Colonies defeated the British in the American Revolutionary War (1775–1783), gaining independence from the British Crown and establishing the United States of America, the first modern constitutional liberal democracy

BACKGROUND OF COLONIES IN AMERICA

- ❑ In 1606, King James I of England granted charters to both the Plymouth Company and the London Company for the purpose of establishing permanent settlements in America. The London Company established the Colony and Dominion of Virginia in 1607, the first permanently settled English colony on the continent
- ❑ The Plymouth Council for New England sponsored several colonization projects, culminating with Plymouth Colony in 1620 which was settled by English Puritan separatists, known today as the Pilgrims. The Dutch, Swedish, and French also established successful American colonies at roughly the same time as the English, but they eventually came under the English crown
- ❑ The Thirteen Colonies were complete with the establishment of the Province of Georgia in 1732



THE THIRTEEN COLONIES IN 1775

edmaps.com
© 2012 Cristian Ionita



LEGEND

BRITISH POSSESSIONS:

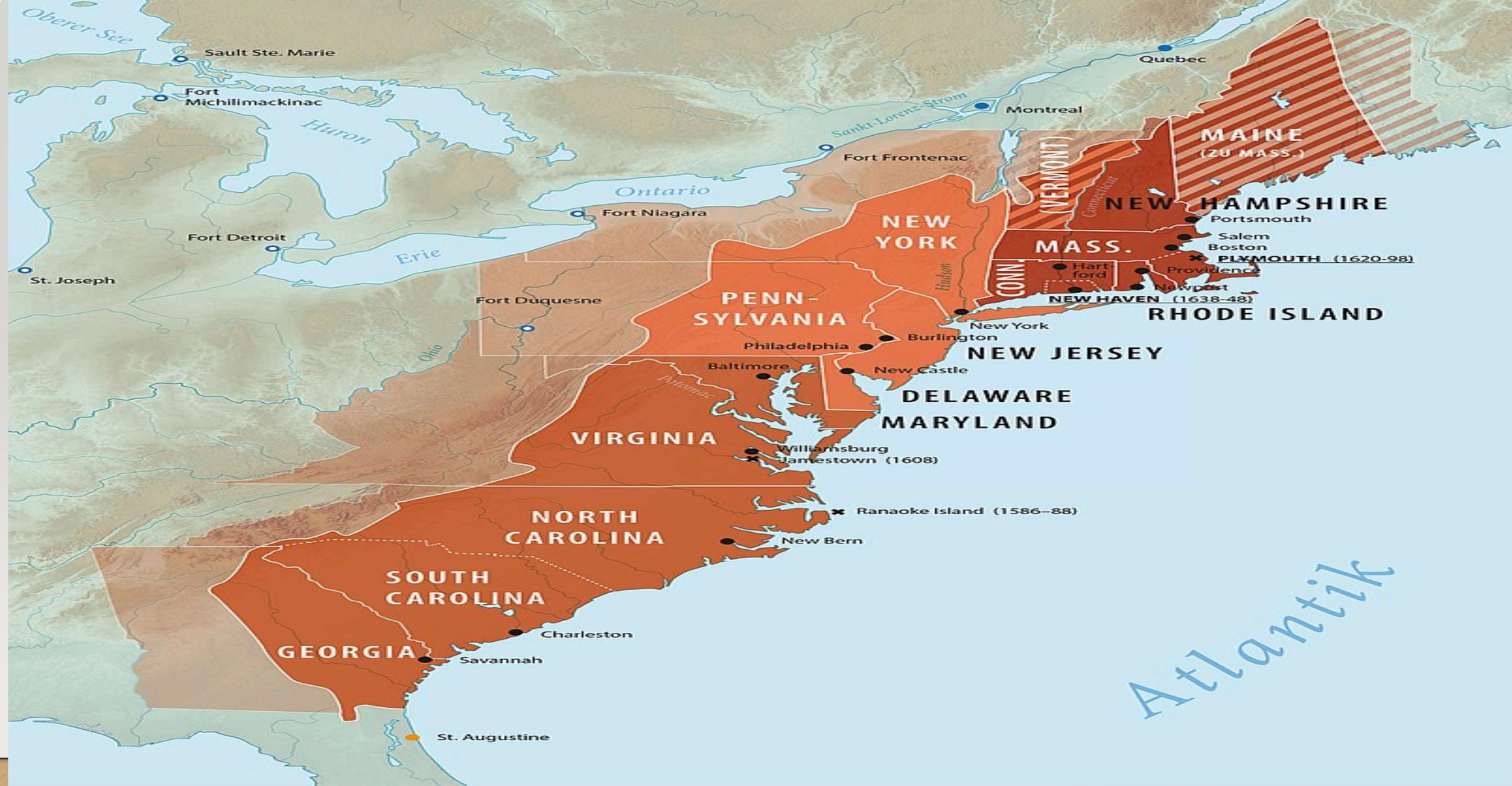
- The Thirteen Colonies
- The « Indian Reserve »
- Province of Quebec
- Rupert's Land
- East Florida
- West Florida
- Nova Scotia
- St John's Island
- Newfoundland

SPANISH POSSESSIONS:

- Louisiana

— « The Proclamation Line » of 1763

0 100 200 miles



Atlantik

THIRTEEN COLONIES

1. Connecticut

2. Delaware

3. Georgia

4. Maryland

5. Massachusetts

6. New Hampshire

7. New Jersey

8. New York

9. North Carolina

10. Pennsylvania

11. Rhode Island

12. South Carolina

13. Virginia

1651–1748: Early seeds

- ❑ 1651, the English government regulated trade in the American colonies, and Parliament passed the Navigation Acts on October 9 to pursue a mercantilist policy intended to ensure that trade enriched Great Britain but prohibited trade with any other nations.
- ❑ The Acts prohibited British producers from growing tobacco and also encouraged shipbuilding, particularly in the New England colonies
- ❑ King Philip's War which ended in 1678 gave the colonies to fight for their rights. Also the efforts to bring colonies under more centralized administrative was opposed by the colonies and the Charters were nullified.

- ❑ Charles successor James II, in 1686, established Dominion of New England but that too was opposed and the next government never tried to restore it
- ❑ English governments continued in their efforts to tax certain goods, passing acts regulating the trade of wool, hats, and molasses.
- ❑ The Molasses Act of 1733 was particularly egregious to the colonists, as a significant part of colonial trade relied on molasses.
- ❑ The taxes severely damaged the New England economy and resulted in a surge of smuggling, bribery, and intimidation of customs officials.

Reasons for American resentments against the British

- While the British Mercantilism or Mercantile capitalism created an environment of resentment among the White Americans, the Seven Year War created conditions, which became the immediate trigger for the American Revolution.
- Seven Year War laid the ground for American Revolution (1765-83).
- The Seven Years' War (1756–1763) was a global conflict, "a struggle for global primacy between Britain and France", which also had a major impact on the Spanish Empire

1763 Treaty of Paris

- The French and Indian War and its European theater, the Seven Years' War, ended with the 1763 Treaty of Paris. Under the treaty, all French colonial territory west of the Mississippi River was ceded to Spain, while all French colonial territory east of the Mississippi River and south of Rupert's Land (save Saint Pierre and Miquelon, which France kept) was ceded to Great Britain

The Royal Proclamation of 1763

- ❑ The Royal Proclamation of 1763 was issued by King George III on 7 October 1763. It followed the Treaty of Paris (1763), which formally ended the Seven Years' War and transferred French territory in North America to Great Britain
- ❑ The proclamation and access to western lands was one of the first significant areas of dispute between Britain and the colonies and would become a contributing factor leading to the American Revolution

Economic issue

- ❑ American Revolution was conflict between British Mercantilism and American capitalism.
- ❑ As an economic ideology, mercantilism try to subordinate colonial economy to the economic interest of metropolitan state. Under its influence following step were taken:
- ❑ Navigation act of 1651 was introduced to promote the interest of the shipping industry of Britain at the cost American shipping industry.
- ❑ Americans were compelled to sell three important products - Rice, Tobacco and Cotton only to the British merchants.
- ❑ British government consciously discourages Industrialization in America, so that America could work as the market for British product

Stamp Act

- The Stamp Act of 1765 was the first internal tax levied directly on American colonists by the British Parliament. The act, which imposed a tax on all paper documents in the colonies, came at a time when the British Empire was deep in debt from the Seven Years' War (1756-63) and looking to its North American colonies as a revenue source.



Sugar Act of 1764

- ❑ The Sugar Act of 1764 was a law enacted by Britain to increase British revenues by preventing the smuggling of molasses into the American colonies and enforcing the collection of higher taxes and duties.
- ❑ British Prime Minister George Grenville proposed the Sugar Act as a way for Britain to generate revenue to protect its foreign colonies and pay its debts from the French and Indian Wars.
- ❑ In the American colonies, the Sugar Act was especially harmful to merchants and consumers in the New England seaports.
- ❑ Colonial opposition to the Sugar Act was led by Samuel Adams and James Otis, who contended that the duties imposed by the Sugar Act represented taxation without representation

A Nation in making

- The American Colonies found their own way of life, economic way of life

Revolution favored by different Class interest

- Merchants: hope of economic freedom
- Smuggler: Hoped free movement in Atlantic Ocean after liberation.
- Political leaders Wanted to advocate their bright future in independent America.
- Students and intellectuals: Inspired by republican ideas.
- Tobacco growers: British had restricted their westward expansion.

Constitutionalism

- British gave primacy to Parliamentary supremacy (Sovereignty) and they try to emphasize that all other institutions were subordinated to the British Parliament
- This triggered unrest among the colonies

No Representation in British Parliament

- ❑ The British Parliament enacted the Stamp Act in 1765, which imposed stamp taxes on all business transactions in the British colonies in USA.
- ❑ The British Parliament had no American representation, so the American leaders opposed the right of Britain to levy any taxes on them.
- ❑ In the Massachusetts Assembly, the leaders of all 13 colonies gathered and adopted the slogan of “No Taxation without Representation”.
- ❑ The Boston Tea Party of 1773 was a protest against the Tea tax



Seven Year War Expenditure

- The Seven Year War had cost a lot of money to Britain. When they decided to make up for the costs of war by taxing the people in British colonies
- This was opposed by the American Colonies

Enlightenment Thinkers

- Around 1750, many Thinkers were challenging the status-quo and demanding freedom and liberty for the people.
- They placed before the people, the idea of a democratic form of governance.
- They helped in development of ideas of Republicanism and Liberalism that militated against colonialism.
- Montesquieu had described the principle of Separation of Powers in 1748.
- They focused on progress, Liberty and Reason

Immediate Cause

- Imposition of several taxes like Stamp Act, Sugar Act etc. and enforcing navigation act forcefully



Key Events in Revolution Movement

The Massachusetts Assembly (1765)

- ❑ Leaders of all the colonies assembled in the colony of Massachusetts to discuss their common problems. They insisted on 'No taxation without representation' and threatened to stop the import of British goods.
- ❑ This threat led to the repeal of the Stamp Act. But the British parliament made it a point that it's their right to levy taxes by taxing consumer goods coming into colonies like paper, glass, tea and paint.
- ❑ The colonist opposed by stressing that it is only their local assemblies which had the right to raise money via taxes from them and in protest the Americans cut down the English imports by one-half.
- ❑ The English again back tracked but to assert their right to levy taxes, didn't abolish the tax on tea.

The Boston Tea Party (1773)

❑ In Boston, Colonies refused to unload the tea coming in English ships. In Boston, when the governor ordered unloading of a ship, a group of citizens led by Samuel Adams, boarded the ship dressed as American Indians and dumped the tea crates into the water.

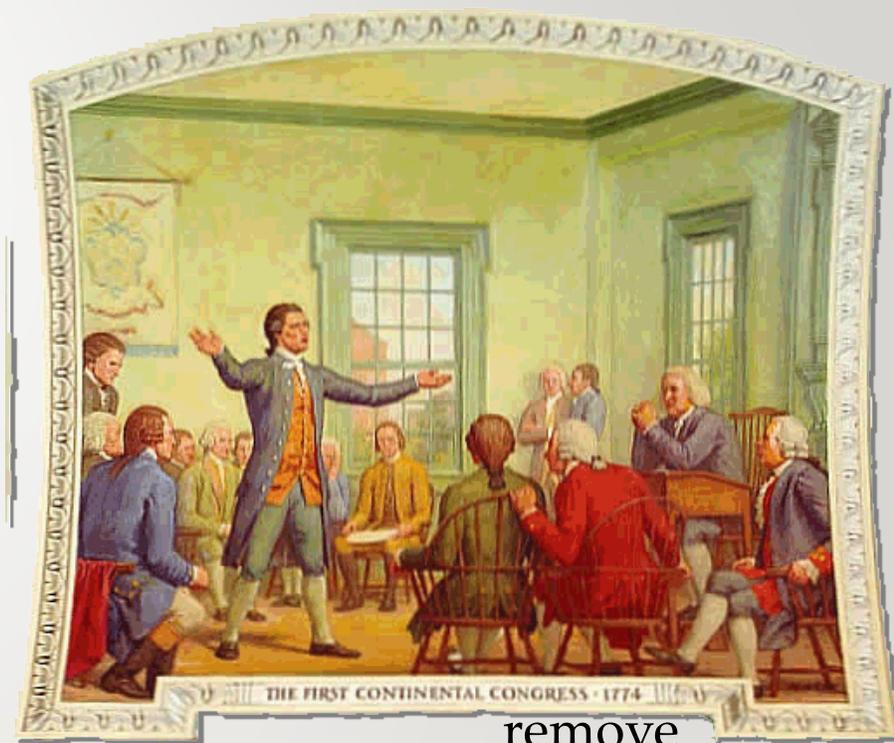
❑ This incident is known as 'Boston tea party'.

The government in England ordered the closure of the port for all Trade, thus further fanning the resentment.



The Philadelphia Congress and the Declaration of Independence

- ❑ All the colonies (except Georgia), sent delegates to the first continental congress held in Philadelphia in September 1774.
- ❑ This congress appealed to the British king to remove restrictions on industries and trade and not to impose any tax without their consent.
- ❑ It also organized a continental association and decided to start military preparations. The British king, taking their action as mutiny ordered to end British troops to America.
- ❑ The colonists too planned for military defence with local troops. The first clash occurred in Massachusetts in 1775.

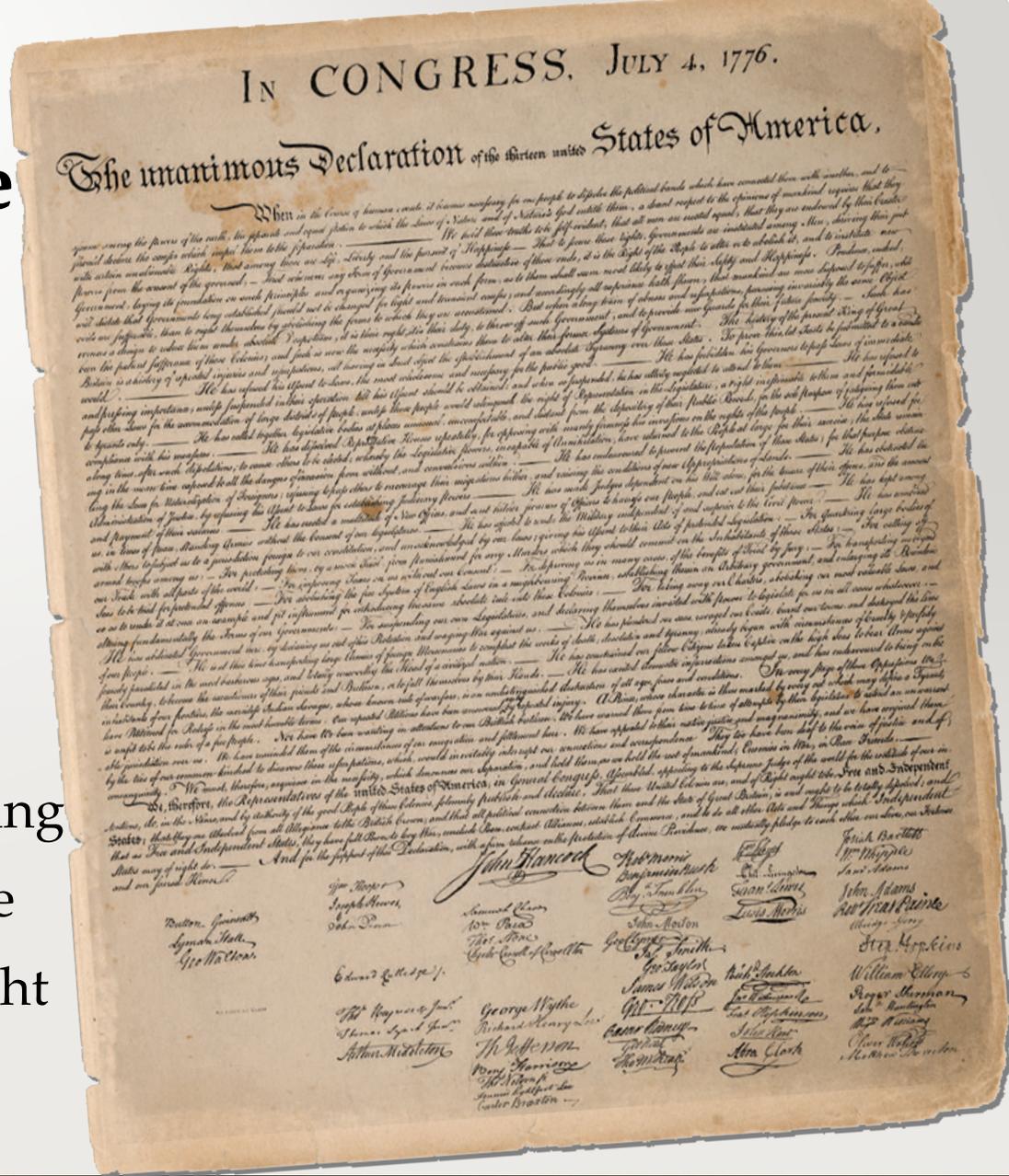


- ❑ The Second Continental Congress met in Philadelphia and chose George Washington as the commander-in-chief of the American forces.
- ❑ It again reiterated its demand to the British king But the British decision to continue fighting led continental congress to adopt the “Declaration of Independence” on 4 July 1776, it was drafted by Thomas Jefferson.



Declaration of Independence

- ❑ The declaration asserted on the equality of all men and held that the people are the source of authority.
- ❑ It affirmed people's right to set up their own government. Up to the declaration of independence the colonists had been fighting for their rights as English men. But after the declaration in 1776 they fought for their right to be an independent nation.



The Declaration of Independence

- Written by Thomas Jefferson
- It is the “Birth Certificate of the United States”

Document listed rights and grievances against King George III

- 4 parts
1. Preamble
 2. Declaration of rights
 3. List of Grievances
 4. Resolution

The War of Independence

- ❑ The declaration of Independence marked the formal beginning of the American war of Independence that was to last more than six years with fighting in every colony.
- ❑ Battle of Saratoga (1777) was a military turning point of the revolution. The British forces under General Burgoyne surrendered to the Americans.
- ❑ However further the Americans faced several defeats until France came to their help in 1778 after concluding a Treaty of alliance. France declared war against England and in 1779, Spain entered the fray as an ally of France.
- ❑ Finally, with the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at New York town in 1781 the revolutionary war was over and with the “Treaty of Paris” causes of American success

Second Treaty of Paris 1783

- ❑ It ended the American War of Independence.
- ❑ Peace between USA and Britain
- ❑ All US Colonies were recognized as free, sovereign and independent states, with Britain giving up all claims on government, property and territory.
- ❑ US would give back confiscated lands of Loyalists.
- ❑ Spain signed a separate treaty with Britain and it got back Florida

Why did American Colonies Succeed?

- ❑ Role of George Washington
- ❑ From the beginning, the British authorities did not attach much importance to the revolutionary effort of the Americans and they mainly relied on mercenary soldiers to suppress them.
- ❑ The remoteness of the American continent and British ignorance of American geography also contributed to the success of the Americans.
- ❑ The fierce spirit of liberty drove the Americans to success.

Significance of the American Revolution

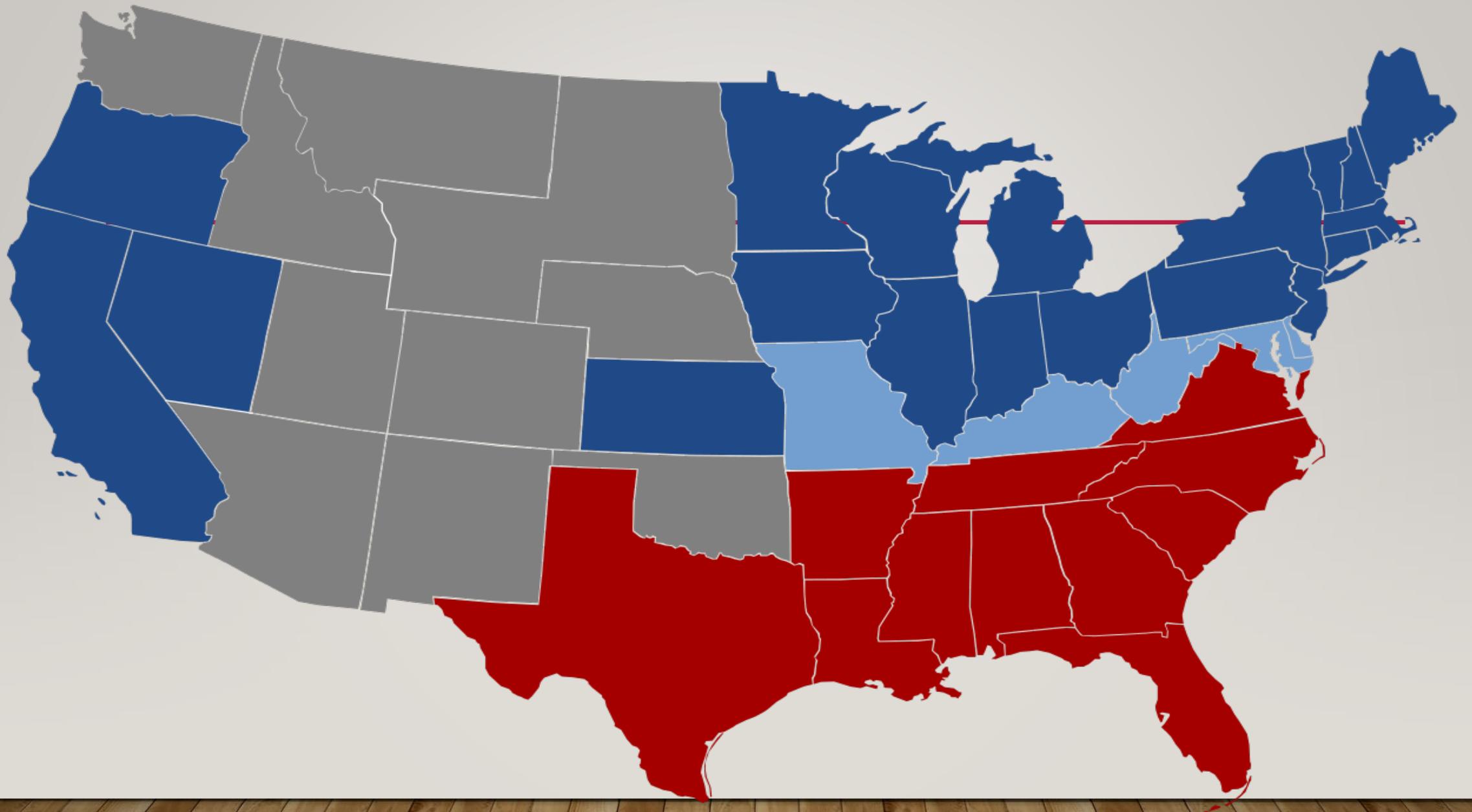
- ❑ first colonies which got independent so it became symbol for colonial liberation
- ❑ In 1789, the United States Constitution was formed. It was the first written Republic Constitution
- ❑ The Bill of Rights includes freedom of speech, press, religion and justice under the law
- ❑ The American Revolution established the first democratic Republic in the world and the USA soon embarked on Industrial Revolution
- ❑ contribution to ideas of Liberty, Equality, Fundamental Rights, Nationalism and anti-colonialism.

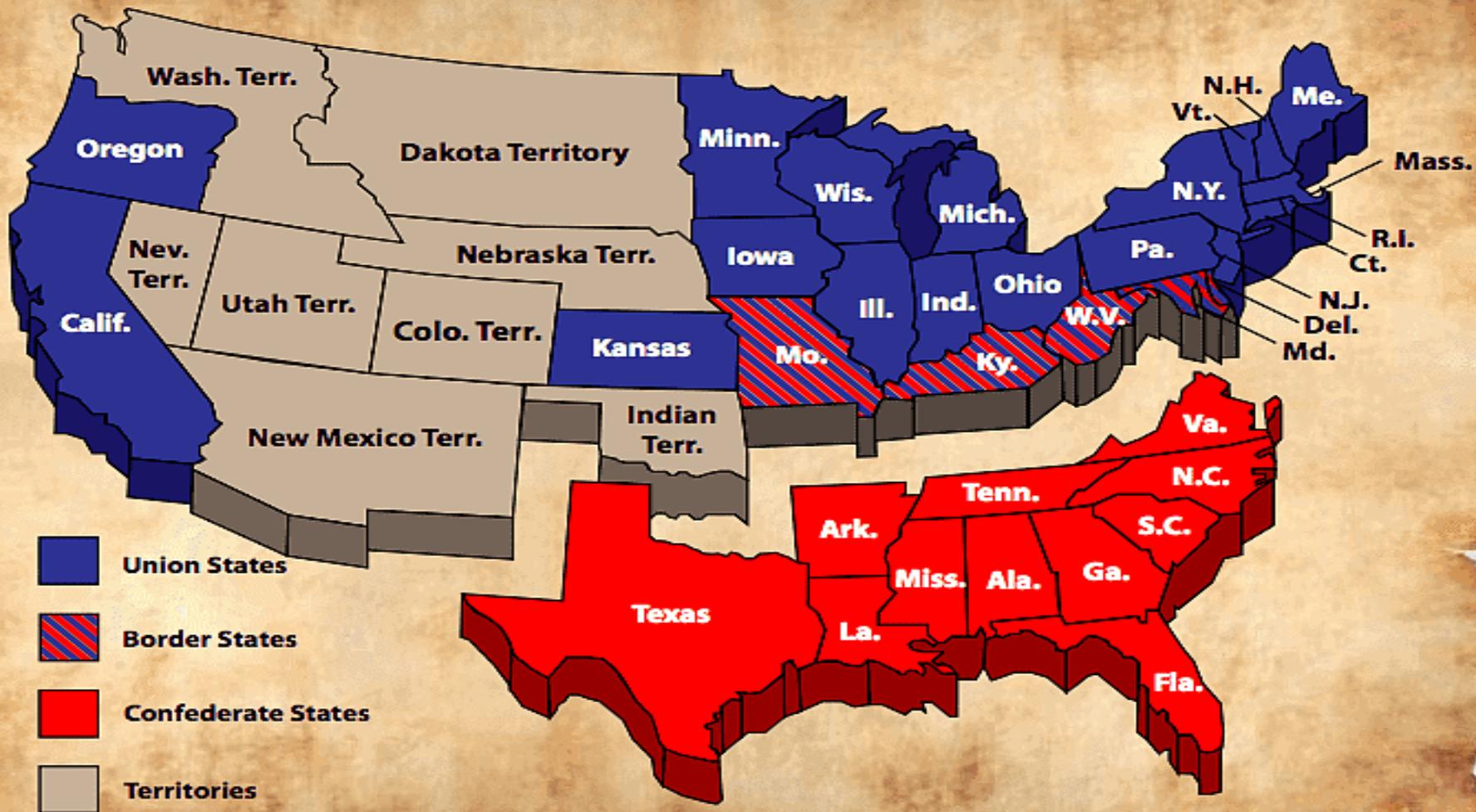
WORLD HISTORY

- RAHUL NAGRE SIR

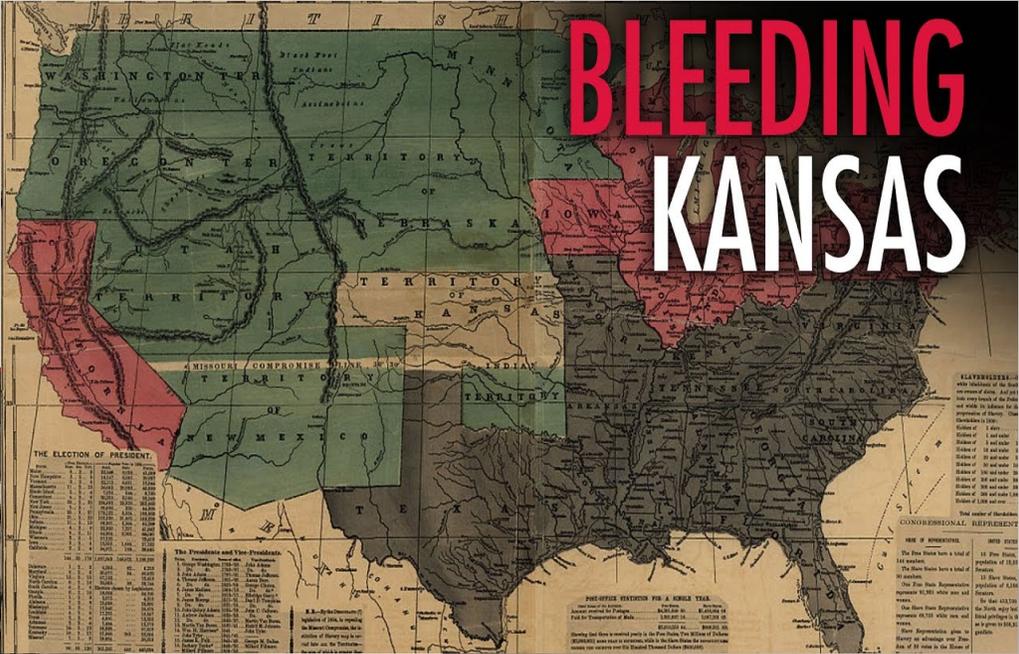
BACKGROUND

- ❑ When American won Independence from England in 1776, there were 13 colonies which formed a federal government.
- ❑ Colonies expanded from east coast to west forming 34 states by 1861.
- ❑ American civil war is the biggest conflict in the history of America. Around 3000 battles were fought. About 7 lakh Americans died. More than 15 lakhs injured and displaced.
- ❑ American civil war was biggest challenge to the integration of America.
- ❑ There were differences between states in the north and states in the south – which resulted in the American Civil War





CAUSE BEHIND THE CIVIL WAR



SLAVERY ISSUE

- ❑ Biggest issue between the North and the South was slavery. The South relied on slavery for labor to work the fields.
- ❑ Many people in the North believed that slavery was wrong and evil. These people were called abolitionists. They wanted slavery to be illegal throughout the United States.
- ❑ Abolitionists such as Frederick Douglass, John Brown, Harriet Tubman, and Harriet Beecher Stowe began to convince more and more people of the evil of slavery. This made wealthy landowners in the South fearful that their way of life would come to an end.

ECONOMIC ISSUE

- ❑ In northern American states, Industrialization started but slavery system was antithetical to industrial economy as a demand of industrial economy was movement of free labour.
- ❑ On the other hand, in southern states, the plantation agriculture was the backbone of an economy. This plantation agriculture could not survive without the slave labour that's why southern states widely supported the slavery system.

CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE

- ❑ It was the time American federation was making a west ward expansion under its famous slogan of 'Manifest Destiny'. But whenever region was inducted into the Union as the new state, fresh controversy started between northern states and southern states, whatever this region concern, should be inducted as a 'free state' or a 'slave state'
- ❑ This question was much important because of the fact that in a slave state, number of slaves had to be counted that indicates the number of representation in the House of Representative.

-
- ❑ The northern free states were worried about the fact that, if more or more region would be inducted as slave state, the slave state would form majority in House of Representative.
 - ❑ At every occasion of integration of new region, slave state persistently pressurizes the federation to induct as the region as slave state. For example – at the time of integration of Texas and later California, like was even at the time of integration of Kansas and Nebraska, fresh controversy stared.

ISSUES IN KANSAS

- ❑ The first fighting over the slavery issue took place in Kansas.
- ❑ In 1854, the government passed the Kansas-Nebraska Act allowing the residents of Kansas to vote on whether they would be a slave state or a free state.
- ❑ The region was flooded with supporters from both sides. They fought over the issue for years. Several people were killed in small skirmishes giving the confrontation the name Bleeding Kansas. Eventually Kansas entered the Union as a free state in 1861

IDEA OF REFORM

- ❑ Fear of reforms by Abraham Lincoln and Republican party :The final straw for the South was election of Abraham Lincoln to President of the United States.
- ❑ Abraham Lincoln was a member of the new anti-slavery Republican Party. He managed to get elected without even being on the ballot in ten of the southern states.
- ❑ The southern states felt that Lincoln was against slavery and also against the South.

IMMEDIATE CAUSES

- ❑ Firstly, the victory of Lincoln was one of the immediate causes of the Civil War.
- ❑ In the Presidential election of 1860, the Republican Party nominated Abraham Lincoln as its candidate. Abraham Lincoln had an objective to regard slavery as an evil in society and abolish it anyhow.
- ❑ The disunity of the opposing Democrats, led by Stephen A. Douglas, helped the Republican Party to win the election of 1860.
- ❑ Secondly, the secession of the Southern states served as another immediate cause of the war. The secession from the Union, if Lincoln were elected, was a foregone conclusion.

