

### 3. World history

#### The Russian revolution

1. The Russian revolution (1917) was an economic explosion hastened by the incompetence of the autocratic regime. It was basically an expression of economic hardships faced by the Russian society.

#### 2. Economic reasons

1. The industry had developed in Russia by the end of the nineteenth century but the profits that accrued were confined to few hands.

2. The workers suffered from long hours of work. They were paid low wages. Heavy fines were imposed on them and they were treated inhumanely. The capitalists blocked factory reform while the workers tried to protest through the strikes.

3. The condition of the peasantry was no better off. There was the shortage of land. The peasants carried out the cultivation with primitive tools and outdated methods. Further, the peasants had to bear heavy burden of taxation.

4. Russia joined the World War I which aggravated the situation and sufferings. Although, there was plenty of food in the country, it did not reach the cities in sufficient quantities because of the war time arrangement of transportation.

#### 3. War

1. As the war continued, though, the Tsar refused to consult main parties in the Duma.

2. The war also had a severe impact on industry. Russia's own industries were few in number and the country was cut off from other suppliers of industrial goods by German control of the Baltic Sea.

3. By 1916, railway lines began to break down. Able bodied men were called up to the war. As a result, there were labour shortages and small workshops producing essentials were shut down.

4. Russian army destroyed crops and buildings to prevent the enemy from being able to live off the land. The destruction of crops and buildings led to over 3 million refugees in Russia. The situation discredited the government and the Tsar.

5. Soldiers did not wish to fight such a war.

4. Thus, corrupt rule of the Czar coupled with its inability to diffuse economic grievances brought the revolution.

Inequal wealth  
exploits  
WW I

No consult  
Duma  
cut off by  
Germany

labour  
shortage

starved  
earth

refugees

soldiers

corrupt  
Tsar

## 5. Russian peasants vs France peasants

1. During the French revolution, peasants respected nobles and fought for them. In Russia, peasants wanted the land of the nobles to be given to them. Frequently, they refused to pay rent and even murdered landlords.

2. Russian peasants were different from other European peasants in another way. They pooled their land periodically and their commune (mir) divided it according to the needs of individual families. Some Russian socialists felt that the Russian peasant custom of dividing land periodically made them natural socialists.

## 6. What changed after 1918 October revolution

1. The Bolsheviks were totally opposed to private property. Most industry and banks were nationalised in November 1917. This meant that the government took over ownership and management.

2. Trade unions were kept under party control.

3. Land was declared social property and peasants were allowed to seize the land of the nobility.

4. In cities, Bolsheviks enforced the partition of large houses according to family requirements.

5. They banned the use of the old titles of aristocracy.

6. Russia became a one party state. The secret police punished those who criticised the Bolsheviks.

## 7. Russian civil war

1. When the Bolsheviks ordered land redistribution, the Russian army began to break up. Soldiers, mostly peasants, wished to go home for the redistribution and deserted.

2. Non-Bolshevik socialists, liberals and supporters of autocracy condemned the Bolshevik uprising. Their leaders moved to south Russia and organised troops to fight the Bolsheviks. During 1918 and 1919, the greens (Socialist Revolutionaries) and whites (pro-Tsarists) controlled most of the Russian empire.

3. They were backed by French, American, British and Japanese troops who were worried at the growth of socialism in Russia.

4. Supporters of private property among whites took harsh steps with peasants who had seized land. Such actions led to the loss of popular support for the non-Bolsheviks.

5. By January 1920, the Bolsheviks controlled most of the former Russian empire. They succeeded due to cooperation with non-Russian

NL 38n

TOS

Land social property

Banned arist titles

One party state



nationalities and Muslim jadidists. Cooperation did not work where Russian colonists themselves turned Bolshevik.

### 8. Global influence of Russian revolution

1. The possibility of a workers state fired people's imagination across the world. In many countries, communist parties were formed like the Communist Party of Great Britain.

2. Many outside 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).

3. Some received education in USSR's Communist university of the workers of the East. By the time of the outbreak of the Second World War, the USSR had given socialism a global face and world stature.

4. A backward country had become a great power. Its industries and agriculture had developed and the poor were being fed. But it had denied the essential freedoms to its citizens and carried out its developmental projects through repressive policies.

### French revolution

1. French society had 3 estates namely Clergy, Nobility and the Rest.

#### 2. Social causes

1. About 60 percent of the land was owned by nobles, Church and other richer members of the third estate.

2. The members of the first two estates were exempted from paying taxes to the state. The nobles further enjoyed feudal privileges. These included feudal dues, which they extracted from the peasants.

3. The Church extracted its share of taxes called tithes from the peasants, and finally, all members of the third estate had to pay taxes to the state.

4. The rise of middle class was also a reason. Many educated people believed that no group in society should be privileged by birth. Rather, a person's social position must depend on his merit.

5. There was moral degeneration of first two estates, especially of higher clergy. The nobility completely neglected their duties and degenerated into band of greedy and vicious courtiers. Monarch was not ready to carry out the urgent reforms needed. His administration was riddled with corruption.

#### 3. Economic causes

1. Long years of war had drained the financial resources of France.

extravagant monarchs

Added to this was the cost of maintaining an extravagant court at the immense palace of Versailles.

Unemployment wages

2. Unemployment and inequality rose drastically. Wages did not keep pace with the price rise. A situation has come where basic needs of livelihood are endangered.

#### 4. Philosophers

philosophers

1. Another cause of the French revolution was the effect of the preachings of the French philosophers. Montesquieu, Voltaire and Rousseau were the three intellectual giants of the age. The 18th century has been called as the Age of Reason, because of the ideas expressed by the French intellectuals. They gave people an idea of new society based upon a new philosophy of life.

2. Voltaire attacked the religion. Locke refuted the absolute right of monarch. Rousseau asserted the doctrine of popular sovereignty. Montesquieu proposed a division of power within the government between the legislative, the executive and the judiciary.

Slavery

3. Along with the above stated idea of governance, the intellectuals emphasised on social reforms. They condemned slavery. They also emphasised reason over prejudice.

LEF

4. The cumulative effect of their influence manifested in itself in liberty, equality, fraternity, which became guiding principles of revolution. Without these ideas, french revolution would have been simply an outbreak of violence.

5. They were mostly aristocrats, lawyers, business people whose lot in the existing order was far from unhappy. The doctrines of the philosophers came to be used later on, during the course of the revolution in France often to justify measures that the philosophers themselves would have opposed.

#### 5. Post revolution

© Prussia secret agreement

1. The situation in France continued to be tense post revolution years. Although Louis XVI had signed the constitution, he entered into secret negotiations with the King of Prussia. Before this could happen, the National Assembly voted in April 1792 to declare war against Prussia and Austria.

2. The revolutionary wars brought losses and economic difficulties to the people. Large sections of the population were convinced that the revolution had to be carried further, as the constitution of 1791 gave political rights only to the richer sections of society.

clubs

3. Political clubs became an important rallying point for people who



Jacobins

wished to discuss government policies and plan their own forms of action. The most successful of these clubs was that of the Jacobins.

4. The members of the Jacobin club belonged mainly to the less prosperous sections of society. They included small shopkeepers, artisans such as shoemakers, pastry cooks, watch-makers, printers, as well as servants and daily wage workers.

## 6. Women's revolution

No educ  
access

1. From the very beginning women were active participants in the events of French revolution. Most women of the third estate had to work for a living. Most women did not have access to education or job training. Only daughters of nobles or wealthier members of the third estate could study at a convent.

clubs  
demand  
political  
rights

2. In order to discuss and voice their interests women started their own political clubs and newspapers. The Society of Revolutionary and Republican Women was the most famous of them. One of the main demands was that women enjoy the same political rights as men. They demanded the right to vote, to be elected to the Assembly and to hold political office.

schools

3. In the early years, the revolutionary government did introduce laws that helped improve the lives of women. Together with the creation of state schools, schooling was made compulsory for all girls. Their fathers could no longer force them into marriage against their will.

ROT  
closed clubs

4. Even after revolution, women's struggle for equal political rights continued. During the Reign of Terror, the new government issued laws ordering closure of women's clubs and banning their political activities. Many prominent women were arrested and a number of them executed.

Suffrage  
movement

5. Women's movements for voting rights and equal wages continued through the next two hundred years in many countries of the world. The fight for the vote was carried out through an international suffrage movement during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It was finally in 1946 that women in France won the right to vote.

feudalism

## 7. Impact of French revolution

1. The legal abolition of the nobility, including its feudal privileges, by the National Assembly in 1789. This led to establishment of capitalism. Even the restored monarchy could not bring it back.

rights

2. The declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, considered one of the world's most important statements of universal human rights, issued just after the abolition of the nobility.

3. It gave the term nation its new meaning. A nation is not territory that people belong to but it is the people themselves. From this flows the idea of sovereignty that people constituting the nation are source of all power.

4. It was first genuinely democratic Government. So planted the seeds for other democratic movements. For first time people such as workers, artisans, poor peasants got equality in voting rights.

5. Formal separation of church and state in 1794. This laid down the basis for separation of state and religion and establishment of a secular state.

6. France has abolished slavery in its colonies. And as a result Haiti, an french colony, became a republic. This was the first republic established by the black people.

7. The Civil Code of 1804, usually known as the Napoleonic Code, did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property.

8. The re-organisation of France's inefficient governing system into departments and communes. The establishment of the metric system in 1793. National system of schools known as lycées established in 1803. It lead to modernised system of administartion. In India, Tipu sultan and Ram Mohan Roy were inspired from this.

9. The French revolution had a major impact on Europe and the New World. It shaped politics, society, religion and ideas by bringing liberalism and the end of many feudal or traditional laws and practices..

### 8. Shortcomings of universal rights underlying the French Revolution

1. All rights belonged to the men. Women were given no political rights to vote or to hold public offices, totally against the principle of equality.

2. Equality also lacked among the men. Men with only certain level of income were allowed to vote.

3. Jacobins perpetuated terror in the masses which which was against the idea of liberty and freedom.

4. French began with being liberators but they ended up being conquerors thus going against their own values of liberty and equality.

5. Slave trade considered as one of the most inhuman way of exploration for serving vested interests was carried on by French, was a gross violation of human rights.

### 9. Napoleon achievements

'Nation'  
democracy

sepern of  
state church

Equality  
Nap code

Metrix  
system

Tipu  
RAM Roy

women x

for only  
men with  
above income

Jacob Ro 1

liberators  
conquerors

Slave trade



1. In 1804, Napoleon Bonaparte crowned himself emperor of France. He set out to conquer neighbouring European countries, dispossessing dynasties and creating kingdoms. Napoleon saw his role as a moderniser of Europe.

2. He introduced many laws such as the protection of private property, uniform system of weights and measures provided by the decimal system.

3. Although the country had a national religion, he introduced the Napoleonic Code, which allowed religious freedom in France.

4. The idea of democratic rights was the most important legacy of the French revolution. These spread from France to the rest of Europe during the nineteenth century, where feudal system were abolished.

5. Jacobin regime abolished slavery in the French colonies like Haiti. This, however, turned out to be a short term measure as Napoleon reintroduced slavery.

#### 10. How did Napoleon fuse the old France with new France

1. Napoleon declared that he wanted to cement peace at home by anything that could bring the French together and provide tranquility within families. He reconciled the elements of the monarchy with elements of the revolution which was the failed goal of Mirabeau in 1790.

2. Napoleon was largely successful in attracting men from all parties from ex-Jacobins to nobles, to his Government.

3. Signing the Concordat allowed Napoleon to reconcile the religious differences which had traced France apart during the Revolution.

4. A general amnesty signed by Napoleon allowed all but about one thousand of the most notorious emigrants to return to France.

5. Under Napoleon's rule, the Napoleonic Code as a civil code for France was introduced and some of its provision like merit based recruitment to government jobs and focus on clearly written law.

6. Napoleon abolished feudal system. He freed the peasants and other section of society from serfdom and manorial duties. Thus the anti-feudalism wave that hit Europe in 19th century owes its origin to the event in France.

#### 11. Impact of French Revolution was local

1. French Revolution gave to the world the ideals of equality, fraternity and liberty. The preamble of our constitution explicitly mentions these ideals.

2. This shows the worldwide impact of the revolution but it's spread had occurred several years after the revolution and was initially confined to

laws for  
put property  
Nap code  
rel from traced

democ  
rights

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slavery

reconciled  
monarchy

men  
Concordat

emigrants to  
return

merit recruit  
written law  
abolished feudal

LEF  
preamble



Europe mainly because of the time frame, the circumstances of the time.

*Monarchies  
→ demo* 3. Monarchies were present in all the surrounding countries of France, so they tried hard to contain the spread of ideals further.

4. Napoleon captured the power and restored autocracy within few years. Although French revolution focused on liberty, equality and fraternity, it denied the very rights to people after revolution.

5. Lack of transportation facilities and global inter connectedness led to lack of spread of ideas.

## 12. Impact of Russian revolution was Global

1. Increased interconnectedness during the 20th century led to easy spread of ideas and beliefs which was absent 2 centuries ago.

*workers  
Communism* 2. Industrial revolution reached its zenith. It's capitalist system was exploitative. The workers were looking for an alternative and the Russian revolution gave it to them. Communism at that time seemed appropriate, it seemed liberating.

*Freedom  
struggle* 3. Colonialism and imperialism were at its peak during the 20th century. People in the colonies were critical of capitalism, because they thought it is what impoverished them. Communism sounded like a utopia to many countries and they started treating Russia as a father nation.

*Economic  
model* 4. Russia's economic model was highly successful during initial years, which inspired many third world countries to take its path.

5. Leaders of communist Russia such as Lenin and Stalin actively gave support to communist form of Governments across the world. Stalin even used to force to setup communist Governments in many countries. For instance, Czechoslovakia.

## Enlightenment

*Reasoning & Logic*

1. Enlightenment is a process in the history in which orthodox, superstitious and illogical thinking gave way to reasoning and logical behaviour in every aspect of life, be it social, religious and political. It made the society move towards growth and progress.

### 2. Driving forces behind it

*Explor* 1. Exploration: Exploration of world sparked the curiosity and made Europeans question the old beliefs and customs. They started enjoying the adventure in their lives.

*Reform  
Martin  
Luther* 2. Reformation movements: Protestants like Martin Luther started reformation movements which questioned the authorities of Church, Popes

and the nobilities who were corrupt and blinded the people with orthodox beliefs and instilled fear by penetrating state violence.

3. **Scientific revolution:** Scientists like Galileo and Kepler challenged the wrong concepts given by church and introduced scientific ideas that sun was surrounded by planets, earth revolves around the sun, etc which helped enlightening the masses.

4. **Role of philosophers:** People from the middle class like Locke, Immanuel Kant became the voice of the common people and created large scale awareness among the masses through their works.

### **Nation state**

1. A nation state is a state that has defined borders and territory. It is a country in which the same type of people exists, organised by either race or cultural background. People there would speak same language and share a set of cultural and national values.

2. A state is a political and geopolitical entity, while a nation is a cultural and ethnic one. The term nation state implies that the two coincide, but nation state formation can take place at different times in different parts of the world, and has become the dominant form of world organisation.

### **3. A strange case of Britain**

1. In Britain the formation of the nation state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution. It was the result of a long drawn out process. There was no British nation prior to the eighteenth century. The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British isles were ethnic ones such as English, Welsh, Scot or Irish. All of these ethnic groups had their own cultural and political traditions.

2. But as the English nation steadily grew in wealth and power, it was able to extend its influence over the other nations of the islands. The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland that resulted in the formation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain meant, in effect, that England was able to impose its influence on Scotland.

3. The British parliament was henceforth dominated by its English members. The growth of a British identity meant that Scotland's culture and political institutions were systematically suppressed.

4. Ireland suffered a similar fate. It was a country deeply divided between Catholics and Protestants. The English helped the Protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance over a largely Catholic country. Catholic

Science  
Galileo  
Kepler

Philosophers  
Locke  
Kant

border  
same  
culture  
lang

Act of  
Union

British  
dominant  
suppressed  
Scot, Irish



revolts against British dominance were suppressed.

5. A new British nation was forged through the propagation of a dominant English culture. The older nations survived only as subordinate partners in this union.

## **Imperialism and colonialism**

### **1. Colonialism**

1. Colonialism means the practice of acquiring colonies by conquest and making them dependent. This is also called as old imperialism.

2. Neo-colonialism is the practice of economic exploitation and domination of economically backward countries, by the powerful countries.

### **2. Imperialism**

1. The term imperialism means the practice of extending the power, control or rule by a country over the political and economic life of the areas outside its own borders. This may be done through military or other means.

2. Occupation and direct rule over a country by another country is not always an essential feature of imperialism. The essential feature is exploitation, with or without direct political control.

### **3. New imperialism**

1. During the initial period of industrial revolution, the pursuit of colonies had slowed down because colonies had become uneconomical.

2. However, the pursuits and rivalries re-emerged in the last quarter of the 19th century. This is known as New imperialism.

3. New imperialism resulted because of the economic system that had developed as a result of industrial revolution.

4. During this phase a few industrialised capitalist countries established their political and economic control and domination over the rest of the world.

### **4. Conditions that helped the rise of Imperialism**

1. Industrial revolution: Need raw materials. Need new markets.

2. Protectionism: Protectionism policy by European powers have led to closing of domestic industries from foreign goods. So investors have to find regions other than Europe to export their produce.

3. Mercantilism: Rulers believed that the volume of world wealth and trade was relatively constant, so one country's gain required another country's loss. A colonial possession should provide wealth to the country that controlled it.



4. **Extreme nationalism:** People and rulers believed that nations greatness meant seizing colonial territory. Not having colonies was perceived as a sign of weakness.

5. **Civilizing mission:** European nations considered it was their moral responsibility to educate ignorant peoples into higher culture and convert them to Christianity. Hence they thought imperialism was a noble task.

6. **Adventurers and explorers:** They had prominent role in Europe's taking over of Africa. They were the first ones to discover the unknown territories.

5. **New Imperialism was a nationalistic, not an economic phenomena**

1. Many colonies acquired were economically useless. British New Guinea or the German Cameroons offered little economic incentive to European countries.

2. Many nations developed myths of their superiority over other people. They also believed that colonies will add to their prestige and power. For instance, Germany and Italy were jealous of Britain and France for their huge empires. So, they also started conquering and grabbing colonies in a small way.

3. Imperialist countries took over some places in Asia and Africa because of their military or strategic importance. They established naval bases and coaling stations to strengthen her overseas empire.

4. Overseas possessions were also useful because they added to an imperialist country's manpower. Some of the people of the colonised countries were taken into the enemy, for use in wars and conquests.

5. However, in reality, the New imperialism was as economic as it was nationalistic. Capitalist countries had to find new markets and buyers for the goods their industries were producing. In addition to the markets, the imperial powers needed new sources of raw materials to feed over growing number of industries.

6. The New Imperialism thus was fed on as much as nationalism as on economic forces. It was not either Nationalism or economic considerations alone but the two acting in tandem that drove the sinews of New Imperialism.

