

Spread of Enlightenment

- Britain, Holland → France →
- SALONS
- writings / spirit of law of
- speeches / Discourse on Sci
- Colonial / " on origin Social Contr
- seulers
- Fore. g. Representative self govt. insti
- Rule of law and Educ
- Reforms initiated by kings and
- Fore. g. Frederick the Great
- Revolutions / AR: liberty, equal
- FR.: liberty, equal
- western education.

• Enlightenment → meaning "True to movement that flourished during and gaining popularity in 18th

Roots of enlightenment

- ↓ Scientific
- Decline in influence of church
- Exploration and imperialism
- Anti wars (30 y [1618

• Fundamental ideas of E^+ { Individual Relativ Ration

Rousseau

"civil society cast garden of flowers to chains men bore"

- ① Discourse on A
- attacked more
- only qualitative
- unnaturalness
- eclipse on
- corruption of
- Critique of

Social Contract

- "Moral purpose"
- Association and property
- Theory of
- General will (people are some

"Reconciling liberty of the individual and institution of Government" - Rousseau

Don't Write anything in this Area!

- ① State of Nature Vs. Social Contract.
- ② General will - legitimate govt. should be based on general will.
- ③ general will as "sovereign" → citizens taking part in the decision making process directly and this cannot be transferred to others.
- ④ General will is the source of law and is willed by each and every citizen. ⇒ On obeying the law, each citizen, is thus subject to his/her own will, and consequently, remains free.

⑤ "Man is born free but everywhere he is in chains" - General will makes the chain legitimate.

However,

- ↳ ① Idea of authoritarian state - "forced to be free"
- ↳ ② This idea was used by Robespierre later. - "Reign of Terror".

↳ ③ Against - multiplication of parties; Single Party Rule which tends to become authoritarian.

↳ ④ Impractical in larger societies where general will is difficult to implement.

↳ ⑤ Concept of "general will" is vague and authoritarian and tends to ignore minority opinion.

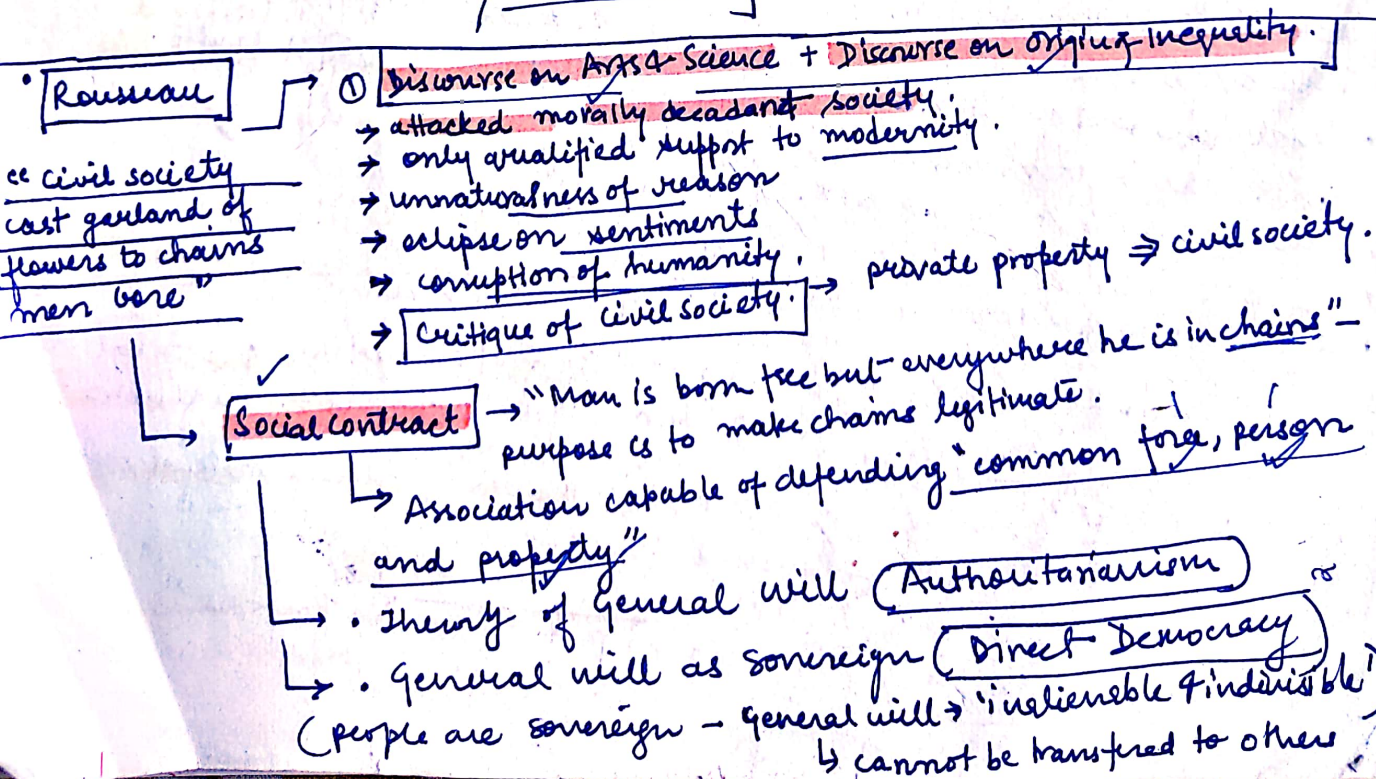
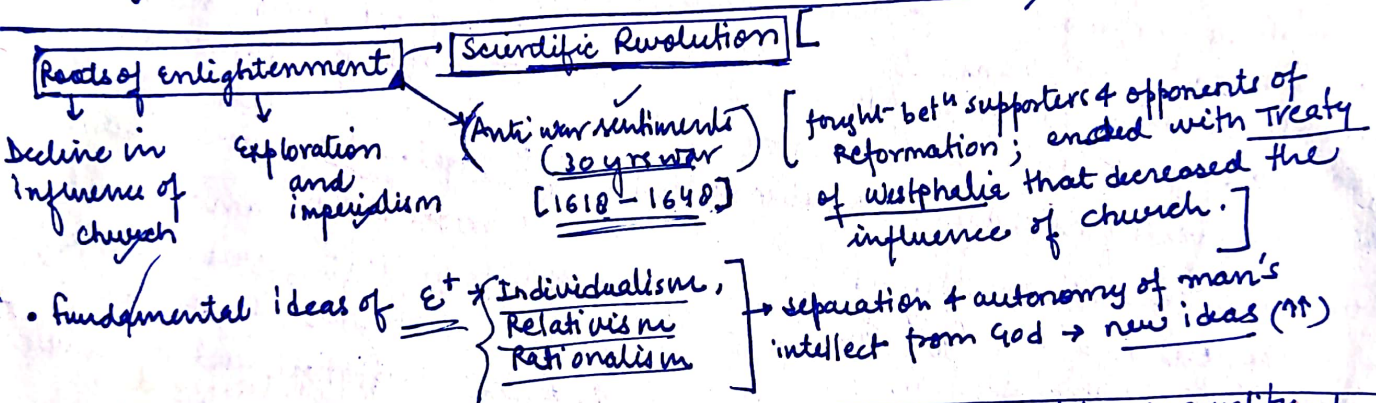
However, his ideas had a profound influence on subsequent political thoughts and revolutions. Contributed to the development of modern democratic & republican ideals.