-
- ❑ Once the election returns were certain, a specially summoned South Carolina convention declared 'that the Union now subsisting between South Carolina and other states under the name of the "United States of America" is hereby dissolved'.
 - ❑ Other southern states promptly followed South Carolina's example, and on 8 February 1861, they formed the Confederate States of America under the leadership of Jefferson Davis

CONTRIBUTION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

- ❑ In 1860, Lincoln was elected as the 16th President of the USA as a Republican Candidate.
- ❑ Abraham Lincoln was president of the United States during the Civil War. Though he had little military experience, he pursued the war to the end, thus reuniting the North and the South.
- ❑ Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, which freed the slaves in the rebellious Southern states. This set the precedent for ultimately freeing the slaves through the 13th Amendment after Lincoln's death.

-
- ❑ Abraham Lincoln not simply promoted American Capitalism and republican ideas through abolition of slavery but also, he successfully preserves the Union
 - ❑ Abraham Lincoln changed the world using his powerful moral rhetoric and by taking action in the fight to end slavery and win the Civil War.
 - ❑ Lincoln also expanded the role of the federal government in his efforts to keep the union together.
 - ❑ After the civil war, citizens of all states of the USA were granted citizenship and equal rights.
 - ❑ It was Abraham Lincoln who gave the famous principle of democracy – i.e. government of the people, by the people and for the people

SIGNIFICANCE/IMPACT OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR

- ❑ The war put an end to the institution of slavery (13th amendment).
- ❑ The war abolished the secession of states for all times to come.
- ❑ In the economic sphere, the war led to the growth of large scale manufacturing industries.
- ❑ More area came under cultivation – particularly in the western regions on North America.
- ❑ Use of more machines – which enhanced production, so the employment opportunities

-
- ❑ Regulation of banking system (National Banking Act) and use of paper currency contributed to the growth of the nationwide business.
 - ❑ New weapons were used.
 - ❑ Improvement in transport and communication
 - ❑ Inspiration to other countries to abolish evil practice of the slavery.
 - ❑ While the Revolution of 1776-1783 created the United States, the Civil War of 1861-1865 determined what kind of nation it would be

FRENCH REVOLUTION



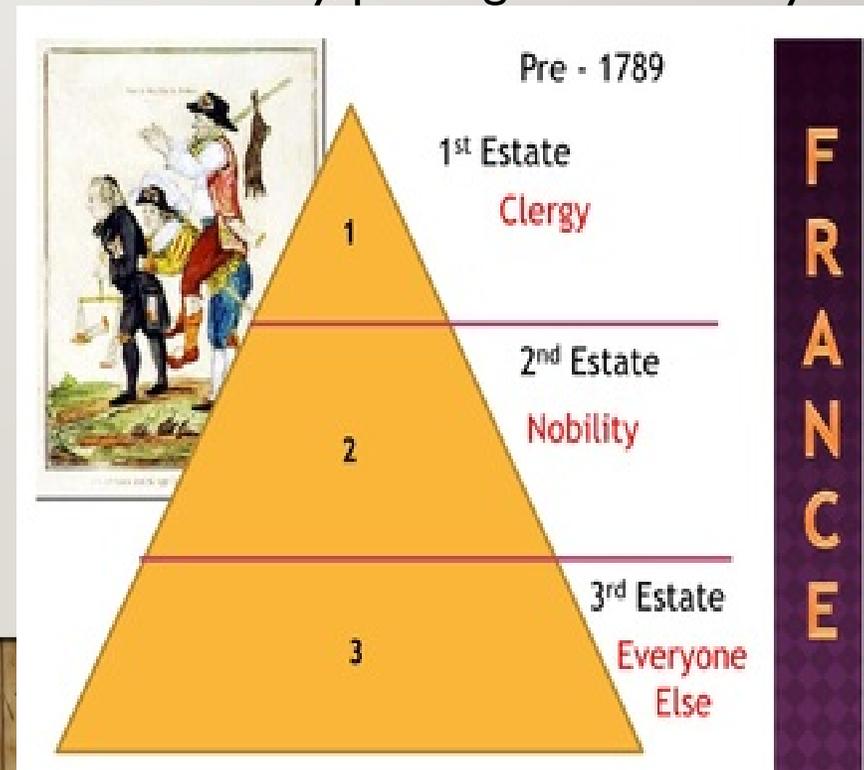
INTRODUCTION

- ❑ By the end of the eighteenth century Europe had undergone profound change under the influence of Enlightenment.
- ❑ Philosophers and artists promoted reason and human freedom over traditions and religion.
- ❑ The rise of a middle class and availability of printed material encouraged political awareness, and the American Revolution had turned a former English colony into an independent republic.

-
- ❑ France, one of the largest and richest countries in Europe was still governed by Ancient Regime, a three-level rigid social class system.
 - ❑ The French Revolution will pose challenge to the Ancient regime, and will finally lead to the formation of a new republic. But this phenomenon was not restricted to France, rather it proved to be a widespread upheaval which shook all institutions in other parts of Europe as well

BACKGROUND: SOCIAL CONDITION IN THE 18TH CENTURY FRANCE

- ❑ The political and social system of France prior to the French Revolution was called the Ancient regime.
- ❑ The Ancient regime was characterized by autocratic monarchy, privileged aristocracy and feudal socio-economic setup.



-
- ❑ French society was divided into classes or Estates. The clergy constituted the First Estate, the aristocracy comprised the Second Estate, and the rest of the population formed the Third Estate.
 - ❑ The first two Estates were privileged while the third Estate was unprivileged.
 - ❑ Progress in trade and commerce in 18th century Europe gave rise to a new social class called the bourgeoisie or the middle class.
 - ❑ The French revolution can be seen as an example of a “bourgeois revolution” which sprang from such societal unease.

TIMELINE

- 1 **1788 – The royal treasury is empty; Prelude to the Revolution**
- 2 **1789 – The Revolution Begins; the Estates-General and the Constituent Assembly**
 - 2.1 July 14, 1789 – The Siege and Surrender of the Bastille
 - 2.2 August 27, 1789 – Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen
 - 2.3 October 6, 1789 – Women's March on Versailles

3 **1790 – the Rise of the Political Clubs**

3.1 July 14, 1790 – Fête de la Fédération

4 **1791 – The unsuccessful flight of the Royal Family from Paris**

4.1 June 20–21, 1791 – The Royal Family flees Paris

5 1792 – War and the overthrow of the monarchy

5.1 August 10, 1792 – Storming of the Tuileries; Downfall of the King

5.2 September 2–7, 1792 – Massacres in Paris prisons

5.3 September 20, 1792 – French victory at Valmy; Debut of the Convention

-
- 6 December 10, 1792-January 21, 1793 – Trial and Execution of Louis XVI
 - 7 **1793 – France at war against Europe;The Jacobins seize power;The Terror begins**
 - 7.1 Uprising in the Vendée
 - 7.2 April 6–May 30, 1793 - Committee on Public Safety takes control of government
 - 7.3 May 31-June 2, 1793 –The Jacobin Coup d'État
 - 7.4 July 13, 1793 –Assassination of Jean-Paul Marat by Charlotte Corday
 - 7.5 September 17, 1793 –The Reign of Terror begins
 - 7.6 October 16, 1793 –The execution of Marie-Antoinette

8 **1794 – The fury of the Terror, the Cult of the Supreme Being, and the Downfall of Robespierre**

8.1 March 30, 1794 – The arrest and trial of Danton and Desmoulins

8.2 June 8, 1794 – Festival of the Supreme Being; Acceleration of the Terror

8.3 July 26–28, 1794 – Arrest and execution of Robespierre; End of the Terror

9 **1795 – The Directory Replaces the Convention**

9.1 May 20–24, 1795 – Last Paris uprising by the Jacobins and sans-culottes

9.2 June 25-July 27, 1795 – Renewed uprisings in the Vendée and a royalist invasion of Brittany

9.3 August 22-September 23, 1795 – The new Constitution is approved: the Directory takes power

9.4 October 5, 1795 – "A whiff of grapeshot": General Bonaparte suppresses a royalist rebellion in Paris

-
- 10 1796 – Napoleon's campaign in Italy; Defeat of the royalists in the Vendée; a failed uprising in Paris
 - 11 1797 – Bonaparte chases the Austrians from Italy; a republican coup d'état against the royalists in Paris
 - 11.1 September 4, 1797 – A republican coup d'état against the royalists
 - 12 1798 – New republics in Switzerland and Italy; an election annulled; Bonaparte invades Egypt

-
- 13 1799 – France at War in Italy and Germany; Bonaparte returns from Egypt; the Consulate seizes power; End of the Revolution
 - 13.1 Conflicts between the Directory and the Legislature (June 1799)
 - 13.2 Bonaparte returns to France (October 9, 1799)

PRACTICE QUESTION

- ❑ The American war of Independence inspired French Revolution. Analyse
(10 Marks, 150 Words)
- ❑ Explain the Impact of American Civil war on India?



WORLD HISTORY

- RAHUL SIR



FRENCH REVOLUTION



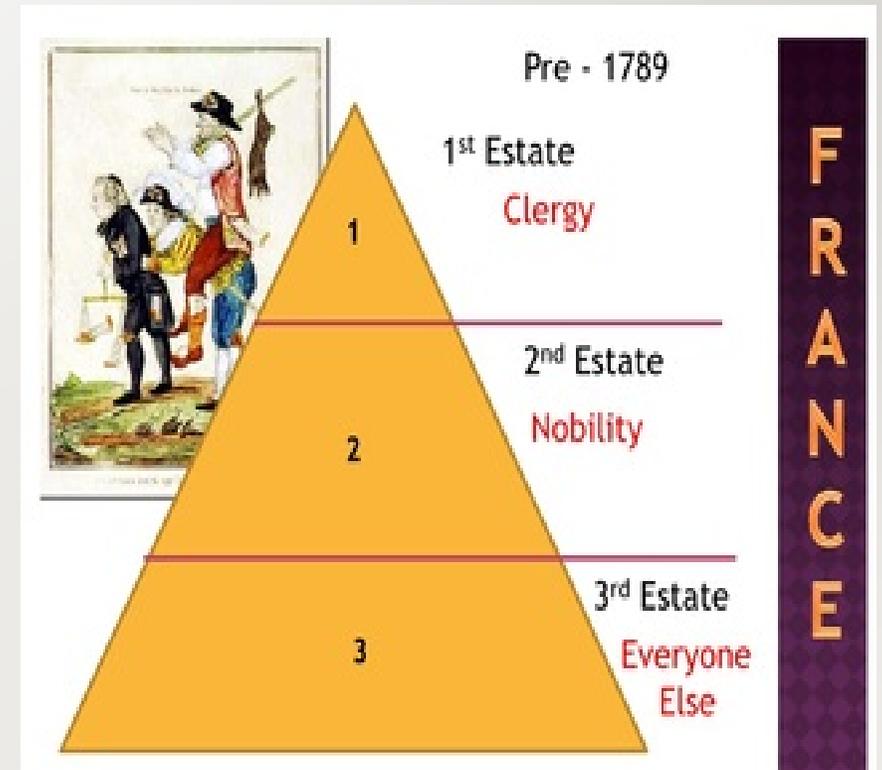
Introduction

- ❑ By the end of the eighteenth century Europe had undergone profound change under the influence of Enlightenment.
- ❑ Philosophers and artists promoted reason and human freedom over traditions and religion.
- ❑ The rise of a middle class and availability of printed material encouraged political awareness, and the American Revolution had turned a former English colony into an independent republic.

- ❑ France, one of the largest and richest countries in Europe was still governed by Ancient Regime, a three-level rigid social class system.
- ❑ The French Revolution posed a challenge to the Ancient regime, and finally led to the formation of a new republic. But this phenomenon was not restricted to France, rather it proved to be a widespread upheaval which shook all institutions in other parts of Europe as well

Background: Social condition in the 18th century France

- ❑ The political and social system of France prior to the French Revolution was called the Ancient regime.
- ❑ The Ancient regime was characterized by autocratic monarchy, privileged aristocracy and feudal socio-economic setup.



- ❑ French society was divided into classes or Estates. The clergy constituted the First Estate, the aristocracy comprised the Second Estate, and the rest of the population formed the Third Estate.
- ❑ The first two Estates were privileged while the third Estate was unprivileged.
- ❑ Progress in trade and commerce in 18th century Europe gave rise to a new social class called the bourgeoisie or the middle class.
- ❑ The French revolution can be seen as an example of a “bourgeois revolution” which sprang from such societal unease.



TIMELINE

- 1 **1788 – The royal treasury is empty; Prelude to the Revolution**
- 2 **1789 – The Revolution Begins; the Estates-General and the Constituent Assembly**
 - 2.1 July 14, 1789 – The Siege and Surrender of the Bastille
 - 2.2 August 27, 1789 – Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen
 - 2.3 October 6, 1789 – Women's March on Versailles



3 **1790 – the Rise of the Political Clubs**

3.1 July 14, 1790 – Fête de la Fédération

4 **1791 – The unsuccessful flight of the Royal Family from Paris**

4.1 June 20–21, 1791 – The Royal Family flees Paris



5 **1792 – War and the overthrow of the monarchy**

5.1 August 10, 1792 – Storming of the Tuileries; Downfall of the King

5.2 September 2–7, 1792 – Massacres in Paris prisons

5.3 September 20, 1792 – French victory at Valmy; Debut of the Convention

6 December 10, 1792-January 21, 1793 – Trial and Execution of Louis XVI

7 **1793 – France at war against Europe; The Jacobins seize power; The Terror begins**

7.1 Uprising in the Vendée

7.2 April 6–May 30, 1793 - Committee on Public Safety takes control of government

7.3 May 31-June 2, 1793 – The Jacobin Coup d'État

7.4 July 13, 1793 – Assassination of Jean-Paul Marat by Charlotte Corday

7.5 September 17, 1793 – The Reign of Terror begins

7.6 October 16, 1793 – The execution of Marie-Antoinette



8 **1794 – The fury of the Terror, the Cult of the Supreme Being, and the Downfall of Robespierre**

8.1 March 30, 1794 – The arrest and trial of Danton and Desmoulins

8.2 June 8, 1794 – Festival of the Supreme Being; Acceleration of the Terror

8.3 July 26–28, 1794 – Arrest and execution of Robespierre; End of the Terror



9 **1795 – The Directory Replaces the Convention**

- 9.1 May 20–24, 1795 – Last Paris uprising by the Jacobins and sans-culottes
- 9.2 June 25-July 27, 1795 – Renewed uprisings in the Vendée and a royalist invasion of Brittany
- 9.3 August 22-September 23, 1795 – The new Constitution is approved: the Directory takes power
- 9.4 October 5, 1795 – "A whiff of grapeshot": General Bonaparte suppresses a royalist rebellion in Paris

- 
- 10 1796 – Napoleon's campaign in Italy; Defeat of the royalists in the Vendée; a failed uprising in Paris
 - 11 1797 – Bonaparte chases the Austrians from Italy; a republican coup d'état against the royalists in Paris
 - 11.1 September 4, 1797 – A republican coup d'état against the royalists
 - 12 1798 – New republics in Switzerland and Italy; an election annulled; Bonaparte invades Egypt

- 
- 13 1799 – France at War in Italy and Germany; Bonaparte returns from Egypt; the Consulate seizes power; End of the Revolution
 - 13.1 Conflicts between the Directory and the Legislature (June 1799)
 - 13.2 Bonaparte returns to France (October 9, 1799)



CAUSES OF FRENCH REVOLUTION

POLITICAL CAUSE

- The thrust of French Revolution aimed at the destruction of the feudal social system which had developed in Europe over the last thousand years or so and the establishment in its place of a capitalist or bourgeois social system.
- The long-standing discontent of the French people found an outlet in this revolution and their revolutionary spirit found expression in the writings of the intelligentsia.
- In eighteenth-century Europe, autocratic and hereditary monarchies were in power, and France was no exception.
- Louis XIV, a French king of the Bourbon dynasty, reinforced autocratic monarchy by centralizing his power. In France, the king headed the Judiciary, so he had the power to sanction a punishment meted out and imprisonment without trial.

- The parliament was the highest royal court of justice, the most powerful of which was the parliament of Paris.
- The king did not have the power to dismiss the magistrates or judges of parliament but the delayed justice, complexities of judicial process, and legal expenses made the judicial system corrupt. Besides, the earlier impartial judicial system as prevalent during the reigns of Louis XV and Louis XVI completely broke down.
- The prime objective of the parliament was to retain the special privileges of the aristocracy to the point that they even began to challenge the king's power to introduce reforms.

- 
- Ultimately, the attempt by the autocratic monarchy to centralize power failed. However, despite the decadence and inefficiency of the monarchy, the people of France felt drawn towards it, and they were not in favour of its dissolution and led the cause of French Revolution

SOCIAL CAUSE

- ❑ The French society was divided into three Estates.
- ❑ The top two Estates were the privileged ones. They didn't pay any tax and the king's laws were not applicable to them. This led to rise of discontentment among non-privileged classes.
- ❑ The clergy, who formed 1% of the population, was in control of 10% of total land, from which it extracted a tithe (tax), enabling them to lead a luxurious life.
- ❑ Corruption was rampant in the church. Even the clergymen were divided into upper clergy, who were socially and economically aristocratic, and the lower clergy, who belonged to the third Estate. The people of 18th century lost respect for the church and the clergy.

- ❑ The aristocracy formed about one-third of the total population of the country and it also enjoyed many privileges like the clergy. It owned huge tracts of land and, without paying any taxes it lived at the expenses of the peasant's labour
- ❑ Majority of the population of France belonged to the Third Estate. It comprised of rich businessman, industrialists intellectual on one hand and the labouring men and peasants on the other. Thus socio-economic division and disparity was more pronounced here.
- ❑ The people of the Third Estate were broadly divided into three groups- the bourgeoisie, the peasants, and the Sanculottes (town men).

- ❑ The bourgeoisie or the middle class, although a minority, wielded the greatest influence and considerable financial power. They included some of the most enlightened and most intelligent member of the French society, yet they were excluded from politics and administration by the privileged Estates. It was this incongruence which fuelled the bourgeois revolution.
- ❑ The urban working class included the workers and skilled labourers. They were badly paid. Their wages didn't rise in proportion to the rise of living expenses. Thus price hike was major cause of their discontent and led them towards Revolution

ECONOMIC CAUSE

- Disparity in taxation.
- Coronation of Louis XVI in 1774.
- Participation of France in the American War of Independence.
- The economic reforms undertaken Louis XVI met with failure because of his weak personality and opposition from the aristocracy. Despite all this, the king and the aristocracy continued to maintain their privileged way of life as before

- ❑ The French economy meant that the exploitation of farmers by feudal lords gained in intensity. Four-fifths of a farmer's income would be spent in payment of state tax, religious tax Imposed by Church and dues to feudal lords.
- ❑ The internal tariff barrier stood in the way of trade, commerce, and industry run by the bourgeoisie.
- ❑ The depression of 1778 and the failure of crops in 1787, on the eve of the French Revolution, was an utter disaster for the French economy.
- ❑ Prices of commodities decreased following the depression and as a result, the profits went down and the labour tells on bad days

- ❑ Following the failure of crops in 1787-89, food production fell dramatically, leading to an increase in the prices of foodstuff. The hardship of peasants, workers, and the weaker classes therefore intensified.
- ❑ The ministers in the council of Louis XVI-Turgot, Necker, and Calonne proposed a restructuring of the tax system to tide them over the economic crisis and the only solution was to impose tax on aristocratic. But aristocracy made it impossible. This resulted in the 'aristocratic revolt'-the beginning of the French Revolution

IMMEDIATE CAUSE

- ❑ Economic bankruptcy of government became the main reason for onset of the Revolution.
- ❑ To come out from bankruptcy situation, king appointed many economic advisers like Turgot, Necker and Calonne, but all issue of economic reforms were just obstinacy of the aristocratic class which was deadly opposed to taxing the privileged class.
- ❑ So French monarch Louis XVI was compelled to summon the session of state general. In this state general, it was on the issue of voting that Revolution started

Events in French Revolution of 1789

- In May 1789, Louis XVI called together an assembly of the Estates General to pass proposals for new taxes. The first and second estates sent 300 representatives each, while there were 600 members of the third estate. Peasants, artisans and women were denied entry to the assembly.
- Voting in the Estates General in the past had been conducted according to the principle that each estate had one vote.
- This time too Louis XVI was determined to continue the same practice. But members of the third estate demanded that voting now be conducted by the assembly as a whole, where each member would have one vote.

- ❑ This was one of the democratic principles put forward by philosophers like Rousseau. When the king rejected this proposal, members of third estate walked out of the assembly in protest
- ❑ The representatives of the third estate viewed themselves as spokesmen for the whole French nation. In June they assembled at Tennis Court and declared themselves a National Assembly and decided not to disperse till the drafting of the constitution.
- ❑ While the National Assembly was busy at Versailles drafting a constitution, the rest of France seethed with turmoil.

- A severe winter led to a bad harvest and the price of bread rose. Crowds of angry women stormed into the shops. In July, the agitated crowd stormed and destroyed the Bastille (a fortress prison symbol of despotic powers of the king).
- In the countryside, rumours spread from village to village. They looted hoarded grain and burnt down documents containing records of manorial dues. A large number of nobles fled from their homes, many of them migrating to neighboring countries.

The Role of Philosophers

□ Montesquieu (1689–1755)

- 'separation of powers'. He held that distinct separation of power among the legislature, judiciary, and administrative wings of government was desirable for without which, it would be impossible to curb an autocracy.

□ Voltaire (1694-1778)

- The target of his attack was the Roman Catholic Church.
- For him Church was synonymous with religious bigotry yet far from being an atheist, he was a believer in God.
- He had faith in the institution of monarchy and his ideal form of government was 'enlightened despotism'

Jean Jacques Rousseau (1712-78)

- ❑ His ideology and thought was more extremist and revolutionary in character than those of all other contemporary philosophers.
- ❑ His well-known works were - A Discourse on the Arts and Sciences, A Discourse on the Origins of Inequality, The Social Contract, A Discourse on Political Economy, Emile, etc.
- ❑ According to Rousseau, man was honest and happy in his natural condition but it was society, which by way of creating division among men, became the source of unhappiness and disquiet

- ❑ He held that the state and society should evolve out of a social contract between all members of that society and that sovereign power should lie not in the rights of kings, but in the 'general will' of the people.
- ❑ Rousseau's ideal political form was direct democracy. Rousseau set forth this theory in "The Social Contract".
- ❑ He believed that in order to ensure social equality and freedom, there was little alternative but to hand over power to the people.
- ❑ Rousseau's thoughts deeply influenced contemporary France and according to Napoleon, Rousseau was responsible for the French Revolution more so than anyone else

France become Constitutional Monarch

- ❑ The National Assembly completed the draft of the constitution in 1791. Its main objective was to limit the powers of the monarch.
- ❑ These powers instead of being concentrated in the hands of one person were now separated and assigned to different institutions – the legislature, executive and judiciary. This made France a constitutional monarchy.

- ❑ The members of the Jacobin club belonged mainly to the less prosperous sections of society. Their leader was Maximilian Robespierre. A large group among the Jacobins decided to start wearing long striped trousers similar to those worn by dock workers.
- ❑ In the summer of 1792 the Jacobins stormed the Palace of the Tuileries, massacred the king's guards and held the king himself as hostage.
- ❑ Later the Assembly voted to imprison the royal family. Elections were held.
- ❑ From now on all men of 21 years and above, regardless of wealth, got the right to vote. The newly elected assembly was called the Convention. On 21 September 1792 it abolished the monarchy and declared France a republic.
- ❑ Louis XVI was sentenced to death by a court on the charge of treason. In January 1793 he was executed publicly.
- ❑ The queen met with the same fate shortly after.

First Republic (1792-95)

- ❑ Proclamation of First Republic
- ❑ Political Crisis
- ❑ Reign of Terror
- ❑ Thermidorean reaction

The Directory (1795-99)

- The Constitution of 1795 framed by the National Convention vested the executive authority in France in a committee of five Directors known as the Directory.
- The Directors were men of mediocre talents and did not hesitate to practise bribery and corruption. They failed to rise to the occasion and could not tackle the problems facing the country.
- There was no harmony between the Directors and the two legislative chambers. One-third of the Assemblies and one out of the five Directors retired every year. The Directory was not in sympathy with either the Assemblies or the constituencies

End of Directory

- The soldiers surrounded the legislature and the members fled. A small committee of both Chambers decreed a provisional government consisting of Bonaparte, Sieyes and Ducos. The constitution which was framed a month later placed the supreme powers in the hands of Bonaparte as First Consul. Thus, the Directory was overthrown by Napoleon by ruse and violence

Impact of French Revolution

- ❑ Monarchy was abolished and Republic took its place.
- ❑ Political sovereignty introduced at individual and nation-state level with a centralized government.
- ❑ Serfdom, Feudalism, Slavery (USA banned it in 1865) were abolished and the influence of Church decreased in personal lives.
- ❑ The privileged classes i.e. the first and the second estate, were abolished.
- ❑ Idea of separation of public and private realm emerged

- 
- ❑ The Jacobian constitution, which although never came into effect, was the first genuinely democratic constitution. It gave the right to vote to all, and even the Right to Insurrection, which implies the right to revolt or rise against the government. The Government under the Jacobin constitution had the responsibility to give work to all and 'Happiness' of people was to be overarching state policy.

- ❑ Post-revolution regime failed to resolve the grievances of the workers, who were the main force during the uprising of 1789, and only the peasants benefited (as they became owners of land confiscated from the privileged classes).
- ❑ The revolution failed to bring in democratic rule and the Reign of Terror under the Jacobians started.
- ❑ Napoleon, due to his continuous warfare resulted in rise of nationalism in the invaded territories and he came to be perceived, not as a liberator, but a conqueror. This Nationalism was to prove advantageous to the unification of Germany and Italy in 1870s.

The Declaration of “Rights of Man and Citizens” by France's National Constituent Assembly in 1789

- ❑ Men are born and remain free and equal in rights.
- ❑ The aim of every political association is the preservation of the natural and inalienable rights of man; these are liberty, property, security and resistance to oppression.
- ❑ The source of all sovereignty resides in the nation; no group or individual may exercise authority that does not come from the people.
- ❑ Liberty consists of the power to do whatever is not injurious to others.
- ❑ The law has the right to forbid only actions that are injurious to society

- 
- ❑ Law is the expression of the general will. All citizens have the right to participate in its formation, personally or through their representatives. All citizens are equal before it.
 - ❑ No man may be accused, arrested or detained, except in cases determined by law.
 - ❑ Every citizen may speak, write and print freely. He must take responsibility for the abuse of such liberty in cases determined by the law

- ❑ For the maintenance of the public force and for the expenses of administration a common tax is indispensable, it must be assessed equally on all citizens in proportion to their means.
- ❑ Since property is a sacred and inviolable right, no one may be deprived of it, unless a legally established public necessity requires it. In that case a just compensation must be given in advance.

THE RISE AND FALL OF NAPOLEON

- ❑ Napoleon Bonaparte (1761 – 1821) was a French military leader and emperor who conquered much of Europe in the early 19th century.
- ❑ Born on the island of Corsica, Napoleon rapidly rose through the rank of military during the French Revolution (1789 – 1799).
- ❑ After seizing political power in France in a 1799, he crowned himself emperor in 1804.
- ❑ French invasion of Russia in 1812, Napoleon abdicated the throne two years later and was exiled to the island of Elba.
- ❑ After crushing defeat at the Battle of Waterloo (1815), he abdicated once again and was exile to the remote island of Saint Helena, where he died at 51.

- ❑ Napoleon Bonaparte was born into an aristocratic family of Corsica on 15 August 1769.
- ❑ He joined the French artillery as a Second Lieutenant at the age of 16. A product of the revolution, Napoleon returned to Corsica to engage in politics, only to be banished with his family in 1793. His belated return to the volatile French political scene was marked by utmost caution.
- ❑ After returning to the army, Napoleon seized control of Toulon from the English and Spanish invaders in 1793 and re-established French supremacy there.
- ❑ This development was a watershed in his growing ascendancy for the military expertise he displayed in the battle earned him a promotion to Brigadier general.

- ❑ The fall of Robespierre led to Napoleon's dismissal and arrest but Barras, the leader of Thermidorian Reaction, released him. In 1795, he saved the National Convention from the rampaging supporters of monarchy and he was thus elevated to the rank of General.
- ❑ The rule of the Directory failed to deal with the internal problems adequately, but its success in foreign affairs was due to the military genius of Napoleon
- ❑ He took on the might of the European coalition, defeated Sardinia. Then, forcing Austria to sign the Treaty of Campo Formio in 1797. Napoleon annexed a large part of Italy.
- ❑ Under the Consulate, power was invested in three Consuls but Napoleon as the First Consul, was all-powerful. He was appointed Consul for life following a national plebiscite. In 1804, Napoleon declared himself to be the Emperor of France.

THE NAPOLEONIC CODE (FRENCH CIVIL CODE)

- ❑ The Napoleonic Code was originally drafted as the French Civil Code. Before revolution, French law was based on the whims of its kings. Laws were the product of each individual monarch. They were lengthy, complicated, and different from region to region. Before Napoleon, there was no single law or document to unify them.
- ❑ The purpose of the French Civil Code was to collect all of the French laws into a single volume that would be simple and easy to understand.
- ❑ More than 70 countries around the world had adopted Napoleonic Code or had used them as the basis for their own laws.

- 
- ❑ It took four years for the country's top jurists – with the help of Napoleon himself – to draft its 2,281 Articles.
 - ❑ Enacted on 21 March 1804, the code concerns individual and group civil rights, as well as property rights compiled with a mix of liberalism and conservatism.
 - ❑ So, while all male citizens were granted equal rights, the code established women, in keeping with the general law of the time, as subordinate to their fathers or husbands.

Key concepts of the Napoleonic Code

- No recognition of nobility or titles of birth.
- Freedom of religion.
- Separation of church and state.
- Freedom to work in any occupation.
- Protection of the family

THE CAUSES BEHIND THE DOWNFALL OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

- ❑ Weaknesses of the Napoleonic System - defects of dictatorship; too much dependence on one person; its militaristic nature (War face cannot be continued for ever); Adoption of his tactics of warfare by the opponents from 1819, etc.
- ❑ Spirit of Nationalism - Spread of Nationalism in the conquered territories and the growing hatred among the
- ❑ subject people for the foreigners.
- ❑ Naval superiority and strong finances of Great Britain.
- ❑ Failure of the Continental system.
- ❑ Peninsular War with Spain and Russian Campaign - while the former exhausted the resources of France, the latter ended in disaster for Napoleon and for France

SIGNIFICANCE

- ❑ Preservation and popularization of the important theories and ideals of the French Revolution (1789) such as the ideals of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, and the theories of Nationalism, Democracy etc.
- ❑ Introduction of New Regime which was marked by a centralized government based on the doctrine of popular sovereignty and supported by a national army, a national school system and a parliament that represented the citizen body instead of the classes.
- ❑ Introduction of the Code Napoleon consisting of a civil code, codes of civil Procedure and Criminal procedure, a penal code and a commercial code, it preserved the fruits of the French Revolution not only for France but almost for the whole of Western Europe and part of America

- 
- ❑ Adoption of the policy of religious toleration by the state for the first time.
 - ❑ Encouragement to the technological and industrial revolution.
 - ❑ Public work at structure of bridges, roads, monumental buildings etc. and beautification of the cities.
 - ❑ Educational reforms by opening of state supported schools to all citizens and perpetuation of the principles of lay education.

CONGRESS OF VIENNA

- ❑ After defeat of Napoleon, the European heads of government met from 1814 to 1815 to settle the terms by which the Napoleonic Wars should be concluded.
- ❑ A series of meetings in Vienna for this purpose was held with an objective of a collective security and stability for the entire continent. This is called Congress of Vienna and it ended by sealing a return to more or less the same system of European powers that existed before the French Revolution.
- ❑ Most of the decisions were made by the five great powers of the day viz. Russia, Austria, Britain, France and Prussia.