6. **Differences between American imperialism and European imperialism**

1. European imperialism in Indonesia and Indo-China is far older than the American imperialism in Philippines (1890-1913).

white man's burden

economically useless

prestige

strategic importance manpower

Philippines

China Indonesia

old vs new



Capture from local rulers vs Spain

2. Europeans captured these nations from the local rulers. Whereas, America captured Philippines from Spain.

Govt civilian vs military

3. US ran the administration of Philippines with the help of military government whereas there were civilian governments in Indonesia and China. US administration of the Philippines was always declared to be temporary, while no such aims where there for Europeans.

trade vs influence

4. European powers were interested in the trade of spices and other raw materials from south-east Asia. There was no such motive of US in Philippines. American interest in the Philippines was the result of a desire to expand its economic influence into the Pacific and Asia.

convert vs no

5. Europeans tried to convert the local population to Christianity but there was no such in Philippines because the majority of the population was already Christian.

defeat Japan vs own struggle

6. Finally, America supported Philippines to defeat Japanese forces in Philippines and got liberation. Whereas in Indo-China and Indonesia, the colonial states themselves raised the freedom struggle and won independence as a result of their long drawn freedom struggle movements.

## Mercantilism

1. Mercantilism is an economic system that prevailed during 16th to 18th century when nation states tried to increase their wealth by promoting their exports and limiting imports. The strength of a nation was measured in terms of the wealth it possessed.

### 2. How it gave rise to colonialism and industrial revolution

Ship Navy  
trade ports  
Raw material market

1. To maximise their trade, countries expanded their overseas shipping and promoted naval force to protect their vessels.

2. The lookout for new markets and new avenues led to the establishment of trading ports in different countries which later became forts.

3. The growing industries back home needed raw materials and market for their finished goods. This gave rise to conflicts with the local rulers and drain of wealth from countries which later became colonies. The colonies essentially became source of raw materials and markets for finished goods.

discourage import

4. The increasing outputs from the growth of industries needed fewer competitors. This was done by discouraging imports by imposing heavy duties.

3. Thus, mercantilism can be seen as an engine that led to the

development of colonial tendencies and revolutionised the industrial outputs by providing favourable trade policies, raw materials and new markets for the nation states.

## Industrial revolution

### 1. What

1. During the later half of the 18th century there began a series of changes which revolutionised the techniques of production and methods of transportation. These developments resulted in the rise of a new type of economy known as an industrial economy. The term Industrial Revolution is used to describe these developments.

2. This phase of industrial development in Britain is strongly associated with new machinery and technologies. These made it possible to produce goods on a massive scale compared to handicraft and handloom industries.

### 2. Why Britain

1. It had been politically stable since the seventeenth century, with England, Wales and ~~Scotland~~ unified under a monarchy. This meant that the kingdom had common laws, a single currency and a market that was not fragmented.

2. Through her overseas trade she had accumulated vast profits which could provide the necessary capital.

3. She had acquired colonies which ensured a regular supply of raw materials and a markets for export. England developed a large shipping industry and had no problem of transportation.

4. England had plenty of natural resources, such as iron and coal, essential for industries. The sources of iron and coal existed side by side and this saved England from many difficulties that other countries faced.

5. By the end of the seventeenth century, money was widely used as the medium of exchange. Salaries were paid in cash rather than in kind. This gave people a wider choice for ways to spend their earnings and expanded the market for the sale of goods.

6. The enclosure movement had begun in the 18th century in which big land owners consolidate their large land holdings by buying small farms near their own properties. So, small peasants became unemployed. Thus there was no shortage labour force to work in the factories.

7. By 1784, there were more than a hundred provincial banks in

tech ↑  
prod'n ↑

stable polity

Capital from  
trade

Colonies  
- Raw m  
- Markets

Natural  
resources  
Coal  
Iron

Money

Enclosure  
movement  
→ Land  
consolidation  
↓  
unemployed  
labour



Banks

England, and during the next 10 years their numbers trebled. The financial requirements to establish and maintain big industrial enterprises were met by these banks.

8. No other country enjoyed all these advantages at this period. Some suffered from a lack of capital or natural resources and some from an unfavourable political system. While some other European countries had agrarian economies. Many of them, such as Italy and Germany, were not even united and suffered from many economic restrictions.

### 3. Cotton spinning and weaving

1. Spinning of cotton was so slow. But a series of technological inventions successfully closed the gap between the speed in spinning raw cotton into yarn or thread, and of weaving the yarn into fabric. Some inventions in cotton industry are below.

2. Flying shuttle loom: It made possible to weave broader fabrics in less time and consequently called for more yarn than could be supplied at the prevailing pace of spinning.

3. Spinning jenny: A single person could spin several threads of yarn simultaneously. This provided weavers with yarn at a faster rate than they could weave into fabric.

4. Water frame: Produced much stronger thread than before. This also made it possible to weave pure cotton fabrics rather than fabrics that combined linen and cotton yarn.

5. Mule: Allowed the spinning of strong and fine yarn.

6. Power loom: This was easy to work, stopped automatically every time a thread broke and could be used to weave any kind of material.

7. Cotton gin: This machine made it possible to separate the seeds from cotton three hundred times faster than by hand.

8. From the 1830s, developments in this industry concentrated on increasing the productivity of workers rather than bringing new machines into use.

### 4. Communication

1. To expand facilities for transport by water much cheaper than overland. So, England began connecting rivers and lakes with canals. Canals spread to Europe and America and was a big help in providing cheaper transportation, especially after steam boats came into use.

2. Canals were usually built by big landowners to increase the value of the mines, quarries or forests on their lands. The confluence of canals

Canals  
Railway  
post-

created marketing centres in new towns.

3. The city of Birmingham owed its growth to its position at the heart of a canal system connecting London, the Bristol Channel, and the Mersey and Humber rivers.

4. In the 1830s, the use of canals revealed several problems. The congestion of vessels made movement slow on certain stretches of canals, and frost, flood or drought limited the time of their use. The railways now appeared as a convenient alternative.

5. Penny post, fast and cheap communication by letter, began to operate in England in the early 19th century. Soon it was adopted in other countries, including India.

### 5. Agriculture revolution

1. ~~The revolution in agriculture~~ had started before the industrial revolution. There were changes in farming methods to produce more food, and more importantly, to produce cash crops for the market and raw materials for industries.

2. New farm machinery included the iron plough and harrow for breaking the ground, the mechanical drill for seeding and the horse drawn cultivator to replace the hoe. There were also machines for reaping and threshing. Farmers adopted intensive manuring and the practice of crop rotation to maintain soil fertility.

3. With the enclosure movement, big landowners unfairly got possession of the peasant's small holding along with his own. The result was that the peasants were forced off the land.

4. With no other means of livelihood, they moved to the new industrial towns and cities where they got jobs at whatever wage the factory owner would pay. Industries thus benefited, but at the small farmer's expense.

### China

#### 1. Opium wars

1. The imperialist domination of China began with the opium wars. Before these opium Wars, only two Chinese ports were open to foreign traders. China was already a prosperous civilisation that had invented paper, printing and gunpowder. There was no demand for British goods in China. So the British had to pay back in gold and silver for importing Chinese tea, silk, jade and porcelain. This led to trade deficit for Britain.

2. So, British merchant started smuggling opium from India into

food →  
cash crops

machinery  
manure  
crop rotation

Enclosure  
movement  
land consolidation  
↓  
labour ✓

Not open  
prosperous

British  
Opium  
smuggling



Opium war 1 & 2  
Sino-Japan  
Melon cut - EU  
Open door - US

China on a large scale, to cover up for their cost of importing Chinese goods. British east India company has already established monopoly on the opium cultivation. But due to Chinese ban on opium, British used country traders to ship opium to China.

3. 1st Opium war: Chinese government officials seized an opium cargo and destroyed it. Britain declared war and easily defeated the Chinese. The Treaty of Nanjing was signed, which forced China to pay finer to British for war damages. Hong Kong was to be given to Britain. China had to open five port cities to the British traders. Chinese government was no longer free to impose tariffs on the foreign goods.

4. 2nd Opium War: Soon, England and France fought another war with China, on the pretext that a French missionary had been murdered and again China lost. This again led to opening of several new ports to Western trade and residence. Right of foreign travel in the interior of China. By the end of 1860s, China had to open 14 ports to Foreigners.

## 2. Sino-Japan war

1. For centuries, Korea was a tributary state of China. But Korea is important to Japan because, one, it is strategically located opposite the Japanese islands and, two, Korea's natural resources of coal and iron. This ultimately leads to War between Japan and China. Japan won thanks to its adopted western military technology.

2. As a result, China had to recognise Korea as an independent state and gave away Formosa, Taiwan and part of Southern Manchuria to Japan and was forced to pay about \$150 million to Japan for war damages.

## 3. Sphere of influence

1. Each western country had certain regions of China reserved exclusively for their purpose only (exclusive rights to build railway, mines etc in that region).

2. After war with Japan, China had no money to pay war damages. So, France, Russia, Britain and Germany agreed to give loans to China. In return for exclusive rights granted to them in some parts of territories in China. For instance, Britain had exclusive rights over Yangtze valley, and only Russia had the right to build railways in Manchuria. This division of China into spheres of influence has been often described as the cutting of the Chinese melon.

3. After the economic depression of the 1890s, USA needed foreign trade to boost its economy. In China, the American textile manufacturers had

China lost  
Nanjing  
- fine  
- Hong Kong  
- Open 5 ports  
- ↓ tariff

Korea (China)  
- locn  
- resource  
Korea indept  
Taiwan → Japan

fine  
Chinese melon cut  
west-  
loan → China  
for right  
Yangtze  
for US

B + Fr  
missionary death



## US me too policy US open door policy

found markets for cheap cotton goods. But United States feared that China would be completely parcelled out to France, Russia, Germany and Britain, because of those spheres of influences. So, US started its Me too policy.

4. Therefore United States suggested the policy known as Open door policy. According to this policy, all countries would have equal right to make trade anywhere in China. Britain supported United States in this policy, thinking that it would discourage the annexation of China by Japan or Russia. Because Japan and Russia could easily send their armies to Chinese mainland.

### 4. Boxer rebellion

1. China's humiliating defeats in Opium wars and against Japan and subsequent economic exploitation by Western powers. The extraterritorial right was granted to the foreigners.

2. Corruption, inefficiency of their own royal government.

3. They resented the work of Christian missionaries, blaming them for harming traditional Chinese ceremonies and family relations and also missionaries pressured local officials to side with Christian converts in local lawsuits and property disputes.

4. This led to formation of a secret organisation known as Yihetuan. The foreigners called them Boxers. Boxers violently started destroying properties of foreigners, Christian missionaries and Chinese converts. Although the boxers were officially denounced, they were secretly supported by many of the royal court.

5. After the failure of boxer rebellion, imperialism continued with the cooperation from Chinese warlords. Foreign powers bought these military commanders by giving loans and in exchange the warlords granted even more privileges to the foreign powers.

6. Thus in a period of few decades, China had been reduced to a status of an international colony. Although China was not conquered or occupied by any imperialist country, but the effect of these developments in China were same as any other areas which were formally colonised.

### 5. Western influence

1. The beginning of western influence can be traced back to when Jesuit missionaries introduced western sciences such as astronomy and mathematics. But its impact was limited. Later on, Britain used force to expand its lucrative trade in opium leading to the first opium war.

2. Britain forced Indian peasants to grow opium, which was sold

defeat  
exploit  
extraterritorial right  
corruption  
Christian missionaries  
Boxers  
secret organisation  
failure  
colony

Missionaries  
Opium



illegally in China to get Gold, Silver. This was exchanged by Britain to buy tea, silk from China. This was called Triangular trade between Britain, India and China.

3. This undermined the ruling Qing dynasty and strengthened demands for reform and change. They build a modern administrative system, new army, an educational system, and set up local assemblies to establish constitutional government. They saw the need to protect China from colonisation.

4. The Manchu empire was overthrown and a republic established in 1911 under Sun Yat-sen. His programme was called the three principles (San min chui). These were nationalism, democracy and socialism regulating capital and equalising landholdings.

5. After the death of Sun, Chiang Kai-shek emerged as the leader of the Guomindang as he launched a military campaign to control the warlords, regional leaders who had usurped authority, and to eliminate the communists

6. The Guomindang despite its attempts to unite the country failed because of its narrow social base and limited political vision.

7. A major plank in Sun Yat-sen's programme, regulating capital and equalising land, was never carried out because the party ignored the peasantry and the rising social inequalities. It sought to impose military order rather than address the problems faced by the people.

8. The Guomindang blockade of the communists, forced CPC to seek another base. This led them to go on what came to be called the Long March (1934-35), 6,000 gruelling and difficult miles to Shanxi.

#### 6. Chinese revolution in 1949

47 + 2

1. China was a peaceful country till beginning of the 19th century. It was ruled by Manchu dynasty. But foreign forces slowly started to occupy china. By the seeing the trade opportunities in china, British was the first one to have started its influence in china with the opium wars. Slowly other countries have started to occupy china.

2. The inefficiency of the Government to curb foreign intruders have led to rise of regional governments thus dealing a blow to national integration. This has led to war lord era, where power in China's provinces was dominated by army factions. The rise of communist party with various promises of land reforms, etc and inefficiency of KMT have led to final war.

#### 7. Reasons for 1949 revolution

1. KMT seized power in China with promises of establishing



communism society, but it utterly failed in its objective. It rather started supporting land lords and also tried to eliminate communists, which caused much resentment among the Chinese.

2. KMT government was fully corrupt. The inflation during that time was very high. Thus people lost loyalty to KMT.

3. The most important one was ineffective resistance provided by KMT towards Japanese when they occupied Manchuria in 1931. KMT felt communist were bigger threat than Japan and started moving their army towards communist occupied areas. Thus dealing a huge blow to its reputation.

4. The areas occupied by communists were having lesser inequalities in lands and they effectively carried out various land distribution taking land away from land lords. Finally in 1949 Communists seized power from KMT and communist society was established.

#### 8. Significance of 1949 revolution

1. Communist Government was set up in place of a corrupt capitalist Govt of Chiang Kai Shek supported by USA.

2. Rapid economic growth was observed with focus on agriculture and small scale industries.

3. Land reorganisation was done and many efforts to improve working conditions of industrial workers were taken.

4. China was taken more seriously at international level due to economic and military strength. Also, there was a shift from US led international affairs to USSR.

#### 9. Consequences of cultural revolution

1. Brought the country to a civil war which severely hampered the progress. Students started attacking all authorities even though ~~they were not~~ critics of Mao. Instead of uniting people towards a shared vision, it created conflict and chaos.

2. The money required for all these changes were diverted from industrial development, which led to a fall in industrial output. They also restricted entry of foreign technology leading to degradation of industrial production.

3. The textbooks were enriched with enlightenment of Mao and his revolutionary ideology instead of teaching effective education and methodology. This ruined students of job opportunities.

4. A cult of personality was developed by Mao, which severely halted



China's progress and plunged the country into despair.

5. Because of conflicting ideology between Chinese communist party and nationalist party and aftermath fraction between radical and soft reformist. The democratic ideology got suppressed and communist ideology got evolved.

## Japan

1. In 1850s, US sent warships under Commodore Perry, and forced the Japanese to open their country for the American shipping and trade (Gunboat diplomacy). Later, Japan made similar agreements with Britain, Holland, France and Russia. But Japan itself became an imperialist country after the Meiji Restoration.

### 2. Japan and meiji restoration

1. Japan lay on the route to China which the USA saw as a major market. Also, their whaling ships in the Pacific needed a place to refuel. At that time, only Holland traded with Japan. Perry (1794-1858) came to Japan to demand that the government sign a treaty that would permit trade and open diplomatic relations.

2. Till then shogun dynasty was in power in Japan. Perry's arrival had an important effect on Japanese politics. The emperor who till then had had little political power, now re-emerged as an important figure. In 1868, a movement forcibly removed the shogun from power, and brought the Emperor to Edo.

3. Officials and the people were aware that some European countries were building colonial empires in India and elsewhere. So they wanted to save Japan from such subjugation. The government launched a policy with the slogan fukoku kyohei (rich country, strong army). They realised that they needed to develop their economy and build a strong army, to protect themselves from Europeans. To do this they needed to create a sense of nationhood among the people, and to transform subjects into citizens.

4. Modern education institutions were setup. The imperial rescript on education of 1890 urged people to pursue learning, advance public good and promote common interests. A new school system began to be built from the 1870s in which schooling was made compulsory for boys and girls. Tuition fees were minimal. The curriculum had been based on western models but emphasis was also on Japanese history.

5. To integrate the nation, a new administrative structure by altering

for n blw  
radical &  
soft  
No democracy

US needed  
ship refuel  
centre

Fear of  
colonialism  
fukoku  
kyohei  
economy  
army  
educ  
adm  
legal  
w/ing  
diet



# Fukoku Kyohei

old village and domain boundaries. The administrative unit had to have revenue adequate to maintain the local schools and health facilities, etc.

6. A modern military force was developed.

7. A legal system was set up to regulate the formation of political groups, control the holding of meetings and impose strict censorship. Japan developed economically and acquired a colonial empire that suppressed the spread of democracy at home and put it in collision with the people it colonised.

8. Another important part of the Meiji reforms was the modernising of the economy. Funds were raised by levying an agricultural tax. Textile machinery was imported from Europe, and foreign technicians were employed to train workers, as well as to teach in universities and schools, and Japanese students were sent abroad. Modern banking institutions were setup in Japan. To reduce population pressure government actively encouraged migration to colonies of Japan and to other countries too.

9. The rapid and unregulated growth of industry and the demand for natural resources such as timber led to environmental destruction.

10. The Meiji constitution was based on a restricted franchise and created a Diet with limited powers.

## 3. China and Japan path to modernisation

1. The histories of Japan and China show how different historical conditions led them on widely divergent paths to building independent and modern nations.

2. Japan didn't go through colonisation, it itself had colonial empires like Taiwan, Manchuria, etc. China underwent colonial humiliation.

3. Japan followed and maintained traditional values like respect for elders, worship of emperor, etc along with modern education system. China given up traditional values and sought modern ideas. The CCP and its supporters fought to put an end to tradition, which they saw as keeping the masses in poverty, the women subjugated and the country un-developed.

4. Democracy was established in Japan, while China had a one party rule and demands for democracy were suppressed brutally.

5. Japan followed west inspired capitalistic economy while China followed a socialistic path to economy.

## Colonisation in Africa

1. Although African exploration started in late 15th century but for a

<u>Japan</u>	<u>china</u>
• Colonis <sup>n</sup> x master ↳ Taiwan	Colonis <sup>n</sup> ✓
• tradl value maintained	tradl → modern value
• Democracy estd	One party rule
• Capitalist economy	Socialist economy



coastal states 1st  
slave trade

long time remained mainly to certain coastal areas. This had disastrous consequences due to slave trade. During this era, Spanish were ruling Americas. During that time, a large scale extermination of the native Americans happened because they were forced to work in gold and silver mines under inhumane conditions and got European diseases. So slaves from Africa were brought to America.

## 2. Why African slaves preferred

1. Native American could easily run away and hide in jungles. They were familiar with the territories, knew how to survive on local plants and animals. They could also escape and blend in as white town. Africans could neither go home nor disguise themselves among town folks.

2. White prisoners were not immune to tropical malaria and yellow fever. African slaves had some immunity to such old world diseases as smallpox, mumps, and measles. Hence, African labourer lived three to five times longer than white labourers under the difficult conditions on plantations.

## 3. Slave trade

1. In medieval times, Arabs had dominated the slave trade. They organised slave caravans and moved them from the interior to the Gold and Slave coasts. Then Portuguese entered the slave trade business. Portuguese themselves also needed Black slaves to work in their sugar plantations of Brazil.