Spread of Enlightenment

Enlightenment

- Britain, Holland → France → Germany → Russia.
- SALONS
- Writings → spirit of Laws of Montes.
→ Discourse on Science & Arts
→ " on origin of Inequality" → Rousseau
→ Speeches
→ Colonial rulers
→ Social Contract
- Fore. q. Representative self govt. institution in American colonies given by Britain.
- Rule of law and Education Reforms in India.
- Reforms initiated by kings and queens.
- Fre. q. Frederick the Great of Prussia - reforms in education.
- Revolutions → AR: liberty, equality, democracy etc.
FR: liberty, equality, fraternity.
- western education.

• Enlightenment → meaning "True knowledge or real awakening" - philosophical, social, cultural movement that flourished during 17th - 18th c. Having emerged in 17th c. and gaining popularity in 18th c. - 19th c. - Age of Enlightenment.



Immanuel Kant → Germany: pol., social, cultural envt inhibited enlightenment
 "Aufklärung"
 German enlightenment
 division into small states → despotic rule
 newspapers only few in last 150 yrs.
 literary lang. was ~~LA~~ LATIN - diff. to understand by
 lacked rift betⁿ middle class & aristocracy

Ideas of Kant

"Critique of Pure Reason"

- "Transcendental Idealism"
- "perceptions and observations cannot be trusted"

"Groundwork for the Metaphysics of Morals"

- reason must be basis for moral action NOT CONVENIENCE or OBEDIENCE
- "Categorical Imperative" → MEANS > ENDS
 "Deontological Ethics"
- concept of universal moral law - Highest law must be based on it.
 "popular sovereignty" against divine monarchy.

Enlightened Despotism → Russia → CATHERINE THE GREAT

Austria → MARIA THERESA JOSEPH II

- abolished serfdom and mistreatment of peasants
- promoted individual rights
- Education, religious tolerance.
- but these reforms had little public support.

Prussia - FREDRICK THE GREAT

- supported Arts & Education
- reformed justice system
- improved agriculture
- legal code was written.

However, tax burden continued to fall on peasants & commoners.

Portugal → Marquis of Pombal
 used it to enhance authoritarianism, crush opposition, suppress criticism, further colonial exploitation and consolidate personal control & tariff.

Rise of Socialism Ideas (upto Marx); Spread of Marxian Socialism

- ① Socialism → social ownership/control of means of production; cooperative management of economy and political theory aiming to establish such a system.

Origin of Socialism

- ① PLATO → austere society, sharing material resources & spouses.
- ② Rousseau → social contract.
- ③ Francis Babeuf → "conspiracy of equal"
- ④ Thomas Paine → a taxation on property owners for poor.