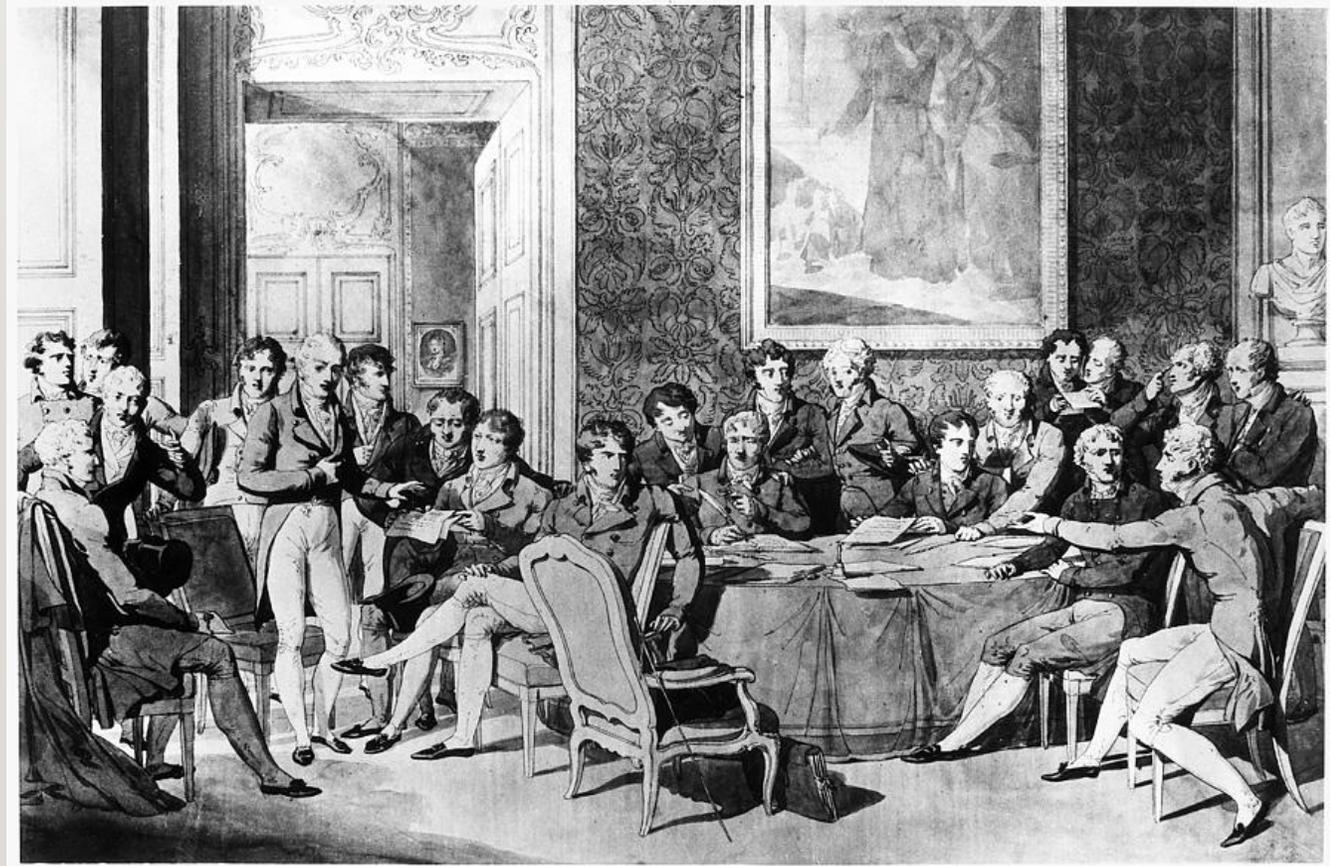
Three goals of Metternich (who was head of Austrian delegation) at Congress of Vienna

- ❑ To prevent future French aggression by surrounding France with strong countries.
- ❑ To restore a balance of power, so that no country would be a threat to others.
- ❑ To restore Europe's royal families to the thrones they had held before Napoleon's conquests.

WORLD HISTORY

RAHUL NAGRE SIR

VIENNA CONGRESS 1815



1812 EUROPE MAP



BACKGROUND

- ❑ After the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, a European Congress met from 1814 to 1815 at Vienna (capital of Austria).
- ❑ French revolution and Napoleonic conquests had changed Europe to such an extent that an all European congress became necessary to discuss the future arrangement in Europe.
- ❑ This congress came to known as Vienna congress.
- ❑ Austria, Prussia, Russia and Great Britain the four powers that were chiefly instrumental in the overthrow of Napoleon, had concluded a special alliance among themselves with the Treaty of Chaumont, on March 9, 1814, a month before Napoleon's first abdication

OBJECTIVES OF VIENNA CONGRESS

- ❑ Rearranging the map of Europe which has earlier been disfigured by unrestricted conquest by Napoleon. Two important principles have to be followed while rearranging national boundaries
 - a) Legitimate inheritance
 - b) Maintain Status-quo
- ❑ Restoring the balance of power in Europe.
- ❑ Removing the ideals of the French Revolution and to bring Europe to pre-Revolutionary Era.

PARTICIPANTS IN THE CONGRESS

- ❑ The four victor countries – Austria, Britain, Prussia, and Russia were the main players in the congress.
- ❑ Russia and Austria : conservative forces in the congress whereas Britain had Liberal views.
- ❑ The social side of the congress was, in fact, one of the causes of the long and unexpected delay in producing a result

THREE GOALS OF METTERNICH (WHO WAS HEAD OF AUSTRIAN DELEGATION) AT CONGRESS OF VIENNA

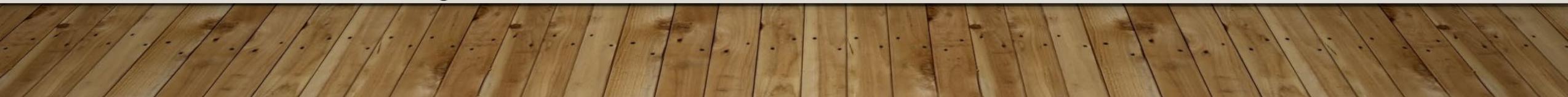
- ❑ To prevent future French aggression by surrounding France with strong countries.
- ❑ To restore a balance of power, so that no country would be a threat to others.
- ❑ To restore Europe's royal families to the thrones they had held before Napoleon's conquests.

DECISION OF THE VIENNA CONGRESS

- ❑ The major points of friction occurred over the disposition of Poland and Saxony, the conflicting claims of Sweden, Denmark and Russia and the adjustment of the borders of the German states.
- ❑ In general, Russia and Prussia were opposed by Austria, France, and England, which at one point (January 3, 1815), went so far as to conclude a secret treaty of defensive alliance.

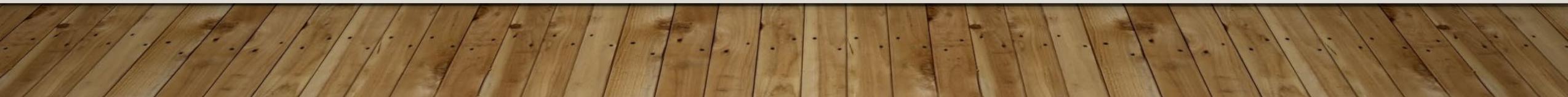
The major final agreements were as follows

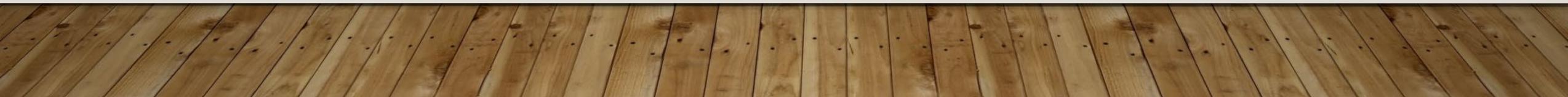
- ❑ In return for acquiring Poland, Alexander gave back Galicia to Austria and gave Thorn and a region around it to Prussia. Krakow was made a free town.

-
- ❑ The rest of the Duchy of Warsaw was incorporated as a separate kingdom under the Russian emperor's sovereignty
 - ❑ Prussia got two-fifths of Saxony and was compensated by extensive additions in Westphalia and on the left bank of the Rhine River.
 - ❑ The outline of a constitution, a loose confederation, was drawn up for Germany – a triumph for Metternich.
 - ❑ The new Kingdom of the Netherlands, which comprised both the former United Provinces and Belgium.
 - ❑ Austria was compensated by Lombardy and Venice and got back most of Tirol.
 - ❑ Denmark lost Norway to Sweden but got Lauenburg, while Swedish Pomerania went to Prussia.
 - ❑ Switzerland was given a new constitution.
- 

-
- ❑ In Italy, Piedmont absorbed Genoa, Tuscany and Modena went to an Austria and the Duchy of Parma and Piacenza was given to Marie-Louise, consort of the deposed Napoleon.
 - ❑ The Papal States were restored to the pope, and Naples went to the Sicilian Bourbons.

CONCLUSION

- ❑ The Final Act of the Congress of Vienna comprised all the agreements in one great instrument.
 - ❑ Final Act of the Congress of Vienna was signed on June 9, 1815, by the eight (except Spain, which refused as a protest against the Italian settlement).
 - ❑ As a result, the political boundaries laid down by the Congress of Vienna lasted, except for one or two changes.
 - ❑ For more than 40 years. The statesmen had successfully worked out the principle of a balance of power.
 - ❑ However, the idea of nationality had been almost entirely ignored – necessarily so because it was not yet ready for expression.
- 

-
- ❑ Territories had been bartered about without much reference to the wishes of their inhabitants. Until an even greater settlement took place at Versailles after World War I.
 - ❑ However, to give to international relations any organ by which their work could be adapted to the new forces of the 19th century, and it was ultimately doomed to destruction.
 - ❑ However, Rise of Nationalism (The French Revolution helped to introduce nationalism in Europe) upset the balance of power that the Congress of Vienna tried to create in Europe.
 - ❑ It led to the development of nation-states which meant the end of empires as well as the creation of new countries or nation-states.
- 

RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE



NATIONALISM

- ❑ Nationalism is an ideology that gives a nation a sense of unity by imposing on them the same set of identities like linguistic, historical, and cultural).
- ❑ European nationalism in 19th century paved the ground of modern nation state. Few important events like industrial revolution and French revolution were one of the main drivers in European nationalism.

FORMATION OF NEW IDENTITIES & NATIONS

- ❑ The French revolution with its modern ideas given birth to Nation state
- ❑ Napoleonic code & Reforms
- ❑ Concepts like - Liberty, Equality, Fraternity and the idea of one language, one Culture and one Nation led to rise of nationalism and formation of National Identity.
- ❑ Countries like Italy & Germany were created on the basis on common Identity brought forth by Both Intellectual ideas & fight against Dynastic Nobility
- ❑ Revolutions broke out across Europe under charismatic personalities like Mazzini (Young Italy) & Garibaldi, sparked by severe famine and economic crisis and mounting popular demand for political change

-
- ❑ The German (Bismarck) & Italian nationalism, began as a reaction to French military occupation by Napoleon and his restructuring of the lands into a smaller number of states & provided a sense of unity and nationalism.
 - ❑ Industrialization brought new social groups - working-class and middle classes who supported ideas of national unity following the abolition of aristocratic privileges & economic nationalism.
 - ❑ The Industrial Revolution in Europe during the 19th century increased the national competition in economic sphere and brought the nation-states in conflict with each other for acquisition of colonies

IMPACT OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

- ❑ strong resentment to foreign rule
- ❑ In Ireland, Italy, Belgium, Greece, Poland, Hungary and Norway local hostility to alien dynastic authority started to take the form of nationalist revolts.
- ❑ Nationalism came to be seen as the most effective way to create the symbols of resistance and to unite in a common cause.
- ❑ First national revolution was in Serbia (1804–1817) which created the first nation-state in Central Europe. Success came in Greece where an eight-year war (1821–1829) against Ottoman rule led to an independent Greek state

-
- ❑ After the Napoleonic wars, the Vienna Congress was had carefully crafted the restoration of the powers of the Royal families. But this return to the old order proved to be temporary in the tide of the nationalism.
 - ❑ The Liberals and nationalists throughout Europe started launching open revolts against conservative governments.
 - ❑ In most of these revolts, the liberal middle class led the struggle for constitutional government and the formation of nation-states

-
- ❑ In 1831, Belgium obtained independence from the Netherlands. Over the next two decades nationalism developed a more powerful voice.
 - ❑ In 1848, revolutions broke out across Europe, sparked by a severe famine and economic crisis and mounting popular demand for political change. In Italy Giuseppe Mazzini used the opportunity to encourage a war for national unity.

1830 REVOLTS

- ❑ FRANCE: The liberals set up the constitutional monarchy. Louis Phillipe was the new Monarch King
- ❑ BELGIUM Rebel against the former Dutch Republic
- ❑ POLAND Nationalism led to break free from foreign powers
- ❑ ITALY: Led the fight for Independence

1840'S REVOLT

- ❑ FRANCE: A group of moderate and radical republicans overthrow the monarchy. The second republic was set and Charles Napoleon Bonaparte was elected as the president.
- ❑ GERMAN STATE: Liberalism and nationalism led to the Frankfurt Assembly to call for a parliamentary government.
- ❑ ITALIAN STATE: Revolutionaries in Lombardy and Venetia tried to set up a liberal constitution and unified Italy. By 1849, the Austrians re-established complete control over Lombardy and Venetia

THE CHARTIST MOVEMENT OF 1832

- ❑ Chartism was a working-class movement for political reform in Britain that existed from 1838 to 1857.
- ❑ It took its name from the People's Charter of 1838 and was a national protest movement, with particular strongholds of support in Northern England, the East Midlands, the Staffordshire Potteries, the Black Country, and the South Wales Valleys.
- ❑ Support for the movement was at its highest in 1839, 1842, and 1848, when petitions signed by millions of working people were presented to the House of Commons.

-
- ❑ The strategy employed was to use the scale of support which these petitions and the accompanying mass meetings demonstrated to put pressure on politicians to concede manhood suffrage.
 - ❑ Chartism thus relied on constitutional methods to secure its aims, though some became involved in insurrectionary activities, notably in South Wales and in Yorkshire.

CAUSES OF THE MOVEMENT

- ❑ Industrial Revolution: Urbanization resulted into migration and hardship of workers increased due to low wages
- ❑ Idea of Socialism was propagating
- ❑ Workers not satisfied with Reform Act 1832

THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER CALLED FOR SIX REFORMS TO MAKE THE POLITICAL SYSTEM MORE DEMOCRATIC

- A vote for every man aged twenty-one years and above, of sound mind, and not undergoing punishment for a crime.
- The secret ballot to protect the elector in the exercise of his vote.
- No property qualification for Members of Parliament to allow the constituencies to return the man of their choice.
- Payment of Members, enabling tradesmen, working men, or other persons of modest means to leave or interrupt their livelihood to attend to the interests of the nation.

-
- ❑ Equal constituencies, securing the same amount of representation for the same number of electors, instead of allowing less populous constituencies to have as much or more weight than larger ones.
 - ❑ Annual Parliamentary elections, thus presenting the most effectual check to bribery and intimidation, since no purse could buy a constituency under a system of universal manhood suffrage in every twelve months.
 - ❑ Chartists saw themselves fighting against political corruption and for democracy in an industrial society, but attracted support beyond the radical political groups for economic reasons, such as opposing wage cuts and unemployment

CAUSES OF FAILURE OF MOVEMENT

- Lack of able leadership
- Internal Conflict
- Violence means
- People took it as political war
- False signature campaign

CONSEQUENCES AND IMPORTANCE

- ❑ First organized labour movement
- ❑ Objective incorporated in Reformation act of 1867 and 1884
- ❑ Demands were gradually accepted
- ❑ The Factory Act, Mines Act, Public Health Act, were all inspired by the Chartist movement

PRACTICE QUESTION

- The Vienna Congress of 1815 change the European history. Critically Comment (15 Marks,250 words)
- The nationalism in Europe was a culmination of a long drawn process. Explain (15 Marks, 250 Words)

WORLD HISTORY

-RAHUL NAGRE SIR

-
- ❑ Capitalism is a social and economic system based on private ownership of the means of production and free market system of trade-their operation is for profit. Means of production- Farm-land, Factory any other resource
 - ❑ Capitalism is a type of social system that follows the belief of individual rights.
 - ❑ From the political perspective, capitalism is the system of laissez-faire (freedom). Lawfully, it is a system of objective laws that is rule of law, in contrast, to rule of man.
 - ❑ In financial terms, when such freedom is applied to the domain of production its result is the free-market

-
- ❑ Capitalism is commonly elucidated as an economic system where private actors are permitted to own and control the use of property according to their own interests, and where the invisible hand of the pricing mechanism coordinates supply and demand in markets in a way that is automatically in the best interests of civilization.
 - ❑ In this system, Government is responsible for peace, justice, and tolerable taxes.
 - ❑ Capitalism is a private ownership based on the ways of production and distribution of goods categorized by a free competitive market and incentive by profit

CHARACTERISTICS OF CAPITALISM

- **Private ownership**
- Private individuals are the owners of the means of production, which is, land, labour, capital, entrepreneurship. These owners decide what to produce, in what quantities, how it is going to be produced, and the rewards of labour.
- It is demand and supply that determines the price of the finished goods.
- **Decentralized Decision making**
- Decision making is decentralized Individuals, make the decision with their self-interest.
- However, the government controls these decisions by manipulating its respective environment that is, affecting prices, taxes, subsidies.

FREEDOM OF CHOICE

- ❑ Capitalism also referred to as a market economy, which highlights on the freedom of the individual, both as a consumer and as an owner of the factors of production.
- ❑ Principally, an individual can work wherever he or she wants, while entrepreneurs are also free to set up enterprises of their own choice.
- ❑ Within a market economy, decisions or choices are mainly determined by material encouragements. Capitalism is an economic system in which each individual in his capacity as a consumer, producer and resource owner is engaged in economic activity with a great degree of economic freedom.

OTHER FEATURES

- ❑ Capitalist economy is not planned, controlled or regulated by the government. In this system, economic decisions and activities are guided by price mechanism which operates automatically without any direction and control by the central authorities.
- ❑ In capitalist economy, competition is the most important element.
- ❑ It means the existence of large number of buyers and sellers in the market who are motivated by their self interest but cannot influence market decisions by their individual actions

TYPES OF CAPITALISM

- Mercantilism
- Free market Economy
- Social market economy
- State capitalism
- Mixed Economy

BENEFITS / MERITS OF CAPITALISM

- ❑ Economic growth through open competitive market that provides individuals with far better opportunities of raising their own income.
- ❑ Encourage innovations in technology and industry.
- ❑ More competition and better products and services.
- ❑ Efficiency of economics in which Goods and services produced based on demand creates incentives to cut costs and avoid waste. Economic growth and expansion in Capitalistic economy increases the gross national product and leads to improved living standards.

DRAWBACKS OF CAPITALISM

- ❑ Inequality
- ❑ Irrational Behaviour
- ❑ Unfair Competition
- ❑ Monopoly

EFFECT OF CAPITALISM ON SOCIETY

- ❑ High Standard of Living
- ❑ Economic Progress
- ❑ Exchange of Culture
- ❑ Progress of Civilization

SOCIALISM

- ❑ Socialism is a social and economic doctrine that calls for public rather than private ownership or control of property and natural resources. According to the socialist view, individuals do not live or work in isolation but live in cooperation with one another.
- ❑ Furthermore, everything that people produce is in some sense a social product, and everyone who contributes to the production of a good is entitled to a share in it. Society as a whole, therefore, should own or at least control property for the benefit of all its members.
- ❑ Socialism prioritizes human needs and eliminates the profit motive that drives war, ecological destruction, and inequalities based on gender, race, nationality and sexuality.

-
- ❑ Simply, socialism is social ownership of means of production, impartiality of income and opportunities for all members.
 - ❑ It is dependent upon the manner in which wealth is produced and distributed by those who form part of society at a given time.
 - ❑ Socialism initiated in the late 18th-century from a knowledgeable and working-class political movement that disapproved the effects of industrialization and private ownership on civilization.

CHARACTERISTICS OF SOCIALISM

- Public ownership
- Self-managed economy
- Centralized Planning
- Freedom of Consumption
- Equality of Income and Distribution
- Planning and the pricing process

TYPES OF SOCIALISM

- Democratic Socialism
- Revolutionary Socialism
- Libertarian Socialism
- Market Socialism
- Green Socialism
- Christian Socialism
- Utopian Socialism
- Fabian Socialism

MERITS OF SOCIALISM

- ❑ Greater Economic Efficiency
- ❑ Welfare and equality: Socialism that include greater economic efficiency, welfare due to less inequality, absence of monopolistic practices and absence of business fluctuations.
- ❑ Central planning authority : resources utilized in efficient manner.
- ❑ Increased productivity
- ❑ Economic efficiency is also realized by utilizing resources in producing socially useful goods and services which satisfy the basic wants of the people such as cheap food, cloth, and housing

DRAWBACKS OF SOCIALISM

- ❑ Loss of Consumer's Dominance: No choices are available
- ❑ No freedom of occupation: Workplace, job is provided by the state
- ❑ Issues with resource allocation
- ❑ Bureaucratic hurdles
- ❑ No incentives to work harder

COMMUNISM



INTRODUCTION

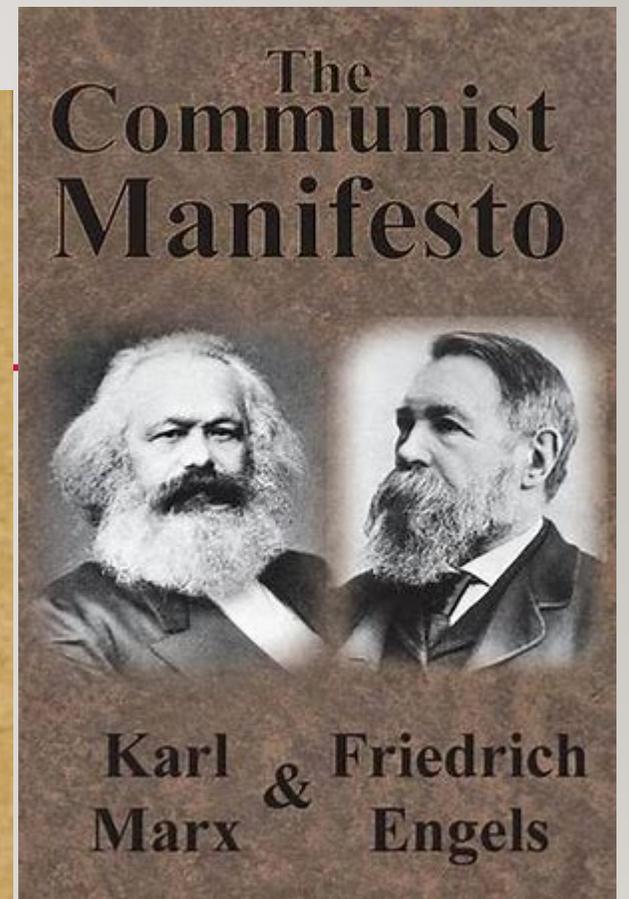
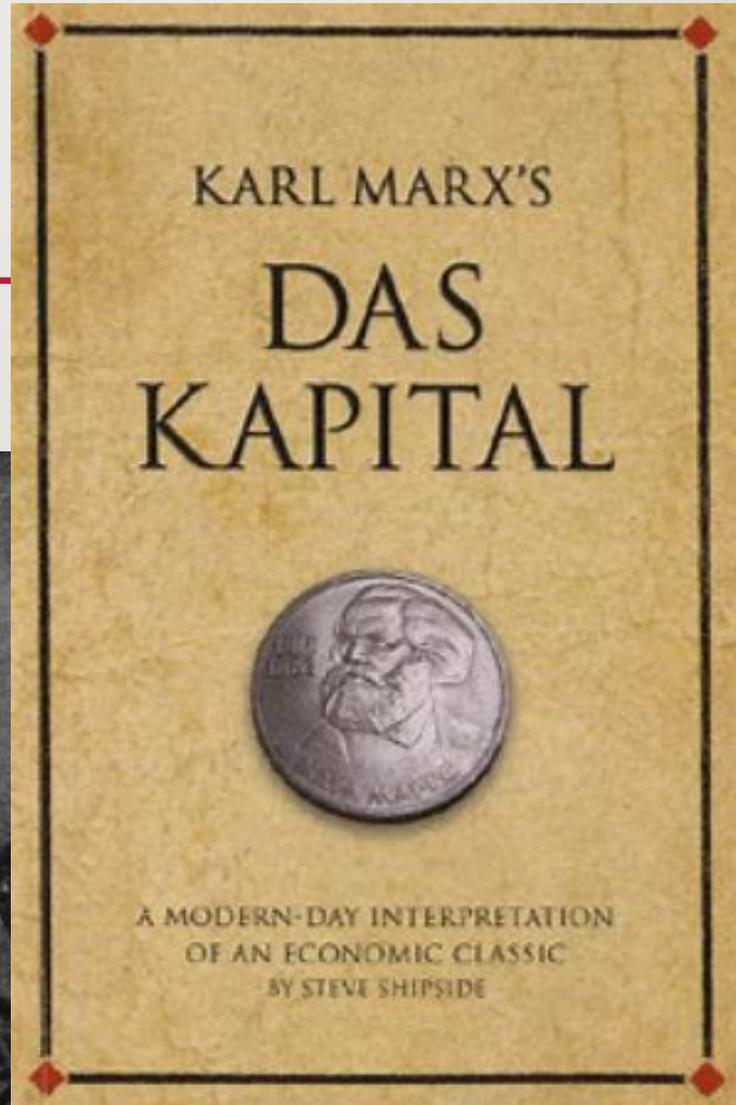
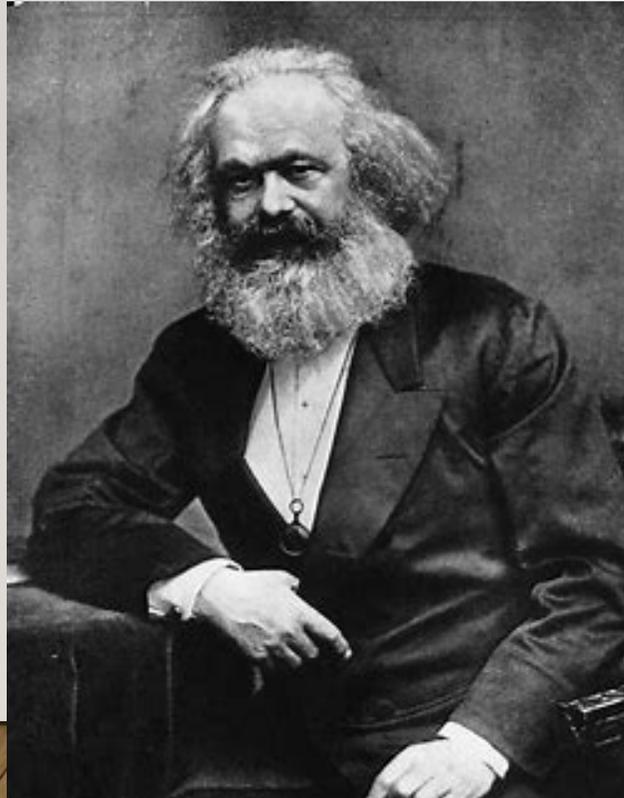
- ❑ The ideology which leads to a classless society based on equal rights for everyone, irrespective for the class (the labour or the bourgeoisie), on the means of production.
- ❑ This ideology believes in the radical uprooting of the wealthy ruling class to establish a democratic free society where class difference does not exist
- ❑ Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels in the 19th Century: Dealt in the idea in depth in the Communist Manifesto of 1848,

CHARACTERISTICS OF COMMUNISM

- Classless society
- No Division among the society
- No money economy
- Only people to have all the power
- Means of Production are owned by people

MARXISM

Karl Marx



-
- ❑ He was the first to provide a scientific base of communism. He found the “League of Just” in 1841. Later he changed its name to “Communist League”
 - ❑ He published his famous “Communist Manifesto” in 1847-1848. In this manifesto he made a direct appeal to the Workers of the World.
 - ❑ Marxism is a perspective that involves a number of differing “sub-perspectives” that is, whilst there tends to be a general agreement about the need to construct a critique of Capitalist society.

MAIN MARXIST IDEAS

- ❑ Marxism stresses the notion that social life is based on “conflicts of interest”.
- ❑ Most significant and basic conflict is that between the Bourgeoisie, those who own and control the means of production in society and the Proletariat, those who simply sell their labour power in the marketplace of Capitalism.
- ❑ Class conflict signifies a process whereby change comes about through the opposition of social classes as they follow what they see to be their (different and opposed) collective interests in society.

-
- ❑ Marxism is a political philosophy whose main concern is to expose the political and economic contradictions in-built in Capitalism such as the fact that while people co-operate to produce goods, a Capitalist class appropriates these goods for its private profit and to point the way towards the establishment of a future Communist society

MARXISM – LENINISM



VLADIMIR LENIN

- ❑ It is the Communist philosophical field that emerged as the conventional tendency amongst Communist parties in the 1920's as it was accepted as the conceptual foundation of the Communist International during the era of Joseph Stalin (1878 – 1953), with whom it is mainly associated.
- ❑ Marxism – Leninism can be explained in the following terms: Philosophy of Leninism was built upon and extended the ideas of Marxism, and served as the theoretical foundation for the ideology of Soviet Communism after the Russian Revolution of 1917 and the establishment of the Soviet Union.

-
- ❑ The controlled organization generally called “democratic centralism” (whereby decisions are made with internal democracy but then all party members must externally support and actively promote that decision).
 - ❑ It maintains that Capitalism can only be conquered by innovative ways and any attempts to improve Capitalism from within are destined to fail.
 - ❑ The objective of a Leninist party is to coordinate the overthrow of the existing government by force and grab power on behalf of the proletariat, and then implement an autocracy of the proletariat, a kind of direct equality in which workers hold political power through local councils known as soviets. (Labor councils – Soviets)
- 

MAOISM



- ❑ Thoughts of Maoism are different of Communism derived from the teachings of the Chinese leader Mao Zedong and practiced in the People's Republic of China after the Chinese Revolution of 1949.
- ❑ Maoism evolved from the Marxism-Leninism of Stalin, but introduced new ideas such as Social Imperialism, the Mass Line, people's war and new democracy. Having as a central idea of permanent revolution and stressing the importance of the peasantry, small-scale industry, and agricultural collectivization

BENEFIT OF COMMUNISM

- ❑ Communism philosophy upkeeps extensive universal social welfare, such as enhancements in public health and education.
- ❑ Its theoretical dogmas are beneficial to build equality and strong social communities.
- ❑ Communist ideology promotes universal education with a focus on developing the proletariat with knowledge, class realization, and historical understanding.
- ❑ Communism also supports the liberation of women and to end their exploitation.

DRAWBACKS OF COMMUNISM

- ❑ Many philosophers have argued that Communism offers an idea of unattainable perfect future, and keeps its subjects in thrall to it by devaluing the past and the present.
- ❑ It asserts to represent a universal truth which explains everything and can cure every ill and any apparent deviations or under-performance are explained away by casuistry and emotional appeals.
- ❑ Philosophy of communism is incomplete. Marx and Engels never devoted much work to show how exactly a Communist economy would function in practice, leaving Socialism a “negative ideology”.
- ❑ Some Communists, such as Trotsky, devalues humanity and the importance of the lives and rights of human beings.

-
- ❑ Some opponents have argued that Marx's concept of freedom is really just a defence of dictatorship and oppression and not an expansion of liberties as he claimed.
 - ❑ Other critics disapproved the ideology of Marxist class and argued that class is not the most important inequality in history, and that thorough analysis of many historical periods fails to find support for class or social development as used by Marxists.
 - ❑ Some critics have argued that the growing spread of liberal democracy around the world, and the apparent lack of major revolutionary movements developing in them, suggest that Capitalism or social democracy is likely to be the effective form of human government instead of Marxism, which claims to be an “end of history” philosophy.

EFFECT OF COMMUNISM ON SOCIETY

- ❑ The main objective of Communism is to develop the society without rulers, a society where the people oversee themselves. But until this is accomplished, a superior government has absolute power.
- ❑ The people do not have any private belongings and all assets belong to the government. Therefore, it has some disastrous effect on society.
- ❑ Cruel ruler, Hitler was a communist dictator. Under his instructions, the Holocaust began.
- ❑ Communists consider their goal, their party, and the state 222 more vital than the rights and autonomy of the individual.
- ❑ In communist nations, there are usually huge gaps between official claims of freedom and conditions in which they actually exist.

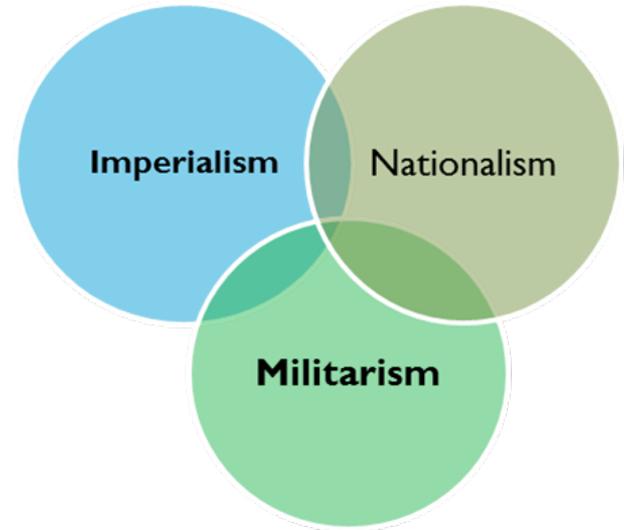
WORLD HISTORY

RAHUL NAGRE SIR

FIRST WORLD WAR (1914-1918)

INTRODUCTION

- ❖ The First World War was the product of ultra – nationalism, imperialism and militarism in which mutual suspicion and distrust made contribution.
- ❖ The beginning of the century witnessed the division of the world into major international forces based on distinct ideologies.
- ❖ In the initial decades of the 20th century they competed with each other for a domination of the entire world. Since their conflicts and rivalries could not be resolved through any peaceful mechanism, they resulted in the outbreak of the two world wars.



- ❖ The **damage caused by this war had no precedent in history**. In the earlier wars, the civilian populations were not generally involved and the casualties were generally confined to the warring armies.
- ❖ The **war which began in 1914 was a “total war”** in which all the resources of the warring states were mobilized. It **affected the economy of the entire world** the casualties suffered by the civilian population from bombing of the civilian areas and the famines and epidemics, caused by the war far exceeded those suffered by the armies.
- ❖ The battles of the war were **fought in Europe, Asia, Africa and the Pacific**. Because of the unprecedented extent of its spread and its total nature, it is **known as the First World War**.
- ❖ World War I (WW I), also known as the **“Great War”**, lasted from **28 July 1914 to 11 November 1918**.
- ❖ WW I was fought **between the Allied Powers and the Central Powers**.