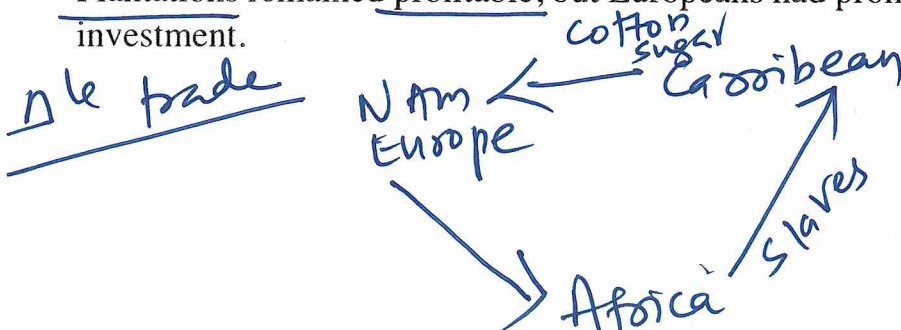
2. Some African chiefs also took part in this business. They sold slaves to Europeans in exchange of guns and ammunition, cloth, metal ware, spirits, cutlery, coins, decorative wear, horses, salt and paper.

3. But then British decided to take over this business. Later, Spain gave the monopoly of slave trade to Britain.

4. Triangular trade is the term used to describe the prosperous trading cycle across Atlantic as a result of Slave trade. European merchants purchased slaves from African chiefs in exchange of manufactured products. They sold the slaves in the Caribbean and purchased such easily transportable commodities as sugar, cotton, and tobacco. Finally the merchants would sell sugar, cotton, and tobacco in Europe and North America.

## 4. Why slave trade declined after 1850s

1. European economies began to shift from agriculture to industry. Plantations remained profitable, but Europeans had promising new areas for investment.





Agri → industry, plant<sup>n</sup> ↓  
compet<sup>n</sup> from textile mills etc ↓ plant<sup>n</sup> profit-  
Availability of ~~African~~ American slave society offspring  
slavery hindrance for colonis<sup>n</sup> of Africa for resource  
no need to import

2. The slave operated American plantations had to compete for capital and preferential laws with textile mills and other industries that hired free labourers.

3. American slave societies approached the point where they could reproduce enough offspring to meet the needs. So, not much need for further slave import from Africa.

4. Slavery was also a hindrance if the interior of Africa was to be opened to colonial exploitation. In fact, some colonial powers waged war against African chiefs in the pretext of abolishing slave trade, so they could establish colony there.

### 5. Consequences of slave trade

1. Millions of Africans were uprooted from their homes which stifled African creativity and production. In the American plantations, they were forced to work in inhumane conditions. Slaving and slave trading stimulated warfare, corrupted laws. It created a class of elite rulers and traders.

2. Slave trade was the beginning of a dependency relationship with Europe. This relationship was based on the exchange of Africa's valuable primary products for European manufactured goods. This dependency continued after the slave trade ended, through a colonial period and beyond.

3. In this sense, the slave trade was the first step toward modern Africa's current status as a region where technological development has yet to match that of more industrialised nations.

4. African culture mixed with Europeans and Native Americans. This led to new mixed races. music, literature, cuisine, culture, religious practices, deep impact on American history, civil wars etc.

5. Anyways, by the time slave trade declined, the exploration of the interior of Africa had begun and preparations made by the European powers to impose another kind of slavery on the continent of Africa for the direct conquest of almost entire Africa.

### 6. Why Africa was easily conquered

1. Economic might of the imperialist powers was greater than the economic resources of the African states. African kings did not have the financial resources to fight a long war.

2. In terms of military strength, the imperialist countries were far more powerful than the African states. Most of the time, Africans fought with axes, bows and knives, while Europeans used a fast firing gun.

3. The African states were not political united. There were conflicts

• Inhumane condit<sup>n</sup> of slaves  
• Dependency of Africa to Eu for manuf goods  
• mix of Afric culture with Am  
• Colonis<sup>n</sup> of Africa

• African kings lacked resource to fight war  
• military strength of Eur  
• Not politically united



between states and within states. Often these African kings sought the support of the Europeans against their rivals.

4. But on the other hand, the imperialist countries participating in the scramble for Africa were united.

## 7. The Scramble for Africa

1. All European countries were eager to get the maximum of African territory in the shortest possible time. Often their competition was about to result in a war. But in every case, they avoided war and signed agreements as to who will get which part of Africa.

2. In 1884-85, European states organised a congress in Berlin to decide how to share out Africa among themselves. No African state was represented at this Berlin Congress. Treaties were signed between European powers to settle disputes over claims to African territories between themselves.

3. Most of treaties signed between African chiefs and Europeans were fraudulent and bogus. Other European powers would accept such bogus interpretations. Thus African occupation was done without any hindrance.

4. By the end of 19th century, the partition of Africa was nearly completed in this manner. This is generally referred to as paper partition because the actual partition took much longer time (due to internal rebellions). About thirty per cent of all boundaries in Africa are in straight lines because the continent of Africa was partitioned on paper map, in the conference rooms of Europe.

## American revolution

1. Mercantilism is a policy that anything which benefitted the empire (England) was good policy. England believed that wealth was static and is measured by amount of gold one country possessed. So exports are preferred over imports.

## 2. What is a revolution

1. A revolution means a drastic or radical change in social, economic or political life of society. Changes in political and social systems have often been brought about by revolutions. A revolution can be the sudden overthrow of an established government or system by force and bloodshed or it can also be a great change that comes slowly and peacefully.

2. However every change of government is not a revolution. A revolution involves a fundamental change in the entire political system of a

Berlin  
congress 1884  
No African  
state rep  
Bogus treaties  
with African  
chiefs  
Paper partition  
30% still  
straight

country, a change in the nature of government, in the class or classes that hold political power, and also in the aims of the government.

3. People do not usually revolt against a government or a certain system unless they believe that it is no longer possible to live in the old way. Revolutions occur when an existing system becomes unbearable to a vast majority of the people. This, in itself, makes conditions ripe for setting up a new system.

4. Revolutions are contagious. Revolutionary ideas originating in one place may spread to other places very fast and influence the thinking and actions of peoples suffering under oppressive governments in other lands.

5. Revolutions have played an essential role in the development of human societies. Without them, one kind of system, however unsuitable for the times it might be, would continue for ever and there would be no progress.

### 3. The English colonies in America

1. By the middle of the 18th century there were 13 English colonies in North America along the Atlantic coast. Landless peasants, people seeking religious freedom, traders, and profiteers had settled there. The bulk of the population consisted of independent farmers. Infant industries had developed in such products as wool, flax, and leather.

2. In the north there were fishing and ship building industries. In the south, large plantations like feudal manors had grown up where tobacco and cotton were grown with slave labour brought from Africa.

3. Each colony had a local assembly elected by qualified voters. These assemblies enacted laws concerning local matters, and levied taxes. However, they were under the rule of the mother country.

4. By the 18th century, the colonists found the laws which the English government imposed upon them more and more objectionable. The idea of being an independent nation grew and developed into the revolutionary war in which the colonists gained their independence.

### 4. Economic causes

1. The colonial policy of England in economic matters was the primary cause of resentment in the American colonies. England's policies did not encourage the American colonies to develop an economy of their own. The colonies were also forbidden to start certain industries, for example, iron works and textiles. They were forced to import these goods from England.

2. The English Parliament had forbidden them to use non-British ships

fish
ship
plant

forbid industries  
forced to import  
no use of non british ship



Heavy m  
in their trade. Certain products, such as tobacco, cotton and sugar could be exported only to England. Heavy duties were imposed on the import of goods in the colonies from other places. Thus the growth of industry and trade in the colonies was impeded.

3. The English also angered the colonists by issuing a proclamation to prevent them from moving west into new lands. English aristocrats had bought lands in America and got rents from the farmers. They wanted to keep the colonists as renters.

4. English Government was burdened with debt due to incessant wars. In 1765, the English Parliament passed the Stamp act which imposed stamp taxes on all business transactions in the American colonies. This act aroused violent resentment among all sections.

5. The colonists claimed that, since English Parliament had no representatives from the colonies, it had no right to levy taxes on them. The revenue from these taxes was used not in the interests of the colonies but of English.

### 5. Philosophers

1. The American revolutionaries were inspired by the ideas of the French and English philosophers of the 17th century. Locke, Harrington, Milton believed that men had certain fundamental rights which no government had the right to infringe.

2. American thinkers, especially Thomas Jefferson, were also inspired by what French philosophers were saying and writing at that time. Jefferson asserted the colonist's right to rebellion, and encouraged their increasing desire for independence.

### 6. No taxation without representation

1. The leaders in the Massachusetts colony called together representatives from other colonies to consider their common problems. In this Massachusetts assembly, they agreed and declared that the English Parliament had no right to levy taxes on them. No taxation without representation was the slogan they adopted.

2. And they threatened to stop the import of British goods. The threat led English to repeal the Stamp Act, but Parliament still insisted that it had the right to levy taxes. Then Parliament imposed a tax on consumer goods coming into the colonies, such as paper, glass, tea and paint.

### 7. Boston Tea Party

1. The tax on tea led to trouble. In 1773, several colonies refused to

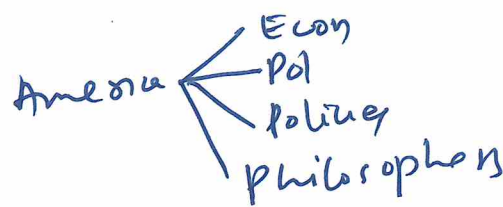
Prevent  
moving to  
west

Stamp Act  
for war  
debt

Tax ✓  
no representation

Locke  
Milton  
Jefferson





unload the tea coming in English ships. In Boston, when the governor ordered a ship to be unloaded, a group of citizens, dressed as American Indians, boarded the ship and dumped the crates of tea into the water.

2. This incident is known as the Boston Tea Party. The English government then closed the port of Boston to all trade and precipitated the uprising of the colonies.

### 8. No affection for England in colonies

1. A lot of people had settled in the colonies when they were prosecuted on religious grounds.

2. Colonies wanted equality, whereas class differences existed in England.

### 9. English policies

1. Greenville's policy: New taxes were imposed. Navigation acts were implemented. Direct taxes were levied. By means of revenue collected from taxes, a permanent massive army was to be deployed in America to safeguard colonies from French invasions.

2. Rockingham's declaratory act: Rockingham formed Govt in England and passed an Act which declared that the British Parliament was fully empowered to levy taxes on Americans.

### 10. Significance of the American Revolution

1. The first written constitution came into existence. It definitely encouraged the tradition of constitutionalism.

2. It strengthened the position of middle classes in America and it encouraged the liberal ideas.

3. The main achievement of the American Revolution was the establishment of a republic. This republic was, however, not truly democratic. The right to vote was limited. Negroes, most of them still slaves, American Indians, and women had no vote.

4. It was a serious jolt to the policy of mercantilism and colonialism.

5. First federal Govt was formed in the world. The concept of federalism is much suited to multi racial, multi social, multi regional country. Later this inspired many countries including India.

6. The words of the Declaration of Independence regarding the equality of all men and the inalienable rights formed basis for all future liberal democracies. Lafayette, the French general who fought on the side of American revolutionaries, was soon to become a hero of the French Revolution.

Yet, No vote for women, slaves



7. By its example, the American Revolution inspired many revolutionaries in Europe later in the 19th century. It encouraged Spanish and Portuguese colonies in Central and South America to rebel and gain their independence.

8. Election laws in all states favoured men of property for many years. But progress towards democracy had begun. In some states, state religion was abolished, along with religious qualifications for holding public offices.

### Unification of Germany

1. In the 18th century, Germany was divided into a number of states. Some of these states were very small and did not extend beyond the limits of a city. During the Napoleonic wars, many of these states ceased to exist. At the end of the wars there were still thirty eight independent states in Germany. Among them Prussia, Wurttemberg, Bavaria, and Saxony were fairly large.

2. Prussia was the most powerful in Militarily and in extent. It was also the most reactionary. The big landlords of Prussia known as Junkers formed the dominant section in Prussian society. Prussia was also one of the leaders of the Holy Alliance.

#### 3. Factors behind unification

1. **German Language:** Prior to unification, over 300 distinct political entities in central Europe spoke German or some close variation of it. This shared language experience allowed these distinct entities to interact and trade with one another.

2. **Trade:** Many distinct entities in central Europe traded with one another. But trading was hindered because of lack of common currency or exchange rate. Zollverein, a customs union, was formed for abolishing internal tariffs between the units. This subdued much local feelings and replaced it by wider and stronger element of German nationality.

3. **German nationalism:** During the Napoleonic wars of the early 19th century, the distinct German settlements of central Europe bonded over their shared experience of subjugation. With the growth of national consciousness the people of these states had started demanding the national unification of Germany, establishment of democratic government and social and economic reforms.

4. **Revolts:** In 1848 revolts occurred in every German state and the rulers were forced to grant democratic constitutions. To unite Germany and to

38 indept states

powerful prussia & junkers

lang

Trade Zollverein customs union formed

Nlism during Nap war 1848

culture

lang Nlism

Economic

Trade Zollverein

political Revolt 1848

Polities

Blood & Iron

coal & Iron



frame a constitution for the united Germany, a constituent assembly met in Frankfurt. But the assembly gave nothing and 1848 revolt was failure.

#### 4. Policy of blood and iron *Policy of War*

1. Bismarck wanted to preserve the predominance of the landed aristocrats and the army in the united German state and to achieve the unification of Germany under the leadership of the Prussian monarchy. He described his policy of unification as one of blood and iron. The policy of blood and iron meant a policy of war.

2. The ultimate aim Bismarck had was the elimination of Austria from the Germanic confederation. So, First, he aligned with Austria in a war against Denmark over the possession of Schleswig and Holstein. After Denmark's defeat, he entered into an alliance with Italy against Austria, defeated Austria and dissolved the Germanic Confederation. Thus Austria was separated from other German states. The unification of Germany was completed as a result of a war between Prussia and France.

#### 5. Policy of Coal and iron

1. German Unification had seen the use of both Coal and Iron, means economic actions and Blood and iron, means war.

2. Bismarck plan was to separate Austria then France and build diplomatic ties with other empires like Russia and Italy to achieve unification. He used the economic tools to build Prussian capabilities first and isolate Austria on economic front then defeat and usurp states from them.

3. Zollverein was a free trade agreement between Prussia and other states to reduce tariff barriers. Prussia led the Zollverein and Austria was excluded from it. This made other German states dependent on Prussia. Prussia led the railway tracks and set up industries. Railways were used to transport soldiers quickly over large distances.

4. So, Germany unification has been achieved by Blood and Iron majorly but the base has been prepared using the Coal and Iron strategy.

#### Italian unification

1. Like Germany, Italy was also divided into a number of states. The major states in the early 19th century Italy were Sardinia, Lombardy, Venetia, kingdom of the Two Sicilies, Papal States, Tuscany, Parma and Modena. Of these the most powerful was the kingdom of Sardinia. Venetia and Lombardy were under Austrian occupation.

2. Thus the Italian people were faced with the task of expelling the

*Austria elimin*

*Austria x Den  
Germ*

*Italy x Aus  
Germ  
defeated  
Aus expelled*

*Zollverein  
FTA*

*reduced  
barriers*

*+ Prussia  
- Austria*

*Railway  
Industries*



Austrians and forcing the rulers of independent states to unite. The unification of Italy was brought about by many factors, which include foreign aid, able leadership and favourable circumstances.

3. **Cultural nationalism:** Each one of the people had a culture, history and language of its own. But in order to protect one's culture, each nation should create for itself a sovereign state. Thus cultural nationalism led to political nationalism. Consequently, these ideas could not be realised without the overthrow of the Government and consequently nationalism turned revolutionary.

#### 4. **Problems in unification of Italy**

1. Vienna congress divided Italy and destroyed its political unity.
2. Venetia and Lombardy were provinces of Austria. Pope was under hegemony of Austria. So Austria directly or indirectly controlled Italy.
3. General absence of national consciousness in Italy. Regionalism, localism, provincialism, dominated among the people.
4. People were unconscious of their nationalism.

#### 5. **Young Italy**

1. The struggle for Italian independence and unification was organised by Mazzini and Garibaldi.

2. The movement led by them is known as the Young Italy movement. It aimed at the independence and unification of Italy and the establishment of a republic there. It was a secretive organisation and tried to win over the Italians by moral and intellectual fervour.

3. Mazzini educated Italians that Italy was a nation, not a geographical expression and that the Italian peninsula, though divided politically, was living unity with common heritage.

4. In 1848, as in other parts of Europe, revolutionary uprisings had broken out in Italy and the rulers were forced to grant certain democratic reforms to the people. However, the goal of independence and unification was still distant.

#### 6. **Italy after the revolution of 1848**

1. The king of Sardinia had introduced many reforms in the political system of his kingdom after the revolution of 1848. After 1848, his prime minister, Count Cavour, took the initiative of uniting Italy under the leadership of Sardinia.

2. Cavour's policy in some ways was similar to that followed by Bismarck in Germany. Hoping to gain the support of Britain and France, he

Vienna Congress divided  
Austrian control  
Absence of  
National Consciousness

educated  
Italians  
nationalism

Sardinia  
Count-Cavour



entered the Crimean war in 1853-56 against Russia even though Sardinia had no dispute with Russia. However, nothing came out of this war.

3. In 1859, Cavour entered into an alliance with Louis Bonaparte and went to war with Austria. Although France soon withdrew from the war, Austria was ousted from Lombardy, which was taken over by Sardinia.

4. Tuscany, Modena, Parma and the Papal States of the north also joined Sardinia. Venetia, however, was still under Austrian occupation. The other states that remained to be united with Sardinia were the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies and Rome which was under the rule of the Pope.

### 7. Uprising in Sicilies

1. Meanwhile an uprising had broken out in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. Garibaldi marched into the island of Sicily with his revolutionary fighters and liberated it from the rule of the king within three months. Then he marched to Naples in support of the revolt that had already broken out there.

2. By the end of November 1860, the entire kingdom of the two Sicilies had been liberated. The Italian revolutionaries were not perhaps strong enough to push the victory of the people in the Sicilies further with a view to establishing a united republic of Italy.

3. They surrendered the former kingdom to the King of Sardinia, Victor Emmanuel II, who then took the title of King of Italy in 1861.

4. Garibaldi, the revolutionary who had played such a vital role in the liberation and unification of Italy, now retired to lead a life of obscurity.

### 8. Consequences of German and Italian unification

1. One of the aspects of the movements described so far is the gradual growth of political democracy, that is, the ever increasing participation of people in the political life of a country. The period of autocracies and privileged aristocracies was gradually coming to an end. Alongside, there were also the movements for national unity and national independence.

2. These movements were victorious in Italy, Germany, and some other countries of Europe and in the Americas. In a few more decades they were to succeed in the rest of Europe and in the recent period in most of the world. It is necessary to remember here that the new political and economic system that was emerging in Europe in the 19th century was also creating imperialism.

### 9. Comparison between Italian and German unifications

1. Time: The unification movements of both countries took place at



roughly the same time in the mid 19th century and were motivated by liberalism and nationalism.

2. **Number of separate states:** Italy and Germany both were divided into a number of separate states which were ruled by despotic kings. But these states in both the countries shared a common language and a common history. Austria was main obstacle to both the countries.

3. **Napoleon:** Napoleon during his conquests of Italy and Germany taught them ideas of liberalism and nationalism. In Italy, Napoleon created a united Kingdom of Italy. As for Germany, Napoleon reduced the number of German states from over three hundred to thirty nine. This led to nationalist sentiments in Italy and Germany which influenced the much of the unification later.

4. **Congress of Vienna:** European countries at congress of Vienna divided the Italian peninsula into petty states and restored previous rulers. In Germany too, absolute governments were restored in all the states by the Congress of Vienna. Such turning the clock back greatly frustrated Italian and German liberals and patriots.

5. **Diplomacy and war:** In achieving Italian and German unifications, both Cavour and Bismarck made great use of diplomacy and war.

#### 10. Contrast between both

1. Zollverein which was launched by Prussia in 1818 made Prussia economically strong but also improved its relation with other German states. But in Italy, no customs union comparable to the Zollverein aided the movement towards unification. Only Piedmont herself, under the guidance of Prime Minister Cavour, implemented some economic reforms.

2. Italian unification supported by France and Great Britain, while German unification adversed by France and Great Britain.

3. Italian unification owed much to the leadership of Piedmont and Cavour. Yet, forces from below were also important, especially the liberals and nationalists who rallied to Cavour and Garibaldi.

4. On the other hand, unification from above was clearly the pattern in Germany. It was achieved mainly by Prussia, her army, her ruling Junker class, and the Junker leader Bismarck.

#### Policy of containment

1. Policy of Containment was a United States policy to prevent the spread of communism abroad.

Common lang & culture  
But Austria's common threat  
Nap taught Ntlism

Vienna congress divided both

Cavour Bismarck

Zollverein - No CU

Fr & UK support I opposed G

Cavour Mazzini Garibaldi vs Bismarck



# Policy of Containment US

- Marshall plan
- NATO
- Japan bomb
- Korea, Vietnam interven<sup>n</sup>
- Japan aid to counter R, C in East
- Internal affairs of India, Pak

## 2. Steps by USA

1. Marshall Plan provided financial help to nations so as to develop them economically and to check spread of communism. So US invested heavily in Western Europe, Japan, Turkey and Greece. = Brettonwood twins → Dollar diplomacy

2. Formation of NATO to counter USSR militarily.

3. Even some historian argues that Nuclear bombing of Japan by US was a part of this strategy to deter USSR.

4. Foreign interventions in countries like Vietnam, Angola, Korea, China etc. was made to prevent spread of communism in those countries. It meddled in internal affairs in India and Pakistan and sided with Pakistan so as to have a friendly neighbour beside USSR.

5. Rise of communism in China and USSR made it inevitable for USA to have strong ally in the east. So it enthusiastically aided Japan's development.

6. USA in cooperation with other countries gave rise to Breton wood twins to influence financial order in the world. They both led to dollar diplomacy and dollar as exchange gold standard and reduced influence of USSR.

## Cuban Missiles crisis 1962

1. Cuban crisis was a short confrontation between US and USSR in 1962 concerning American ballistic missile deployment in Italy and Turkey with consequent Soviet ballistic missile deployment in Cuba.

### 2. Events leading upto it

1. The failed bay of pigs invasion and the fall of the Berlin wall made the score for both US and USSR equal.

2. In 1962, US spy planes discovered missile launching pads in Cuba and the US president ordered immediate destruction and a naval blockade to prevent Russian missiles from reaching. In defiance, Russia sent warship to Cuba and raised the possibility of confrontation between the superpowers.

3. It ended, when Russia blinked first and called back the ships, and in exchange US agreed to remove American missiles from Turkey. This was the climax of the Cold war, and led to signing of the Nuclear Test ban treaty.

4. The US has agreed to remove its embargo on Cuba, which was one of the last remaining remnants of the Cold War. Ironically, at a time of renewed Russian aggression and the symptoms of a new cold war.

Failed Bay of Pigs  
Fall of Berlin  
US spy planes  
USSR warship  
NTBT  
USSR ship back  
US Turkey back  
remove Cuba embargo



### 3. Consequences

1. No side engaged in a full throttle hot war but the differences between US and USSR became even stark.
2. Cold war intensified setting the stage for future military and diplomatic confrontations between US and USSR.
3. Cuban communist regime was allowed to rule and it survived for long. However, Cuba-US relations withered.
4. Both US and USSR started expanding their ideological influence base by making military alliances and signing treaties.

### Marshall Plan, 1948

### Eu<sup>n</sup> Recovery Program

1. By the end of World War II, Europe was ravaged by war and thus susceptible to exploitation by an internal and external communist threat. Fanned by the fear of Communist expansion, congress passed the Economic Cooperation act for rebuilding of Western Europe.
2. From 1945 through 1947, the United States was already assisting European economic recovery with direct financial aid. Military assistance to Greece and Turkey was being given. The newly formed United Nations was providing humanitarian assistance. The Marshall Plan significantly magnified their own efforts and reduced the suffering and time West Europe took to recover from the war.
3. Marshall Plan was intended to rebuild the economies and spirits of western Europe. Marshall was convinced the key to restoration of political stability lay in the revitalisation of national economies. It was also aimed at blunting the advances of communism in that region. The program whose official title was European Recovery Program.

### 4. Aims

1. Increasing production.
2. Expanding European foreign trade.
3. Facilitating European economic cooperation and integration.
4. Controlling inflation.

### 5. Results

1. Marshall Plan nations were assisted greatly in western Europe economic recovery. From 1948 through 1952 European economies grew at an unprecedented rate. The Marshall Plan was very successful.
2. The western European countries involved experienced a rise in their GNP of 15 to 25 percent during this period. The plan contributed greatly to

cold war

Cuba - US

Finance  
Military

Prod<sup>n</sup>  
trade  
Integration  
Infl<sup>n</sup>

GNP  
15 → 25%  
North Atlantic  
Alliance  
EU



the rapid renewal of the western European chemical, engineering and steel industries.

3. Trade relations led to the formation of the North Atlantic alliance.
4. Economic prosperity led by coal and steel industries helped to shape what we know now as the European Union.

### Why Soviet union disintegrated

1. Economic stagnation for many years led to severe consumer shortages and a large section of Soviet society began to doubt and question the system. Internal weaknesses of soviet political and economic institutions, which failed to meet the aspirations of the people, were responsible for the collapse of the system.

2. The Soviet Union had become stagnant in an administrative and political sense as well. Ordinary people were alienated by slow and stifling administration, rampant corruption, the inability of the system to correct mistakes it had made, the unwillingness to allow more openness in government, and the centralisation of authority in a vast land.

3. Worse still, the party bureaucrats gained more privileges than ordinary citizens. People did not identify with the system and with the rulers, and the government increasingly lost popular backing.

4. Perestroika: Refers to economic reforms enacted by Gorbachev in 1987 to reform soviet's sliding economy, but they were not enough. There were sections of Soviet society which felt that Gorbachev should have moved much faster and were disappointed and impatient with his methods.

5. Glasnost: It means transparency in Government functioning. However, this backfired as the public learned of long standing political cover ups revealing past and recent atrocities, missteps by leadership, social and health failures of the USSR and the true extent of national economic problems. This further eroded support for the regime.

6. Excessive centralisation led to growth of local nationalism grew within each of the individual republics, because of excessive centralisation. Many republics such as Ukraine, Belarus, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania wanted to become independent.

7. The USSR was overly focused on military buildup, neglecting domestic troubles that would play a major role in bringing down the USSR. This was largely due to the perceived need to keep pace with the massive USA military build up.

Economic  
stagnation  
Perestroika  
Glasnost

Party  
bureaucrats  
more privileges  
Cost popular  
backing

Independence  
of republics  
Ukr, Bel

Over focus  
on military  
not local  
problems



### Reforms initiated by Gorbachev

1. He made foreign affairs a priority, took initiatives for better relations with china and pushed Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan.  
Gorbachev also encouraged foreign investment in soviet enterprises.
2. Freedom was given to media to criticise the Government.
3. For the first time, parties other than the communist party could participate in elections. Also, political changes were initiated that led to a move towards democracy within the Communist party.
4. In economic affairs, government grip was loosened. Small scale private entrepreneurs were allowed. Computerisation was started which reduced the manual labour.
5. Workers were given the right to strike for better wages and conditions.

### Why communism survived in China

1. While China had a historical uprising of the masses, namely the peasants, the Soviet Union did not have a revolution supported by the majority of the people.
2. Communism was deep rooted in China. This was because, puppet governments supported by the Communist Party existed in villages during Japanese rule. They taught peasants the meaning of government, and sparked in them the feeling of belonging and of having a stake in government. While no such deep rooted communism existed in Russia.
3. Chinese created a national identity everyone could relate to. In the Soviet Union on the other hand, there were far too many ethnic minorities in the state. Rather than recognising that there were many ethnicities, like China did, the soviet union rejected the ethnicities which lead to its dislike among certain people.
4. Once Mikhail Gorbachev became General Secretary his political reforms Perestroika and Glasnost, both proved to be major failures within the Soviet Union. China on the other hand flourished with the reforms of Deng Xiaoping. Deng put economic reform before political reform. But Gorbachev, by pursuing political reform before economic reform, inadvertently dissolved the Soviet empire.
5. China put less of an influence on controlling the entire country, and more of an influence on the economy. China central Government devolved many powers to provinces, this ensured people remained happy with the



government. While, USSR was highly centralised state. It gave little powers to various provinces. This gave rise to resentment among various provinces.

6. The demise of Communism in the Soviet Union was their failure to adapt to times.

### What is mandates system of League of nations

*To govern possessions of Germany & Turkey*

1. Germany and Turkey were defeated in World War I. They lost all their Asian and African possessions. Wilson wanted to give them independence but other countries want to annex them. But finally a compromise resulted known as Mandates system. According to which, these possessions would be governed by league of nation. In other words it was a device by which victors seized the colonies without actually admitting that they are doing.

2. The mandates were divided into three groups on the basis of their location and their level of political and economic development. They were then assigned to individual allied victors (mandatory powers, or mandatories).

3. Class A mandates consisted of the former Turkish provinces of Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, and Palestine. These territories were considered sufficiently advanced that their provisional independence was recognised, though they were still subject to allied administrative control until they were fully able to stand alone. Iraq and Palestine were assigned to Great Britain, while Turkish-ruled Syria and Lebanon went to France. All class A mandates had reached full independence by 1949.

4. Class B mandates consisted of the former German ruled African colonies of Tanganyika, parts of Togo land and the Cameroons, and Rwanda-Burundi. The Allied powers were directly responsible for the administration of these mandates but were subject to certain controls intended to protect the rights of the mandates' native peoples.

5. Class C mandates consisted of various former German held territories that mandatories subsequently administered as integral parts of their territory. South West Africa (now Namibia, assigned to South Africa), New Guinea (assigned to Australia), Western Samoa (now Samoa, assigned to New Zealand), the islands north of the Equator in the western Pacific (Japan), and Nauru (Australia, with Britain and New Zealand).

### Why did ASEAN succeed where SAARC did not

1. Indonesia is the ASEAN's largest state but it has little influence toward its small states. But in SAARC the power differences between India

*3 groups*  
*A - Turkey*  
*Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Palestine*  
*Provisional independence*  
*B - Germany*  
*Rwanda, Togo, Cameroons*  
*Directly responsible*  
*C - Germany*  
*Namibia, Nauru*



India dominance

and the others is very wide. India's dominance hampered success of SAARC. This problem is often widened by lack of common political culture.

2. Asean members had serious interstate disputes which they decided to forget. On the other hand, Saarc members insisted that disputes be resolved first, before economic cooperation could start. This hurt economic cooperation.

3. Pakistan and India issue always clouds the SAARC negotiations, while no such disputes exist in case of ASEAN. In SAARC's case there are no formal or informal methods to prevent violent conflicts like ASEAN.

4. India is feeling uncomfortable with the presence of US in SAARC negotiations. On the other hand ASEAN engages external powers formally through its dialogue mechanism. This created an environment for ASEAN to resolve their disputes through international arbitration and mediation. But in South Asia this is not preferred as there is a huge mistrust among the countries.

## Socialism

1. The 19th century Europe saw development of industrialised regions, cities and railways expanded and the industrial revolution occurred. Industrialisation brought men, women and children to factories. Work hours were often long and wages were poor. Unemployment was a common problem. Unequal distribution of wealth created two economic classes and friction between them gave birth to socialism.

2. Early Socialists criticised the excesses of poverty and inequality of the industrial revolution, and advocated reforms such as the egalitarian distribution of wealth in peaceful manner. Outlining principles for the reorganisation of society along collectivist lines, Saint-Simon and Owen sought to build socialism on the foundations of planned, utopian communities.

3. Later in 1948, Marx and Engels disregarded the socialism of early thinkers as utopia in communist manifesto. And he proposed his new brand of socialism which he called scientific socialism as it is based on class struggle. This brand of socialism often called Marxism later became more popular.

4. Marx and Workers in England and Germany began forming associations to fight for better living and working conditions. Many radical parties were formed in various countries but eventually most of them later turned away from pure Marxism towards parliamentary democracy.

Dispute between member

Pak-India

US in SAARC negot

Marxism = Scientific socialism



Represented by strong figures in parliamentary politics, their ideas did shape legislation, but governments continued to be run by conservatives, liberals and radicals.

5. In 1864, First international united diverse revolutionary currents including French followers of Proudhon, Blanquists, Philadelphes. English trade unionists, socialists and social democrats (Paris commune in 1871.) fuelled hopes among many and it encouraged many socialists as a sign that the working classes were ready for radical measures, but the violence propagated by it hindered the progress of socialism.

6. To coordinate their efforts, socialists formed an international body, namely, the Second International. The significant achievements of the Second international were its campaign against militarism and war and in asserting the principle of the basic equality of all people and their right to freedom and national independence. They expressed the conviction that capitalism was the root cause of wars among European nations.

7. The socialist movement had made the international solidarity of workers as a fundamental principle. The socialists in many countries had resolved to call for a general strike to prevent their countries from participating in wars. But when the large scale war finally broke out, the workers allied their respective governments.

8. The idea of worker's unity was not as powerful as nationalism. And socialism also was not a monolithic force as it had taken different form in different countries. So there was no unity among workers of different countries. So in the end the second international failed in overcoming inter country rivalry.

#### 9. **Why socialism failed**

1. The means to achieve the socialist goals were different. Some supported the revolution for overthrowing capitalism, others supported gradual reforms.

2. Some parties supported their imperial governments, while some were against this stand. While Socialism was fundamentally against colonialism, some sections supported colonialism for development purpose.

3. Similarly, Socialism was against war, but when the WW-I broke out, almost all socialist parties supported their national governments in war efforts, considering the national interest. This was the biggest fatal blow to the Socialist ideology.

4. Failure of socialism, due to internal difference, to prevent fascism



from acquiring power, especially in Germany.

5. In the post WW-II, the rise of dictatorships in many socialist countries coupled with violence and totalitarianism did much harm to socialist ideology.

6. Socialism proved to be less adaptive than Capitalism, since Capitalism successfully adopted welfare measures, which were the main planks of socialism. This proved to be the final nail in coffin of socialism as an alternative to capitalism.

### Fascist regimes in Germany and Italy

#### 1. Comparison

1. Both were intensely anti-communist and because of this drew support from capitalist class.

2. Both believed in and practiced Totalitarian regime where state controlled all aspect of life of people, so that personal freedom is limited. Both emphasised on supremacy of state, no voice of dissent was tolerable.

3. Economically both believed in economic self sufficiency of country.

4. The Leader is considered to be infallible as his every command had to be followed.

5. Both pursued aggressive foreign policy in order to distract attention from domestic problems. Both believed in inevitability of war to make a nation great and powerful.

#### 2. Differences

1. Racism was the most prominent difference between Nazism and Fascism. Towards the Jews, Nazis followed the policy of cleansing, which resulted in death of millions of Jews. Nazi believed in the supremacy of Aryan race. Italian's racial policy was not as ruthlessly as Nazis did.

2. Nazism spread much more deeply and widely in Germany than Fascism in Italy. Nazis were more brutal in their oppression and violated the human rights to a much greater extent.

3. The Nazi system was more efficient and successful with respect to the goal of economic self sufficiency and Hitler was able to eliminate unemployment. In contrast, unemployment increased in Fascist Italy and thus failed to achieve economic self-sufficiency.

4. Organisation of Nazis was strong. Hitler kept the party strong but Mussolini kept party organisation weak to maintain his influence.

• Anti Communist  
• support Capitalist  
• Totalitarian  
• Economic self sufficiency  
• Personality cult of leader  
• Aggressive foreign policy to distract domestic

non left  
Adm

Boym

modi

P. Narayana

racism  
Jews

Nazi  
Deep  
Brutal

Efficient  
economy

Strong  
party



5. Mussolini was more successful in his policy towards church. He was able to reach an agreement with the pope in 1929. church

6. Constitutional positions of Hitler and Mussolini were different. In Italy, the monarchy had continued to exist and the king played an important role in the end of Mussolini's rule by ordering his dismissal in 1943. In contrast, there was no authority above Hitler in Germany to dismiss him. king

### British vs French decolonisation

#### 1. British approach

1. British had a declared policy of educating the colonised people in self government. When popular struggles in colonies rose to prominence, British gradually started a process of constitutional reform, giving ruled people a sense of self-government although keeping the rein of power in their own hand. Educ'n self govt sense

2. In India this process of reform had been going on since 1861 and finally culminated in Govt. of India Act, 1935 and Independence of India Act, 1947. By the end of the decade of 1950s, all non-African colonies gained independence without much bloodshed. No much bloodshed

3. In some colonies there were a large minority of white people, which didn't want to let go its special status. So in these countries the process of decolonisation took much more time like in Tanzania and Kenya. white people demanded long time

4. British experience prepared London remarkably well for the liquidation of empire after 1945. By a series of measures, Britain created the Dominion system and institutionalised a procedure for gradually loosening control over her possessions. prepared

#### 2. French approach

1. French had a policy of continuous cultural assimilation of colonies by educating them in French culture. For which they were even ready to adopt violent methods. They considered their colonies as the extension of French territory and never wanted to give them up. violence educt'n

2. Unlike Britain, which took lead in the process of decolonisation, France, in Brazzaville Declaration of 1944 made its intentions of not allowing liquidation of their colonial empire clear. not allow liquidation

3. They resisted every attempt in direction of colonial independence which is clear from examples such as Indo-China. They were steadfast in their refusal to consider even eventual separation at some future date a viable political option. resisted every try china



4. A variety of reasons may be adduced to explain the French failure to develop before 1945 any mechanism which might have served as a bridge for the transfer of power to their colonial subjects after the War. The most popular explanation has been to assert that the French blindly trusted to their policy of assimilation whereby the colonies would eventually be one with France.

### Shock therapy

1. After USSR broke out, a number of independent states emerged. The model of economic transition in these countries from a socialist authoritarian system to a democratic capitalist system under the influence of World Bank and IMF came to be known as Shock Therapy. It varied in speed and intensity but had similar features and direction.

#### 2. Few elements of shock therapy

1. Each country was required to shift totally to capitalist system with complete privatisation of state assets and collective farms.

2. Countries were required to open their economies. They were to follow a free trade regime and allow Foreign Direct Investment.

3. It also involved deregulating the economy and a free floating currency.

4. Existing trade alliances of these countries with each other were disallowed. Each state was now to trade only with west. Thus their economies were to be integrated with west.

#### 3. Consequences

1. Economies further nosedived. The old system of social welfare was destroyed and subsidies withdrawn throwing many into poverty and joblessness. It also resulted in emigration on large scale.

2. The industries of these countries collapsed. Government held that Public sectors were greatly undervalued and sold to general public. Since, public did not have money to buy, they eventually went into the hands of mafia. It led to the rise of oligarchy.

3. The inflation was so high in Russia that people lost all their savings and about 1500 banks and financial institutes became bankrupt.

4. The collective farm system disintegrated, generating a food crisis.

5. The construction of democratic institutions was not given attention as was given on restructuring economies. It resulted in coming of autocratic regimes in many of these countries.