The main members of the Allied Powers

France, Russia, and Britain (The United States also fought on the side of the Allies after 1917)

The main members of the Central Powers

Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire, and Bulgaria.

CAUSE OF FIRST WORLD WAR

Economic imperialism

- ❖ **England, France and Holland** first experienced **Industrialisation**.
- ❖ By the end of the 19th century Germany and Italy emerged as independent nations and immediately started competing with the other industrialized countries. This period witnessed substantial **developments in the scientific and technological** sectors.
- ❖ These industrialized countries tried to **possess colonies** for the supply of **raw materials** and to serve the purpose of **markets** in every nook and corner of the world.
- ❖ That led to bitterness and rivalries. The underlying causes of the war were the rivalries and conflicts among the **imperialist countries**.

- ❖ The **imperialist conquest of Asia and Africa** was accompanied with conflicts between the imperialist countries. Sometimes the imperialists were able to come to **peaceful settlement** and agree to divide a part of Asia or Africa among themselves without resorting to the use of force against each other.
- ❖ On other times their rivalries created situations of war. Wars were generally avoided at that time because the possibilities of further conquest were still there.
- ❖ By the **end of the 19th century**, however, the situation had changed. Most of Asia and Africa had already been divided up and further conquests could take place **only by dispossessing some imperialist country** of its colonies.

- ❖ Another important factor that fanned the flames of rivalry and enmity was **tariff restrictions**.
- ❖ **Every country preferred exports but not imports**. Thus, there were **tariff wars** between the various countries. It resulted in the worsening of the relations between the nations. Both **Britain and France were alarmed** at the expansion of German manufactures as they considered it a serious threat to their position.
- ❖ **Italy**, which after her unification had become almost an equal of France in power, coveted **Tripoli** in North Africa which was under the Ottoman Empire. Italy has already occupied Eritrea and Somaliland.
- ❖ **France** wanted to add **Morocco** to her conquests in Africa.



- ❖ **Russia** had her ambitions in **Iran**, the territories of the Ottoman Empire including Constantinople, the Far East and elsewhere.
- ❖ The **Russian plans** clashed with the interests and ambitions of Britain, Germany and Austria.
- ❖ **Japan** which had also become an imperialist power had ambitions in the **Far East** and was on way to fulfilling them. She defeated Russia in 1904.
- ❖ **Britain** was involved in a conflict with all other imperialist countries because she had already acquired a vast empire which was to be **defended**.

The Treaty of Frankfurt

- ❖ It created a permanent enmity between **Germany & France**. So as a precautionary measure German Chancellor **Bismarck** made an attempt to isolate France in European politics.
- ❖ This Led to formation of **alliances and counter- alliances**. So up to the beginning of 20th century a diplomatic revolution already took place in Europe.
- ❖ Although the objective of alliances and counter-alliances shouldn't be overestimated as they were mainly defensive in nature. And when we observe the incidents leading to WW I, we have realized that it was not the implementation of the defensive treaty rather the contradiction of its terms that started the WWI.

Intellectual factor

War mentality was encouraged by some important thinkers the time. There appeared three important thinkers in 19th century.

- ❖ **Charles Darwin** propounded the theory of origin of species which was further developed by **Herbert Spencer** in the form of theory of '**Survival of the Fittest**'. So, there was a perception among the people that the war eliminates the weak while strengthens the strong.
- ❖ **Hegel** glorified the nation and expected from the people to make sacrifices for their nation.
- ❖ **Sigmund Freud** shattered the old perception of the rational human mind as he emphasized the role of sub-conscious behind individual acts. So naturally in place of rationalism, faith was getting more and more acceptance among intellectuals and leaders.

Conflicts within Europe

- ❖ The **Balkan countries** had been under the rule of **Ottoman Turks**. However, in the 19th century, the Ottoman rule had begun to collapse.
- ❖ The Russian Czars hoped that these areas would come under their control. They encouraged a movement called the **Pan-Slav movement**.
- ❖ Other major **European powers were alarmed at the growth of Russian influence in the Balkans**. Corresponding to the **Pan-Slav movement**, there was a **Pan German movement** which aimed at the expansion of Germany all over central Europe and in the Balkans. Italy claimed certain areas which were under Austrian rule

The Bosnian Crisis of 1908 – 1909

- ❑ The Balkan region refers to a part of southeastern Europe and includes the countries of Albania, Bulgaria, Serbia and Yugoslavia. In total, the Bosnian Crisis involved nine countries.
- ❑ The Bosnian Crisis was sparked by anger over the annexation of the Balkan regions of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.
- ❑ In 1878, Bosnia and Herzegovina were officially a part of the Turkish Ottoman Empire, but Austria-Hungary occupied the territory with the agreement of the rest of Europe (Treaty of Berlin).

- ❑ However, on 6 October 1908, Austria-Hungary announced its decision to annex Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Ottoman Empire decried the move and Britain, Russia, Italy, Montenegro, Serbia, Germany and France saw this as a violation of the Treaty of Berlin and became entwined in the crisis.
- ❑ Following Austria-Hungary's announcement, Bulgaria declared its independence from the Ottoman Empire.
- ❑ The Turks, who had ruled Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina for centuries, were unsurprisingly displeased with the annexation and declaration of independence.
- ❑ The Ottoman Empire's military and domestic power had declined in the past decades. Thus, the Turks could not do much more than demand a financial settlement in exchange for Austria's annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

❑ The annexation caused international tension, particularly in Russia and Serbia. A strong popular opposition to the annexation developed in Russia. Additionally, Serbia was angered by the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which she had hoped to unite into one Serbian nation. She demanded Austria to give a portion of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Serbia, and Izvolsky (the Russian Foreign Minister), pressured by anti-Austrian opinion in Russia, had no choice but to support the Serbian claims.

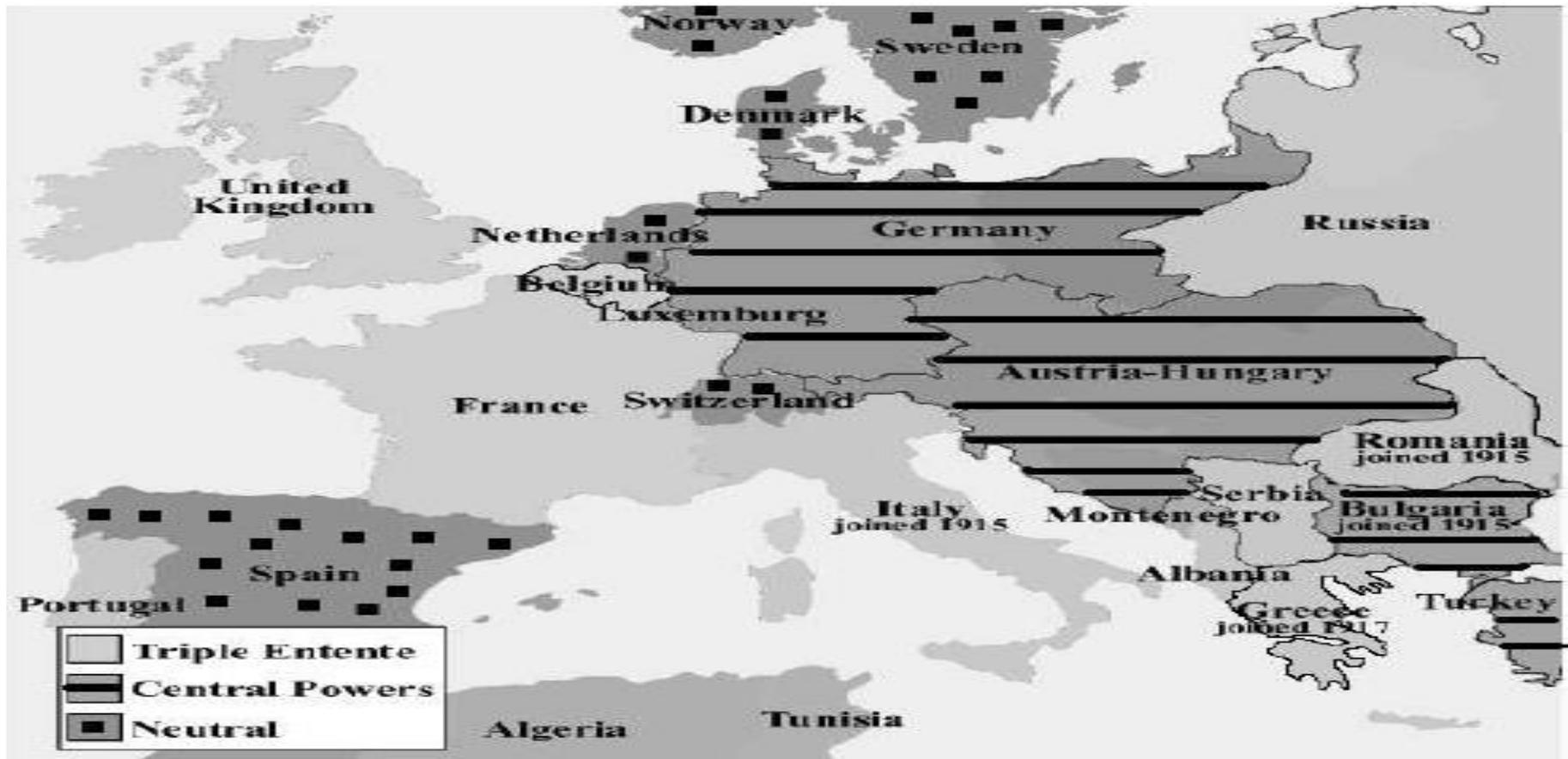
- ❑ Austria reacted by threatening to invade Serbia. With Germany as an Austrian ally, Russia could not risk a war for Serbia's sake. In March 1909 Izvolsky notified Germany that Russia accepted Austria's annexation.
- ❑ Although a war was avoided, the Bosnian Crisis embittered relations between Serbia and Austria-Hungary. It contributed to the underlying tensions that were ignited when Franz Ferdinand was assassinated at Sarajevo.



Formation of Alliances

- ❖ The conflicts within Europe had begun to create a very tense situation. European countries began to **form themselves into opposing groups**.
- ❖ In the early part of the 20th century, most of the powerful countries in Europe started building up **powerful standing armies**, elaborate espionage system, strong navies. Much of the **national wealth** was spent to increase the strength and power.
- ❖ These powerful armaments were alleged to be for defence and in the **interest of peace**.
- ❖ They actually created a **sense of universal fear**, suspicion, mistrust and hatred in between the nations. This is amply attested by **naval competition** between England & Germany. Such a race in building powerful and dangerous weapons could end only in a war. In **1882** was formed.

- ❖ The **Triple Alliance** comprising Germany, Austria- Hungary and Italy. As opposed to this, emerged the **Triple Entente** comprising France, Russia and Britain in **1907**.
- ❖ European countries also entered into **secret treaties** to gain territories at the expense of others. Often, these secret treaties leaked out and fear and suspicion grew in each country about such treaties.



Excessive or narrow nationalism

- ❖ The excessive or narrow nationalism and **competitive patriotism** fanned the flames of hatred, enmity and bitterness amongst nations. The love of one 's country demanded the **hatred of another**. Love of Germany demanded the hatred of France and vice versa.

- ❖ Italy and Germany after unification started the **policy of expansion** at the expense of the national sentiments of others. It was the **intense nationalism in Serbia** which created bitterness between Serbia and Austria-Hungary.

Diplomatic failure

- ❖ Even after **Sarajevo massacre** the conflict could have been checked, but it needed creative diplomacy. It couldn't happen due to the breakdown of diplomatic process.
- ❖ In the month of June, it was a long period of holiday so important diplomats and political personalities were on leave.
- ❖ In post industrial revolution era there was much **sophistication in the development of latest weapons and even in the method of warfare**. But unfortunately, the **method of diplomacy was still old and obsolete**.

Immediate factor- Sarajevo Assassination

- ❖ In June 1914, **Archduke Franz Ferdinand**, the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, was shot while he was visiting Sarajevo in Bosnia.
- ❖ He was killed by a Serbian person, who thought that Serbia should control Bosnia instead of Austria. Because its leader had been shot, **Austria-Hungary** declared war on Serbia.
- ❖ As a result:-
 - Russia got involved as it had an alliance with Serbia.
 - Germany then declared war on Russia because Germany had an alliance with Austria-Hungary.
 - Britain declared war on Germany because of its invasion of neutral Belgium - Britain had agreements to protect both Belgium and France.

FORMATION OF ALLIANCES AND CONFLICTS PRECEDING THE FINAL CRISIS

The Triple Alliance

- In the years before the war, the powers were forming military alliances to defend their objectives: The Triple Alliance linking Germany with Austria-Hungary and Italy.
- It was **signed in 1882**, in the days of Chancellor Bismarck. The German Reich and the Austro-Hungarian Empire constituted the core of this alliance.



Triple Entente



- The Triple Entente, which was made up of **Britain, France, and Russia**, concluded by 1907. The increasing German aggression led to Britain and France ending their colonial differences.
- The rivalry between Austria-Hungary and Russia in the Balkans pushed Russia into the alliance.

COURSE WORLD WAR I (WAR TO END ALL WARS)

- ❖ The First World War was the first truly **global conflict** the battle raged not just in trenches of the western front but in **Africa, the Middle-east and Asia**. Huge armies were deployed with new weapons which created devastating effects.
- ❖ Over nine million soldiers and an unknown number of civilians lost their lives. Empires crumbled, revolution engulfed Russia, and America rose to become a dominant world power.

Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia on 28th July 1914

Germany declared a war on Russia, Belgium and France in 3rd August 1914.

Austria-Hungary attacked Russia on 6th August

France and Britain declared war on Austria-Hungary on 12th August

Time Line

28 June 1914

Assassination of Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne in Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia. The killer was backed by Serbian terrorist group. Austria-Hungary issues Serbia with an ultimatum of one month to fulfill demands presented by Austria. Serbia agrees to most of it except one i.e. allowing Austria-Hungary to be represented in proceeding against the guilty.

28 July 1914

Europe descends into war. Backed by Germany, **Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.** Russia quickly steps in to protect Serbia and mobilises its army. On 1s Aug 2014, Germany responds by declaring war on Russia. France being Russian allies stared mobilising its army.

3 Aug 1914

Germany attacks France through Belgium.

4 Aug 1914

Although **initially Britain remained neutral** and it appealed both Germany and France to maintain neutrality of Belgium. But when **Germany invaded Belgium** on its way to invade France, Britain declared war on Germany on 4th August 1914.

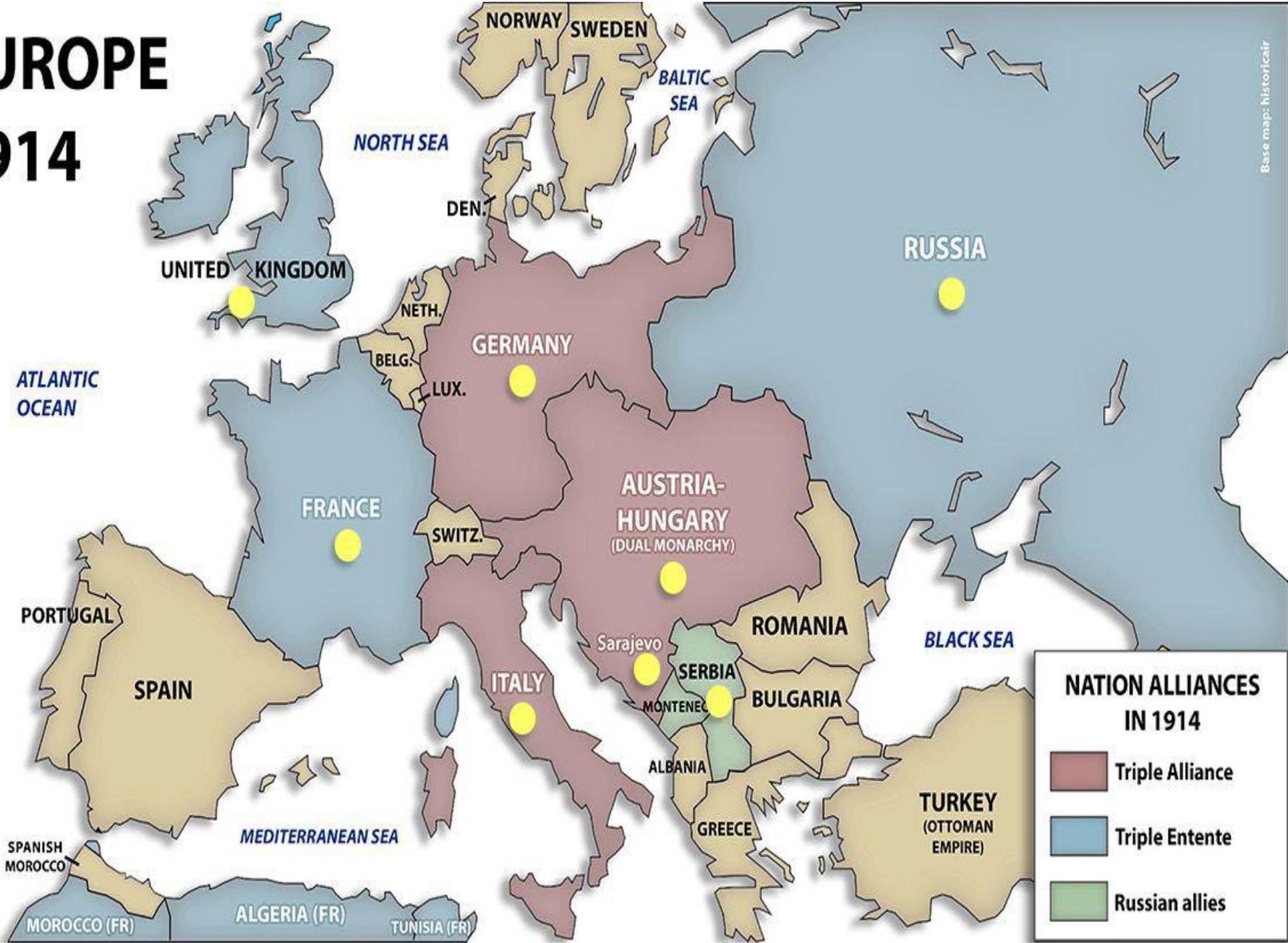
6 Aug 1914

Austria-Hungary declared war on Russia. Serbia joined the allied forces and Bulgaria joined the Axis forces. Italy, although an ally of Germany, remained neutral and finally joined war in 1915 on allied side. It was promised region in Adriatic area in a secret treaty. **Ottoman Empire joined Axis forces thus taking the war to Asian region.** Japan joined allied forces as it was promised the Shantung region in China after the war.

Finally, in April 1917

USA joined the allied forces but at the same time **Russia had to withdraw from the war due to Russian revolution.** Thus, we can see that a small conflict in the Balkan region took the form of a world war.

EUROPE 1914



Base map: historicafr

THE PEACE TREATIES

- ❖ On January 18, 1919, representatives of the victorious countries met at the Conference of Paris, under the direction of the **Committee of Four: U.S. President Wilson, British Prime Minister Lloyd George, French Prime Minister Clemenceau, and Italian Chief Executive Orlando.**
- ❖ The **victorious countries negotiated the treaty** and they **demand strict penalties** against the defeated countries.
- ❖ The German representatives of the fledgling democratic Weimar Republic signed the treaty on 28 June 1919, under **threat of a total invasion of their country** if they did not sign. In Germany, there was talk of diktat, the imposition of Versailles.
- ❖ **The victorious countries signed different peace treaties with each of the various defeated nation's**
 - The Treaty of Versailles with Germany,
 - The Treaty of **Saint-Germain** with Austria,
 - The Treaty of **Trianon** with Hungary,
 - The Treaty of **Neuilly** with Bulgaria and on the treaty of **Sevres** and later **Lausanne** treaty with Turkey.

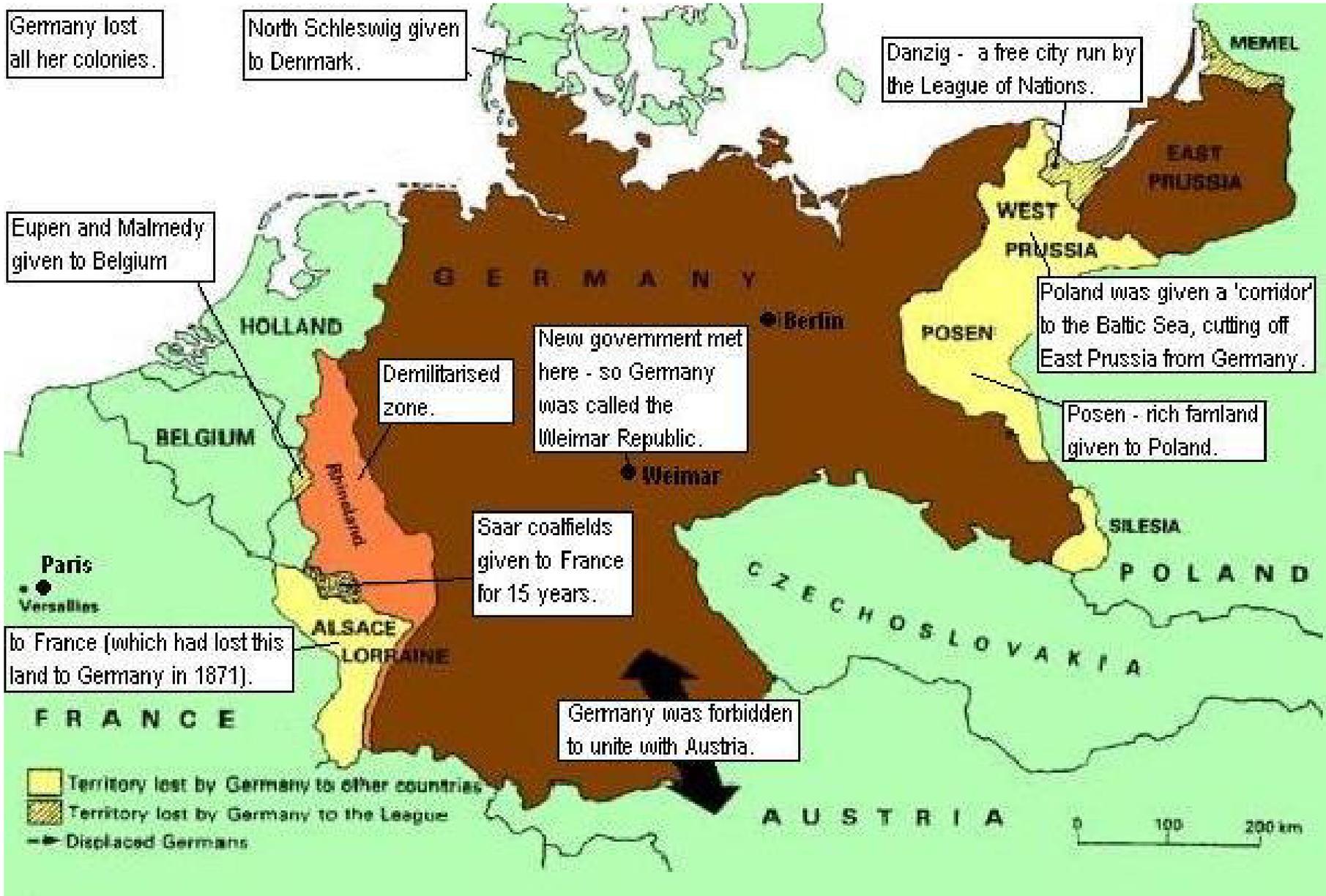
❖ THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES

- ❖ The position of the victors following the end of the war was different. **Clemenceau** personified a harder stance with Germany. Clemenceau, the French leader, insistently claimed that "**Germany will pay**". **British and Americans** were willing to punish Germany; however, they opted for a **more conciliatory attitude**.
- ❖ Finally, Italy, who were less interested in the fate of Germany, tried unsuccessfully to obtain new territory.

Territorial clauses

- France regained Alsace and Lorraine
- Eupen and Malmsey passed into the hands of Belgium
- Eastern territories were annexed by Poland which caused East Prussia to become territorially isolated.
- Danzig and Memel, former Baltic German cities were declared free cities
- Denmark annexed northern Schleswig-Holstein
- Germany lost all of its colonies and the victors annexed them

<p>Military clauses</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Drastic limitation of the German navy.➤ Dramatic reduction of the Army (only 100,000 troops, prohibition of having tanks, aircraft and heavy artillery).➤ Demilitarization of the Rhineland region.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ The treaty declared Germany and its allies responsible for all 'loss and damage' suffered by the Allies and as a consequence they were forced to pay war reparations to the victors.
<p>War Reparations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ The London Conference of 1920 established the total amount of repairs that had to be paid by Germany: 140.000 million gold marks, an enormous amount for the time.➤ At the Spa Conference, also in 1920, the 140.000 million gold marks were divided into a fixed percentage and given to each country: France received 52%, Britain 22%, Italy 10%, and Belgium 8%. OTHER TREATIES Treaty of Germaine (1919)



Treaty of Germaine (1919)

- This was concluded between the Allies and the Austria-Hungary. Hungary was cut off from Austria and the latter was made to recognize the independence of the former.
- Bohemia and Moravia were taken away from Austria and were formed the part of a new state by name Czechoslovakia. Dalmatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina was given to Serbia.
- Montenegro was later on added to it. Thus, the new state of Yugoslavia was formed.

Treaty of Trianon (1920)

- This treaty was concluded between the Allies and Hungary. Slovak provinces were given to Czechoslovakia, Transylvania to Rumania and Croatia was given to Yugoslavia.

Treaty of Neuilly (1919)

- This treaty was concluded between the Allies and Bulgaria. Bulgaria gave up most of those territories which she had got during the Balkan wars of 1912-13 and the First World War. Bulgaria gave up Macedonia to Yugoslavia.
- This treaty was signed between the Allies and Turkey. Armenia was made into a Christian Republic and she was put under an international guarantee.

Treaty of Sevres (1920)

- Syria was given to France, and Mesopotamia, Palestine & Trans-Jordan were given to England under the mandate of the League of Nations. The straits of Dardanelles and Bosphorus were internationalized

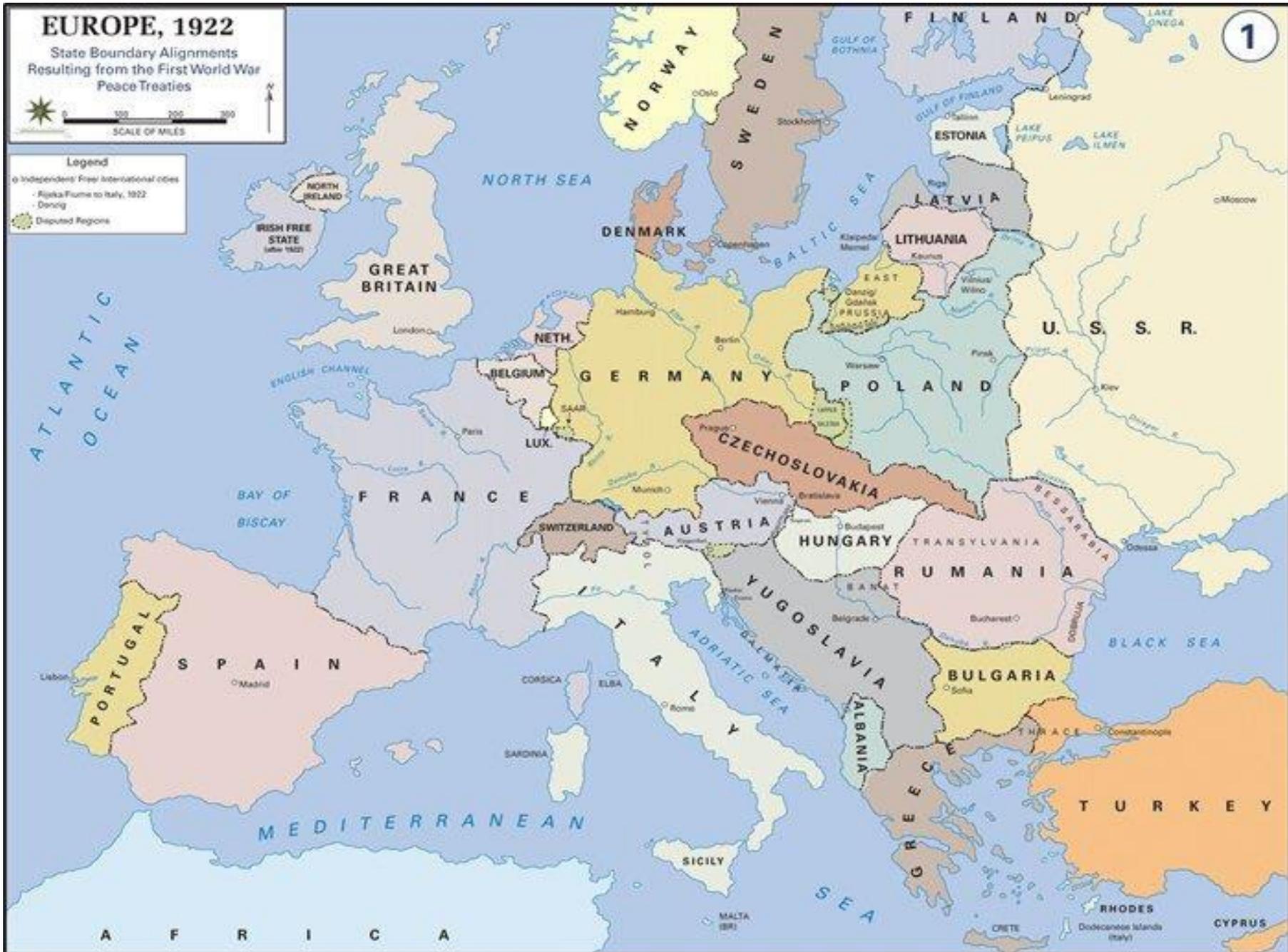
EUROPE, 1922

State Boundary Alignments
Resulting from the First World War
Peace Treaties



Legend

- o Independent Free International Cities
- Rijeka-Fiume to Italy, 1922
- Danzig
- Disputed Regions



WOODROW WILSON'S 14 POINTS (1918):

They more or less served as the war aims of Allied Powers

1. Abolition of secret diplomacy
2. Free navigation at sea for all nations in war and peace
3. Removal of economic barriers between states
4. All round reduction of armaments
5. Impartial adjustment of colonial claims in the interests of the populations concerned

6. Evacuation of Russian territory
7. Restoration of Belgium
8. Liberation of France and restoration of Alsace and Lorraine to France
9. Readjustment of Italian frontiers along the lines of nationality
10. Self-government for people of Austria-Hungary
11. Romania, Serbia and Montenegro to be evacuated and Serbia to be given sea access
12. Self-government for the non-Turkish people of Ottoman empire and permanent opening of Dardanelles
13. An independent Poland with secure access to Sea
14. A general association of nations to preserve peace

Treaty of Versailles: On June 28, 1919, World War I officially ended with the signing of the Treaty of Versailles. The Treaty of Versailles was an attempt to prevent the world from going into another war.

Wilson under pressure from Britain and France added two more points regarding Germany viz disarmament of Germany and war reparations by Germans for civilian losses caused by them in occupied territories.

THE IMPACT OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR – I

- ❖ **Rise of new nations states** Turkey, Austria and Hungary were created as mentioned above. Further, Czechoslovakia and Poland were created.
- ❖ **Serbia** fulfilled its dream of uniting the Slav people under Yugoslavia which was formed by merging Serbia and Montenegro. Also, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were made independent nations.

- ❖ Germany had ceased them from Russia after the **Treaty of Brest Litovsk (1917)**.
- ❖ **Terrible loss of life** □ eight million dead, millions wounded people, maimed, widows and orphans, and the material destruction suffered especially by Europe. **U.S.A** □ which had won the war but had not experienced the conflict on its territory, became **a first world power**.
- ❖ The mass mobilization of men led to the **incorporation of women into the work force**, which was a major step forward for women's rights.
- ❖ The **extreme nationalism** experienced during the war, coupled with **fear of a Communist revolution**, encouraged the middle-class populations of some countries to move to the extreme right. This created a **hotbed of fascist movements**.

- ❖ **Russia became Communist** World War I led to **rise of revolting Bolsheviks** who were against the Russian participation in the war due to the economic burden it brought upon the Russian population. The triumph of the **Soviet Revolution** and the social crisis that followed the war encouraged workers in many countries to protests, creating a **pre-revolutionary climate**.
- ❖ **League of Nations** The League of Nations was an **international diplomatic group developed post World War I** as a way to **solve disputes between countries** before they erupted into open warfare. A **precursor to the United Nations**, the League achieved some victories but had a **mixed record of success**.
- ❖ **Dismemberment of Ottoman Empire** The Ottoman empire disintegrated after its loss in the World War I and the new nation state of Turkey came into being.
- ❖ **Disintegration of Habsburg Empire** Austria-Hungary separated on their own just before the end of the World War I and the Habsburg Empire came to an end.

- ❖ **Social Consequences** World war changed society completely. Birth rates declined because millions of young men died (**eight million died**, millions wounded, maimed, widows and orphans). Civilians lost their land and fled to other countries.
- ❖ **Introduction of new Weapons** Many new weapons were used for the first time in World War I. Barbed Wires, Machine Guns, Tanks, Poison Gas and Shelling were put to great use. This pushed the world away from peace and ensured that the future wars were more dangerous.

.

- ❖ **Imperialism continued** The **German colonies were converted into Mandates**. Mandates were handed over to the victors for preparing them for independence at a suitable future date. The British got the German colonies in Africa. **Ottoman Empire's territories of Iraq, Syria, Trans-Jordan and Palestine** were distributed as Mandates among France and Britain.
- ❖ **Economic consequences** World War I cost the participating countries a lot of money. **Germany and Great Britain spent about 60% of the money their economy produced**. Countries had to **raise taxes and borrow money** from their citizens. They also **printed money in order to buy weapons** and other things they needed for war. This **led to inflation after the war**.



WORLD HISTORY

RAHUL NAGRE SIR

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

INTRODUCTION

- ❑ **League of Nations**, an organization for international cooperation established on **January 10, 1920**, at the initiative of the victorious **Allied powers** at the end of **World War I**.
- ❑ The terrible losses of World War I produced, as years went by and **peace seemed no nearer**, an ever-growing public demand that some method be found to prevent the renewal of the suffering and destruction which were now seen to be an inescapable part of modern war.
- ❑ So great was the force of this demand that within a few weeks after the opening of the **Paris Peace Conference in January 1919**, unanimous agreement had been reached on the text of the **Covenant of the League of Nations**.



- ❑ Although the League was unable to fulfill the hopes of its founders, its **creation** was an event of decisive importance in the history of **international relations**. The **League was formally disbanded on April 19, 1946**. Its powers and functions had been transferred to the nascent United Nations.

AIMS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

- ❑ **Settle international disputes** to prevent war in future. This was to be achieved through the **principle of collective security**.
- ❑ All the member nations were to **collectively act against a nation who tried to wage a war**. This action against the aggressor nation would take form of **economic sanctions and military action**, if required. Thus, **maintenance of international peace and security was the primary goal of the League**.
- ❑ **Economic and Social work** - The League of Nations was to seek international cooperation for socio-economic development across the world. For this purpose **various organizations within the League of Nations were created**.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Membership:

There were **42-member nations** to begin with. By 1926, when Germany was granted membership, the total number of member nations had reached the tally of 55.

Security Council:

- ❑ The League of Nations had a United Nations Security Council, like **Security Council** with **eight members** to begin with, **four permanent** members and **four non-permanent members**.
- ❑ The **non-permanent members were elected by the General Assembly** for a term of three years. By 1926, the council had thirteen members with the seats for non – permanent members now increasing to nine.
- ❑ The **four permanent members were France, Italy, Japan and Britain**.
- ❑ The decisions in the council had to be **unanimous**. The mandate of the League of Nations Security Council was to **deal with political issues**.

Peacekeeping Function:

- ❑ All disputes that could boil down to a war were to be referred to the League and any member that resorted to war was to face collective action by the rest of the members.
- ❑ The **Security Council** would have the authority to recommend the amount of resources – **naval, air, military**, that each member of the League should contribute for collective action against the aggressor.

General Assembly:

- ❑ Members of the League of Nations constituted the **General Assembly**. The Assembly met **annually** and the decisions were to be taken **unanimously**.
- ❑ All members of the Assembly had **one vote**.
- ❑ The Assembly was a policy making body of the League and thus its mandate was to decide on the **general policy issues**.
- ❑ It also controlled the **finances** of the League of Nations and had powers to change a peace treaty.

Permanent Court of International Justice:

- ❑ It was setup in **Hague (Netherlands)**. Its mandate was to deal only with the legal disputes between states and not the political disputes.
- ❑ It had **fifteen judges** from different nationalities.
- ❑ It continues to function today as part of the United Nations and is known as the **International Court of Justice**.

Secretariat:

- ❑ The Secretariat of the League consisted of the **Secretary-General** who was appointed by the **Council** with the approval of the Assembly and of such other staff as were required for its work.
- ❑ The Secretariat was located at **Geneva** and the staff was appointed by the Secretary General in consultation with the Council.
- ❑ The **member states had to pay towards the expenses of the Secretariat** in certain proportions. While the meetings of the Council and the Assembly were held from time to time, the **Secretariat continued to work throughout the year.**
- ❑ The officials of the League enjoyed **certain privileges and immunities** while engaged in the work of the League.

Commissions & Committees:

- ❑ Commission was setup, with each commission dealing with specific problems. Examples of important commissions included commission for handling issues regarding **Mandates, Disarmament, Military Affairs etc.**
- ❑ On the other hand, important committees were those dealing with areas of **Health, Labor, Women Rights, Drugs, Child Welfare etc.**

SUCCESS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Economic and Social work through its Committees and
Committees:

ILO (International Labour Organization)



- The International labor Organization was the **most successful**.
- The goals of ILO included –
- **fixing maximum working days and minimum wages**, ensuring that member nations provided for **unemployment benefits and old age pensions**.
- Its work included **information dissemination** with respect to performance of different member nations and to push the governments for **actions in the area of welfare of the workers**.



The Refugee Organization

- It **helped the Prisoners of War in Russia** to their homes outside Russia. In 1933, it **helped the Jews**, who were fleeing to escape Nazi persecution, to resettle in different countries where they would be safe.

Health Organization

- It did good work in finding causes of different epidemics. It was especially successful in combating **Typhus epidemic in Russia** which had the potential to spread to the rest of Europe

Mandates Commission

- It had the **responsibility of monitoring the governance of territories given to member nations as Mandates** (former colonies of Ottoman Empire and Germany).
- A separate commission, which was setup for supervising the governance in SAAR, was very efficient and successfully held a plebiscite there in 1935. After the plebiscite, **SAAR was returned to Germany.**
- Although the **Mandates Commission** functioned well, it can be argued that it **did not do much against colonialism in former African colonies** that were converted to Mandates.
- The Mandates were to be prepared for independence but the **commission failed to ensure that the colonial powers provide for participation of the locals in the governance of Mandates**

Resolution of minor International disputes:

- Here the **League had partial success**. It forced Greece to pay compensation to Bulgaria, when the former invaded the latter.
- The **League decided in favour of Britain** when Turkey started claiming the Mosul province, which was a mandate of Britain.
- The League solved a territorial dispute between **Peru and Columbia**.
- Also in 1921, when there was a dispute regarding **Upper Silesia** (an industrial region) between **Germany** and Poland, the League successfully made both the parties reach a settlement and Upper Silesia was partitioned between the two.

CAUSES OF FAILURE OF LEAGUE:

- The Covenant of the League was **made a part and parcel of the peace settlement**. It would have been better if it had been kept separate. There were many states which considered the **Treaty of Versailles as a treaty of revenge** and were not prepared to ratify the same. **By not ratifying the Treaty, they could not be members of the League.**
- The **absence of the great Powers** from the international Organization weakened her from the very beginning and that was partly responsible for its ultimate failure. **Japan, Germany and Italy left the League and that certainly weakened it.**
- The League was **dominated by England and France** and consequently, the **other states began to lose their confidence** in that Organization. The League was intended to perform a miracle by doing the **impossible task of maintaining the status quo** in the world.

- That would have been possible if the **peace settlement of 1919-20** had been based on **justice and fair play** further, as countries like **Germany were completely humiliated by that settlement**, there were no chances of peace. **Germany** was bound to defy the provisions of the **Treaty of Versailles** and that she actually did under **Hitler**.
- The rise of **dictatorship in Italy, Japan and Germany** weakened the chances of success of the League. **Japan was determined to acquire fresh territories** and as the League criticized her on the question of Manchuria, **Japan left the League**.
- **Germany was not prepared to honour her commitments under the Treaty of Versailles** with regard to her armaments, and consequently she decided to **leave the League**.

- The **states continued to be the members of the League so long as their national interests were not in any way endangered or sacrificed. Small nations lost their faith in the effectiveness of the League** to save them from any aggression.
- The examples of **Manchuria, Abyssinia, Austria and Czechoslovakia** could be cited as examples in this connection. The League was given an effective weapon in the form of economic sanctions, but that weapon was not used effectively to produce good results. The economic sanctions against Italy were applied in a halting manner.
- The **League failed because it was an Organization of the governmental authorities** and the people of the various states had **no say** in its deliberations. There was no popular backing or enthusiasm.

- 
- While **Great Britain and France** joined the League, they did not change their attitude. Great Britain looked upon the League as a means to perpetuate the balance of power. France looked upon the League as a means to encircle Germany. She did not transform French security into collective security.
 - The League failed because **it was based on the principle of equality**. The **idea of one nation, one vote** led to Liberia being as important as the United Kingdom or France or the Soviet Union. That was not a sound basis on which to found an international Organisation. The **League though conceived as universal was in fact never universal**.
 - The **narrow nationalism** prevailing in the world was also responsible for the failure of the League. If the nations of the world were not prepared to sacrifice their national interests for the sake of the League or world interests, the League was bound to fail.

➤ **IMPACT OF THE FAILURE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

- In the **1930s**, the **world economic depression** encouraged nations to be more aggressive towards each other. **Fascist dictatorships** took power in **Germany, Italy and Japan**, which were intent on empire-building and these countries defied the League.
- **Japan conquered Manchuria in 1932.** The League objected, but could do nothing. When the League supported China, Japan left the League.
- **Hitler** announced that Germany was leaving the League in 1932.
- **Italy invaded Abyssinia in 1935.** Although the League officially condemned the Italians, France and Britain were caught making a secret agreement to give **Abyssinia to Italy.**
- These **crises destroyed the authority of the League**, and it was **powerless to stop Germany after 1935.** By the time of the Sudeten crisis of 1938, Britain and France were ignoring the League, and were trying appeasement instead.
- **World War II could not be prevented.**

EVALUATION OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

- it failed with respect to its aim of being a leading forum for resolution of international disputes and ensuring a peaceful world.
- But, it did important work for the socio-economic development across the world, specially, the work by **International Labor Organization (ILO)** towards welfare of the workers and the contribution of League of Nations for **rehabilitation of the refugees of the World War I was commendable.**

1923 resolution: It allowed each member the freedom to decide if it wanted to contribute any military resources during activation of the **collective security clause**. This literally nullified the responsibility that all the member nations had in their duty of checking any act of war by another member nation.



CONCLUSION

- ❑ The League **failed to implement its decisions in disputes**, where the verdict of the League was against a major power.
- ❑ **Aggressive regimes like Japan, Italy and Germany defied the League.**
- ❑ Britain and France did not do much to give teeth to the League. The **Economic Crisis of 1929** was also responsible in its own way.
- ❑ Important powers like **Germany, US, USSR** were not its members. The **League Covenant was weak** and it failed to provide a real collective security.

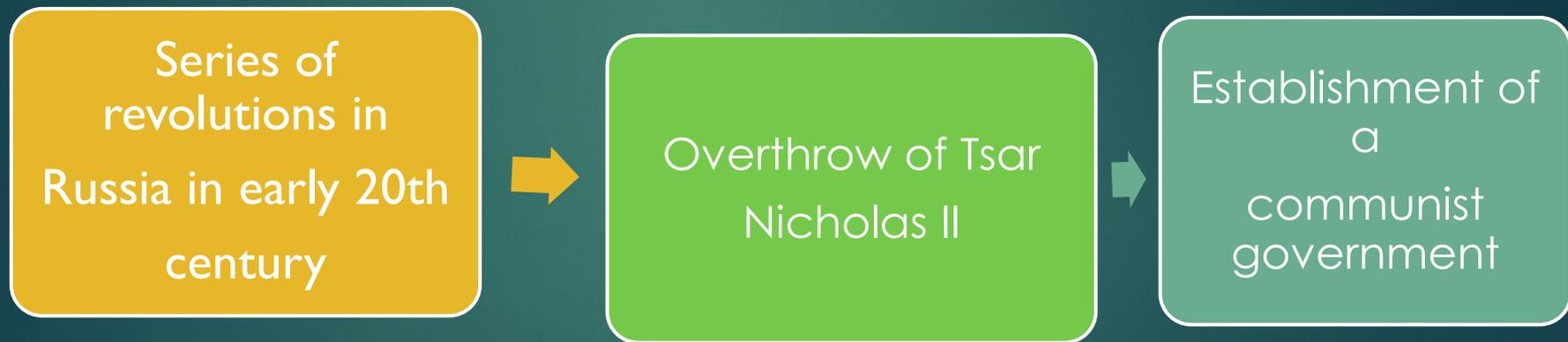
RUSSIAN REVOLUTION (1917)

INTRODUCTION

- The **Russian Revolution** was a period of **political and social revolution** across the territory of the **Russian Empire**, commencing with the abolition of the **monarchy** in **1917** and concluding in **1923** with the **Bolshevik establishment** of the **Soviet Union** at the end of the **Civil War**.
- The **Russian Revolution** was a series of revolutions in early 20th century that ultimately resulted in the **overthrow of Tsar Nicholas II** and the **establishment of a communist government**.
- The Russian Revolution **dramatically changed Russia from an autocracy to a communist system of government**. The Revolution started during **World War I**, and eventually the Soviet Union was formed.



- The Russian Revolution was, while a **huge economic, social, and political change**, the result of a number of different factors that built up over time, including economic, military, and political circumstances.



CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA BEFORE THE REVOLUTION

1) Social Conditions

- The **Russian Society** was divided into two classes before the Revolution, i.e. the **rich and the poor**.
- The **nobles, feudal lords** and the rich belonged to the rich class. The **peasants, labourers** and **serfs** belonged to the poor class. The **vast majority of Russia's people were agriculturists**.
- About **85 per cent** of the Russian empire's population **earned their living from agriculture**. However, most of the peasants **only cultivated the land**.
- The **land mainly belonged to the Church and the nobility**. In Russia, peasants wanted the lands of the nobles to be given to them. They frequently refused to pay land rent.
- **Workers were divided on the basis of their occupation**. They mainly migrated to cities for employment in factories. The **peasant community was deeply religious** but did not care much about the nobility. They believed that land must be divided amongst themselves.

2) Economic Condition

- The **First World War (1914-18)** had a **disastrous impact** on the economy of Russia. While retreating from various battlefields, the **Russian army destroyed crops and buildings** in the country to prevent the enemy from using them as resources.
- The **destruction of crops and buildings** added over 3 million refugees in Russia. People in Russia began to question their country's participation in the war.
- **Industrial production declined in Russia** as able-bodied men were sent to the warfront to fight in the First World War.
- Russia was going through a bad period economically. Prices of essential goods rose while **real wages decreased by 20% leading to the famous St. Petersburg strike.**

3) Political Condition

- Political parties were **illegal** before 1914. Series of revolutions in Russia in early 20th century Overthrow of Tsar Nicholas Establishment of a communist government.
- The **Russian Social Democratic Workers Party** was founded in **1898** by socialists who respected Marx's ideas. In 1903, this party was divided into two groups - **Mensheviks and Bolsheviks**.
- The **Bolsheviks**, who were in majority, were led by **Lenin** who is regarded as the greatest thinker on socialism after Marx.

CAUSES

1) Dissatisfaction with the Tsar

- **Nicholas II** inherited a country with severe problems, largely **unprepared for a newly industrializing world**. Nicholas II believed in the power of the Russian autocracy; however, he was unable to maintain the traditional power of the **Tsar** during his reign.

- **In 1905, Nicholas faced revolution in Russia for the first time**. Before 1905, Nicholas II was, at least, tolerated by his people. On January 22, 1905, 150,000 people gathered to ask **Nicholas II** for his support and assistance. In their petition, they **called themselves oppressed**, and said they were looked on as slaves. They **wanted relief, but not rebellion**.

- The people marched peacefully, heading toward the **Winter Palace in St. Petersburg**, but were, for an unknown reason, fired upon by Russian troops. Several hundred of the peasants died that day; the government claimed around 100 dead, but those in opposition claimed a much higher number. The day was soon **dubbed Bloody Sunday**.
- Widespread general strikes followed, and **Nicholas II made a number of concessions to appease the rebels**.

- 
- His decisions during **World War I** were almost all **remarkably bad**. He failed to choose **skilled leaders for his military, and made poor strategic decisions** throughout the war.
 - Russia **suffered horrific military losses**, costing both significant resources and massive numbers of human lives. When **Nicholas II** chose to take direct control of the army as **commander-in-chief**, he removed himself from a political role. He was, however, **no better a commander than a Tsar**. His choices throughout the war years condemned him to his final end.

2) Conditions for Peasants

- **Russia's peasants** remained in a **state of near-slavery, called serfdom**, for far longer than you might expect, serfdom was only ended under Nicholas father, Alexander III, in 1861.
- **Serfdom** tied the peasants to the **land, or to industrial complexes, like mines.**
- The **1861** emancipation of the **serfs enabled** those who worked the land to **purchase property from landowners**; household serfs received only their freedom. In some areas, emancipation came later, with state-owned serfs not receiving their freedom until 1866.
- While the end of serfdom should have, in theory, provided **benefits to the serfs**, many lost the only support and homes they had ever known.
- The government provided loans that allowed the former serfs to purchase land. However, these loans were costly and the land sold by the landowners was quite poor.

- **Many could not afford to make the payments on their land.** Most had been charged significantly more than market rates for the land, in some cases as much as a third. When state-owned serfs were emancipated, the terms were somewhat more generous. A large number of **former serfs sold their land back to the landowner** to eliminate the payments, and moved away from the land.
- In the years shortly after emancipation, the change helped to **revitalize the Russian economy.** New workers were available for **factories, including managers, and agricultural** production increased.
- This positive change did not continue over time, however, and eventually the **Russian working population became increasingly dissatisfied.** The institution of serfdom had also created a **larger class divide** than was present in many areas by the late 19th century. **Russians were either very poor or very rich.**

- During the latter part of the 19th century, **Russia experienced a massive population increase**. Feeding a larger population proved onerous for the agricultural community.
- The **risk of starvation increased** in a relatively **famine-prone region, particularly due to poor administration and organization**. Large parts of Russia had **short growing seasons** and long, harsh winters; however, Russia had very large amounts of land, enabling more land investment in agriculture.

3) Worker's Rights Issues

- The emancipation of the serfs led to a **dramatic increase in population in Russian cities**, as people moved away from the countryside to **urban areas**.
- The **industrial revolution reached Russia significantly later** than the rest of Europe. The period after emancipation was the first time the lower classes of Russia had been free to leave the land on which they were born.
- **Many left the land not by choice, but out of financial necessity** – they were in need of work, and lacked the ability to support themselves on the land.
- Factories in Russian cities paid **low wages**, lower than in Western Europe, and **offered no protections for workers**.

- The government was **reluctant to implement even the most minimal of regulations**, like a ban on children working at night. Eventually, a ban was put in place limiting night work for women and children, and the workday was limited to no more than **11 ½ hours**.
- Smaller workshops were entirely **exempt** from these regulations. These workshops employed the majority of Russian workers, particularly Russian women. These smaller employers could continue to opt for **abusive labor policies**.
- There were **serious safety issues** at many factories. Machinery and work conditions were **unsafe**.
- There was **no insurance to protect against injuries or accidental death**, and workers lacked the right to strike over working conditions. Workers in late 19th and early 20th century Russia were largely treated like serfs, with few rights and little control over their own work environments.

- In 1905, after **Bloody Sunday**, **trade unions were legalized**.
Workers began to strike frequently, looking for better conditions. Workers in Russia became more likely to strike and were more effective with their labor resistance than anywhere else in Europe.
- The **railroad strike in 1917** was critical to the abdication of Nicholas II.

4) Economic Collapse

- By the early 20th century, following the **1905 rebellion** and the establishment of the **Duma (Russian assembly with advisory or legislative functions)**, efforts were made to dismantle the traditional organizational structure of peasant communities, the commune.
- Communes organized **serf communities**, but remained after emancipation. These provided both **social support and a sort of welfare**; the community could look after its own. While the peasants resisted, these efforts were relatively successful, but the period of economic growth that followed was brief and ended with the beginning of **World War I**.

- By the time of the Revolution, **Russia was in a state of economic collapse**, driven by the **costs of war and poor administration and management**.
- As with other economic struggles, the **greatest burden of this fell on the shoulders of the poor Russians**, including both the peasants and the urban working poor.

- The addition of the **Ottoman Empire to the Central Powers of World War I in 1914 cut off essential trade routes for Russia.**
- This led to **munitions shortages for the Russian army.** Other countries, including Germany, were able to produce adequate munitions, so Russia's failure was the result of inadequate organization, administration, and infrastructure.
- As with the munitions shortages, **food shortages** were less an issue of **agricultural production**, and more an issue of **poor management and administration.**
- **Small Russian farmers lacked modern equipment** and still relied upon **traditional farming techniques**, with lower production output. In addition, a **population explosion** in the second half of the 19th century led to increased demands for food.
- Even so, in the early 20th century, **Russia was the largest exporter of food in the world.** People simply **couldn't afford to buy food**, or food was not reaching the cities. This led to additional strife, and growing support for rebellion.

5) Military Defeat in World War I

- Russia entered World War I **relatively underdeveloped**. While the country had taken significant steps forward in the 20 years prior to the war, it was **distinctly less industrialized than its allies**. Russia's navy had been decimated during a conflict with Japan in 1904 and 1905, as well as internal strife.
- When World War I began in 1914, **Tsar Nicholas II was surprisingly unprepared for the conflict**. He knew his cousin, **Kaiser Wilhelm**, relatively well, and while he knew he was power-hungry, he did not expect all of Europe to erupt into war.
- **Nicholas' poor leadership led to significant wartime failures** in Russia. First, he appointed his inexperienced cousin as commander-in-chief of the army, and then he planned an **invasion of East Prussia**. Russia suffered a massive defeat at the **Battle of Tannenberg**. In total, some **150,000 troops** were lost in this single battle. Additional defeats followed.

- By the end of 1916, **Russia's already limited resources were severely depleted** by the war. **Food, goods, and other essentials were scarce in Russian cities.** Strikes and protests began in late 1916; however, the Tsarina failed to respond appropriately.
- She blamed the rebellions and strikes on undesirables, and failed to address the concerns of the people. When Nicholas attempted to return to Petrograd, he was faced with **railway strikes**, and was greeted by members of the **military and Duma (Russia's national parliament)**. He was forced to abdicate.
- **A provisional government replaced the autocratic government of the Tsar.** However, the government did not immediately withdraw from the war. **Food and fuel shortages continued** throughout much of Russia. As military defeats continued, along with long lists of the war dead, negative feelings about the provisional government grew, **paving the way for the Revolution.**

6) Rasputin and the Tsarina Alexandra

- In her husband's absence, **Tzarina Alexandra** – an unpopular woman of German ancestry – began firing elected officials. During this time, her controversial advisor, **Grigory Rasputin**, increased his influence over **Russian politics and the royal Romanov family**.
- Russian nobles eager to end Rasputin's influence murdered him on December 30, 1916. By then, most Russians had lost faith in the failed leadership of the Tsar.
- **Government corruption** was rampant, the Russian economy remained backward and Nicholas repeatedly dissolved the **Duma**, the toothless **Russian parliament established after the 1905 revolution**, when it opposed his will.
- **Moderates soon joined Russian radical elements** in calling for an overthrow of the hapless czar.

TIMELINE OF THE EVENTS

Period Event

1900 Tsar Nicholas II rules over the Russian Empire with absolute power.

1904 Russian suffer humiliating defeat in a Russo – Japanese war against Japan which led to protest and call for reform

1905 After Bloody Sunday, Nicholas II agreed to allow a Duma.

1914 Russia entered WWI and quickly suffered heavy losses in major defeat to Germany.

March 1917 February Revolution Revolt in Petrograd forced the Tsar to abdicate and a provisional republic was established.

Nov. 1917 October Revolution (Bolsheviks Revolution)
Bolsheviks take control in Petrograd and overthrow the republic.

1918 – 1921 Bolsheviks fight and win a Civil War against White Army.

The Russian Revolution

1900 – Tsar Nicholas II rules over the Russian Empire with absolute power

1904 – Russia suffered humiliating defeats in a war against Japan which led to protests and calls for reform

1905 – After Bloody Sunday, Nicholas II agreed to allow a Duma, or legislature for the people

1914 – Russia entered WWI and quickly suffered heavy losses in major defeats to Germany along the Eastern Front.

March 1917 – Revolts in Petrograd forced the Tsar to abdicate and a provisional republic was established

Nov 1917 – Lenin and the Bolsheviks take control in Petrograd and overthrow the republic

1918 - 1921 – Bolsheviks (Reds) fight and win a civil war against the White army

1922 – Lenin established the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics under the control of the Communist Party

1929 – Stalin became the sole ruler of the USSR and created a totalitarian state

MAJOR EVENTS

Russian Revolution of 1905

- **Russia industrialized much later than Western Europe and the United States.** When it finally did, around the turn of the 20th century, it brought with it immense **social and political changes.**
- The public **unrest reached its peak in 1905.** This was because the **Russo-Japanese war (1904-05)** had led to further degradation of Russian economy.
- Between 1890 and 1910, for example, the **population** of major Russian cities such as **St. Petersburg and Moscow nearly doubled**, resulting in overcrowding and destitute living conditions for a new class of **Russian industrial workers.**
- A population boom at the end of the 19th century, a **harsh growing season due to Russia's northern climate**, and a **series of costly wars** starting with the **Crimean War (1854-1856)** – meant frequent food shortages across the vast empire.

- A population boom at the end of the 19th century, a **harsh growing season due to Russia's northern climate**, and a **series of costly wars** starting with the **Crimean War** (1854-1856) meant frequent food shortages across the vast empire.
- Large protests by Russian workers against the monarchy led to the **Bloody Sunday massacre of 1905**. Hundreds of unarmed protesters were killed or wounded by the czar's troops.
- **The massacre** sparked the Russian revolution of 1905, during which angry workers responded with a series of crippling strikes throughout the country.

The revolution of 1905 failed due to following reasons:

The army remained loyal to the Czar.

Czar made concessions in time in form of October Manifesto (1905).

Lack of unity among opponents.

Lack of a central leadership among the revolutionaries as the movement had erupted spontaneously without any plan and leader.

October Manifesto (1905)

The concessions by the Czar took the form of a promise named **October Manifesto (1905)** declaring the future intent of the Emperor:

- Czar promised to **establish an elected Parliament called Duma** in Russian.
- He promised a **pay hike to the workers** and an **improvement in the working conditions** at factories.
- He promised **cancellation of redemption payments** by former Serfs.
- He promised **greater freedom to the press**.
- He promised a **genuine democracy** where there would be an important role of the Duma in governance of the country

1917 Revolutions in Russia

```
graph TD; A[1917 Revolutions in Russia] --- B[the February Revolution]; A --- C[the October Revolution.];
```

the February Revolution

the October Revolution.

first phase of the Russian Revolution of 1917. February Revolution led to end of the rule of Czar and establishment of February Revolution 1917 a Provisional government.

•Second and last major phase of the Russian Revolution of 1917. The October revolution resulted in overthrowing of the Provisional government in a coup by Bolsheviks and consequent establishment of a communist state in Russia.

February Revolution 1917

- The non-implementation of **October Manifesto (1905)** was the reason for this revolution.



- In Russia, the **February Revolution** (known as such because of Russia's use of the Julian calendar) begins when riots and strikes over the scarcity of food erupt in **Petrograd**. One week later, centuries of czarist rule in Russia ended with the abdication of **Nicholas II**, and **Russia** took a dramatic step closer toward **communist revolution**.
- By **1917**, most Russians had lost faith in the leadership ability of the czarist regime. Government **corruption** was rampant, the **Russian economy remained backward**, and Nicholas repeatedly **dissolved the Duma**, the **Russian parliament** established after the Revolution of 1905,

- However, the **immediate cause** of the February Revolution – **the first phase of the Russian Revolution of 1917** was **Russia's disastrous involvement in World War I**. Militarily, imperial Russia was **no match for industrialized Germany**, and Russian casualties were greater than those sustained by any nation in any previous war.
- Meanwhile, the **economy was hopelessly disrupted by the costly war effort**, and moderates joined Russian radical elements in calling for the overthrow of the czar.
- On **March 8, 1917**, demonstrators clamoring for bread took to the streets in the Russian capital of **Petrograd** (now known as St. Petersburg). Supported by **90,000 men and women on strike**, the protesters clashed with police but refused to leave the streets.
- On March 11, the troops of the Petrograd army garrison were called out to quell the uprising. In some **encounters, regiments opened fire, killing demonstrators**, but the protesters kept to the streets, and the troops began to waver.

- On March 14, the Petrograd Soviet issued “**Order No. 1,**” which instructed Russian soldiers and sailors to obey only those orders that did not conflict with the directives of the Soviet.
- The next day, March 15, **Tsar Nicholas II abdicated the throne in favor of his brother Michael,** whose refusal of the crown brought an end to the czarist autocracy.
- The new provincial government, tolerated by the **Petrograd Soviet,** hoped to salvage the Russian war effort while ending the food shortage and many other domestic crises.
- It would prove a daunting task. Meanwhile, **Vladimir Lenin,** leader of the **Bolshevik revolutionary party,** left his exile in Switzerland and crossed German enemy lines to return home and take control of the Russian Revolution.

October Revolution 1917

- **October Revolution** also called **Bolshevik Revolution**, (Oct. 24 – 25 1917), the **second and last major phase of the Russian Revolution of 1917**, in which the **Bolshevik Party seized power in Russia**, inaugurating the Soviet regime.
- In the October Revolution (November in the Gregorian calendar), the Bolsheviks, led by Vladimir Lenin, and the workers' soviets **overthrew the Russian Provisional Government** in Petrograd.
- On the night of October 24, 1917, **Bolshevik Red Guards** began to take control of key points in the Russian capital – railway stations, telegraph offices, and government buildings. By the following evening, they controlled the entire city with the exception of the **Winter Palace**, the seat of the Provisional Government.
- The Bolsheviks **appointed themselves as leaders of various government ministries and seized control** of the countryside, establishing the Cheka to quash dissent.

- The **October Revolution** ended the phase of the revolution instigated in February, replacing Russia's short-lived provisional parliamentary government with government by soviets, local councils elected by bodies of workers and peasants.
- To end Russia's participation in the First World War, the Bolshevik leaders signed the **Treaty of Brest-Litovsk** with Germany in March 1918.
- **Soviet membership** was initially freely elected, but many members of the **Socialist Revolutionary Party**, anarchists, and other leftists created opposition to the Bolsheviks through the soviets themselves.
- When it became clear that the **Bolsheviks** had little support outside of the industrialized areas of **Saint Petersburg and Moscow**, they simply barred non-Bolsheviks from membership in the soviets.

- The new government soon passed the **Decree on Peace and the Decree on Land**, the latter of which redistributed land and wealth to peasants throughout Russia.



- A coalition of anti-Bolshevik groups attempted to unseat the new government in the **Russian Civil War** from **1918 to 1922**.
- In fact, at this crucial moment Provisional Government ministers could find almost no one willing to defend them. That night, **Bolshevik Red Guards** broke into the palace and arrested the ministers, bringing the **Provisional Government to an end**.

IMPACT OF REVOLUTION

Social

- **Revolutionary Russia** not only changed the policies of Tsarist Russia, it also did many things that were different and more just than what existed in **capitalist countries of Europe**.
- Its policies laid the **foundations of socialism in Russia**. Knowing fully well that people were tired of war and wanted peace, and that war was not in the interest of people in any country, one of its **first acts was to withdraw from the war by signing the Brest Litovsk treaty** even at the cost of losing some territory to Germany.
- The new constitution guaranteed **free medical care, free and equal education for all, an unemployment allowance, equal access to culture and cultural advancement**. Not all of this was immediately available, but by making these a right for all, the new regime showed the direction of its policy and commitment.

- 
- The differentials between people holding **middle class type** of jobs and those working on land or in the factories were far less than in other countries-both in terms of salaries and entitlement to facilities provided by the state.
 - **Standard of life** was not dependent on whether one could **personally pay**, because many things did not have to be paid for.
 - **Women** were not just considered **equal**, a lot of measures were taken to make their equal participation in social and political life possible – **maternity leave, public canteens, free crèches at workplaces etc.**

Economic

- The Bolsheviks **abolished private property** in the means of production i.e. land, factories, and banks, all of which were **nationalized** and now owned by the state and not by private owners.
- This means that they could not be used to exploit the labour of others and make private profit anymore. **Workers organizations** had a greater say in the decision making processes.
- Through the **land decree** of November 1917 **landlordism was abolished** and land was given over to peasants for hereditary use.
- Peasants could not sell or mortgage the land or use it to exploit the labour of others, but they were **masters of their land and enjoyed the full fruits** of their labour and produce from the land.
- They **did not have to depend on former landlords** in any way, whose powers over rural economy and society were demolished.

International/global level

- **Russia became the first country to establish a communist state.** Soon after it, communist parties were formed in many countries.
- The Russian Revolution paved the way for the rise of **communism** as an influential political belief system around the world.
- It set the stage for the rise of the **Soviet Union as a world power** that would go head-to-head with the United.
- States during the Cold War. The **Bolsheviks encouraged colonial peoples to follow their experiment.**

- Many non-Russians from outside the **USSR** participated in the **Conference of the Peoples of the East (1920)** and the **Bolshevik-founded Comintern**, an international union of pro-Bolshevik socialist parties.
- **Socialism became popular** by the time of the outbreak of the Second World War.
- By the **end of the twentieth century**, the international reputation of the **USSR** as a socialist country had declined though it was recognized that socialist ideals still enjoyed respect among its people. But in each country the **ideas of socialism** were rethought in a number of ways.