4. Thus, hardly any positive benefits could be derived by these countries from the Shock Therapy. It resulted in continuous decline of their economies. These economies finally began to revive in 2000s when they adopted an independent economic path without the interference of the western countries.

## Great leap forward 1960s

1. The Great Leap Forward campaign of China in 1960s was a push by Mao Zedong to change China from a predominantly agrarian society to an industrial society. It involved developments in both industry and agriculture, in order to increase output and to adopt industry to Chinese conditions.

### 2. Its important features

1. **Communes:** Units larger than collective farms were introduced containing up to 75000 people, divided into brigades and work teams with an elected council. They ran their own collective farms and factories, carried out most of the functions of local government within the commune and undertook special local projects. All the works in the communes from childcare to cooking, daily tasks were collectivised.

2. **Small scale industries:** Instead of aiming for large scale works of the type seen in the USSR and the West, much smaller factories were set up in the countryside to provide machinery for agriculture. The most famous were 600,000 backyard furnaces which produced steel for the communes.

### 3. Successes of the campaign

1. Both agricultural and industrial production increased substantially, and China was at least managing to feed its massive population.

2. The communes proved to be a successful innovation. They were an efficient unit of local government and they enabled the central government in Beijing to keep in touch with local opinion.

3. Given the country's enormous population, this was the best way of making sure that everybody had a job, and it enabled China to avoid the growing unemployment problems.

4. Other benefits were the spread of education and welfare services, and an improvement in the position of women in society.

### 4. Failures of the campaign

1. A series of bad harvests and the withdrawal of Russian aid following the breach between the two. All this, coupled with the lack of experience among the cadres, caused hardship. Some 20 million people may

Backyard steel furnaces ✓  
Industry ✓  
Food security ✓  
Job ✓  
Spread educn & welfare ✓  
women ✓

Bad harvest ✓  
Russia aid withdrawal ✓  
Premature death



have died prematurely as a result of hardships caused by the Great Leap.

2. The Great Leap Forward caused massive environmental damage in China. The backyard steel production plan resulted in entire forests being burned to fuel the smelters, which left the land open to erosion. Dense cropping and deep ploughing stripped the farmland of nutrients and left the agricultural soil vulnerable to erosion, as well.

5. The Great leap forward and Commune policy introduced by Mao were not great successes and China was still economically stagnated. Thus, Deng Xiaoping introduced market reforms which marks a shift from communism, to a free-enterprise system.

### Reforms by Deng

1. Many changes introduced during the cultural revolution were reversed. The revolutionary committees setup to run local governments were abolished and replaced by more democratically elected groups. There was more religious freedom and greater freedom for intellectuals.

2. Adopted market socialism as an economic system in which prices of goods would be determined by free price system. The nature of economy changed from self-reliant to export oriented.

3. The land, although still officially owned by the state, was divided up and allocated to individual peasants, who were allowed to keep most of the profits. This was successful in raising agricultural production.

4. Huge investments were made by local provinces into the most profitable businesses locally, encouraging light manufacturing which required less capital, brought revenues and high foreign exchange earnings and revenues on export.

5. Relation with technologically advance countries in the West and Japan were improved and trade with them enhanced by purchasing machinery and advanced technologies.

6. A series of special economic zones were set up to attract foreign companies and capitals by providing cheap land and labour, quick and easy clearances by cutting down red tapism.

### India's role in Apartheid struggle

1. India having gone through the long independence struggle herself, stood in solidarity with the African people in their long and challenging struggle against apartheid.

### Pre independence

Sustainable x

democratically elected  
Religious freedom  
free price system  
Land reform  
Investment in local provinces  
Foreign rep  
SEZ



Int'l attention  
Satyagraha

1. Gandhiji helped attract international attention to the issue of racism in South Africa long before UN began considering the matter. Also Gandhi's ideas of non-violence, truth and civil disobedience were some common forms of struggle against the apartheid regime. These forms inspired Mandela and other leaders of the movement.

2. Gandhiji went in a deputation of Indians to Britain in 1909 to oppose the granting of self government to South Africa under white rule.

### 3. Post independence

1. Nehru declared that ending colonialism in Africa is a priority.

2. India repeatedly raised the issue in UN and built up sentiment against racial discrimination in South Africa. Successive PMs like Indira Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi lobbied for UN sanctions against SA to force it to stop apartheid.

3. India, in spite of being poor even went to the extent of giving up 5% of export trade in 1946 to demonstrate its repugnance of racism in South Africa.

4. India gave her full support to the African States and the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) in their fight for independence and human rights.

5. Various leaders of South African congress were in direct touch with Indian leaders and thus got the moral support from them.

4. South Africa's reciprocity to India's contribution can also be gauged from the fact that the South African cricket team's first international tour after the end of isolation in 1991 was to India. This common brotherhood among our people can be seen even today in our growing bilateral relations.

### 5. Other countries role

1. World was horrified by Sharpeville massacre. So, opposition grew after this incident.

2. UN also placed an economic boycott on South Africa in 1962. But this proved ineffective as many countries did not support it.

3. There was opposition to apartheid from rest of the commonwealth. In 1986, commonwealth agreed on a strong package of sanctions against white ruled South Africa.

4. USA started treating its black people equally and started criticising the South Africa. Then USA joined the fray by stopping American loans to South Africa, to cut airlines, ban imports of iron, coal, steel, etc from South Africa.

deputation of  
Indians  
1909

Nehru

UN

Ind, RA

Gave up

5% export

OAU

Sharpeville  
massacre

UN  
economic  
boycott

Commonwealth  
sanction

US  
criticism  
stopped loan  
Ban import  
cut airlines



5. Dutch, which once supported the apartheid, condemned it.

6. **Other factors**

1. South Africa was hit by recession in the late 1970s, and many white people were worse off. Whites began to emigrate in large numbers and there was shortage of labour.

2. White ruled Portugal colonies of Angola and Mozambique achieved independence after long struggle. Now, South Africa was surrounded by hostile black states.

**Colonisation and colonial struggle knitted Vietnam** *France*

1. Vietnam was colonised by the French. The process of colonisation and subsequent struggle against the colonisation brought together the Vietnam nation.

2. **Role of education:** The French sought to strengthen their rule in Vietnam through the control of education by changing local values and perceptions to impose superiority of French civilisation. The battle against French colonial education became part of the larger battle against colonialism and for independence.

3. **Role of Religion:** Vietnam's religious beliefs were a mixture of Buddhism, Confucianism and local practices. Christian missionaries tasked by the French to reform religious institutions were thus resisted by many religious movements. Thus again it got Vietnam together.

4. **Other factors**

1. Colonial economic development accelerated faster communications which helped nationalist movements to bind together disparate tribes and communities.

2. During the bubonic plague, sewer workers tasked with ensuring hygiene learned collective bargaining and the power of unity. Formation of groups resisting French domination began.

3. French revolutionary ideal of liberty was taught by French but it was not abided by which angered nationalists.

4. In the first decade of the twentieth century a Go-east movement became popular. Vietnamese students went to Japan to acquire modern education to drive out the French from Vietnam. These nationalists looked for foreign arms and help. They appealed to the Japanese as fellow Asians.

5. Setting up a republic by a popular movement in China in 1911 also inspired Vietnamese nationalists.

*Against French educ*

*X truyền missionaries*

*communication*

*Plague →*

*collective bargaining & unity*

*LEF*

*Japan educ*

*China inspired*



## World war was first industrial war

### 1. Features of the War

1. It involved the world's leading industrial nations such as Britain, USA, France, Russia, Germany etc., which harnessed the vast powers of modern industry to inflict the greatest possible destruction on their enemies.

2. It saw the use of machine guns, tanks, aircraft, chemical weapons, etc. on a massive scale.

3. Millions of soldiers had to be recruited from around the world and moved to on large ships and trains.

4. Industries were restructured to produce war related goods. Entire societies were also reorganised for war. Men went to battle and women stepped in to undertake jobs that earlier only men were expected to do.

5. The scale of death and destruction affecting 20 million people was unthinkable before the industrial age.

2. Since these features were not found in any of the wars fought earlier, the First World War can truly be called the first modern industrial war.

## Formal to informal colonial control

1. Formal colonial control implies direct political control, subjugation and conquest. Under it, local institutions and political structures were dismantled and replaced with new ones imposed by colonial powers.

2. Informal colonial control implies indirect political and economic use and control of resources of former colonies through capitalism, globalisation and cultural forces by the erstwhile powers. It can be said that today the new institutions imposed due to dependency of poor nations mirror colonialism.

### 3. Transition

1. Development assistance granted by the West to the former colonies are loaded with conditionality which was not be very favourable to the colonies.

2. Large corporations of other powerful countries, for example the US, also often managed to secure rights to exploit natural resources of developing countries at cheap prices.

3. Most former colonies have not benefitted from the fast growth the Western economies experienced in the 1950s and 1960s using the colonies cheap raw material.

4. Thus G-77 was formed to demand a new international economic order (NIEO). By the NIEO, they meant a system that would give them real control over their natural resources, more development assistance, fairer prices for raw materials, and better access for their manufactured goods in developed countries markets.

### American expansion in Asia

1. The nature of American expansion in Asia was mainly commercial and strategic.

#### 2. Reasons why US needed naval ports in the Pacific

1. Asian countries and islands in the Pacific like Philippines can be used as naval bases and refuelling stations for ships traveling across the Pacific.

2. Moreover, huge market, source of some of the world's most sought commodities like tea, porcelain, silk etc and a network of ports to maintain the trade led to USA inroads in China.

3. USA negotiated Treaty of Wangxia in 1844 with China soon after Britain and China fought a war. Maritime expansion led to the proclamation of an Open door policy for China in 1899-1900, and set the stage for much greater local involvement in local and regional politics and trade during the early 20th century.

4. Americans felt superior to people in other parts of the world because they believed the Christian religion made them morally superior. They sent missionaries to other countries to bring them into the Christian religion.

5. After the Spanish-American Civil war, the military was used to protect settlers and to push Native Americans onto reservations.

### US civil war 1860 & 61 - slavery protest

1. The Civil War was fought between the USA and eleven southern states that left the Union in 1860 and 1861 and formed their own country in order to protect the institution of slavery.

#### 2. Role of Lincoln

1. He was elected to office in 1861.

2. War started with slavery as the issue but Lincoln transformed it into unity of federation. So, he involved and evoked the emotions of Americans.

3. Lincoln took help of volunteers and promoted the message of story of America.



13<sup>th</sup> CAA

4. He was successful in getting the 13th constitutional amendment passed by persuading the Congress and he gained huge popularity among African-Americans.

5. He took direct participation in capture of Orleans, Gittensburg. He eliminated hurdles for capitalism and made America huge power.

### 3. Reasons why Anti-slavery war emerged

1. South slave population as a market for industrialist of north.

2. Independence declaration by Thomas Jefferson, humanism and welfare are basic tenets.

3. France abolished slavery in Haiti in 1789, Britain abolished slavery in 1773. So, it was shameful for USA to still continue slavery even after it being abolished.

4. It was not good for USA economically to leave out almost 50% of people from economic participation.

### 4. Important events

1. Purchase of Louisiana: It extended America from Appalachian mountains to Rockies. Created a question on whether new states will have slavery or not.

2. Missouri Agreement of 1820: America was not in a position to face civil war, so Missouri was declared a slave state.

3. Back door policy of capitalist states: Capitalist lobby adopted back door policy for anti-slave movements.

4. Writers: Garrison published liberator. It was for anti slavery movement and against slavery. Uncle Tom's Cabin by Mr. Stowers was also published during same time. It was an emotional attack describing inhuman and pathetic condition of slave states.

## Iranian revolution 1979

1. The Islamic revolutionaries of 1979 did what all revolutionaries do was to overthrow an oppressive government, seize power from the opponents, and then impose a new intrusive authoritarian regime. But just as each revolution, it displayed its own singularities.

### 2. Similarities with other revolutions

1. Iranian revolutions had number of similarities with French revolution such as coming together of a coalition of opposition forces to overthrow an entrenched regime viewed as illegitimate, oppressive or compliant to foreign interests its scale and its impact, it was clearly distinct in

Fr & UK already abolished

Capitalist lobby

its execution.

2. Similarly, like Russian revolution (Putin) the cult of the leader was important in Iranian revolution too as in the uniting figure of Ayatollah Khomeini.

3. The weakness of state's leadership such as the illness of Shah and uncertainty of his generals also played a key role thus echoing the weakness of examples such as Louis XVI in France and Tsar Nicholas II in Russia.

4. Similarly, the political changes were accompanied by grave socio-economic changes in all the cases including Iran, thus differentiating it from a mere rebellion.

5. Like the French and Russian revolution the Iranian revolution witnessed violence in the immediate aftermath resulting in the purge of divergent forces and rise of a unified state based on an ideology.

### 3. Singularities

1. The party which led the revolt was a network of religious functionaries and divergent forces that were at the forefront of the unrest. In its goal, ultimately the Iranian revolution gave prominent place to religion and galvanised into establishing a state inspired by the ideals of Islam.

2. In terms of execution it was perhaps the only revolution that did not rely on military force or guerrilla warfare, but on politics. Despite its religious and traditional guise, it was a modern revolution based on mass mobilisation and general strikes, which paralysed the economy.

### Monroe Doctrine 1823

1. The Monroe Doctrine was proposed by the US president James Monroe in 1823 as an instrument of foreign policy which sought to put a check to the colonisation process of Europe in America. Doctrine laid down that any further interference or attempts to colonise the American continents would result in an act of aggression by America. The objective therefore was clearly to contain the expansion of Europe and at the same time increase their sphere of influence in the American region.

2. The Monroe Doctrine was strongly invoked as a crucial foreign policy element by later successors like Theodore Roosevelt. President Roosevelt even added a new corollary, which proclaimed that only the USA had the right to interfere in the affairs of its neighbouring countries if they were unable to maintain order of their own.

3. The expansionist policies of USA and its emergence as an

20/11/23  
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imperialist power can be seen in the instance of the US control of the Dominican Republic, the stationing of American troops in Cuba in 1906 to protect it from disorder. Likewise, the USA sent in troops to Nicaragua in support of a revolt which had been inspired by American mining company and also to secure the interests of the Americans.

4. One of the most major interventions was in Columbia which refused to grant perpetual rights to USA over the Panama Canal. The U.S in 1903 supported a revolt in Panama financially and militarily resulting in recognising a government of their choice and full rights of the Panama Canal.

### Why policy of appeasement

1. The other powers wanted to avoid war because they could not win such a war as they were not economically and militarily strong. The people in Britain were against war, as they saw the damage of world war I. The businessmen were also against a war as it would hurt their economic interests.

2. Chamberlain increased rearmament alongside the Policy of Appeasement. Some argue that Chamberlain was buying time for rearmament.

3. Many groups felt that Germany and Italy had genuine grievances. Especially in Britain, many leaders favoured a sympathetic attitude and called for revision of the harshest clauses of the Treaty of Versailles.

4. LoN had proved to be ineffective and thus Chamberlain believed that a personal contact among the leaders of different countries was important to make them respect international law through negotiations. He favoured the path of diplomacy rather than of war to resolve conflicts with Germany.

5. Germany was an export market to Britain and thus the British felt that the economic cooperation would be good for both the countries.

6. Fear of Communist Russia was greater than the fear of the Nazis. Many viewed the Nazi Germany as a buffer against the Communist expansion westward. Thus they favoured or allowed for the German rearmament.

### Japanese aggression

1. There were three important acts of Japanese Aggression in this period. It invaded Manchuria in 1931, attacked the North Eastern part of China in 1933 and ordered full invasion of China in 1937 which led to Second Sino-Japan war (1937-45) that merged into the World War II that lasted till 1945.

2. Invasion of Manchuria (1931): Japan was under economic stress



Economy

due to the Great Depression Its exports had declined dramatically and there was decline in price of rice due to bumper harvest. Also Chiang Kai Shek's influence was increasing in Manchuria. This threatened the Japanese interests in Manchuria. Japan had invested a lot of money in the industry and infrastructure development projects in Manchuria since the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5. Thus the military attacked Manchuria ignoring the reservations of the Japanese government.

Aggression

3. **Invasion of the North-east China (1933)**: Japanese advanced into the North Eastern regions of China in 1933. This act had no justification and was purely an act of aggression. Japan was able to occupy a large area by 1935 by taking benefit of the civil war between KMT and communist party.

4. **Full scale invasion of China (1937)**: After signing the Anti-Comintern pact with Germany in 1936, Japan planned the full invasion of China. Japan took a minor incident between Chinese and Japanese troops as an alibi to begin the invasion.

**League of nations (LoN) - to enforce T & V**

1. League of Nations was designed to enforce the Treaty of Versailles and the other peace agreements that concluded World War I. It was also intended to facilitate open diplomacy and peaceful mediation to settle war disputes.

## 2. Success

1. **ILO**: The International labour organisation was the most successful. The goals of ILO include fixing maximum working days and minimum wages, ensuring that member nations provided for unemployment benefits and old age pensions.

2. **Refugee organisation**: 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.

3. **Health organisation**: 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.

4. **Mandates commission**: It had the responsibility of monitoring the governance of territories given to member nations as Mandates.

5. **International disputes**: Here the League had partial success. It forced Greece to pay compensation to Bulgaria, when the former invaded the

Jews escape Nazi

Typhus

Greece compensation



latter. But none of these disputes threatened the world peace.

### 3. Failures

1. League of Nations came to be viewed as an organisation of the allied powers especially of France and Britain, setup for implementation of unjust peace treaties, which failed to satisfy all nations.

2. The Conference of ambassadors was setup as a temporary body to resolve disputes regarding. But, it continued to exist even after the formation of the League. This hurt the legitimacy and the authority of the League of Nations.

3. The League of Nations failed to check any violations of the frontiers established after the WWI through the peace treaties. It also failed to take firm stand on aggression displayed by Italy, Germany and Japan. For example, it imposed only partial trade restriction on Italy after its Abyssinia invasion.

4. The League of Nations was not a truly representative organization. It had limited membership and USA did not join it. This resulted in lack of funds for the League's work.

5. It was also made to defend an imperfect treaty which suffered from biases and was prone to be broken. The Peace treaties signed were against principle of self determination. For instance, millions of Germans resided outside Germany in Czechoslovakia and Poland after the peace treaties. Similarly, many Turks were now residents of Greece.

6. It was only Germany, which was made to disarm under the Treaty of Versailles. The League failed to convince other major powers to disarm. Hitler used this as an excuse to quit the World Disarmament Conference. Soon, he denounced the League of Nations and make Germany quit it as well.

4. All the imperfections of the league were responsible for occurrence of 2nd major world war.

### UN

1. The United Nations is an intergovernmental organisation formed after WW-II to promote international cooperation and to maintain international order.

#### 2. Successes

1. UN has prevented the occurrence of any further world wars. It has also been successful in bringing some wars to an end quickly. Ex: Iran-Iraq war, Gulf war, etc.

*domin of Allied power*

*Agrees of germ Italy Abyss*

*Not truly representative USK*

*To V*

*failed disarm*

Iran - Iraq  
Serbia

2. UN has been credited with negotiating 172 peaceful settlements that have ended regional conflicts. It has successfully controlled the situation in Serbia, Yugoslavia and Balkan areas. A number of peace missions in Africa has done reasonably well to control the situation.

3. UN brought all the countries together and provided for a world assembly, where delegates of 188 countries can talk to each other. Even small countries has a chance to make itself heard.

4. It played a significant role in disarming the world and making it nuclear free. Various treaty negotiations like Partial Test Ban Treaty and Nuclear non-proliferation treaty (NPT) have been signed under UN.