SIGNIFICANCE

- The Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 **opened up a fresh chapter in human civilization.**
- The importance of this Revolution is **no less than the French Revolution of 1789.** The impact of the French Revolution was confined to Europe, but, **the influence of the Bolshevik Revolution was global.**
- It encouraged the downtrodden and suffering people of the world to combine and **fight for freedom.**
- The Russian Revolution of 1917 **brought about far-reaching social, economic and political changes in Russia.**
- It led to the **birth of the USSR or the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republic.**
- For the **first time** in the history of the world, a **socialist state was created.** Production and distribution were hereafter controlled by the state. **Private ownership of the means of production and private profit making were no more allowed.** Land was taken away from the landlords and redistributed among the peasants.

- In time, the **Bolshevik Revolution** came to exert a **far-reaching global impact**. Germany, Italy, England, France, Eastern Europe, Asia, and Latin America were **influenced indirectly by the Bolshevik Revolution** although the degree of influence varied from place to place.
- The affairs of the Soviet Union were keenly observed by the rest of the world as **it was the first implementation of the philosophy preached by Karl Marx**.
- The Bolshevik Revolution made possible the dream of the **dictatorship of the proletariat a reality**.

- The writings and speeches of **Marx and Lenin** were translated into various languages of the world.
- Under the forceful impact of Marxian-Leninism, communist parties were founded in different parts of the world.
- Through the Comintern, the **Russian Revolution** helped to **strengthen the anti-colonial nationalist movements in different countries of Asia**. For example, the **Indian nationalist struggle** derived great stimulus from the Bolshevik message.
- This great upheaval left a permanent imprint on the future course of world history. In a long term sense, it indirectly contributed to the growth of Fascism in Europe and the beginning of the **Cold War between Russia and United States** in the post – **Second World War period**.

COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL (THIRD INTERNATIONAL OR COMINTERN)



- In 1919, two years after forming the Soviet government in Russia, Lenin established the headquarters of the Third (Communist) International in Moscow. The Communist International (Comintern) is known as the **Third** because **two other international socialist organizations of workers had previously been set up.**
- These were the **First (Workers) International**, organized in 1864 by **Friedrich Engels**, collaborator of **Karl Marx**.
- The **Second (Socialist) International**, formed in **1889** with headquarters in **Brussels**,

- Before it was dissolved in May 1943, the **Third International** was composed of representatives of communist parties, in over **50 countries**.
- Theoretically, the **Russian Communist Party** was only one of **these 58 communist parties**. Actually, however, the Russian Communists played a dominant role in the Third International from the day it was organized.
- This was partly due to the fact that the **Third International** had its **headquarters in Moscow**. But most of all it was because the **Russian Communist Party** was the only one which, since 1919, had succeeded in establishing and maintaining political control of a country – and this country a great power.
- The proclaimed **objective of the Third International**, as set forth in its Program, was to replace world capitalist economy by a world system of communism through force and violence if need be.

WORLD HISTORY

RAHUL NAGRE SIR

INTERWAR PERIOD (1919-1938)

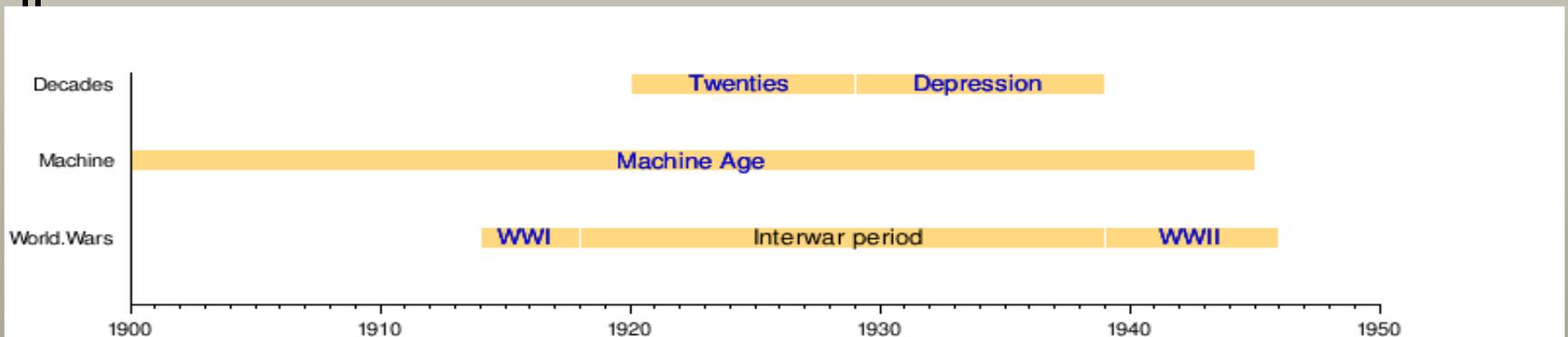
Economies during the Inter-War Years

- ❑ During World War I, about 10 million Europeans were killed, about 7 million were permanently disabled, and 15 million seriously wounded, mostly young men of working age and middle-class backgrounds.
- ❑ This loss, combined with the destruction of land and property, led to a European situation of grave pessimism and poverty. Living conditions declined dramatically at the close of the war, the infant mortality rate skyrocketed, and life was quite difficult for Europeans of the period.
- ❑ The widespread material destruction totaled billions of dollars of damage in Europe. The war's prosecution had cost the nations of Europe six and one-half times as much as the total national debt of the entire world during the years from 1800 to 1914.

- ❑ The Allies bore the brunt of the debt, and material damages, France especially. But the Central Powers were punished severely by the war's concluding treaties. Germany lost 15 percent of its pre-war capacity, all of its foreign investments, and 90 percent of its mercantile fleet.
- ❑ The Treaty of Versailles imposed reparations payments which were generally considered intolerable and impossible. In Austria, agricultural production fell 53 percent from pre-war levels, and starvation was a persistent problem.
- ❑ Inflation hit all of Europe in the first years after the war, as pent up demand was released and production fell off due to a shortage of raw materials. By 1920, prices in Hungary were 23,000 times what they had been before the war, and in Russia the multiplier was 4 million. A sharp depression in 1920 and 1921 corrected prices to some extent.
- ❑ Germany pleaded with Britain and France for a moratorium on reparations payments, but France would not agree, and in fact, sent troops into the Ruhr in 1923, when Germany defaulted on its payments.

- ❑ In 1924, a solution was presented in the form of the “Dawes Plan”, presented by the American, Charles Dawes. Under this plan the total sum owed by Germany would remain the same, but the yearly payments were reduced, and Germany was granted a loan.
- ❑ Meanwhile, the European Allies had their own financial problems. They ended the war deeply indebted to the United States. The United States demanded payment in gold and dollars, which the Allies borrowed from creditor nations, creating even greater debt elsewhere.
- ❑ From 1925 to 1929, Europe entered a period of relative prosperity and stability. However, unemployment remained high, and population growth outstripped economic growth.
- ❑ During this time, world trade increased and speculative investment increased as the result of better economic times. US creditors, flush with capital coming in from Europe, led this speculative movement.

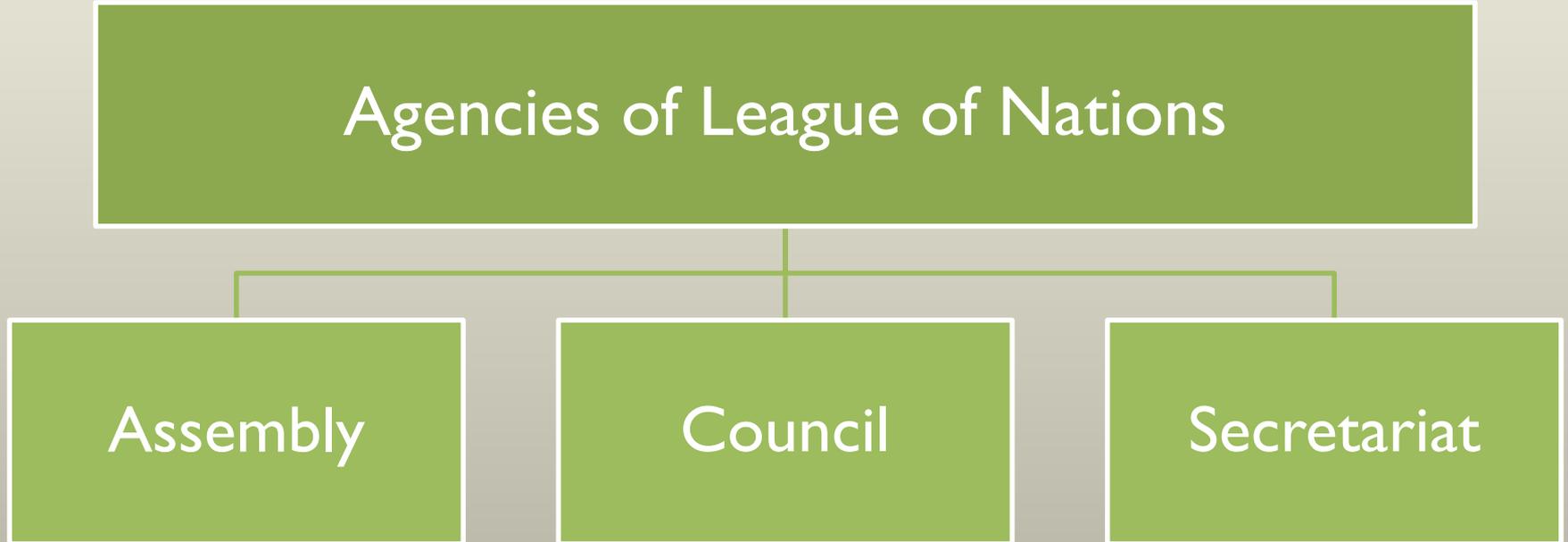
- ❑ In attempts to maintain benefits for the unemployed and drive prices down, taxes were hiked, and unemployment shot up again.
- ❑ As the Great Depression that had struck the United States in 1929 began to set in throughout Europe in the early 30s, banks began to collapse.
- ❑ Despite international loans, Germany, and Europe as a whole, plunged into depression, during which currencies collapsed and all hope of stability was dashed.
- ❑ Despite efforts to stabilize world prices and European employment, Europe remained mired in depression until the outbreak of World War II



The League of Nations (1920-1935)

- ❑ American President Woodrow Wilson intended the League of Nations to be the primary body of a new style of international relations based on the cooperation of all of the nations of the world.
- ❑ The League was to be centered in Geneva, Switzerland, a neutral location. Small nations as well as large nations were asked to join, dependent on their acceptance of the Covenant of the League.
- ❑ The League of Nations first met in November 1920. Forty-two nations were represented at this first meeting. Notably absent were Germany, Russia, and the United States. Germany, identified as the aggressor in World War I, was barred from admission at first, and admitted in 1926.
- ❑ Russia, now the Soviet Union, was not invited to join the League due to the radical policies of the new communist government. The Soviet Union finally became a member of the League in 1935. In November 1919, the US Senate voted against accepting membership to the League, and the nation never joined.

The League of Nations operated through three agencies



Assembly	The Assembly met annually, and consisted of a delegation from each member nation. Each member had one vote.
Council	The Council was composed of four permanent members and four non-permanent members , serving as a sort of cabinet, with some executive powers. The Council was responsible for the prevention of war through disarmament, resolving disputes, and supervising the mandates of the League.
Secretariat	The Secretariat was the League's civil service, preparing the agenda for the Assembly and the Council, serving a clerical purpose, and preparing documents for publication.

- ❑ The League of Nations operated through three agencies: the Assembly, the Council, and the Secretariat
- ❑ The League of Nations succeeded in providing assistance to bankrupt nations, supervising its mandates, and resolving conflicts between minor powers.
- ❑ During the early 1920s, the League made two attempts to outline a mechanism by which international conflicts could be contained and resolved. Both methods aimed to identify the aggressor nation and pledge League support to the victim.
- ❑ The “Treaty of Mutual Assistance”, the first of these two efforts, was drafted in 1923. It proposed that the Council should declare which side of a conflict was the aggressor within four days of the outbreak of the conflict, at which point the League's members would automatically have to support the victim nation.

- ❑ The treaty failed, due to consensus that deciding which side of a conflict was the aggressor was far too difficult to do in just four days and without any concrete guidelines. The treaty also mandated military participation on the part of the member nations, a clause distasteful to many. In 1925, the League tried once again to outline a mechanism for the containment of war.
- ❑ The “Geneva Protocol” provided for compulsory arbitration of international disputes by the League. This proposal was brought down by the British delegation, whose overseas colonial leaders feared that they would be dragged into European affairs by the Geneva Protocol.

❑ Great Economic Depression

- The Great Depression of the 1930s was a severe economic problem which affected the whole world, and United States of America (USA) in particular. This was a significant event between two world wars. Great Economic Depression started in 1929 and lasted until the 1940s.
- The depression originated in the U.S., after the fall in stock prices that began around September 4, 1929, and became worldwide news with the stock market crash of October 29, 1929 (known as Black Tuesday).

Cause of Great Economic Depression

1. Speculation on borrowed money, which led to the collapse of American Share Market.
2. Rapid selling created further fall.
3. Failure of banks to provide credit to agriculture and industries.
4. Economic inactivity due to First World War.

Italian Fascism during the Inter-War Years (1919-1938)

Cause for rise of fascism in Italy:

- ❑ Discontentment among the people of Italy after the WWI as they were disillusioned by the term of Paris Peace Conference.
- ❑ The attempt of defeated soldiers to regain glory.
- ❑ Discontentment among the capitalist class and landlords due to the increasing influence of the socialism.

Factors behind the rise of Mussolini in Italy



- ❑ Italian ultra-nationalist was grieved by the treaty of St. Germain in which, they believed, Italy was cheated (violation of secret treaty of Rome). Mussolini promised them that he would remove such wrongs by rejecting certain provisions of the treaty.
- ❑ Being an opportunist politician, Mussolini made promise to almost every social group in Italy e.g. middle class was worried about law and order situation, students were worried about unemployment, industrialist were worried about labour strike and workers were worried about lockouts. The success of Mussolini lay in the fact that he gave assurance to every class for some gain.
- ❑ During this time communism was progressing in Italy. Mussolini, with his 'Black Shirt' volunteers, attacked communists on streets. So he earned the sympathy of the propertied class for some gain.

- ❑ Even when fascism was progressing fast in Italy, the liberal & communist party could not make a joint front to counter fascism. The liberal party was as much scared with communist party as it was with fascist party.
- ❑ In elections of 1921, Mussolini's fascist party bagged 35 seats but it was short of majority. But Mussolini brought a virtual coup to seize the power.
- ❑ In 1922, in association with 50000 “Black Shirt” volunteers, he carried a march to Rome. So the government of King Victor Emmanuel III submitted before him and invited Mussolini to form government. So, in 1922 Mussolini became the PM of Italy.

Consolidation of power under Mussolini

- ❑ He declared himself to be the head of education department, judicial department and the Army. (Total 8 major departments)
- ❑ He dismissed the elected bodies like municipalities and corporations in towns and cities and started to appoint officer like 'Podesta'. The officer reported directly to the central government.
- ❑ By 1928 election procedure was almost scrapped. Now Italian people had to elect only those members who were in the list of members nominated by fascist party.
- ❑ Fascist party regulated the scholars & artists as well and they were supposed to glorify the state and the party.
- ❑ There was a change in educational curriculum as well. It was altered in such a way that it was reduced to a single text prescribed by the fascist party.
- ❑ Fascist party in Italy created a separate labour front and capitalists were supposed to talk to the workers through this front.

- ❑ When the World Economic Depression of 1929-30 surfaced, the fascist party presented a solution to it in the form of 'Corporate State System'. It was partially based on the medieval guild system & syndicalism (George Sullen). Under this system economy was divided in 7 regions and in every region a corporation of employers and those of employees was formed.
- ❑ Here the basic objective was to organize the whole production under the state and put a check over class conflict. (A member of fascist party headed these corporations to resolve issues). But in spite of his best of the efforts, Italy was overwhelmed by the world economic depression.
- ❑ The state was inclined to take the support of youths and youths were suffering from a severe problem of unemployment. So Mussolini decided to take a military adventure and he attacked over Abyssinia (Ethiopia) in Oct 1935 and sent nearly 3 lakh youths in that war as soldiers.

Mussolini's Foreign Policy

- ❑ To nullify the unjust provisions of the Treaty of St. Germain.
- ❑ He was also inclined to create a big empire in Mediterranean region and Africa.
- ❑ In Paris Peace Conference, Italy was not offered 'Fume Port' as it was a disputed region between Italy and Yugoslavia. This region was declared to be independent. But in 1924, by concluding a Treaty with Yugoslavia, Italy captured Fume Port.
- ❑ Likewise, in Paris Peace Conference Italy had demanded its patronage on Albania but allied power refused. Later on, the basis of Treaty of Triana Italy got the patronage over Albania.
- ❑ Mussolini invaded Corfu in Greece and captured it. Although, under British pressure he had to vacate the region but he got 5 crore Lira in compensation.

Economic Crisis of 1929

The Economic crisis of 1929 resulted in high unemployment in Germany. By 1932, there were 6 million unemployed men in Germany. This resulted in a boost to the growth of Nazis and fall of Weimar Republic. With the rise of Nazis, the French attitude towards Germany hardened as the Nazis thrived on an extreme nationalist propaganda. They wanted to bring all German areas into the Reich.

Nazi Germany during the Inter-War Years (1919-1938)

Causes behind the rise of Nazism in Germany

- ❑ The humiliating treaty of Versailles created a wide spread hatred among German ultranationalist. They gave support to Nazi Party.
- ❑ The Great depression of 1929 - 30 created a favourable environment for the Nazism. Actually, the depression ensues growing popularity of social democratic party in Germany and the progress of this party terrified German capitalist and German 'Junker' class (Land Lords). So, these people started to strengthen the hands of Hitler.
- ❑ According to some critics, the rise of Nazism was inherent in German history itself. In fact, Germany was having a long tradition of militarism.



Factors behind the Rise of Hitler

- ❑ There was a formation of 'German Nationalist Workers Socialist Party' popularly known as 'Nazi Party'. Hitler joined it and became its leader by 1921.
- ❑ Hitler was a good orator and he started to encourage a mass hatred against treaty of Versailles and created a large following for his cult.
- ❑ He introduced a '25-point program' in which almost every class in Germany was given some promise. For example, the ultra-nationalist were given the promise of - breaking out from the clauses of 'war guilt', Employment for youths, Capitalists were promised security against worker unrest etc. Above all he continued to give hate speech, against Jews, Communist, November Criminals, Jesuits (Roman Catholics).
- ❑ Hitler was inspired by the success of Mussolini who seized power and formed government in 1922 by means of coupe. So, he also brought a coupe against German government in 1923 in Munich. Munich's coupe turned to be a failure and Hitler was arrested and put to trial. He was given imprisonment of 1 year. He composed his famous autobiography 'Mein Kampf' (My struggle) in jail.

- ❑ After coming out of the jail, Hitler changed his strategy completely. Now he decided to seize power through democratic means and after seizing the power the means should be demolished. So, he started wide propaganda against the treaty and intensely - encouraged the hate politics.
- ❑ Hitler's actual success was ensured after the economic depression as it created wide impact on different social class i.e. unemployment as well inflation was a big, challenge. In the meantime, Hitler decided to spread his ideology even in countryside and started campaigning in those regions.
- ❑ So, in the elections of 1932 he got clear majority. The then president Hindenburg in Germany invited Hitler for the post of "Chancellor' and Hitler formed the government in Jan 1933.

Lausanne Conference (1932)

Here, Britain and France freed Germany from paying most of the remaining reparations. This was done so because due to the Great Depression, there were six million people unemployed Germans by 1932.

Consolidation of power under Hitler

- ❑ After coming to power, Hitler invoked article 48 of Weimer constitution and imposed emergency in Germany.
- ❑ When President Hindenburg passed away in 1934, Hitler consciously amalgamated the “post of chancellor” and the “president” and occupied the combined post.

- ❑ In June 1936, he committed a great purge within the party and eliminated the members with socialist temperament ('Night with the long knives'). Then in 1938 he purged the army as well and eliminated unwanted officers.
- ❑ Like Mussolini he too brought changes in educational curriculum. So it is rightly said that it was the "educational curriculums and guns which formed a complete fascist government".
- ❑ He also commanded the artists and scholars to glorify the Nazi party and the state.

- Above all he successfully solved the problem of unemployment in Germany by creating the Public Works Department (PWD) and started wider military conscription. In this way he converted whole German economy into a 'war economy' (Capture new region to gain more resources to finance home economy).
- For women he took a very tough stand and recommended “Kinder, Kirch, Kuch” (Kid, Church, Kitchen) for them. They were either suspended from the higher posts or for the same works their salary was reduced.
- In 1935, on the basis of 'Nuremberg law' he started to deprive Jews from citizenship of Germany and finally in 1938 he launched riots against Jews.

Hitler's Foreign Policy

- ❑ It was basically shaped by domestic policy of Hitler. As we know Hitler came to power in Germany on the basis apart from that Hitler created a “war economy” in Germany, so naturally Germany had to move towards an aggressive foreign policy.
- ❑ His foreign policy was guided even by racist ideas which are expressed in his "secret book". He emphasized racial superiority of Germans who he considered to be were purely “Aryans”
- ❑ Being a competent race, he explained, Germans have been assigned limited space in Europe while even after being of inferior racial origin 'Slavs' had occupied a larger chunk of land in Europe. So, Slavs should be expelled from the region.

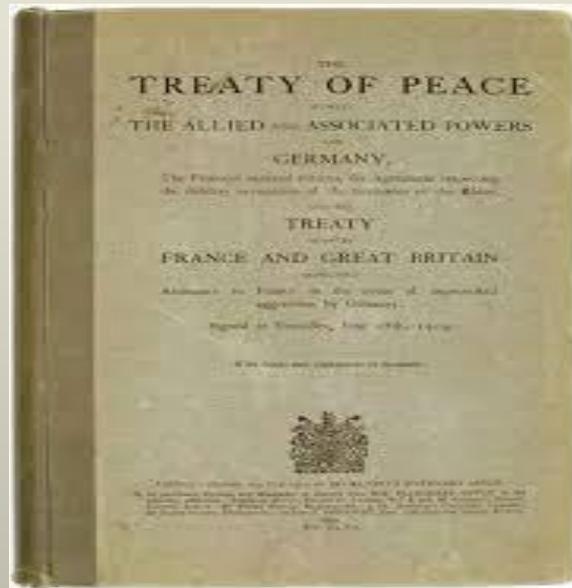
World Disarmament Conference

The World Disarmament Conference was held in 1932-33. Under League Covenant all members had agreed to decrease armament, but it was only Germany which had to disarm following the Treaty of Versailles. Germany demanded that either all should disarm or it should be allowed to at least have parity with France in terms of armament. Britain and Italy sympathized with Germany. Finally, when the French did not budge, Hitler withdrew Germany out of the conference and also from the League of Nations (both in 1933).

The Treaty of Versailles

- ❑ The Treaty seemed to satisfy the "Big Three" viz. US, Britain and France, since in their eyes it was a just peace, as it kept Germany weak, yet strong enough to stop the spread of communism; kept the French border with Germany safe from another German attack and created the organization, the League of Nations, that would end warfare throughout the world.
- ❑ However, it left a mood of anger throughout Germany as it was felt that as a nation Germany had been unfairly treated.

- Above all else, Germany hated the clause blaming her for the cause of the war and the resultant financial penalties the treaty was bound to impose on Germany. Ordinary German citizens felt that they were being punished for the mistakes of the German government in August 1914 as it was the government that had declared war, not the people.



- The humiliating conditions of the treaty rankled Germans for years and in many ways led to the rise of Nazism in Germany.

SECOND WORLD WAR (1939-45)

Introduction

- World War II, also called Second World War, was a conflict that **involved virtually every part of the world** during the years 1939 – 45.
- The principal belligerents were the **Axis powers** – Germany, Italy, and Japan and the **Allies** – France, Great Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union, and, to a lesser extent, China.
- It was the **biggest conflict in history** that had lasted almost six years.
- Nearly some 100 million people had been militarized, and 50 million had been killed (**around 3% of the world's population**).

WORLD WAR-II

Axis vs Allied powers



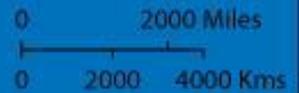
Legend

Axis Power Countries ■

Allied Power Countries ■

Axis Power Countries
Germany, Italy, Japan, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Greece, Norway, Finland.

Allied Power Countries
US, Britain, France, USSR, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Greece, Netherland, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, India, South Africa.



Cause of Second World War

I) Failure of the Treaty of Versailles:

- The **Treaty of Versailles** which was signed in 1919 at Paris formed the main cause of the First World War.
- The victors like France, England and other countries had threatened Germany to sign this treaty. The agreements of this treaty were imposed upon Germany.
- **Germany had lost her territories, colonies, coal and iron mines.** This treaty reduced its lands and also decreased the soldiers and armaments of Germany.

- Germany was made responsible for the losses of the First World War and was forced to sign in a plain paper. In spite of her will, Germany had to sign this revengeful treaty.
- Thus, the desire of revenge was lighted among the people of Germany. In course of time, **Germany had disobeyed all the provisions of the treaty of Versailles.** It contained germs for the Second World War.

2) Failure of the League of Nations

- The League of Nations was an international organization **set up in 1919** to keep world peace.
- It was intended that all countries would be members and that if there were disputes between countries; they could be settled by negotiation rather than by force.
- The League of Nations was a good idea, but ultimately a failure, as not all countries joined the league.
- Also, the League had no army to prevent military aggression such as Italy's invasion of Ethiopia in Africa or Japan's invasion of Manchuria in China.

3) Hitler and Nazism:

- After the **Treaty of Versailles**, Germany was crippled politically and economically and there was public unrest and unemployment. At this time, Adolf Hitler rose as the Saviour of Germany.
- He established the '**Nazi Party**' and accepted the '**Symbol of Swostik**'. By his speech he inspired the people of Germany and promised them to return back the lost glory of Germany. In his autobiography '**Mein Kamf**', he has discussed about this.

- As the dictator of Germany, **Hitler's activities were violating the conditions of the Treaty of Versailles.**
- He reestablished the German army in 1935 and increased the number of its soldiers to **800,000.**
- In 1936, he **occupied the Rhine land** and in 1938, he occupied Austria and annexed them to Germany. Thus, the prestige of Germany increased.
- The **rise of Hitler was the chief cause** of the Second World War.

4) Mussolini and Fascism:

- As Italy was a winning nation, it was **underestimated in the Paris Peace Conference of 1919.**
- After the First World War there was unemployment, labour strikes, riots, movements and class struggle in Italy.
- This critical juncture led to the rise of Benito Mussolini. He declared in favour of War – “**What War is to man, maternity is to woman**”.
- He promised to establish the **pride of ancient Rome in Italy.** He established **Fascism** in Italy in order to extend its boundary.
- So, he established **friendly relationship with Hitler, the Dictator of Germany.** It created an environment of fear in the whole of Europe. Mussolini occupied Ethiopia.

5) Great Depression of 1929

- The worldwide economic depression of the 1930s **took its toll in different ways in Europe and Asia.**
- In Europe, political power shifted to totalitarian and imperialist governments in several countries, including Germany, Italy, and Spain.
- In Asia, a **resource-starved Japan began to expand aggressively**, invading China and maneuvering to control a sphere of influence in the Pacific.

6) Emergence of Japan:

- The **Emergence of Japan in the Far East** was another cause of the Second World War. After the First World War, **Japan tried to emerge as an important and powerful nation.**
- Its main aim was to **extend its empire and to acquire several colonies.** In 1931 Japan attacked and occupied Manchuria. Then it captured one after another city of China.
- The **imperialist policy of Japan** increased largely under its Emperor Hirohito. His alliance with Hitler and Mussolini created a volcanic situation which paved the way for the outbreak of the World War II.

7) Conflict of Ideologies:

- After the First World War, the **whole world came under spell of the ideological conflicts.**
- Italy, Germany, Japan and Spain believed in **Dictatorship and Militarism**. On the other hand, the United States of America, England and France believed in the **Democratic Principles**. Germany and Italy violated the system of the Treaty of Versailles.
- This ideological conflict divided the world into two groups. Mussolini, the dictator of Italy had remarked – **“The Struggle between the two worlds can permit no Compromise-either we or they”**.
- America, England and France who believed in the **democratic principles** prepared themselves to give a setback to this ideology of Mussolini.

8) Failure Policy of Appeasement

- **Hitler openly denounced the Treaty of Versailles** and began secretly building up Germany's army and weapons.
- Although Britain and France knew of Hitler's actions, they thought a stronger Germany would stop the spread of Communism from Russia.
- An example of appeasement was the **Munich Agreement** of September 1938. In the Agreement, Britain and France allowed Germany to annex areas in Czechoslovakia where German-speakers lived.
- Germany agreed not to invade the rest of Czechoslovakia or any other country. However, in March 1939, Germany broke its promise and **invaded the rest of Czechoslovakia**.
- Even then, neither Britain nor France was prepared to take military action.

Axis

Italy

- Mussolini's Fascist Party believed in supreme power of the state
- Cooperated with Germany from 1936 onward



Germany

- Hitler's Nazi Party believed in all-powerful state, territorial expansion, and ethnic purity
- Invaded Poland in 1939, France in 1940, and the USSR in 1941



Japan

- Military leaders pushed for territorial expansion
- Attacked Manchuria in 1931
- Invaded China in 1937
- Attacked Pearl Harbor in 1941



USSR

- Communists, led by harsh dictator Joseph Stalin, created industrial power
- Signed non-aggression pact with Germany in 1939
- Received U.S. aid; eventually fought with Allies to defeat Germany



Allies

United States

- Passed Neutrality Acts in 1935, 1937, and 1939
- Gave lend-lease aid to Britain, China, and the USSR
- Declared war on Japan in 1941



Great Britain

- Tried to appease Hitler by allowing territorial growth
- Declared war on Germany in 1939
- Resisted German attack in 1940
- Received U.S. aid through lend-lease program and cash-and-carry provision



France

- Along with Great Britain, tried to appease Hitler
- Declared war on Germany in 1939 after Poland was invaded
- Occupied by Nazis in 1940



Battles and Turning Points of WWII

The Start

- Three years of **mounting international tension** - encompassing the Spanish Civil War, the union of Germany and Austria, Hitler's occupation of the Sudetenland and the invasion of Czechoslovakia led to deterioration of ties between Axis Power and Allied Powers.
- However, the **German invasion of Poland** on 1 September 1939 and subsequently two days later, **Britain and France declared war on Germany.**
- This marked the beginning of World War II.



Phoney War

- It was a 6-month period, coined as the Phoney war, during which **Germany did not attack any parts of the Western Europe** in the hope that Britain and France would call for negotiations for peace.
100
- The German Generals were happy with the period of lull as they felt that Germany was not strong enough to fight a war of bigger scale at that time.
- In the East, when **Finland was attacked by USSR in 1939**, the League of Nations expelled the Russians.

- Finland had gained independence from Russia during the Russian Revolution and the Russian Civil War (1917, 1918-20 respectively). Russia did not occupy the whole of Finland but forced it to cede a large part of its territory.
- Only those areas were taken away from Finland which would help the Russians deal with an attack from the West. In 1940, Russia invaded and occupied the Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania which were taken away from it by the Germans under the **Treaty of Brest Litovsk (1917)** and then made independent states **under the Treaty of Versailles (1920)**. Stalin wanted them back under the Russian fold.

Ribbentrop Pact

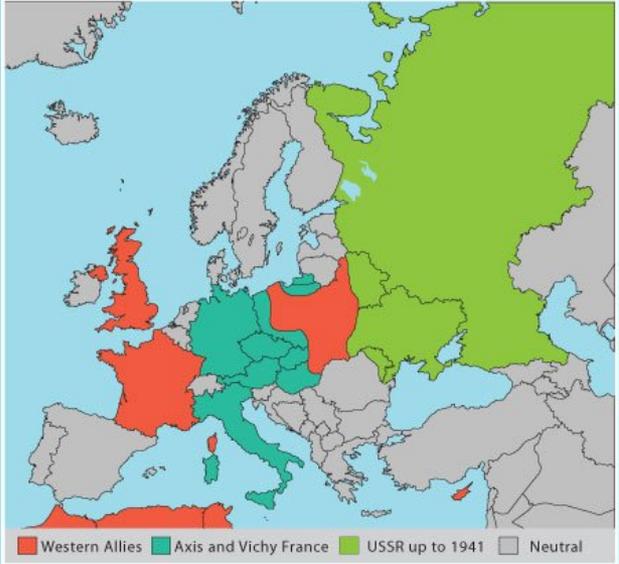
- By the **early part of 1939** the German dictator **Adolf Hitler** had **become determined to invade and occupy Poland.**
- Poland, for its part, had guarantees of French and British military support should it be attacked by Germany. Hitler intended to invade Poland anyway, but first he had to neutralize the possibility that the Soviet Union would resist the invasion of its western neighbour.
- Secret negotiations in August 1939, led to the signing of the **German-Soviet Non-aggression Pact** in Moscow.
- Further, Russia followed Germany into Poland in September and Poland was carved up between the two invaders before the end of the year.

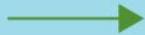
Germany Invades Poland

- **September 1, 1939** is the date most scholars give as the beginning of World War II in Europe. Led by its **fihrer** (supreme leader), Adolf Hitler, Germany had, for several years, been amassing a military powerful enough to conquer Europe and possibly even the world.
- Hitler chose Poland as a target for his ambitions and began the German invasion of Poland on September 1.
- **Both France and England** had promised to help Poland should it ever be attacked, and so on September 3, 1939, the two countries **declared war on Germany**. In the months that followed, Germany troops either occupied or invaded Denmark, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, and eventually France.



WORLD WAR II EUROPE 1914



 **Allied Forces**

 **Axis Forces**



World War II in Europe

- Axis countries, 1942
- Axis satellite states and allies
- Axis controlled areas
- Allies and allied controlled areas, 1942
- Neutral countries
- Axis offensives, 1940-1942
- Allied offensives, 1942-1945
- Farthest Axis advance, 1942
- 🔥 Major battle



Winter War 1940

- The 'winter war' between Russia and Finland concluded in March, and in the following month Germany invaded Denmark and Norway.
- Denmark surrendered immediately, but the Norwegians fought on - with British and French assistance – surrendering in June 1940.

Battle of Britain 1940

- By June 1940, nearly all of Western Europe was under Nazi control. In a speech to the British House of Commons, Prime Minister Winston Churchill told his fellow politicians, “**The Battle of France is over. I expect the Battle of Britain is about to begin.**” The fighting that followed took place mainly in the air.
- Despite heavy losses, the British Royal Air Force defied the German Luftwaffe for three straight months and ultimately took the air battle to the skies above Germany. As summer turned to fall, Hitler had no choice but to call off the attack.

Operation Barbarossa

- After facing defeat in Britain, **Hitler broke the Ribbentrop Pact and invaded Russia in 1941.**
- The initial advance was swift, with the fall of Sebastopol at the end of October, and Moscow coming under attack at the end of the year.
- The bitter Russian winter, however, like the one that Napoleon had experienced a century and a half earlier, crippled the Germans.



- The Soviets counterattacked in December and the Eastern Front stagnated until the spring.

Japan Attacks Pearl Harbor

- While Hitler's forces marched through Europe, Japan's military was attempting something similar in Southeast Asia.
- The raid on the United States Navy base at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941 damaged or destroyed more than **20 American ships and 300 aircraft. More than 4,000 Americans were killed or wounded.** The following day, the United States officially entered the war.



UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

ALASKA

CANADA

UNITED STATES

WATCH THE USSR

WIN THE WAR IN CHINA

ISOLATE CHINA

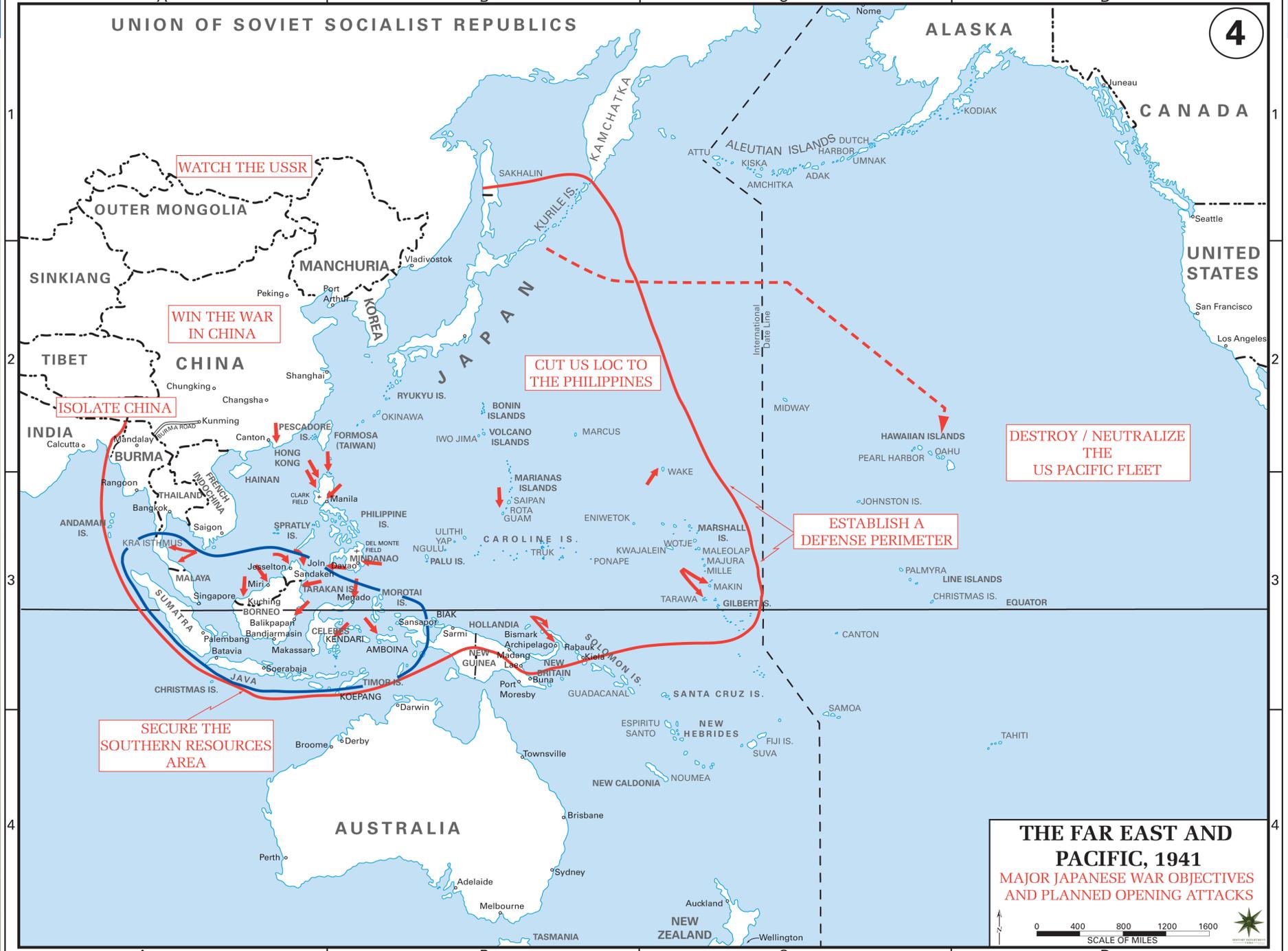
CUT US LOG TO THE PHILIPPINES

DESTROY / NEUTRALIZE THE US PACIFIC FLEET

ESTABLISH A DEFENSE PERIMETER

SECURE THE SOUTHERN RESOURCES AREA

THE FAR EAST AND PACIFIC, 1941
MAJOR JAPANESE WAR OBJECTIVES AND PLANNED OPENING ATTACKS



American Entry in to the War

- Through the **Battle of Midway 1942**, the US entered World War II. In this battle, **US sea-based aircraft destroyed four Japanese carriers and a cruiser**, marking the turning point in World War II.
- Also, the news of mass murders of Jewish people by the Nazis reached the Allies, and the US pledged to avenge these crimes.

Nuclear Bombing and the End

- Plans were being prepared for an Allied invasion of Japan, but fears of fierce resistance and massive casualties prompted **Harry Truman** - the new American president **to sanction the use of an atomic bomb against Japan.**
- Such bombs had **been in development since 1942**, and on 6 August 1945 one of them was dropped on the Japanese city of **Hiroshima.**
- Three days later another was dropped on **Nagasaki.**
- No country could have withstood such attacks, and the **Japanese surrendered on 14 August.**
- With the surrender of Japan, World War II was finally over.

Nazi Germany Surrenders

- As Allied forces drew closer to Berlin, they began to discover the **full horror of the Holocaust**.
- They liberated multiple concentration camps, where hundreds of thousands of **Jews** were still being held. For most, the rescue had come too late an estimated **six million of them had already been killed**.
- When Nazi leaders at last signed the document of surrender, on May 7, 1945, people around the world took to the streets to celebrate. United States President Harry Truman called it “**a victory only half won,**” however, as American soldiers in the Pacific were, at that very moment, engaged in one of history’s most vicious battles, on the island of Okinawa.



Japan Surrenders

- In August, the **United States military dropped two atomic bombs on Japan**, one over of the city of Hiroshima, the other over Nagasaki.
- They hoped the powerful new weapon would convince Japanese leaders to surrender quickly. It did. Emperor Hirohito made the announcement only a few days later over Japanese radio, and on September 2, 1945, the war that had engaged nearly every country on earth was officially over.
- With the surrender of Japan and Germany World War II was finally over.

Impact of World War

Widespread Destruction

- More than **40 million people were killed** of which half were Russians. Many people were uprooted from their homes. The **German industrial areas and cities were devastated**. Similarly, cities in France and West Russia were devastated by air strikes. Holocaust was another feature of the war.
- Hitler engaged in **systematic execution of six million Jews in the concentration camps**. The nuclear bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki killed and disabled countless Japanese and continued to affect the health of succeeding generations for years to come.

Start of Decolonization

- After the war, **Britain and France were confronted with various domestic and external problems.** Both of them could no longer hold onto their respective colonies Thus, the post-war world **witnessed the end of colonialism in Africa and Asia.**

Balance of Power

- The **European domination of the world ended with the World War II** and the balance of power shifted in **favour of the USSR and US.** Due to high war costs, Italy, Germany, Britain and France were on the verge of **bankruptcy.**
- **Britain was under high US debt** which it acquired due to the US aid provided under the **Lend-Lease Act (1941).** After the war, Britain was forced to ask for another US loan. Also, the European exports declined.
- The **US was economically strong** while the **USSR had the largest army.** The world after the World War II was a **bipolar world,** which became engulfed in a Cold War rivalry between the two super powers.

Birth of UN (United Nations)

- One of the momentous results of the war was the birth of the United Nations Organization.
- Although the **League failed to deliver**, mankind did not altogether lose its hopes of making the world a safer and happier place to live in.
- The UN Charter **enshrines the hopes and ideals of mankind** on the basis of which countries can work together to maintain lasting peace.
- However, the establishment of the UN was agreed, much before the end of World War II under the **Atlantic Charter**.

Concept of “Third World” emerged

- The Third World **meant to be non-Aligned to any of the two world powers.** In 1973, the leaders of the independent states that emerged after the war gathered at Algiers and declared themselves as the Third World. The **Third world was suspicious of both Communism and Capitalism.**

Start of Cold War

- After the end of the war, a **conference was held in Potsdam, Germany, to set up peace treaties.** The countries that fought with Hitler lost territory and had to pay reparations to the Allies. Germany and its capital Berlin were divided into four parts.
- The zones were to be controlled by Great Britain, the United States, France and the Soviet Union.
- The three western Allies and the Soviet Union disagreed on many things and as time went on Germany was divided into two separate countries: **East Germany, which had a Communist government and West Germany, which was a democratic state.**
- This laid the foundation of the Cold War.

WORLD HISTORY

RAHUL NAGRE SIR

COLD WAR

Introduction

- It was a **psychological or diplomatic war** whose objective was **to extend the area of influence** of the one bloc at the cost of the other, just after the end of WWII, there started a WWIII, although it was different in nature from earlier wars. It is characterised either as '**Cold war**' or '**Hot peace**'.

Background

It is said that friends during the WWII didn't remain to be together at the end of war as fresh issues of conflict appeared between them –

- The issue of **opening of 2nd military front during the WWII** (difference between Russia and western power).
- The issue of the **surrender of Italy in 1943** (Russia not invited).
- USSR put east European countries and a part of Germany under its control.

- The "**percentage agreement**" between British PM Churchill and head of USSR Stalin. But neglecting this agreement, **formation of communist government by Stalin in many countries** (even USA opposed to percentage agreement).
- **Yalta conference** in Feb 1945
- **Potsdam conference** in July 1945.
- **Nuclear bombardment of Hiroshima and Nagasaki** by USA in August 1945 (Nuclear 7. fear).
- In Feb 1946, **Stalin declared that capitalism and communism are poles apart**. In reply Churchill's declaration at Fulton in USA in March 1946 (here he gave his famous '**Iron curtain**' speech).

Causes of Cold War

- During the World War Allied countries (US, UK and France) and Soviet Union fought together against the Axis powers (Nazi Germany, Japan, and Austria). However, this wartime alliance could not workout after World War II, due to multiple factors:

I) Potsdam conference

- The Potsdam conference was **held at Berlin in 1945 among US, UK and Soviet Union** to discuss:
 - Immediate administration of defeated Germany.
 - Demarcation of boundary of Poland.
 - Occupation of Austria.
 - Role of the Soviet Union in Eastern Europe.

- **Soviet Union wanted some portion of Poland** (bordering Soviet Union) to be maintained as a **buffer zone**. However, the USA and UK didn't agree to this demand.
- Also, the USA did not inform the Soviet Union about the exact nature of the atomic bomb, dropped on Japan. This created **suspicion in Soviet Union about the intentions of western countries**, embittering of the alliance. This created suspicion in the Soviet leadership.

2) Iron Curtain

- Iron Curtain is the **political, military, and ideological barrier** erected by the Soviet Union after World War II to **seal off itself** and its dependent eastern and central European allies from open contact with the West and other noncommunist areas.
- On the east side of the Iron Curtain were the countries that were connected to or influenced by the Soviet Union, while on the west side were the countries that were allies of the US, UK or nominally neutral.

3) After almost every major war some **political vacuum** was created which was being filled by new powers. After the WWII, both USA and USSR tried to fill up this vacuum.

4) **Conflict and political rivalry are inherent** in world history. There is relatively a **short time of co-operation and a long time of conflict**. For example, after WWI, Paris Peace Conference made an appeal for launching a new era of co-operation but fresh conflicts appeared between communism and fascism.

5) Then after the WWII, a new era of peace was again being hoped particularly for the fact that western powers and USSR were fighting against fascism together. But unfortunately, it was in the course of WWII itself cold war started.

6) Both **USA** and **USSR** became much concerned about their security after the WWII. USSR was haunted by its bitter memory of being invaded from its western border thrice and eastern border twice, so it came to realise that it was in urgent need of friendly government in its neighbourhood. That's why **Stalin** took initiatives to form friendly government in its neighbouring regions.

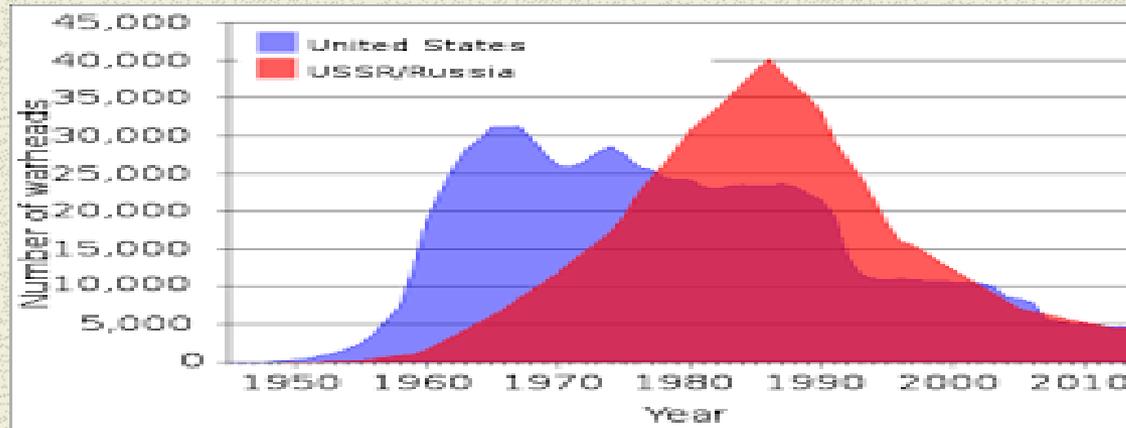
7) Even USA was much concerned about its defence particularly after the experience at Pearl Harbour. It also came to realise that so far **Atlantic Ocean has worked as a natural 'defence fort' for USA**, but after the invention of aeroplanes, USA didn't remain to be impregnable.

8) One of the reasons behind the cold war was ideological difference between the western powers and USSR.

9) But in spite of the **ideological difference** both fought together in the WWII against fascist power, but unfortunately during the WWII itself due to mutual distrust cold war started.

Formal declaration of cold war and its progress in Europe

- Britain withdrew from Greece, so security of Greece and that of Turkey became a Lie issue and that fell on the head of USA. So US President **Truman** made an appeal to US congress to sanction the money for military expenses. As a result **\$450 million** was sanctioned by the congress for maintaining US naval force in the Mediterranean Sea. Then in March 1947 there appeared '**Truman doctrine**'.



- **Marshal Plan for economic re-construction of Europe** in June 1947 (Molotov plan by USSR).

- Imposition of a communist government in Czechoslovakia by USSR in Feb 1948 and the formation of '**Brussels pact**' by western countries in March 1948 (Led to NATO formation).
- The issue of '**Berlin Blockade**' in May-June 1948 and formation of NATO in April 1949.
- In response USSR formed '**Warsaw pact**' in 1955. But during the cold war, except some stray incidence of tension, Europe remained to be relatively peaceful. Actual conflict appeared in the vast region of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Spread of cold war in **Asia** and **Africa**

- Up to 1940's **two rival blocks (USA and USSR)** already came into existence and both tried to assert its hegemony over the other. So, both needed vast resources of Asia and Africa to consolidate their position.

- It was in this context cold war moved to new regions of **Asia and Africa**. Then both super powers adopted new strategy and program to overpower the other.

USA (United States of America)

It invented new doctrines and military strategy –



- a. In context of south-east Asia, particularly in case of Vietnam, '**Domino Theory**' was introduced. Here USA tried to emphasise that in volatile regions like **south-east Asia**, if communism engulf one country it will certainly knock at the other. Then it was on the basis of this doctrine **USA made a military intervention in Vietnam.**

- b. In context of west Asia, '**Eisenhower Doctrine**' was propounded. The objective of this doctrine was to push USSR away from gulf countries.

c. Likewise, for Latin America '**Munroe doctrine**' was **re-invented and enlarged**. Thus US intervention continued in the matter of Latin America. The occasion for the revival of '**Munroe doctrine**' was '**Cuba missile crisis**' (1963).

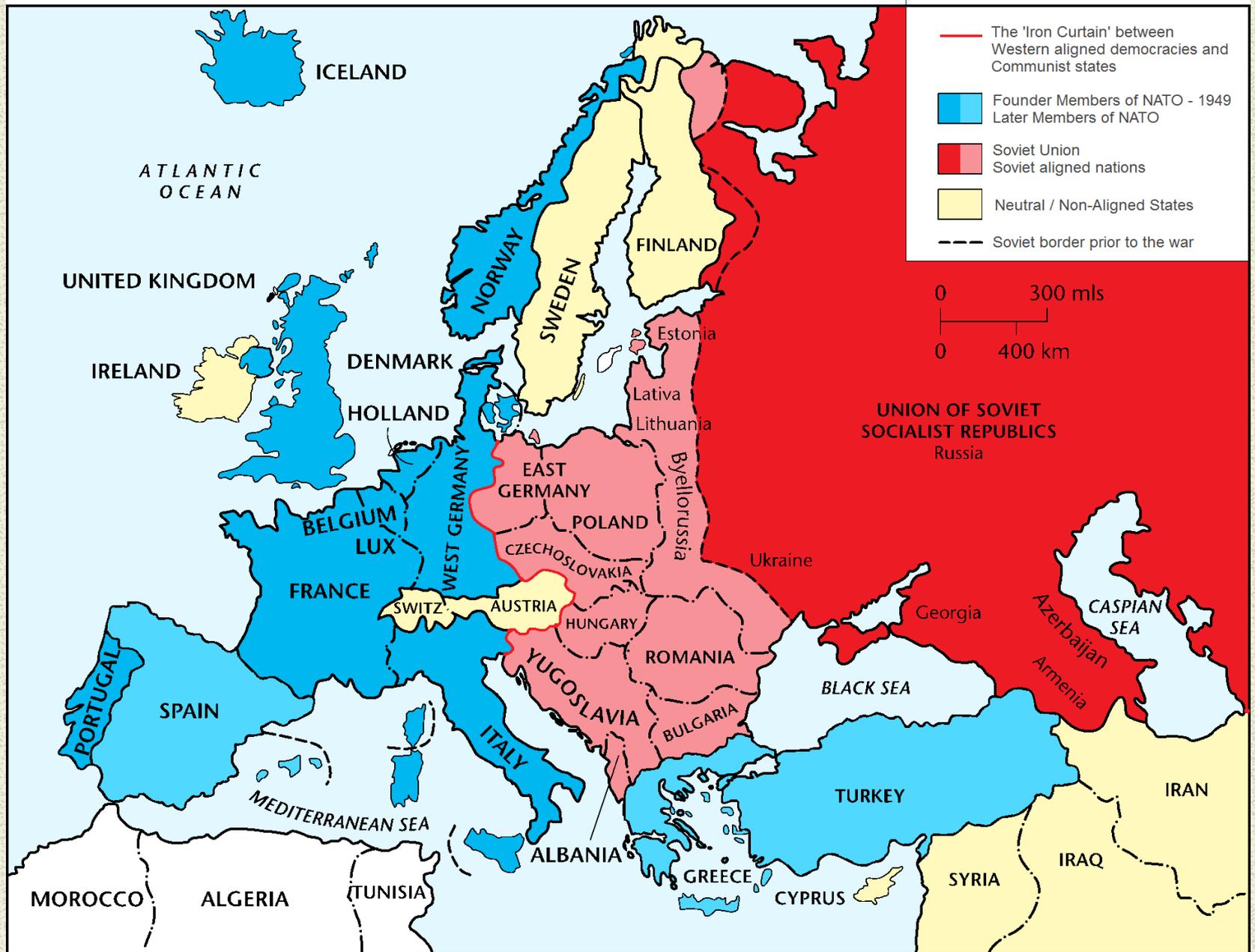
d. Apart from that **USA built its military base in different parts of the world** i.e. Pakistan, Turkey, Okinawa (Japan) etc.

e. Further USA formed military alliance like **CENTO** or Baghdad pact (1955) and **SEATO** (1954) in south-east Asia.

USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

- a. Even USSR adopted new strategy to **consolidate its position** in cold war in Asia and Africa.

- b. Although ideologically it was committed to **socialist or communist model** but pushing aside the ideology, it developed relationship with the countries from various political background including rightist government and military dictatorship.



Major World crisis during cold war Period

- 1) Korean Crisis (1950-53) – Internationalised the cold war**
- 2) Suez Canal Crisis (1956) – only case was UNSC veto was overruled by General Assembly (3/4 majority).**
- 3) Taiwan Strait Crisis (1958) – nuclear threat to China by US. China decided to go nuclear Test (1964).**
- 4) Vietnam Crisis (1954-75) – Ho-chi-Minh led the movement**
- 5) Cuba Missile crisis (1963) – Fission in NATO**

Conclusion

- The end of the Cold War marked the victory of the US and the **bipolar world order turned into a unipolar.**
- However, over the last decade, the position of the US as the world's most powerful state has appeared increasingly unstable.
- The US invasions of Afghanistan and Iraq, non-traditional security threats, global economic instability, the apparent spread of religious fundamentalism, together with the rise of emerging economic powers (like Japan, Australia, India, China etc.) have made the world look more multipolar and has led many to predict the **decline of the west and the rise of the rest.**
- **The Cold War Europe (1945 - 1989)**

THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS (1962)

Introduction

- In **October 1962**, the **Soviet provision of ballistic missiles to Cuba** led to the most dangerous Cold War confrontation **between the United States and the Soviet Union** and brought the world to the **brink of nuclear war**.
- Over the course of two extremely tense weeks, US **President John F. Kennedy** and **Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev** negotiated a peaceful outcome to the crisis.
- The crisis **evoked fears of nuclear destruction**, revealed the dangers of **brinksmanship**, and invigorated attempts to halt the arms race.

MISSILE TRANSPORTERS

12 PROBABLE G

HEAVY EQUIPMENT

5 MISSILE

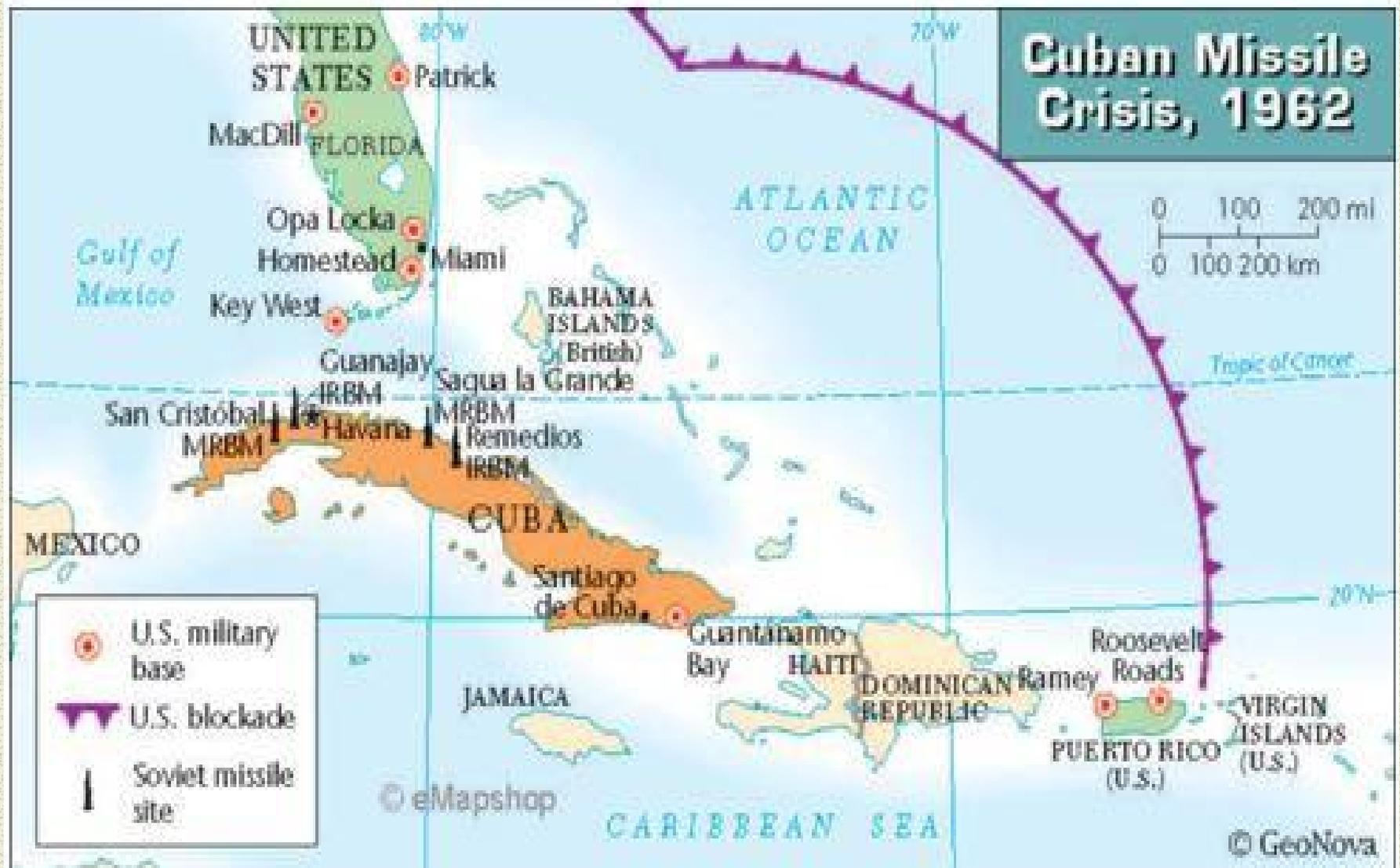
2



Origins of the Cuban Missile Crisis

- The origins of the Cuban Missile Crisis lie in the **failed Bay of Pigs invasion**, during which **US-supported Cuban exiles** hoping to foment an uprising against Castro were overpowered by the Cuban armed forces.
- After the invasion, **Castro turned to the Soviets for protection** against future US aggression. The Soviets **provided Cuba with nuclear weapons** on the condition that the deal would remain secret until the missiles were fully operational.
- Khrushchev claimed that his motivation for providing Cuba with nuclear weaponry was **to safeguard the Cuban Revolution** against US aggression and **to alter the global balance of power** in favor of the Soviet Union.

Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962



- In October **1962**, **US U-2 spy plane flights** over Cuban territory revealed the missile installation sites. This discovery inaugurated what became known as the “**Cuban Missile Crisis**”.
- The strategic implications of these weapons were enormous: the **missiles could easily reach targets in the United States, including New York City and Washington, D.C.**
- The Kennedy administration **established a naval blockade** to prevent any more missiles from reaching Cuba, and in no uncertain terms **demanding the immediate removal of the missiles** that had already been delivered.

- The danger of this approach was that **if the Soviets refused to remove the missiles, the United States would be forced to escalate the crisis by authorizing air strikes** over Cuba to bomb the missile sites.
- **Contingency plans were drawn up** for a full-scale invasion of Cuba and a nuclear attack on the Soviet Union, in the event that the Soviets responded militarily to Kennedy's demands.
- Cuban Missile Crisis brought two superpowers on the brink of a nuclear war. However, the crisis was **averted diplomatically**.

Negotiating a peaceful outcome

- Though **Khrushchev** initially refused to acknowledge the presence of the **missiles in Cuba** and declared the US naval blockade to be an act of war, he ordered the suspension of all weapons deliveries currently in transit.
- Over the course of approximately two weeks, **Kennedy and Khrushchev** negotiated a peaceful outcome to the missile crisis.
- The Soviets compared their provision of nuclear weapons to Cuba with the stationing of **Jupiter missiles in Turkey**, which were in range of Soviet territory. **Kennedy agreed to remove the missiles from Turkey**, and also pledged that the US government would not undertake another invasion of Cuba.



- Throughout the negotiations, **Khrushchev failed to consult with Castro**. For Castro, this was humiliating and seemed to prove that the **Soviets prioritized relations with the United States** over relations with their own allies.

- Castro hoped to negotiate the closing of the US naval base at Guantanamo and the cessation of **US U-2 flights** over Cuban territory. Ultimately, **Khrushchev agreed to remove all of the nuclear missiles from Cuba**, while failing to even broach the subject of Castro's demands.

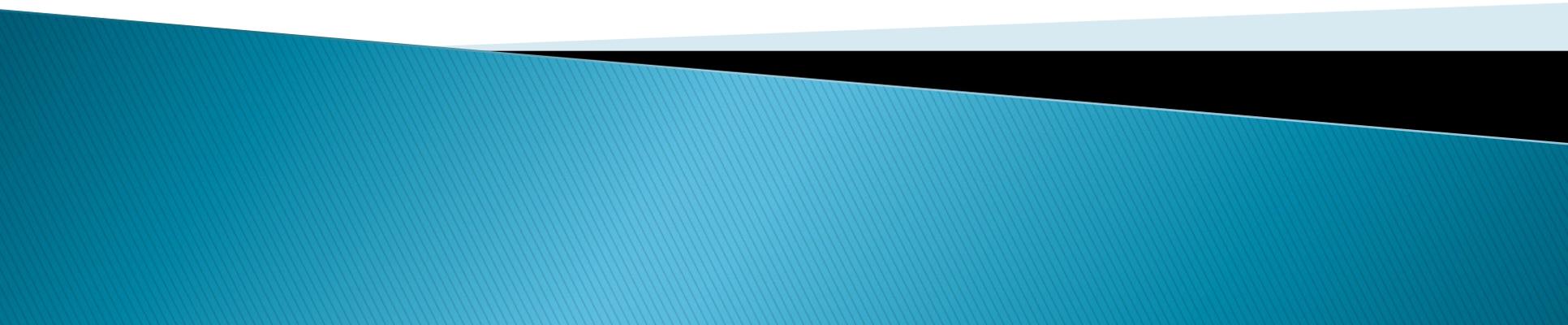
Consequences of the Cuban Missile Crisis

- Although the Soviets attempted to portray the outcome of the missile crisis as a victory, one of the consequences of the crisis was the **ouster of Khrushchev**.
- He was forced into retirement by other Soviet officials who claimed that the **missile crisis was proof of Khrushchev's reckless decision-making** and his inability to lead the Soviet Union. Khrushchev's successor, **Leonid Brezhnev**, came to power and **sought to reduce tensions with the United States**.
- John F. Kennedy came out of the crisis in a much better position. His **calm but firm stance** in the negotiations was heralded as great statesmanship, though it is often forgotten that his bungling of the **Bay of Pigs invasion** had helped lead to the missile crisis in the first place.

- The Cuban Missile Crisis also convinced Kennedy of the **dangers of nuclear brinksmanship**. He and Khrushchev had peered into the abyss of nuclear destruction but had managed to pull back from it.
- In order to prevent future crises, a **Moscow-Washington** hotline was set up in the White House to facilitate direct communication between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States.
- In August 1963, the **United States, the Soviet Union, and Great Britain signed a treaty banning atmospheric and underwater nuclear testing**. Nevertheless, the **test-ban treaty failed to halt the arms race**, as Kennedy simultaneously authorized a massive arms buildup that vastly expanded the US nuclear arsenal and amplified US strategic superiority in the Cold War.

WORLD HISTORY

RAHUL NAGRE SIR



UNITED NATION'S SYSTEM

Introduction

- The **United Nations (UN)** was created at the end of World War II as an international peacekeeping organization and a forum for resolving conflicts between nations.



- The **UN replaced the ineffective League of Nations**, which had failed to prevent the outbreak of the Second World War.
- The UN was established on **October 24, 1945**, with headquarters in **Manhattan, New York City**, and reflected the rise of the United States to global leadership in the postwar period.