5. Demise of colonialism and imperialism on one hand and apartheid on the other had UN sanctions behind them.

6. UN acted as vanguard for the protection of human rights of the people of the world, universal declaration of human rights, 1948.

7. Despite crippled by Breton Woods Institutions, UN has played limited but effective role on economic matters. Supported the North-South dialogue and aspired for emergence of new international economic order.

8. Agencies of United Nations like WHO, UNICEF, UNESCO have keenly participated in the transformation of the international social sector. Ex: eliminating polio, small pox, ebola etc.

9. The world body was also instrumental in institutionalisation of international laws and world legal frame work. Passage of various conventions and declarations on child, women, climate, etc, highlights the extra political affairs of the otherwise political world body.

### 3. Failures

1. UN opinion on Hungary and Czechoslovakia were ignored by the erstwhile USSR in 1950s.

2. Israel had been taking unilateral action through decades in its geographical vicinity and nothing substantial has come out till today.

3. No emphatic role in crisis of worst kinds like the Cuban missile crisis, Vietnam crisis etc.

4. The UN totally exposed in the case of US invasion on Iraq in name for the search weapon of mass destruction.

5. Number of nuclear powers in the world has kept on increasing. UN could not control the horizontal expansion and proliferation of weapons and arms.

### 4. Shortcomings

Disarm  
NPT

Apartheid  
Colonialism  
HRs

WHO  
UNESCO

Israel

Cuban

Iraq

Nuclear  
powers



1. It lacks permanent army. This means that it is difficult to prevail upon powerful states to accept its decisions if they choose to put self interest first. USSR was able to ignore UN demands for the withdrawal of Russian troops from Hungary and Bosnia.

Army

2. The world body has failed to reflect the democratic aspiration of the world. Without being democratic itself, it talks of democratization of the world.

3. There is problem about exactly when should UN become involved during course of dispute. Sometimes, it hesitates so long that it scarcely becomes involved at all, as happened with war in Vietnam, etc. This left UN open to accusations and lack of firmness.

4. UN has always been short of funds. The vast scope of its work means that it require huge resources. But it is dependent on voluntary contributions from member states.

fund

5. UN agencies seem to duplicate each other's work. Work of WHO and FAO overlap too much.

### UN and LoN

1. LoN was formed after WW-I to provide for greater world cooperation and to settle international disputes peacefully, but it failed in stopping WW-II. UN was formed with same objective after WW-II and it became much more successful than LoN.

#### 2. Common weaknesses

1. Criticism of being a tool of super powers. Being subservient to powerful individual nations.

2. Lack of permanent army of their own and thus dependence on members for contribution of troops.

3. Veto powers of a member in Security Council.

4. UN is dependent on US funding while LoN was dependent on Britain and France.

#### 3. Differences

1. UN is more representative body with nearly all nations being its members. LoN was less representative due to lack of membership to all nations.

2. In UN, developing countries have much more voice. While in LoN there was no say to developing powers.

3. There is much greater prestige of the UN Secretary General as

compared to its LoN counterpart. Kofi Annan (1997-2006) became very famous for his conflict resolution ability.

4. UN focusses on human rights violations and socio-economic development through its organs. League of Nations did not include protection to rights of an individual.

5. UN is more focused on good governance. For example, it has formulated and works with the member-nations for achievement of developmental targets like Millennium Development Goals.

6. UN has been able to take decisive action due to change in procedures as UNGA does not need unanimous vote. Also, UNSC veto can be overruled by UNGA as per the Uniting for Peace Resolution of 1950.

4. UN is more important in the era of global governance and as the world has become more integrated due to LPG and issues of global concern like environment and safety of other Global Commons.

### **Treaty of versailles was dictated peace**

1. The Treaty of Versailles was a dictated peace as the Germans were not allowed to be part of the negotiations. They could only put forward their opinion and criticism through writings. All their criticisms were ignored.

2. The clause of disarmament of Germany made it virtually impotent even for protecting its law and order.

3. It is pretty much evident that all the imperial powers were responsible for the World War I. But the war guilt clause was solely imposed on Germany and its allies.

4. German's African colonies were taken away and converted into Mandates under the League of Nations.

5. The huge war reparations resulted in humiliation to the Germans. The amount of 6600 million pounds was too high and was aimed at keeping Germany weak economically in the foreseeable future.

6. Austria and Hungary were reduced to very small size in terms of territory and population. Most of the industrial wealth of Austria went to Czechoslovakia and Poland. They were soon engulfed by economic crisis and they had to seek loans from League of Nations.

### **India's support to Palestine**

1. India's solidarity with the Palestinian people and its attitude to the Palestinian question was given voice through our freedom struggle by Mahatma Gandhi. India's empathy with the Palestinian cause and its



friendship with the people of Palestine have become an integral part of its time tested foreign policy.

2. In 1947, India voted against the partition of Palestine at the United Nations General Assembly. India was the first Non-Arab State to recognise PLO (Palestine Liberation Organisation) as sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people in 1974.

3. India was one of the first countries to recognise the State of Palestine in 1988. In 1996, India opened its Representative Office to the Palestine Authority in Gaza which later was shifted to Ramallah in 2003.

4. Apart from the strong political support to the Palestinian cause at international and bilateral levels, India has been contributing material and technical assistance to the Palestinian people. With the Government of India's aid, two projects were completed in the field of higher education.

5. Under IBSA Forum's assistance, an Indoor Multipurpose sports complex has been constructed in Ramallah. Al Quds hospital in Gaza is in the process of reconstruction and the process of building a rehabilitation centre in Nablus has started.

### **Japanese attack on pearl harbour**

#### **1. Reasons**

1. Japan was running short of raw materials and they cast eyes on British's Malaya and Burma which had oil and rubber. So, Japan intended to destroy American fleet in Pacific so as prevent them from stopping Japanese invasion.

2. It was hoped to buy time for Japan to consolidate its position and increase its naval strength before shipbuilding authorised by the 1940 Vinson-Walsh Act erased any chance of victory.

3. It was meant to deliver a severe blow to American morale, one which would discourage Americans from entering to a war extending into the western Pacific Ocean and Dutch East Indies.

4. Also, relations between America and Japan deteriorated slowly. President Roosevelt placed an embargo on oil supplies to Japan when Japan attacked Indo-China. America also supported China during China-Japan war.

### **Spanish civil war**

1. The Spanish Civil War started in 1936 as a domestic dispute but soon took an international character. It mirrored the political disputes occurring in Europe at the time between Fascism and democracy on one hand

and the opposition to Communism.

2. The conflict was between nationalists and republicans. The Nationalists argued that they represented the cause of Christianity against Communism. The Republicans argued that they were the legally elected government of Spain which was under attack by the fascist dictatorships.

3. At the end of the war Spanish nationalists led by General Franco successfully took control of Spain. Germany and Italy sent aid to Franco. Germans also used Spain as a testing ground for their new planes tanks. The Republican government received aid from USSR.

#### **4. It was a prelude to World War II**

1. It was the first time there was armed conflict between fascists and communists.

2. It was the first time the weapons of the 20th century were used in a real combat situation.

3. The conflict caused much tension in Europe between the different nations funding various factions.

4. There was a lot of propaganda produced and the war was much discussed, with volunteer units going to fight on both sides. This reflected the multi-racial armies used in the Second World War.

#### **Why superpowers needed small countries**

1. After all, with their nuclear weapons and regular armies, they were so powerful that the combined power of most of the smaller states in Asia and Africa, and even in Europe, was no match to that of the superpowers. Yet, the smaller states were helpful.

##### **2. Reasons**

1. Small states provided vital resources, such as oil and minerals.

2. Their territory, can be used by superpowers to launch weapons and troops.

3. Superpowers can occupy such locations from where they could spy on each other.

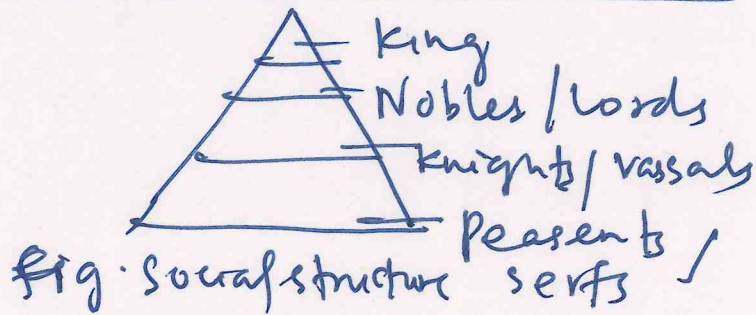
4. Small states provided economic support, in that many small allies together could help pay for military expenses.

5. They were also important for ideological reasons. The loyalty of allies suggested that the superpowers were winning the war of ideas as well.



# Feudalism

- \* combination of legal & military customs
- \* 9th to 15th century medieval Europe.



## Emergence

- \* Decentralisation of power
- \* King needed armed help from nobles.

## Decline & End

- King [① Sophisticated money - paid army with king
- Economy [② Use of gun powder - king more powerful
- [③ land based shift → money based economy
- Society [④ Events like black death.
- [⑤ Awareness & peasant revolt
- [⑥ Cities - trade & commerce - paid to lords & got free
- Educ [⑦ Printing & educ → changed outlook
- [⑧ England as model for 14th century decline.

France in 18th with FR<sup>①</sup>

## Conclusion

Effect of renaissance + subsequent IR

↓  
Increased demand for waged labour.





# Colonialism

\* Establishment & exploit<sup>n</sup>,  
maintenance, Acquisition  
Expansion of colonies  
by people from another  
territory

↓  
Political & economic  
benefits.

\* Set of unequal  
relationship

\* Political allegiance to  
country of origin.

Aids

IR ?

① Exploration +  
End of Feudalism

↓  
Rise of colonialism

eg) Marco polo, china in  
13<sup>th</sup> century

② Profit from trade ↑ →  
Port cities flourished

③ Silk route → no direct  
access

need to  
find new ← expensive  
routes imports.

Tech

→ Compass

→ Abolabe

→ Art of map

→ Better ships

→ knowledge of weather

## Impact

① European

↳ rapid ↑ in trade volume  
+ diversity

↳ Spice + cotton import  
jumped

↳ new avenues

eg) Holland selling ships.

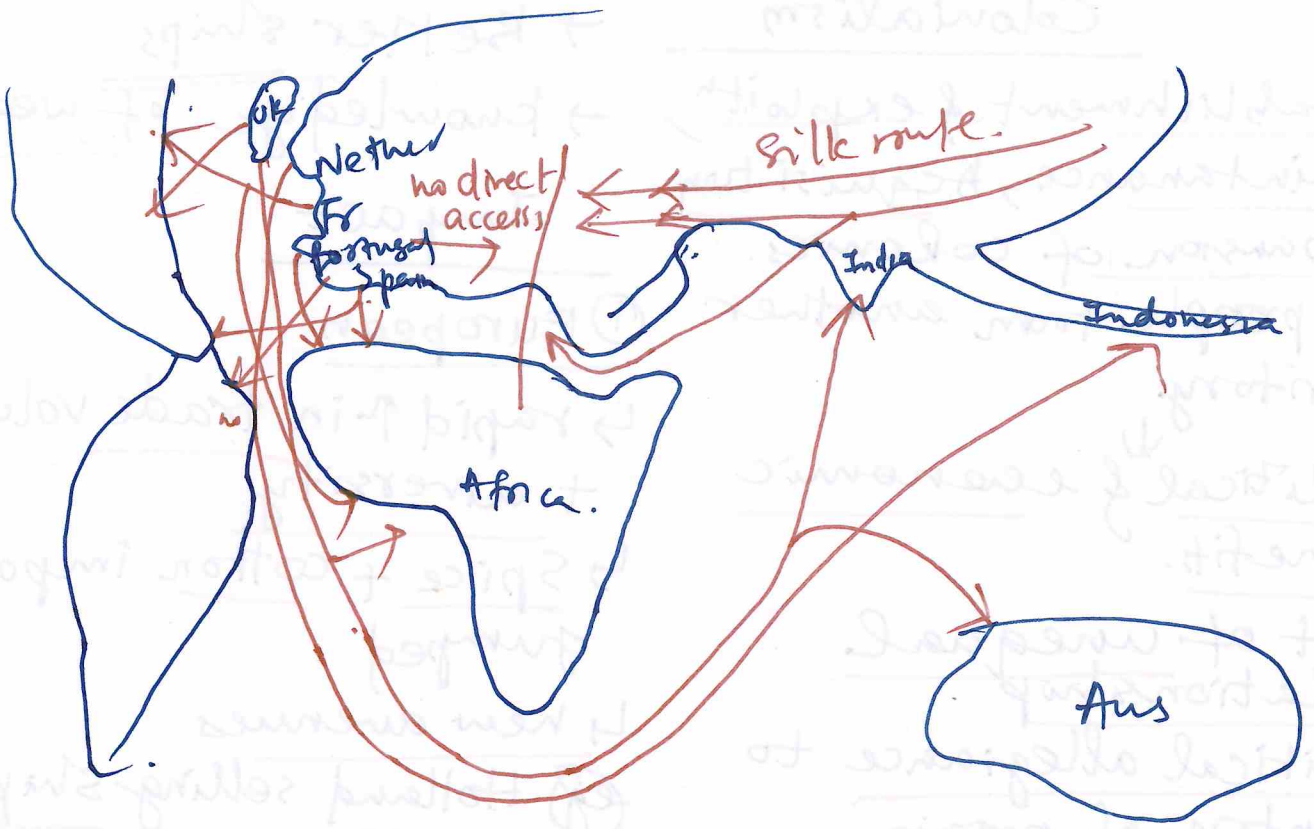
↳ Plantation at colonies

eg) Sugarcane.

② Colonies

↳ mineral resource  
exploited

↳ People exploited  
(Appalling impact)



Europe conquering world.



# Imperialism

(4)

one country exercise power over another by

- 1) indirect control mechanism
- 2) sovereignty
- 3) settlement

Influencing other territories through

- 1) military power or its threat
- 2) other means of power

\* Basic feature — political acquisition of foreign territory

## Imperialism

- 1) underlying idea of colonialism
- 2) state conquering makes the territory part of its own  
(eg) Puerto Rico by America  
19th century Africa by Europe

3) Only exercising power

- 4) It is done by state Govt diplomacy

Influence industrial trade & investment

- 5) Origin dating back to Romans

## Colonialism

Established form of imperialism

Notion of existing state is not dismissed

(eg) Australia, India, Brazil etc

Great numt of people as permanent settlers but allegiance to mother country  
May be done by companies without special trading privileges

Origin when European started to look outside pursuing trade.



Conditions that helped rise of Imperialism

→ Industrial revolution  
need of raw materials & new market

→ Protectionism → search for new markets

→ Mercantalism

→ Extreme Nationalism

Perception that great nation  
max colonial territory

→ Civilizing mission — white man's burden

→ Adventurers & explorers

— first one to discover unknown territories

New imperialism was nationalistic, not economic phenomenon

\* Many colonies acquired  
— little economic incentive

(eg) German Cameroon

\* Myth that more colonies more superior

(eg) Germany & Italy — jealousy to Br & Fr possession → started conquering

\* Taking over military & strategic places — to establish naval base, coaling station

→ colonies add manpower — for war, labour

But economic as need of new market & raw materials

∴ It was not either N<sup>l</sup>ism or economic consideration but both acting in tandem that drove sinews of New imperialism.

American Vs Eu<sup>n</sup> Imperialism

Eu <sup>n</sup>	American
(eg) Indonesia Indo China	Philippines.
• far older	younger
• Captured from local rulers	Spain
• Civilian adm	• ran administration with help of military
• no such aim	• declared temporary
• Interest in trade of spice & raw material.	desire to expand its econ influence in Pacific & Asia
• tried to convert to Christianity	No such aim as may be Christians
• Colonial state	supported Philippines themselves led to defeat Japanese freedom struggle & got liberty & got independence



# Scramble of Africa

Recent  
2011 - S Sudan.

## African conquest

- \* Used rivalry b/w tribe chiefs to trick them.
- \* Avoided war & sign agreements eg: British gave Heligoland to Germany in exchange of Uganda
- \* Bogus treaties - Misinterpreted provision to keep it in their favour.
- \* Paper partition (1854-55) - European states organised congress in Berlin with no African state representation. 30% of African boundary is a straight line.

British Gold Coast Ghana - 1949 - Kwame Nkrumah - Convention People's Party

Guinea - French - 1958 (while embroiled in Algerian war)  
referendum

Kenya - Mau Mau rebellion by peasants - Jomo Kenyatta  
- indep from Britain in 1963

Namibia - last country to become indep } NAM + African  
African war After WW1, S. Africa } + UN  
treated her as colony } Gon

Algeria - French - Struggle with N<sup>l</sup> Liber<sup>n</sup> Front  
colony } then 1962 Referendum.





# Industrial revolution

\* Wycliffe of England -

opposed witch hunting

\* Martin Luther - Protestant movement

## Reasons

- ① \* Beginning of world trade, demand went beyond human prod<sup>n</sup> capacity
- \* Capitalist class in search of profits & markets 'oxygen'
- ② \* Inventions & discoveries eg: Spinning wheel by Hargreaves
- ③ \* Imperialism and Colonialism

## Features

- ① Britain - epicenter

why?

- ① \* Dominance of Capitalism
- \* Availability of capital
  - Internal (Bank of England)
  - External (Drain In Colonial)

- \* Labour (enclosure movement)
- \* Raw material (cotton, iron, coal) available in UK, also colonies

## Impact

- ① \* Economy
  - Free trade
  - Industrial capitalism
  - Urbanisation.

- ② \* Polity
  - Capitalism
  - Colonialism & Imperialism
  - Merchan
  - talism

- \* Powerhouses N.Am & India
- \* strong political order

- ③ \* Society
  - Attack on slavery system
  - liberation of women
  - New classes eg: middle class
  - New subjects eg: Sociology.

- ④ \* Religion - emphasis on secularism

- ② Revolution within revolution

- \* Transport
  - steam boat by Robert Fulton
  - Railways.

- \* Communication - wireless telegraph, telephone.

- ③ Beginning from Textile

\* Basic necessity.

Import substitution

Changes in agri pattern

Commercialisation of

agri. Cash crop ↑  
Food grain ↓

① Dominance of capital

Availability of capital

Internal (Bank of England)  
External (Colonies)

Labour (enclosure movement)

Raw material (cotton)

Iron, coal available

in UK also colonies

Lower wages

18th Am & India

Strong political order

② Revolution within revolution

steam boat by Robert Fulton

Transport by railroads

Communication - wires

telegraph, telephone

③ Beginning from textile

Basic necessity

Beginning of world trade

demand went beyond

human food capacity

capitalist class in search

of profits & markets

of profits & markets

Imperialism and colonialism

Impact

Free trade

Industrial capitalism

Urbanisation

Capitalism

Colonialism

Imperialism

Socialism

Attract on slavery

system

liberation of women

New classes

ex: middle class

New subject

ex: sociology

④ Religion - emphasis on

secularism



# AMERICAN REVOLUTION

## Reasons

### ① Economic

- \* British trading monopoly on potato, tobacco, cotton etc
- \* Navigation law of 1651 - compulsory visit to British port.
- \* Not allowed 2<sup>o</sup> sector.

### ② Political

- \* Increased taxes after 7yr war (1758-63)  
eg: sugar, stamp duty led to slogan 'No taxation without repr<sup>n</sup>' (Backdrop: Gentlemen's resolu<sup>n</sup> 1689)

### ③ Social

- \* Diversified & liberal society (Europe - conservative)
- \* Considered America motherland (next gener<sup>n</sup>)
- \* Dynamic = barren land → Plantation
- \* Disappointed with Britain taking away fruits of their risk & labour

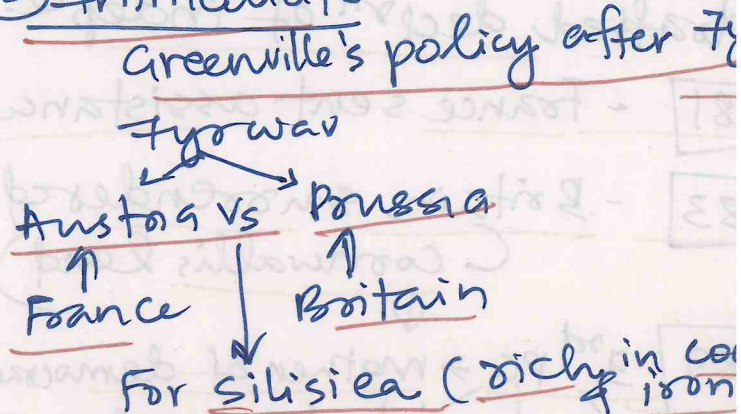
### ④ Intellectual

- \* Common sense pamphlets by Thomas paine (against high law)

Philosophical societies

- \* Henry Patrick's - Give me death or indepe

### ⑤ Immediate



## Phases

- [1763] - Greenville's 3 point prog
  - \* war for protecting America → ne
  - \* strict implement<sup>n</sup> of old rule
  - \* No territorial exp<sup>n</sup> - Red I<sup>n</sup> interc.

- [1765] - Sons of liberty & daughters of liberty  
↳ No tax<sup>n</sup> w/o repr<sup>n</sup>.

- New PM - Rockingham dec<sup>d</sup> & Townshend plan - abolish stamp duties but tax on glass, paper, tea etc.

- [1770] - Boston Massacre again protest led by Samuel Ad

Lord North's tea policy

[NA] ← no tax / toll EIC

- [1773] Boston tea party



↓  
[74] - 1<sup>st</sup> Philadelphia conven<sup>n</sup>

↳ Olive Branch petition

British declared it as rebellion

[76] 2<sup>nd</sup> PC - Thomas Jefferson

drafted decl<sup>n</sup> of indepe

[81] - France sent assistance

[83] - Britain surrendered  
(Cornwallis lead)

↓  
[87] 3<sup>rd</sup> PC → Mother of democracy  
↓ ↓ ↓  
3 colonies Man made several  
united

## Significance

- 1<sup>st</sup> written ©

- strengthened middle class

- America of liberal ideas

- Establishment of a  
republic

- Shift to policy of mercantilism  
colonialism

- 1<sup>st</sup> federal court

- Inspiration

- Democracy



# FRENCH REVOLUTION

Phases

## Reason

- ① Economic Crisis
  - Nl income under distress
    - 1<sup>st</sup> weak agri, Indust
    - 3<sup>rd</sup> sector → unemployment
  - Military aid to America (Bumder of 1781)
- ② Political crisis

- \* Weak ruler Louis XVI
- \* Weak Administration

## ③ Social crisis

- \* Absence of law & order
- \* Diff<sup>c</sup> b/w privileged and non privileged classes

## ④ Intellectual

- \* Montesque - Seper<sup>n</sup> of power
- \* Voltaire - Freedom of expression
- \* Rousseau - Social contract (LEF)

## ⑤ Immediate

- \* Mistakes of Louis XVI
- \* Fall of Bastille

## Impact

- \* Promotion to democratic principles
- \* Concept of secularism
- \* Emphasis on democratic political structure eg: republic legislature
- \* Ideal for modern world

1781 - Financial bankruptcy  
Estates general

demand for 'one person one vote'  
↓ outcome

demand for Nl Assembly

↓ arrested rep-like meet  
Louis XVI ← Gathered troops in Paris

July 1789 - Fall of Bastille  
release political prisoners / Gathered arm & ammunition

- \* Direct action: Feudal lords att<sup>d</sup>
- \* Form<sup>n</sup> of Municipal corp
- \* Form<sup>n</sup> of Nl Guard
- \* Victory of common people

Aug 1789 - Aristocracy surrender  
Nl Assembly under Mirab

1791 ← Louis XVI tried escape  
↓ Pillnitz decl<sup>n</sup>

Constitution I	Constitution II
* <u>Monarchy</u>	* <u>republic</u>
* <u>state → religion</u>	* <u>secular state</u>
* <u>welfare prog</u> NEC	* <u>welfare + H&amp;K</u> <u>dress code</u>
* <u>Mixed economy</u>	* <u>Communism emp<sup>d</sup></u>

Confusion  
Jacobians ↓ Robespierre's reign of terror  
Grondist Clibe



Robespierre's reign of T  
 Communism  
 Abolished slavery  
 Suppressed women rights  
 Guillotined Jean Paul Marat,  
 Danton de Gougar

Napoleon

emergence

Marriage with Josephine

Italian expedition

Treaty of Campoformio 1797

- gained Lombardy & Rhineland

Egypt expedition - defeated  
 at Battle of Abu Baker

Reforms

Peace with Europe

England - Treaty of Amiens

Austria - Treaty of Luemville

Russia - Treaty of Tilsit

Economic

- Agri<sup>re</sup> reform (soil, more land,  
Employment (irrig, liberal  
revenue collect<sup>n</sup>)

generation (public works)

Bank of France

Political

Plebiscite - Emperor of Fr. (1804)

Legi<sup>re</sup> reforms (4 houses)

final w/ emperor

changed voting pattern

Revival of Bureaucracy

④ Educ<sup>n</sup>

\* Organised structure of modern educ<sup>n</sup>

\* Teacher training institutes

⑤ Cultural

\* Concord agreement 1801 with  
Pope - nominal religious head

⑥ Legal Modern Legal structure  
 of CrPC, CPC

Blunders

① Policy of aggression led to  
unific<sup>n</sup> of Europe against him  
 ex: Battle of Jena - defeated  
Prussia & destroyed holy roman empire

Unific<sup>n</sup> of Italy & Germany

② Trouble with Spain

③ Continental policy against  
British - friends left him  
 ex: Russia

④ Animosity with Russia

Battle of Leipzig 1813 → St. Elba

Battle of Waterloo 1815

Impact

\* Carrier of French Ideals to Europe

\* Educ<sup>n</sup> & law - Modern system

\* Promotion of Nationalism ex: Spain

\* Unific<sup>n</sup> of G & It.



## Women's revolution

- \* Women of 3rd estate — no oppo to educ<sup>n</sup> or training (only daughters of wealthy & nobles could)
- \* Started own political clubs & newspapers
- \* The Society of Revolution<sup>ary</sup> & Republican women<sup>ary</sup>
  - demand R to vote, elected, hold public office.
- \* Revolutionary govt law — educ<sup>n</sup> compulsory girls schooling
- \* Reign of Terror; Women clubs closed, banning political activity; arrested executed
- \* Fall of Bastille & Tennis court 'Give us bread'.

## Declaration of rights of man & citizen

- Tithe — church tax
- lycee NL schools — inspired RKM Roy & Tipu Sultan

## Shortcoming of decl<sup>n</sup> of rights

- \* All right to men only
- \* Among men, men only with certain income could vote

\* Jacobin — Reign of Terror<sup>12</sup>  
— against their own LEF

\* French — liberators — ended up conquerors

\* Slave trade — inhuman

## DRMC

\* Men are born and remain free and equal in rights

\* Aim of all political association is preserv<sup>n</sup> of rights of man

\* Law can only prohibit such actions that are hurtful to society

\* All person are held innocent until they shall have been declared guilty

## Impact of FR on Fr

\* End to Monarchy — Bourbons.

\* Revival of P

\* DRMC

\* Revolutionary ideas — LEF

\* Dominant role of church came to end

\* Freedom of associat<sup>n</sup>

— political clubjacobins,  
Cordeliers

\* Intro'd rule of law.

\* Abolished all elements  
of feudalism incl serfdom  
on world

\* Latin am freedom mumb

\* Inspire KRMR

\* 17 Tipu - Greeranga



# RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

\* Victory of commun  
& socialism.  
Bolshevik anti-bolshevik civil  
International

## REASONS

### Social/historical

1. Bloody Sunday (1905 revoln)
2. Despite abolished serfdom, many countries
3. Barbaric feudalism continued
4. th<sup>r</sup> land captains

### Economic

1. Bad condition of workers in capitalistic works
2. Setup not suited for rapid industrialisation
3. 'October manifesto' & 'Duma'
4. promised but not effected

### Intellectual

1. Maxim Gorky - 'Mother'
2. Leo Tolstoy - 'War and Peace'
3. Lenin's 'new ideas'
4. Nihilism

### Immediate

1. Particip<sup>n</sup> in WW1
2. 1916, German occup<sup>n</sup> of West Russia led to economic crisis (1) food crisis (2) ended supply of coal & iron.

## Impact

### Political

1. Overthrow of autocracy & destruc<sup>n</sup> of aristocracy

## Phases

1. Emergence of Soviet as power centre  
(March/Menshevik revol<sup>n</sup> 1917)  
→ end of monarchy & estd provincial govt
2. Provincial Govt [Soviet + Duma]  
Governed by Capitalist & middle class  
Strength from working class  
Confusion & conflict



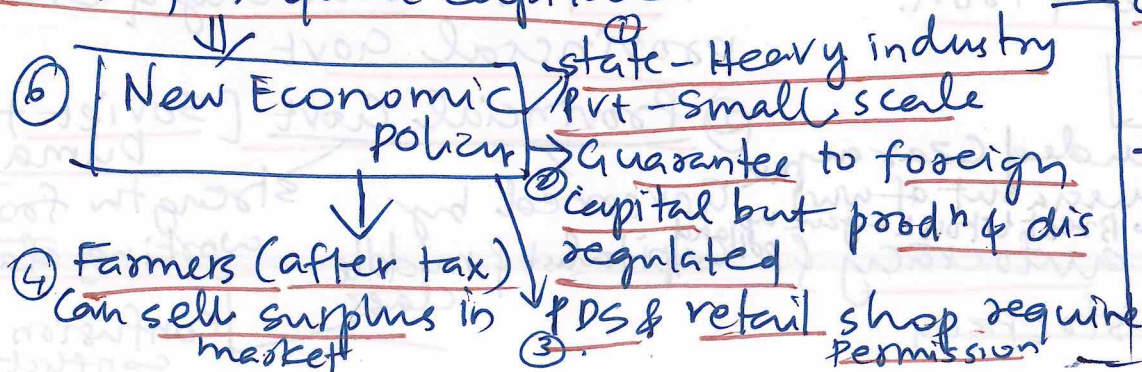
- Continued war
- Failed C<sup>t</sup> Assembly
- Option of C<sup>t</sup> monarchy
- No economic reform  
eg: land reforms.

## Emergence of Lenin Bolshevik proposal

- Immediate end of war
- Working class to manage industries
- State to control prod<sup>n</sup> & distribu<sup>n</sup>
- Soviet → state (Communist guidance)
- Support of masses & Germany.
- November / Bolshevik revol<sup>n</sup>
- 17 Nov 7
- Program: Peace, Prosperity & Devel<sup>t</sup>
- Carefully occupied political administrative structure.

## Crisis in Economy

- Agric<sup>l</sup> crisis - 1921 Famine
- Industrial crisis - ↓ prod<sup>n</sup>
- Inefficiency, ↑ infl<sup>n</sup>
- Crisis of liquid capital



## Impact of RR on world

- weakened W Alliance  
(If US not entered, Germ could be victorious)
- Rise of communism
- Creation of communist parties eg CP
- Influence eg Mao Zedong Chinese liberal movt
- INFLUENCE
- HRA → HSRA. Socialists
- Emergence of trade union, labour & peasant orgns around world.

Compromise b/w capitalism & socialism.

→ LENINISM  
complemented Marxism.



# Great depression, New Deal, Interwar period

## Treaty of Versailles 1919

### General clauses

- ① Estd LoNs
- ② Responsibility of war on Germ<sup>any</sup>  
German punishment
  - ① Lost areas of resources
  - ② Alsace-Lorraine to France
  - ③ North Schleswig to Denmark
  - ④ lost African colonies Togoland, Tangania etc → Invalid<sup>n</sup> of Treaties eg: Brest-Litovsk with Russia 1917
  - ⑤ Unaffordable compens<sup>n</sup> demand £6600mn → defl<sup>n</sup> of 1923
  - ⑥ Restric<sup>n</sup> on Army & Navy → Ban on Airforce
  - ⑦ Rhineland to be free zone, Kiel canal open to all.

### Crisis cocktail

- ① Fear of Red Threat (communism)
- ② Frustration of post war treaties
- ③ Failure of LoNs
- ④ Economic depression

Nazism  
Fascism  
Shintoism

## Great Depression 1929

- ① Loss of internal market
  - poor liquidity lead to investment & prod<sup>n</sup>
  - demand & purchasing power low → NYSE collapse

Banks collapsed  
↓  
Lack of liquidity  
↓  
Closure of industries  
↓  
Unemployment

Crisis in other countries  
eg: Germany, Italy.

Deficit financing eg: Jap

Roosevelt's new deal

- ① Deficit financing eg: Jap
- ② loss of external market

End of war lead to decline in demand from Euro

### Roosevelt's new deal

- ① Deficit financing eg: Jap
- ② Promotion of public work  
employment + purch power
- ③ welfare programs (Health + Edu)
- ④ Cooperation instead of competition



## League of Nations

Birth - 14 point program  
Contribution

Rehabilitate refugees  
Promote health programs  
LO (1919)

LC (earlier version)  
Resolved political dispute  
: Upper Silesia, Memel etc  
future. why?

Close link w/ T. Versailles  
Absence of big powers <sup>US</sup> Russia

Absence of military force  
Domin<sup>n</sup> of Fr & Britain

Misbehaviour of Japan,  
Italy eg: Manchurian crisis

Failure of world disarmament  
conference

No political stability w/o  
economic stability - Depression  
~~no moral commitment~~  
no Brettonwood twins

Abyssinian crisis -  
LoNs gradually died.

\* Unanimity needed for  
decision - Could not act  
quickly to stop an act  
of aggression

\* Extreme Right wing Govt  
in Germany, Italy &  
Japan in 1930s - rule  
breakers.

\* Appeasement - British/Franc  
pacts with Hitler - unchecked  
German expansion

## Causes of Great Depression

\* 1920s investor specul<sup>n</sup> -  
USA loan money  
invested in shares - inflated  
share prices

\* Mass loan defaulting  
- Saturated market led  
to repayment demands

\* Easy availability of  
consumer credit → huge  
burden on American  
consumer; became worse  
when US federal reserve  
↑d interest rate on  
existing loans.

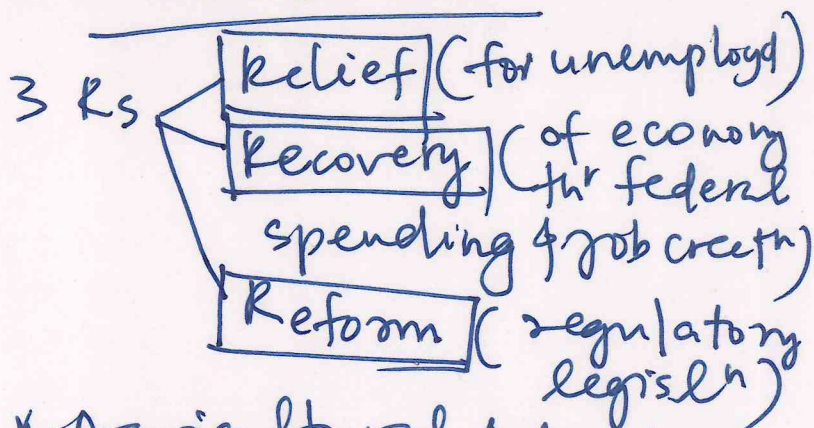
\* 1st World war - Post war  
defl<sup>n</sup>; war time exp<sup>re</sup>  
impoverished many countries  
\* Agri policies during WWI



Farm loans act -  
farmer prod<sup>n</sup> → bumper  
prod<sup>n</sup> but less demand  
\* Ill conceived policies  
of US - President Hoover's  
policies damaged economy's  
ability to adjust &  
reallocate resources  
\* Treaty of Versailles

loan US → UK → Germany  
Thus \$ Billion overseas  
loan given by US by  
1929 → Europe vulnerable  
for any economic  
misstep in US.

## NEW DEAL



\* Agricultural Adjustment  
Act (AAA) - govt subsidy  
to farmers

\* Civilian Conserv<sup>n</sup> Corps  
young men at federally  
funded job on govt land

\* Federal Emergency

Relief Act - federal  
grants to state, local  
soup kitchen, direct  
aid to poor programmes  
Federal Deposit Insurance  
Corporation (FDIC).

Security & Exchange  
Comm'n - Govt regul<sup>n</sup>  
over stock market





# Nazism & Fascism

Germany (Hitler)  
Italy (Fascist)  
Japan (Blackshirts)  
Spain

\* End civil liberties  
\* Purge

Killing of opponents

## Characteristics

- \* Strong nationalism
- \* Extreme authoritarianism
- \* Corporatism
- \* Militarization
- \* Hostility towards liberalism & Marxism
- \* Selective populism

## Reason for rise of Nazism

### Economic crisis

- \* Economic depression largest <sup>farm debt</sup> <sup>warmer promises support base</sup> <sup>unemployed</sup>
- \* Failure of Young plan & Dawes plan
- \* Deflation of 1923 <sup>devaluation of currency</sup> <sup>Unemployment</sup>

### Social crisis

- \* Absence of law & order
- \* Tension b/w Jews & Germans (Antisemitic propaganda)  
(w.r to Balfour Declaration & reason for WWI defeat)

### Political crisis 1919-33

21 coalitions

Coups on Weimer Republic

Hitler promised a stable Govt

### Emergence of Hitler

Propaganda minister Goebbels

Political

Internal emergency

(Reichstag burning)

## Economic

- \* Import substitution
- \* Industrialism esp arm & ammu
- \* Business in German control w/ Jew cleansing social

## Nazi propaganda

- \* Suppression of women
- \* Emphasis on Racism
- \* Aggressive foreign policy

\* 1933 - left disarmament conference

\* 1934 - left LoNs

\* 1934 Tore up T of Versailles

\* Concept of 3rd Reich

↳ Rhineland ↳ Austria

↳ Sudetenland - Alarmed for Bo

↳ Poland 1939 Led to Munich pact 19

Start of WW2.

## Rise of Fascism

\* WWI strain on Italy's economy

\* 1922 - Mussolini elected with capitalist backing  
'Towards Rome'. Turned Italy into corporate state



## Political Crisis

End of civil & human rights  
Justification of political order  
Treaty of 1929 - Vatican  
Agreement

## Social Crisis

Educational propaganda  
Women respected but  
no voting or edu  
Economic crisis (Shining Italy)  
Battle of wheat - superficial  
expression of 1929

Reduction in bureaucracy  
Promotion to public  
works & tourism

'Old glory of Rome' -

Policy of Aggression  
- attack Greece, Albania, Ethiopia

↓  
'Berlin - Rome Axis'

+  
Tokyo

↓  
Alarmed F & Britain

↓  
Munich pact of 1938

↓  
WW2

## SIMILARITIES

- \* Anti communist
- \* Anti democratic
- \* Tried self sufficiency
- \* Cult of hero/mass leader
- \* Collectivism & Nationalist  
supremacy of state
- \* Glorify violence,  
imperialism & militarism

## DIFFERENCE (Nazi)

- \* German self sufficient
- \* " mass atrocities
- \* Anti Jews - racist
- \* Rejected corporatism.
- \* Nazi style of art



# AMERICAN CIVIL WAR

New states

Alaska Russia  
Louisiana Napoleon  
Florida Spain  
California, Texas - Mexico

## Reasons

Diff in demands  
of Northern &  
Southern states

## \* Compact sovereignty

S → Spel rights incl secession  
N → Stronger union.