Background of formation of United Nations

- In **1944**, delegations from the **United States**, the **United Kingdom**, the **Soviet Union**, and the **Republic of China** four of the main Allied powers in World War II met in Washington, DC to negotiate the parameters of the postwar world and to discuss the establishment of the international organization that would become known as the **United Nations (UN)**.
- The **United Nations replaced the League of Nations**, which had been created at the end of the First World War to provide states with an international forum for the peaceful resolution of disputes.
- Even though US President **Woodrow Wilson** was one of the key supporters of the League of Nations, the **United States never officially joined the organization** due to intense opposition from isolationist members of Congress.

- The **League of Nations ultimately proved ineffective** in preventing the outbreak of another world war and was formally dissolved in 1946.
 - The **United States** played an instrumental role in the founding of the United Nations.
 - The UN Charter, with its emphasis on **peace, security, international law, economic development, and human rights**, reflected the influence of US President Franklin D. Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who shared a vision for the postwar world.
- 

- In 1941, the two leaders drafted the **Atlantic Charter**, which declared that there would be no territorial aggrandizement as a result of the war that postwar international relations would be cooperative, and that disputes between states would be resolved through peaceful negotiation and not the use or threat of force.
- **The Atlantic Charter eventually became the basis for the UN Charter.**

Components of United Nations

The main organs of the UN are –

- 1) The General Assembly,
- 2) The Security Council,
- 3) The Economic and Social Council,
- 4) The Trusteeship Council,
- 5) The International Court of Justice,
- 6) The UN Secretariat.

All the 6 were established in 1945 when the UN was founded.

I. General Assembly

- The General Assembly is the main **deliberative, policymaking** and **representative organ** of the UN.
 - **All 193 Member States** of the UN are represented in the General Assembly, making it the only UN body with **universal representation**.
 - Decisions on important questions, such as those on peace and security, admission of new members and budgetary matters, require a **two-thirds majority** of the General Assembly.
 - Decisions on other questions are by **simple majority**.
- 

2. The Security Council

- It consists of 15 members, of which **five are permanent and ten are non-permanent.**
 - **Five permanent members are China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States.**
 - The permanent members have **veto power.**
 - The Security Council is known as the heart of the UN as diverse nature of work is done here including taking important decisions like inclusion of new member, sanction on any errant country, declaration of war etc.
- 

3. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

- It is the principal body for **coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on economic, social and environmental issues**, as well as implementation of internationally agreed development goals.
- It has **54 Members**, elected by the General Assembly for overlapping **three-year terms**.

➤ **SPECIALIZED AGENCIES OF ECOSOC**

- International Labour Organization (ILO)
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- World Bank Group
- International Monetary Fund (IMF)

- International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
- International Maritime Organization (IMO)
- International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
- Universal Postal Union (UPU)
- World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
- World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
- World Tourism Organization (WTO)

4. The Trusteeship Council

- It was **formed in 1945 to oversee the Decolonisation** of those dependent territories that were placed under the international trusteeship system created by the UN charter as a successor to the League of Nations mandate system.
- It made sure that the imperial powers couldn't reassert their influence on these territories.

5. The International Court of Justice

- The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It was established in June 1945 **by the Charter of the United Nations** and began work in April 1946.
- The ICJ is the **successor** of the **Permanent Court of International Justice (PCIJ)**, which was established by the League of Nations in **1920**.
- Headquarter of ICJ is located In **The Hague** (Netherlands).

6. The Secretariat

- The Secretariat comprises the **Secretary-General** and tens of thousands of **international UN staff members** who carry out the day-to-day work of the UN as mandated by the General Assembly and the Organization's other principal organs.
 - **The Secretary-General** is chief administrative officer of the Organization, appointed by the General Assembly on the **recommendation of the Security Council** for a five-year, renewable term.
 - UN staff members are recruited internationally and locally, and work in duty stations and on peacekeeping missions all around the world.
- 

Conclusion

- Despite having many short-comings, UN has played a crucial role making this human society more **civil, more peaceful & secure** in comparison to time of its origin at 2nd World War.

 - United Nations, being the **world's largest democratic body of all nations**, its responsibility towards humanity is very high in terms of building democratic society, economic development of people living in acute **poverty, & preserving the Earth's Ecosystem in concern with Climate Change.**
- 

Comparison between UNO and League of Nation's

UNO	League of Nations
<p>The United Nations Organization is the largest intergovernmental organization to promote cooperation between countries and maintain peace.</p>	<p>This predecessor of the UN was the League of Nations. The League of Nations was an organization for international cooperation.</p>
<p>It was formed after the Second World War, which happened due to the inefficiency of another organization.</p>	<p>The League of Nations was formed after the conclusion of the First World War whose principal mission was to maintain world peace.</p>
<p>The United Nations is headquartered in New York City</p>	<p>Its headquarters were first in London and then were shifted to Geneva in Switzerland.</p>

UNO

The organization was composed of **major constitutional wings**:

1. General Assembly,
2. Executive Council,
3. Secretariat
4. Permanent Court of International Justice and International Labor Organization

In UNO, apart from the equality of the nations, there is a **concept of special status for powerful countries**. This is in the **form of 'Veto'**

UNO has a **provision of military arrangement**. It could use military powers against those nations who are disturbing world peace.

League of Nations

The main organs of the League of Nations were the

1. **General Assembly**,
2. the **Council**
3. the **Secretariat**.

Powerful countries were **not having any special powers in the League of Nations**. Thus, they did not get any motivation to put effort for world peace.

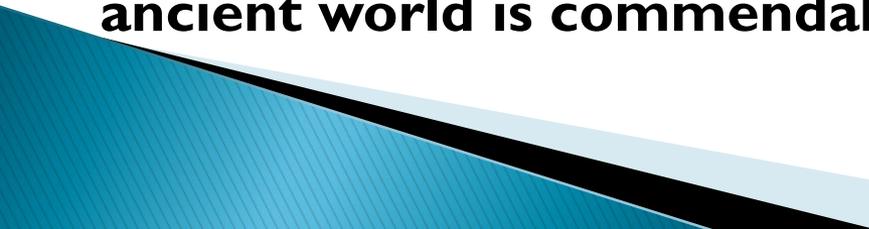
League of Nations did not have any such military arrangement.

Achievement of UNO

- 1) **Political:** UNO played an important role in deposing various international conflicts. **The Suez Canal Crisis of 1956, Congo Crisis of 1961, the 1st Gulf Crisis of 1990-91, Cambodia Crisis of 1993 etc.** are few good examples.

 - 2) **Economic:** It encourages new research through its specialized agencies like the **IMF, ILO** etc. to improve economic scenario of the world.

 - 3) **Social:** It achieved major breakthrough in the field of health. Small Pox and Polio are under control now. It became possible via huge vaccination programmes. Major efforts are being made for the control of AIDS.

 - 4) **Cultural:** UNO's effort to restore remains of forgotten cultures of ancient world is commendable.
- 

Limitations of UNO

- It has **limited success in political field**. Due to the veto arrangement the whole system couldn't work properly during the cold war. Even after the cold war it was not much effective. For example, **the Iraq war (US invasion on Iraq) in 2003, the Libya war (2011)** and the current **Syria war** couldn't be stopped or handled properly by UNO.
- It **doesn't have any proper funding arrangements**. Since it is **mainly dependent on US funds**, thus US enjoy undue influence on the organization.
- **UNO depends on member nations for military support**. But there is no clear arrangement for the fulfillment of the same.
- UNO was **formed in 1945** and its structure remained **almost unchanged till date**.
- Now a lot of things have changed including the power status of various countries. Countries in the Security Council don't enjoy the same power status today. Thus this arrangement should be changed and new roles should be given to rising powers like **India, Brazil, Japan, and Nigeria etc.**

European Union (EU)

European Union (EU), international organization comprising 27 European countries and governing common economic, social, and security policies.

Formed in 1993.

Headquarters Brussels, Belgium

It came into force after the signing of the Maastricht Treaty by 28 countries. The Maastricht Treaty is also known as the Treaty of the European Union (TEU). Maastricht is a city located in the Netherlands. The Maastricht Treaty was amended thrice.

- The Maastricht Treaty was amended thrice.
The amendments are listed below.
 - Treaty of Amsterdam (1997)
 - Treaty of Nice (2001)
 - Treaty of Lisbon (2007)
- 

- The EU grew out of a desire to form a single European political entity to end centuries of warfare among European countries that culminated with World War II and decimated much of the continent.
 - The EU has developed an **internal single market** through a standardised system of laws that apply in all member states in matters, where members have agreed to act as one.
- 

■ **European Union – Objectives**

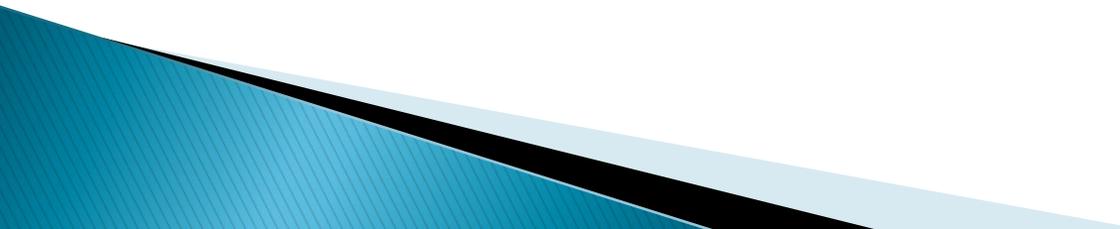
- The objectives of forming European Union are listed below.
 - To increase political cooperation
 - To enhance economic integration by creating a single currency the EURO.
 - Unified security and foreign policy
 - Common citizenship Rights
 - Enhanced cooperation in the areas of judiciary, immigration and asylum.
 - European Union was awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace in 2012.
- 

European Union – Origins

1. The 1948 Hague Congress was a pivotal moment in European federal history, as it led to the creation of the European Movement International and of the College of Europe, where Europe's future leaders would live and study together.
2. European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) – Treaty of Paris 1951
3. European Economic Community (EEC) – Treaty of Rome 1957

The original 6 members of European Communities were

France, Italy, Netherlands, Belgium, West Germany, Luxembourg



European Union – Brexit

On January 31, 2020, the United Kingdom (U.K) formally left the European Union. U.K is the first country to leave the E.U. The exit was in accordance with Article 50 of the Treaty of the European Union.

European Union – Decision-Making Bodies

The 7 important decision-making bodies of the European Union are listed below.

European Parliament

European Council

European Commission

Council of the European Union

Court of Justice of the European Union

European Central Bank

European Court of Auditors.

FALL OF THE USSR

INTRODUCTION

- The **largest empire of the world** which reached at its pinnacle at the time of Russian monarch Peter, the Great, finally **collapsed in 1991**. The process of change in USSR **become too fast in 1989** which was the **bi-centenary year of French revolution**.
- The changes in Russia proved to be a revolution and finally it brought a revolution in international relations as it ensues the disintegration of USSR.
- **Collapse of the Soviet Union**, sequence of events that led to the dissolution of the Soviet Union on **December 31, 1991**.
- The **former superpower was replaced by 15 independent Countries**: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.



Russia



0 462.5 925 1,850 Kilometers

CAUSES

Economic Factors

- Socialist model of economy **functioned well up to 1960's** but after that it **stagnated**.
- The **capitalist world encouraged USSR to be converted into the energy supplier** of the world. As USSR started to receive the easy money through **selling out hydrocarbon products** its attention was diverted from improving its manufacturing sector and technology.
- Except in the field of defence and space, **USSR lagged behind USA in technological development**. Also, USSR **failed to catch up the third industrial revolution** (Information technology).
- Russian economy felt a **heavy burden of the cold war**. Apart from maintaining the armed race against USA it had to give economic support to many third world nations.
- **Russian Industrialization was based on the foundation of the basic and heavy industries**. So, there was a dearth of consumer goods industries. The **scarcity of consumer goods** created wider discontentment among the people.

Political factors

- **Autocratic nature of the government** - After Bolshevik revolution, **Lenin established dictatorship** of the party. But up to the **era of Stalin it was converted into the dictatorship** of a particular leader.
 - Even during the era of Nikita Khrushchev and Leonid Brezhnev, there was not any substantial change in the system. The **basic freedom of Russian people continued to be suppressed**.
 - **Racial division within Russia** continued to be a major reason of conflict from centuries. Under the autocratic rule of the communist government, all sort of racial and cultural divisions remained to be suppressed. But once Gorbachev relaxed the system, **different racial groups raised their heads** and this led to the collapse of the system.
- 

- Consciously or unconsciously **Gorbachev played a role in demise of USSR**. He introduced the policy of '**Perestroika**' (economic restructuring) and '**Glasnost**' (openness of ideas).
 - As due to the policy of economic restructuring the Russian society was going through a **phase of major upheaval** and in the meanwhile the **policy of glasnost proved fatal** to contemporary polity as it created a chain reaction.
 - In USSR, at the time of Gorbachev, the conflict was going on between the liberal and conservative members. The liberal members, in order to strengthen their position vis-a-vis conservative members, consciously encouraged racial division.
- 

Cultural Factor

- The socialist government persistently **failed to maintain high standard of living** for their people. There remained a **clear-cut difference between West Germany and East Germany**.
- Till now the people of East Germany had remained to be ignorant about the better life style of the people of West Germany, but after 1988, once the satellite TV started to function, the people of East Germany got a glimpse of the standard of living in West Germany. It **created a huge discontentment** among them.

Gorbachev's reforms

- Once freedom was achieved by under Michael Gorbachev's reforms, they **demanded more** for it. The **demand grew into a big force** which turned very difficult to control. The **people wanted to catch up on the western side very quickly**.

Rise of nationalism

- There was a **rise of nationalism among countries like Russia, Baltic republics, Ukraine, Georgia etc.** This is the most **important and immediate cause** of the disintegration of the USSR.
 - The **national feeling was strong** among the most prosperous areas in USSR and not in Central Asian republics. Ordinary people among prosperous republics never liked to pay the big price to uplift the backward Central Asian republics.
- 



The Breakup of the Soviet Union, 1991



CONSEQUENCES OF THE FALL OF USSR

- Disintegration of Soviet Union **gave an end to Cold War confrontations** and to ideological disputes between two superpowers.
 - **Military alliances had been abolished** and demand arose for world peace and security.
 - **Multipolar system was surpassed to exist** where no single power could dominate and a group of countries could play a crucial role in world politics like **NAM Countries**.
 - The **USA became the sole superpower** and **capitalist economy** became dominant at international level. **World Bank and IMF** became powerful advisors due to their economic support to these countries during transitional period.
- 

- The **notion of liberal democracy emerged** as a way to organize political life.
 - Due to disintegration of Soviet Union **many new countries emerged** with the independent aspirations and choices.
 - The **Baltic and East European states wanted to join European Union** and became the part of NATO. The Central Asian countries took the advantage of their geographical location and continued close ties with Russia, West, China and others.
- 



Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)

- ❑ The NAM is an international forum of 120 developing countries that believe in the idea of non-alignment with the major power blocs.
- ❑ It was established in 1961 in Belgrade, former Yugoslavia under the leadership of the then Indian Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of Egypt Gamal Abdel Nasser and the President of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito.

- ▶ In the aftermath of the Second World War and the decolonisation process, many countries in the developing world in Asia and Africa felt the need for a strong movement towards securing peace and prosperity and establishing security for all countries.
- ▶ This was when the world was divided into two power blocs, that of the USA and the Soviet Union, especially after the signing of the NATO and the Warsaw Pact.
- ▶ Most of these countries felt the need for mutual cooperation and coordination with respect to not formally aligned with or against any of the power blocs.
- ▶ The collapse of colonialism and the cold war led to the need for improved coordination among the Global South.
- ▶ It is interesting to note that the term 'third world' arose during the cold war era to denote countries that were not aligned to either of the two power blocs.

- ▶ formation of the Non–Aligned Movement was seen in the Bandung Conference of 1955.
 - ▶ The Bandung Asian African Conference brought together 29 heads of state/government of the first post–colonial generation of leadership from Africa and Asia.
 - ▶ This gathered Nehru, Nasser, Tito, Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana and Sukarno of Indonesia under one umbrella. They were leaders of international standing and attracted many other countries of Asia and Africa into the NAM.
 - ▶ In this conference, the Ten Principles of Bandung were adopted and these would be the guiding principles of NAM.
- 

- The formal establishment of NAM took place in Belgrade in Yugoslavia in 1961 with 25 developing countries. This is when the first NAM Summit Conference took place. India is a founding member.
- One of the ideas behind NAM was that the newly-independent nations, that had just come out of the yoke of colonialism, should not lose their independence by aligning with either one of the Great Powers (USA and USSR).
- The founding fathers of NAM were keen to call it a movement and not an organisation so as to avoid the bureaucratic implications of the term 'organisation'.
- The founding members also stressed on the fact that NAM did not mean the members were to be passive or neutral to world affairs, but rather, it affirmed the belief that all countries were free to have an independent opinion on international affairs.

NAM Objectives

- ▶ One of the chief objectives of NAM was “to create an independent path in world politics that would not result in member States becoming pawns in the struggles between the major powers.”
- ▶ The three elements that define the approach of the organisation are:
 - ▶ Right of independent judgement
 - ▶ Struggle against imperialism and neo-colonialism
 - ▶ Use of moderation in relations with all big powers
 - ▶ In the current times, an objective of the organisation is restructuring the international economic order

WORLD HISTORY

RAHUL NAGRE

DECOLONIZATION

- Undoing of colonialism
- Dismantlement of Colonies
- The intellectual decolonization from the colonizers' ideas that made the colonized feel inferior
-

METHODS AND STAGES

- Institutionalized collective effort towards decolonization
- Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, a number of mandates were created
- Under United Nations, trust territories created to adjust control over both former colonies and mandated territories
- The expressed intention was to prepare these countries for self-government

THE FIVE STAGES OF DECOLONIZATION

- Rediscovery and Recovery of ancient glory, past
- Realization of the tyranny done by the colonial power
- Process of building the future of the proposed independent colony.
- Commitment to a single decided cause and direction for the colony
- Handing over responsibility for foreign relations and security, and recognition for the new sovereignty.

HISTORY

- Beginning with the emergence of the United States in the 1770s: background of the American and French revolutions
- The Haitian Revolution was a successful insurrection by self-liberated slaves against French colonial rule in Saint-Domingue, now the sovereign state of Haiti. The revolt began on 22 August 1791, and ended in 1804 with the former colony's independence.



SPANISH AMERICA

- The chaos of the Napoleonic wars in Europe cut the direct links between Spain and its American colonies, allowing for the process of decolonization to begin
- The economic monopoly of the metropolis
- The political instability in Spain
- Administrative and economic reforms: The institutional changes brought by the Spanish government did not
- Military restructuring: The increased local organization of the defenses would ultimately undermine metropolitan authority and bolster the independence movement

-
- Spread of Enlightenment ideals: The Enlightenment spurred the desire for social and economic reform to spread throughout Spanish America and the Iberian Peninsula.
 - Collapse of the Bourbon dynasty
 - Spanish institutional revolution: Junta movement challenged the authority of all royal officials

SOUTH AMERICA

- South America independence was spurred by the pro-independence fighters who had held out for the past half-decade.
- José de San Martín and Simón Bolívar inadvertently led a continent-wide pincer movement from southern and northern South America that freed most of the Spanish American nations on that continent.



Independent Nations of Latin America About 1844



SIMON BOLIVAR

Simón Bolívar was a South American soldier who was instrumental in the continent's revolutions against the Spanish empire. Born into wealth, Bolívar was sent to Spain for his education, soon deciding to immerse himself in the political sphere in Europe. After France invaded Spain in 1808, he became involved in the resistance movement and played a key role in the Spanish American fight for independence. In 1825, the "Republic of Bolivia" was created in honor of the inspirational leader, hailed by many as El Libertador (The Liberator).

-
- Bólvár returned to Europe and kept company with Napoleon.
 - Bolívar returned to Venezuela in 1807. When Napoleon named Joseph Bonaparte King of Spain and its colonies, which included Venezuela, Bolívar joined the resistance movement.
 - The resistance group based in Caracas gained independence in 1810, and Bolívar traveled to Britain on a diplomatic mission. The fight for control of Caracas, Venezuela and most of South American continued on back home.

-
- Finally, Bolívar returned to Venezuela and began a campaign to wrest control of that country from the Spanish. He and his followers invaded Venezuela on May 14, 1813; this marked the beginning of his "Campaña Admirable" (Admirable Campaign), which resulted in the formation of the Venezuelan Second Republic later that year.

-
- Bolívar was hailed as El Libertador (The Liberator), though civil war soon erupted in the republic, forcing him to flee to Jamaica and seek foreign aid. There he wrote his famous "Letter From Jamaica," detailing his vision of a South American republic with a parliamentary setup modeled after England and a life-long president.
 - His idea of being a nation's chief who could not be removed from power would be heavily critiqued by other leaders and intellectuals

-
- Gaining support from Haiti, Bolívar returned to his home continent and became involved in a number of military battles, eventually able to claim several territories.
 - 1821 saw the creation of the Gran Colombia, under Bolívar's leadership. This federation included much of what is now Venezuela, Colombia, Panama and Ecuador. Further maneuvers saw him named Dictator of Peru in 1824, followed by the creation of Bolivia in 1825.

-
- Bolívar had succeeded in uniting much of South America in a federation free from Spanish control, but the government was fragile. Despite his desire to create a union of states similar to that which created the United States of America, Bolívar faced opposition from internal factions throughout the huge Gran Colombia, with there being a push to form single nations.
 - As a temporary measure, Bolívar declared himself dictator in 1828, though in September of the same year he escaped an assassination attempt with aid from his mistress and fellow revolutionary Manuela Sáenz. He resigned this post in 1830 and made plans to sail for exile in Europe.

-
- After the end of World War II, many of the countries of Europe found it difficult to maintain their African possessions. During the independence phase, some African countries achieved independence through non-violent means but in other places, they had to resort to violent means to regain the right to govern themselves. Regardless the decolonisation of Africa would begin in full swing

-
- The occupation of French North African colonies by British and American forces during the war brought with its own set of problems when French rule was restored. Tunisia and Morocco were given independence in 1956. After eight years of brutal civil war between French settlers, Algerian nationalists, Islamic insurgents and the French Army, the French President granted full independence to Algeria in 1962 in order to avoid civil war back at home.

-
- Italy's former colonies were placed under the United Nations: Libya became a new nation in 1951 and Somalia in 1960.
 - In sub-Saharan Africa, there were fewer challenges to European rule. But economic problems following the aftermath of the war in Europe encouraged vigorous exploitation of African resources, while in eastern and southern Africa there were large European settler communities anxious to suppress independence movements. But here too violence forced the hand of the colonial powers. The Gold Coast was freed in 1957, Nigeria in 1960. The bloody Mau-Mau rebellion in Kenya was followed by independence for Kenya and Tanganyika in by 1964 and in central Africa, for Malawi and Zamb

-
- Belgium withdrew from the Congo in 1960 and France from its tropical African possessions in between 1958 and 1960. Britain was the last to abandon its colonial holdings when it granted independence to Zimbabwe in 1980.

THE AFTERMATH OF THE DECOLONISATION OF AFRICA

- Though Africa was free by the beginning of the 1980s, civil wars erupted almost immediately due to the fact that the borders of the new states were drawn in such a way that hostile tribes were lumped within the same nation. As a consequence, colonial divide and rule policy, a legacy of political instability, religious and tribal conflicts have led to impoverishment and oppression.

-
- Problems also occurred in countries where European settlers wanted to stay in control. This happened in Algeria, Zimbabwe and South Africa and in each case cost many lives and much bitterness between the two groups. It was especially difficult in South Africa where, from 1948 to 1990, the white government used a system by keeping the local Africans out of power through denial of the vote. Once Apartheid was abolished, free elections were held and in 1994 Nelson Mandela (sentenced to life imprisonment by the Apartheid government on June 12, 1964) became the first black President of South Africa.





CHINESE REVOLUTION



WORLD HISTORY

RAHUL NAGRE



CHINESE REVOLUTION



EARLIER PERIOD

- ❑ China was under a single authority for many centuries. Several dynasties ruled China like Xia, Shang, Han, Tang etc. The last dynasty which ruled China was Qing Dynasty (also known as Manchu Dynasty).
- ❑ Manchu Dynasty ruled China from the period 1644 to 1912. After that, there were intermittent times of dictatorship, a civil war between Kuomintang and the Communist Party, before Communist Party established the People Republic of China in 1949. Let's trace the major events in China's history

BOXER REBELLION (1898-1900)

- The Boxer Rebellion or Yihetuan Movement was a violent anti-Christian movement which took place in China towards the end of the Qing dynasty between 1898 and 1900. It was initiated by the Militia United in Righteousness (Yihetuan), known in English as the “Boxers”, and was motivated by proto-nationalist sentiments and opposition to foreign imperialism and Christianity. The Great Powers intervened and defeated Chinese forces.



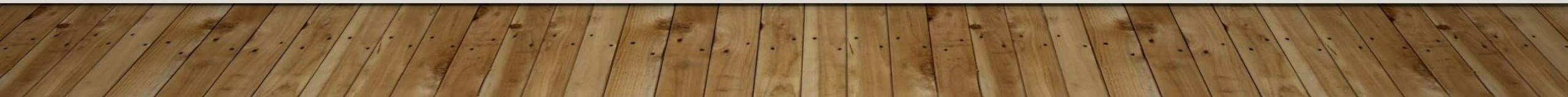
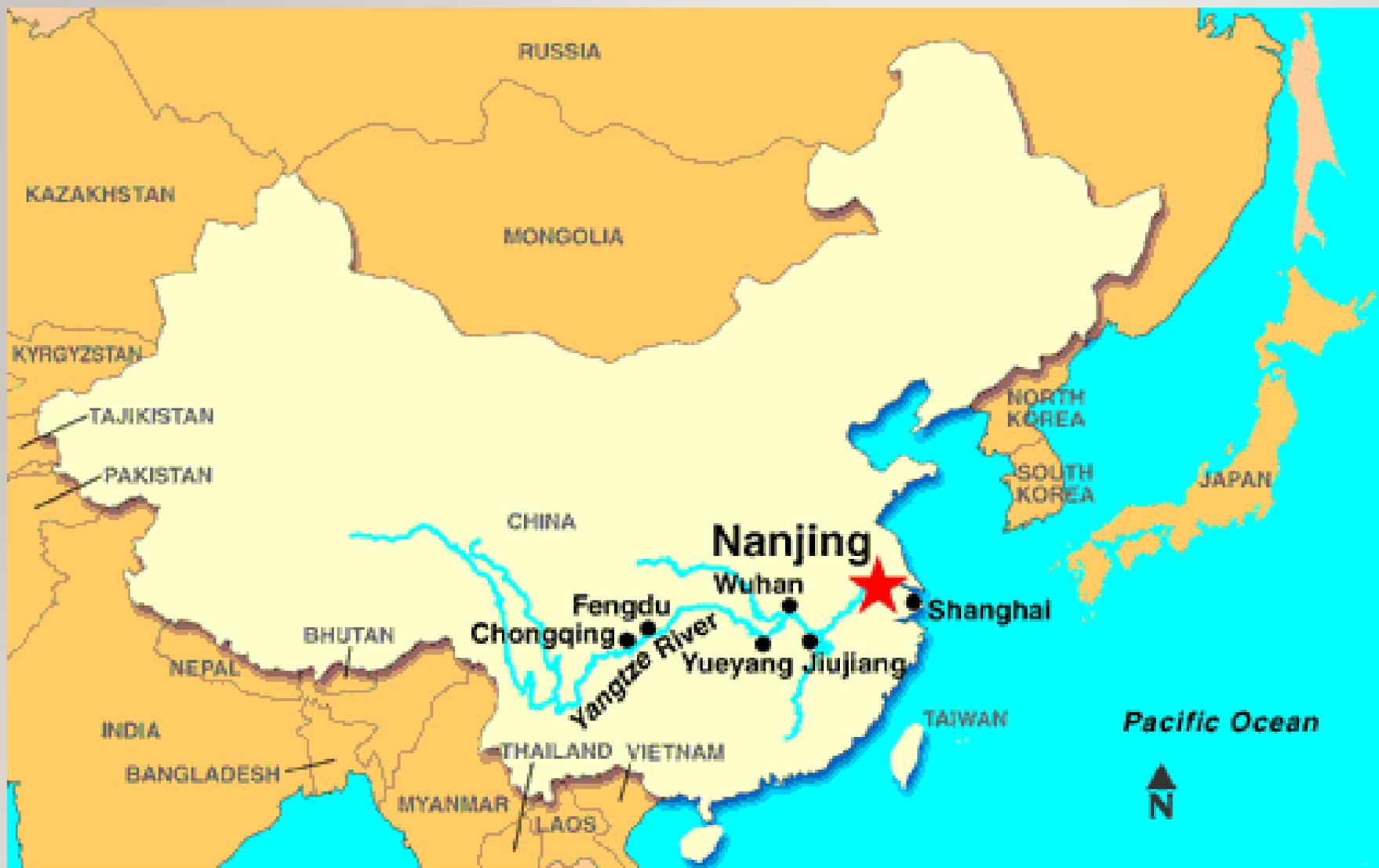
CHINESE REVOLUTION (1911–12)

- The Xinhai Revolution in 1911: The Chinese Revolution (1911–12) led the nationalist democratic revolt and brought about the overthrow of the Qing (or Manchu) dynasty in 1912 and created a republic.

PROVISIONAL REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT: SUN YAT SEN (1912)

- Xinhai Rebel troops established a provisional government in Nanjing under Sun Yatsen. A provisional republican government was established.
- Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen became the President in Nanjing. It lasted only for a few months.
- Sun Yat Sen resigned giving charge to the General Yuan Shih Kai.





Dictatorship: Yuan Shih Kai (1912-1916)

- Yuan Shih Kai was a minister under the Manchu Dynasty. He contrived to make himself president for life and then boldly announced a new imperial dynasty with himself as emperor in 1915–16. He ruled from Beijing.
- His death led to fragmentation in the Chinese political system.

WARLORD ERA: 1916-1928

- The Warlord Era was a period in the history of the Republic of China when the control of the country was divided among its military cliques in the mainland regions.
-

KMT–CPC ALLIANCE:

- The First United Front (also known as the KMT–CPC Alliance) of the Kuomintang (KMT) and the Communist Party of China (CPC) was formed in 1923 as an alliance to end warlordism in China.
- Together, they formed the National Revolutionary Army and set out in 1926 on the Northern Expedition. The CPC joined the KMT as individuals, making use of KMT's superiority in numbers to help spread communism. The KMT, on the other hand, wanted to control the communists from within. Both parties had their own aims and the Front was unsustainable.

-
- In 1927, Nationalist Field Marshal (Generalissimo) Chiang Kai-shek purged the Communists from the Front while the Northern Expedition was still half-complete. This initiated a civil war between the two parties which lasted until the Second United Front was formed in 1936 to prepare for the coming Second Sino-Japanese War



NORTHERN EXPEDITION (1926-1928)

- The Northern Expedition was a military campaign led by the Kuomintang (KMT) from 1926 to 1928. Its main objective was to unify China under its own control, by ending the rule of Beiyang government as well as the local warlords. It led to the end of the Warlord Era, the reunification of China in 1928, and the establishment of the Nanjing government.

NANJING DECADE AND CIVIL WAR: 1927-1937

- The Nanjing decade or The Golden decade was the decade from 1927 (or 1928) to 1937 in the Republic of China. It began when Nationalist Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek took the city from Zhili clique warlord Sun Chuanfang halfway through the Northern Expedition in 1927. He declared it to be the national capital. The expedition continued until the rival Beiyang government in Beijing was defeated in 1928.

-
- But at the same time, there was Chinese Civil War between the Chinese Nationalist Party (Kuomintang) and Chinese Communist Party. The Chinese Civil War which began with the purge of communists in 1927 would continue until the forming of the Second United Front in December 1936. During this period, the Nationalists tried destroying the Communists by using Encirclement Campaigns. The failure of the early Communist strategy of urban warfare led to the rise of Mao Zedong who advocated guerrilla warfare.

THE SECOND UNITED FRONT (1937-1941)

- The Second United Front was the brief alliance between the Chinese Nationalists Party (Kuomintang, or KMT) and Communist Party of China (CPC) to resist the Japanese invasion during the Second Sino-Japanese War, which suspended the Chinese Civil War from 1937 to 1941.

CHINESE CIVIL WAR (1927-1950)

- The Chinese Civil War was fought between forces loyal to the Kuomintang-led government of the Republic of China, and forces loyal to the Communist Party of China (CPC).
- The war began in August 1927, with Chiang Kai-Shek's Northern Expedition, and essentially ended when major active battles ceased in 1950.
- The conflict eventually resulted in two de facto states, the Republic of China (ROC) in Taiwan and the People's Republic of China (PRC) in mainland China, both claiming to be the legitimate government of China.

-
- The war represented an ideological split between the Communist CPC, and the KMT's brand of Nationalism.
 - The civil war continued intermittently until late 1937 when the two parties came together to form the Second United Front to counter a Japanese invasion. China's full-scale civil war resumed in 1946, a year after the end of hostilities with Japan.

-
- After four more years, 1950 saw the cessation of major military hostilities, with the newly founded People's Republic of China controlling mainland China (including Hainan), and the Republic of China's jurisdiction being restricted to Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy, Matsu and several outlying islands.

CHINESE COMMUNIST REVOLUTION (1921-1949)

- ❑ The Chinese Communist Revolution or The 1949 Revolution was the culmination of the Chinese Communist Party's drive to power since its founding in 1921 and the second part of Chinese Civil War (1946–1949). This period is known as the War of Liberation.