## \* Tariff policy

N - import-duty ↑  
S - Imported agri tolls & implements

## \* Slavery

N - Industrialised free state  
S - dominant agri economy

## Role of Abraham Lincoln

① Changed the issue from  
slavery to protection of  
united American union

② Role of volunteers to  
propagate story of America's  
birth.

③ 13th amendment 1865:  
abolished slavery (Black  
code repealed)

④ New tradition: presence  
of head of state with army  
for moral upliftment during  
battle of Orleans & Gettysburg

## Phases

① Missouri Agreement 1820  
for status of new states



② Anti slavery movement

Garrison - 'Liberator' newsp.

1833 - Anti slavery Society  
Mrs. Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin

③ Violation of Missouri A

Stephan Douglas  
(Senator)  
status as per  
wishes of people

Dred Scott case  
SC judged the  
person remain  
slave till n  
liberated

Kansas & Nebraska

turned slave states

④ Confederation of states

• Birth of republican party  
• James Brown episode of  
arms distribution to slaves  
• Abraham Lincoln - President  
→ Southern states form  
confederate in 1861 separe  
from American Union



↓  
Reader  
Davis Jefferson  
+ Legalised slavery  
+ Abolished tariff  
+ Specialised status to states

↓  
Beginning of civil war  
(1861-65)

↓  
Reconstruction (1865-77)

US Industrialis<sup>n</sup>

Potential

Natural resources  
e & coal in Pennsylvania  
Plantation  
discoveries & innov<sup>n</sup>  
infrastructure revolution  
e.g. Erie Canal, Rail road,  
Caltham system (Textile)

Opportunity

Crises in Europe  
Nap's continental  
policy

→ Cotton chain  
scac



## Decolonisation

### Why Europe let go?

\* Nationalist mvmnts

(eg) India, Vietnam.

\* Effects of WW2

↳ Japanese success inspired leaders.

↳ Became aware of social, political matters

(eg) Sukarno gained admin experience while cooperating with Japan

↳ Cooperate with colonizers gave some independence

(eg) Dutch - East Indies

↳ 1941 Atlantic Charter - right to self determination

\* War weakened European states.

\* Outside pressure

↳ Fear of rising communism

↳ UN efforts.

↳ US & USSR denounced imperialism

↳ Neo colonialism possibility

## Early decolonisation

\* Form<sup>n</sup> of US.

\* Self rule within UK empire (eg) Canada

\* Fall of Ottoman empire (Balkan wars)

earliest - Greece 1831

\* Independence mvmnts in south & central America

Third world

\* Introduced Alfred Sauvy model of <sup>(1952)</sup> third estate

represented everything but was nothing

NIEO (through UNCTAD)

\* strength to developing countries in economic order.

\* free to nationalize

\* Set up voluntary

\* stable, equitable & remunerative prices

\* Failed after 1973

Oil crisis

20<sup>th</sup> century

Decolonisation causes

\* Acceleration of new imperialism with opium wars & Scramble of Africa



\* War imperialism created peasant unrest & middle class

\* Mass nationalism

\* Impact of depression

\* Domestic issues, protectionism, tariff crippling colonial industries

\* Genuine bureaucratic govts.

\* Possibility of neo-colonialism

\* Labour Govt in UK

France

British influence defeat in Indo-China 1954

\* Sometimes decolonization also include internal decolonization @: US giving status of sovereign constituent member to Puerto Rico

### New problem

\* New colonialism

@: France in Africa

\* Under prepared for independence

@: Civil war (Nigeria)

\* Power with local political elites

\* Intense poverty

### Why decolonization?

\* Pressure on colonial powers.

↳ Lack of resources

↳ Establishment of UN,

Atlantic Charter — people's right to choose own govt

↳ Superpowers pressing

\* Movement in colonies

↳ Freedom movements eg India SL

↳ Violent protests &

eg Malaysia, Vietnam,

\* Pressure from newly independent countries

↳ Influence from newly decolonized countries —

India's credible role

↳ Afro-Asia Conference Bandung 1955

↳ NAM 1961

Even nations were too weak to hold on to their colonies but bcz of host of other enabling factors.



# Japanese revolution (Meiji restorn 1868)

## Causes

- \* Internal socio-economic unrest
- \* 1853, Commodore Perry compelled ruler to open the door of Japan for US

## Gun boat diplomacy

- \* 1854, Treaty of Kanagawa  
- US got extra territorial rights & trade relaxation
- \* Weakened shogunate's rule
- \* Anti foreign sentiment & rise of nationalism.

## Effects

'self liberation & self employment'.

## Political

- \* 1889 - Japanese constitution on Prussian model
- \* two houses called Imperial diet
- \* Daimios & samurai voluntarily surrendered privileges to king
- \* National Army → social equality; end of feudalism.

## Economic

- \* Industrialism
  - \* Infrastructural dev  
(eg) Road, rail
  - \* Agric ← new rice varieties  
silk & tea demand  
overseas → diversify.
  - \* Zaibatsu — conglomerate  
(eg) Mitsubishi
  - \* Bank of Japan
- ## Social
- \* End of feudalism
  - \* 1871 - Compulsory educ<sup>n</sup>
  - \* new class - Urban based upper middle class
  - \* Most of popul<sup>n</sup> in villages.
  - \* inequality in wealth.

## Imperialist power

- ↳ Dominance of military: Shintoism
  1. Sino-Japan war (1894-95)
- ↳ Treaty of Shimonoseki
- ↳ Japan domin over Korea
- ↳ 1902 Anglo-J Treaty
- 2. Russo-Japan war (1905)
- ↳ Treaty of Portsmouth



- all western treaties ended

- equal status.

3. Annexed Korea in 1910

4. Rift b/w Japan & west

↓  
Paris Peace Conf 1919

↳ Demand for german territories in China like Shantung.

5. 2nd Sino-Japanese war 1937

↳ US Sanction → Pearl Harbour  
Attack 1941

↓  
Two new ideologies

1) Asia for Asians.

2) New order i.e.,  
Co prosperity in alliance  
under Japanese guidance

↓  
failed to convince & then  
Atom bombs in 1945

Fall of Japan

\* Atom bomb.

\* Lack of HR

\* Official rape policy  
against Chinese women

\* Miscalcul'n

(US - USSR can never  
be friends).



# United Nations

## Purpose

Charter Article 1

- \* Maintain worldwide peace & security
- \* Developing relations among nations
- \* Fostering cooper<sup>n</sup> social, economic, cultural or humanitarian
- \* Forum for bringing countries together.

## Peacekeeping

### Success

- Palestine (1947)
- Korean (1948)
- Suez Crisis (1956)
- Gulf War (1991)

### Failures

- Hungarian rising (1956)
- Cyprus
- Kashmir

## UNSC Reforms

- \* 2005 Annan Plan
- \* In larger freedom
  - ↳ 24 members
- \* G4 + African demands.
- \* Uniting for consensus.
- \* L69 Group (started 10/2005)

## Veto reforms

## UNGA Reforms

- ↳ streamlining agenda
- ↳ committee structure & procedure
- ↳ Role & authority of President
- ↳ Role of civil society
- ↳ Mechanism to review decisions
- ↳ UN parliament
- ↳ Synergy w/ member organ.

## Diff from LoNs

- \* learned from mistakes
- \* Circumstances of creation — UN created during war
- \* Committed in safeguarding human rights.
- \* Combined effort of 750 nations at 1945 San Francisco Conference
  - took views of smaller nations into account.
- Human Rights Committee effective?
- \* Individual experts



acts as Govt mouthpiece

② Meets infrequently

③ No hearings

④ Dependence on UN  
secretariat

⑤ Not focused on  
individual right

⑥ No independent fact-  
finding capacity

⑦ Closed door proceedings

⑧ No enforcement  
power

eg: flawed resolu<sup>n</sup> on  
SL

Conclusion UN needs to  
recapture the imagination  
of humanity. It must be  
regenerated in order to  
ensure it remains world's  
premier venue in which  
nations coalesce around  
a common agenda for  
global progress in  
21<sup>st</sup> century.



## Disintegrn of USSR - Factors

- \* Economic weakness - Breshnevian stagn<sup>n</sup>  
1964 to 82
- \* No consumer goods - cold war spending / arms race
- maintaining satehles within warsaw pact
- Decade long Afghan debacle
- \* 70 yr long unaccountable single party rule  
corrup<sup>n</sup>, nepotism, lack of transparency
- \* Closed communist could not survive  
Gorbachev reforms - Perestroika (Restructuring)  
& Glasnot (Transparency)
- \* Chernobyl Nuclear power disaster - When  
truth surfaced, Govt lost its trust &  
legitimacy in eyes of its state.
- \* Crisis in Eastern Europe - protest against -  
Communist govt of USSR (e.g. Solidarity  
in Poland)
- \* Fall of Berlin started spiralling events
- \* Following rise of N<sup>o</sup>ism - Baltic, Caucas,  
Central Asia.







Serbia [B&H, Slav dominated given to Aus]

# Young Turk movmt 1908  
led to formation of Balkan league in 1911 - fear of Turkific<sup>n</sup>

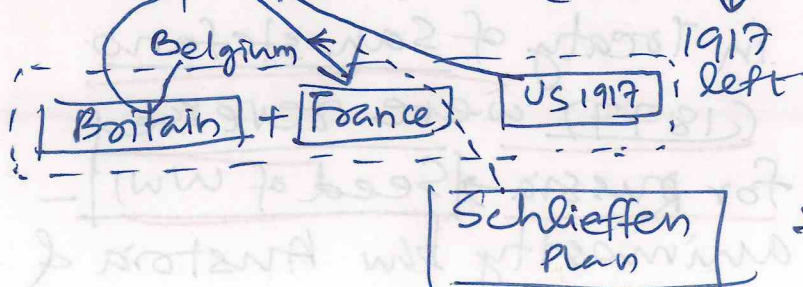
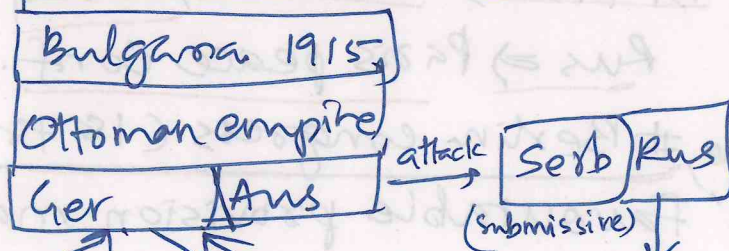
# After defeat in 1st Balkan war 1912-13, Turkey left its claim on Eastern Europe by London agreement of 1913

# 2<sup>nd</sup> Balkan war 1913

Austria <sup>back</sup> Bulgaria <sup>attack</sup> Serbia  
\* When Archduke Francis Ferdinand (Austrian Prince) got killed in Bosnia; Austria mobilised troops on Serbia (w/ Ger backing)

↑ Turkey  
Romania  
Montenegro

Immediate cause



January 1918 - Woodrow Wilson's '14 points' 'for peace & end to war'

Nov 1918 - war ends

June 1919 - Treaty of Versailles

Blunder of William

- \* All front fight
- \* fight w/ USA
- \* Reliance on working class

Impacts

- \* Peace treaties eg: To Versailles
- \* LoNs
- \* Russia became communist
- \* Rise of US as hegemonic power
- \* European economy suffered
- \* Disintegration of Ottoman, Habsberg empire
- \* Rise of new nation states eg: Poland, Austria, Hungary
- \* Imperialism continued (converted to mandates)
- \* Intro of new weapons Barbed wire, poison gas
- \* changed outlook of people towards war



# WORLD WAR I | ③ General deupt

## REASONS

### Economic causes

Technological development  
Rise of iron and steel and  
automobile industry

### Economic rivalry

Old bosses (Britain, France) & new leaders (Germany & Italy)

### Political Causes

from cautious → Aggressive  
continentalism → imperialism

Bismarck's  
Pancho-sheer

③ Kaiser William II's  
Welt Politik

Triple alliance ① Naval  
(Ger, Aus, Ita) empowerment

Friends of Russia ② Colonialism

Marriage alliance ③ Interference  
land & naval in world  
power balance politics

Britain

Isolated Fr.

Germany

share in

Born of  
Morocco

Practice of Interference

Pressurise & Bargain

in Morocco crisis

## Germany

① Naval dreadnoughts &  
subboats

② Keil canal joining  
Baltic & North sea

③ Railway Berlin → Baghdad  
similar expansion in

other European nations

④ Formation of blocks

\* Triple alliance (Ger, It, Aus)

\* Dual alliance 1878 (Rus, Fr)

\* Anglo Japanese 1902

\* Triple Entente 1907 (Rus, Br, Fr)

④ Eastern question

Constant conflict b/w  
Turkey & Russia over  
dominance in Eastern  
Europe.

# Crimean War (1854) -

Br + Fr <sup>backed</sup> → Turk defeated

Rus ⇒ Paris peace Conf.

# Berlin congress (1878) -

Favourable provision made

in Treaty of San Stefano

(1877) were reversed

for Russia → [Seed of WW]

animosity b/w Austria &



# Impacts

## Political

- \* Ottoman empire disintegrated
- \* Austria Hungary separated
- \* Romanov/Habsburg empire came to an end
- \* Facilitated Russian rev
- \* WWI catalysed US arrival on world stage
- \* Treaty of Versailles — Germany ceding Alsace Lorraine → France
- \* LoNs created
- \* UK & Fr assumed charge of nations in middle east after WWI
- \* People in colonies started uprisals in South Asia, SE Asia & Africa.

## Social

- \* Propaganda films
- \* Women — unprecedented economic activities as men went to war — proved their competence.
- \* More than 16 million

people, both military & civilian died in war  
\* Before WWI, war was cited as glories — changed after WWI  
\* Hemingway began denouncing war as inhuman

## Economic

- \* Germany & UK spend 60% of income made by respective economies in war
- \* Altered world's financial eqbm — En countries deeply in debt and establishing US as world's dominant powerhouse & lender

## S & T

New tech, weapons —  
Machine guns, tanks,  
poison gas etc  
\* Mustard gas.







# Unification of Germany | Issues After unification

## Role of Napoleon

\* Defeated Prussia in Battle of Jena  
& ended holy roman empire

\* After Vienna Congress of 1815  
German states came under Guardianship of Austria.

## Phases

### ① German Deit 1815

Austria created ~~for~~ 38 states;  
provided formal political unity

### ② Zollwæich 1820

Prussia intro'd customs union - led to economic unity

### ③ Revolution of 1830 & 1848

led to 2nd Frankfurt Parliament  
↓  
demand for ③ but Austria warned Prussia in Almütz Conven<sup>n</sup> against it

↓  
Louis Philippe, France took title of 'citizen king' & ended divine right of king

↓  
1848 Karl Marx 'comm mani festo'

→ Philosophical unity

\* Regional differences

\* Local prince refused to give up power

\* Weak Berlin Assembly

\* Loose confederation

\* Prussia dominant

## ④ Role of Otto von Bismarck

### i) Economic empowerment

→ Modern financial institutions  
eg. Imperial bank

→ Infrastructure eg: Roads

→ Foundation for coal and iron chain reaction

→ Emphasis on state socialism + political & military empowerment

### ii) Policy of entrapment

→ Fought Denmark w/ Austria over Schleswig & Holstein led to Gastein Agreement 1860

### Agreement 1860

→ After isolation, Austria broke the agreement which led to Battle of Sadowa 1866

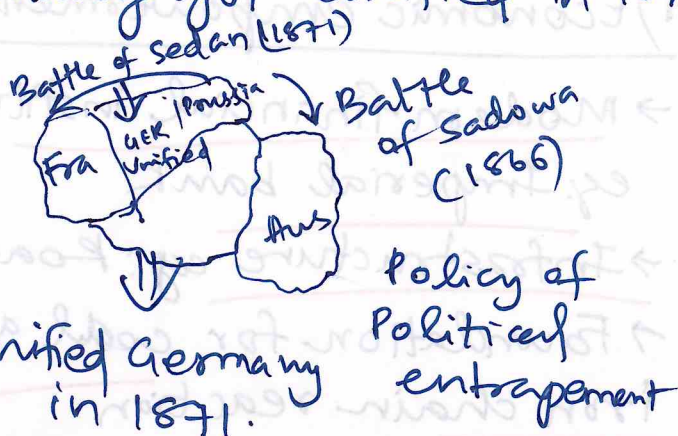


Austria got defeated, Eastern German states integrated.

→ Using a forced route from Napoleon III, isolated

France. Defeated it at battle of Sedan in 1871 & integrated western states

↓  
Germany got unified in 1871



Factors behind unific<sup>n</sup>

German lang - common  
over 300 distinct political  
entities

Trade hindrance due to  
lack of common currency  
exchange rate

Zollverein - customs union  
or abolishing internal  
rate → strong German  
belong

German nationalism

During Napoleonic war,  
shared experience of  
subjugation

Revolt 1848 - rulers forced  
to grant democratic

→ German constituent  
assembly @ Frankfurt

\* Policy of blood & iron

Policy of war - Bismarck  
wanted to preserve  
dominance of aristocrats  
and army & separate  
Austria from German confeder

\* Policy of coal & iron

Policy of economic action  
Zollverein (But Austria  
excluded from it)

Railway tracks  
Industries.



## Unification of Italy ③ Cavour - Master of diplomacy (compared to Ne)

Role of Napoleon - Taste of unity

Defeated Prussia in battle of Iena, took out Italian states & integrated them into 3 big states. Became President himself & ended holy roman empire

vienna congress 1815 - put

them under Austrian guardianship

### Phases

#### ① Carbonaris

\* Secret societies, staged a revolt & pressurised king to grant liberal c

\* Lacked internal & external support

#### ② Mazzini Awareness Awakening

\* Exiled for his conspiracy to establish Young Italy society.

\* Imprisoned due to revolutionary activity. Strengthened Young Italy mvmt from prison.

Unified Northern states

- Utilised Crimean war to gain diplomatic legitimacy from Britain & France.

④ Napoleon III's Battle with Austria played impt role 1859

⑤ Revolutionary councils

- Inspired by 1830 & 1848 revolution

- Southern states unified by plebiscite.

⑥ Garibaldi - revolutionary

\* Italian N & Army

\* spent time in S. America participating liberal mvmt

\* Followers called Redshirts 1848

\* Participated when Piedmont waged war with Austria in 1859

⑦ Annexation of Venetia fought with Prussia against Austria.

⑧ Annexn of Rome 1870 marched troop, then plebiscite.



## UoG & UoI

### Similarities

Time - mid 19th century  
separate states with  
common lang & history  
historia main obstacle  
Napoleon's role - taught  
em liberalism & nationalism  
Congress of Vienna - divided  
into petty states &  
Diplomacy & war  
Cavour & Bismarck

### Contrast

<u>UoG</u>	<u>UoI</u>
<u>collusion</u>	No such union
<u>diverged by</u> <u>Fr &amp; Britain</u>	<u>Supported by</u> <u>Fr &amp; Britain</u>
<u>churned by Prussia</u> <u>er army, ruling</u> <u>ass of her leader</u> <u>Bismarck</u>	<u>Piedmont,</u> <u>Cavour, forces</u> <u>below by Cavour</u> <u>&amp; Garibaldi</u>