Immanuel Kant

"Aufklärung"

German enlightenment

division into small states → despotic rule

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- "perceptions and observations"
- "Groundwork for the Metaphysics"
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- "Categorical Imperative" → ME
- "Deontological Ethics"

Enlightened Despotism

Russia →

- Decreed
- Improve rights, cl
- However,

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- ② Rousseau →
- ③ Francis Bacon →
- ④ Thomas Paine →

KANT'S "critique of PURE REASON"

- ① two realms of reality:
there are two realms of reality:

phenomenal and noumenal.
The phenomenal realm is what things appear to us, shaped by our mental faculties like space and time. The noumenal realm is what the world actually is in reality.

- ② transcendental Aesthetic:
Kant argues that space and time are not properties of the external world rather a form of our intuition.

- ③ Transcendental Analysis:
we all are born with inherent sense of reason and it is we who give laws to natural phenomena. Those law may not exist in reality and hence human reasoning is limited.

- ④ Limits of Human knowledge:
we cannot have a direct knowledge of things as they exist in noumenal realm.

- ⑤ "Groundwork for the Metaphysics of Morals"

- ① Kant's Categorical Imperative
→ Unique capacity of humans of rationality and autonomy.
→ Kant's categorical imperative is build upon the idea that moral principles must be derived from REASON alone and should be universally applicable.



③

- Early/Utopian Socialism → voluntary adoption of socialism if presented convincingly.
- ✓ Henri de Saint-Simon: central planning → anticipation of needs of people.
- ↳ Robert Owen: Human nature → formed not fixed → teach them to live in harmony.
- ↳ Charles Fourier: "Phalanstery" → 1600 people → worked voluntarily & moved from one occupation to other when interest waxed & waned. (910 personality types)
- ↳ Louis Blanc: state financed but worker owned. "Social workshops"
- ↳ Louis Auguste Blanqui: conquest of state power → dictatorship → confiscate property and establishment of industries
- ✓ Proudhon: society in which everyone had equal claims, either alone or part of small cooperatives to possess & use land resources to make a living without "interference of state" **ANARCHIST**
- ✓ Mikhail Bakunin: workers would manage the means of production through their own productive institutions.
- ↳ German Philosophy
 - Hegelian Dialectic
 - (i) Thesis → intellectual proposition
 - (ii) Antithesis → negation of thesis
 - (iii) Synthesis #
 - Marx built upon it and argued that material progress by economic factors.

American Revⁿ: The A.R of 1776 was one of the most significant developments in entire human history. It opened doors of Modern Age for mankind. Unique becos white vs white first struggle against colonization

Why did it take place in America?

- ① Lack of Affection among Americans with Britain
 - moved to America under compulsion; religious, economic, culture, prisoners.
 - struggled over generations to make their living and develop economically.
- ② Role of matured state ans of Americans
 - Political self govt in 13 colonies - British rule only in top layers
 - Social tensions (Protestant vs Catholics) in Britain absent in America.
 - Economically: intercontinental trade; industries & crafts; economic prosperity.
 - absorbed ideas of st through intellectuals - Franklin, Jefferson, Henry.
 - they were aware that laws enacted by British Parliament not enacted or applicable outside it.
- ③ Role of change in character of British rule
 - American colonies: source of prestige; British rule only nominal.

Earlier: American colonies: source of prestige; British rule only nominal.
 Fear of French expansion from Canada.
Later: 7 years war (1756-63) → Canada moved under British ⇒ no fear of expansion from north.

Granville further enacted laws for taxes.

- Sugar Act (1764): restricted smuggling of sugar & molasses
- Currency Act (1764): prohibited paper currency for paying any debt.
- Stamp Act (1765): imposed direct tax on stamps.
- Quartering Act (1765): for British troops.

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1767: Townsend duties: exerted authority over colonies through suppression of representative assembly and strict provisions for collection of revenue duties.

- imposed Navigation Acts (1751-53) more rigidly, $\Rightarrow$ mainly restricting American trade through regulations like use of only British ships.

James Otis: "No taxation without representation"

④ Immediate circumstances leading to outbreak of A.R:- Tea Policy of Lord North.

- $\rightarrow$ To assist ELC to come out of financial $\Rightarrow$ having huge stock of tea.
- $\rightarrow$ Earlier trade between colonies (India, China $\rightarrow$ America) by ELC was taking place through London;
- $\rightarrow$ This was done away with by paying extra duty. $\Rightarrow$ blow to American traders who smuggled tea.

1773: Boston Tea Party Incident

- challenge to authority of crown $\Rightarrow$ passing of Intolerable Acts
- $\rightarrow$ Massachusetts Govt. Act (restricted town meetings)
- $\rightarrow$ Administration of Justice Act (all British soldiers to be tried in Britain)
- $\rightarrow$ Boston Port Act (closing of Boston Port until they have been compensated for tea lost in Boston incident)
- $\rightarrow$ Quartering Act
- $\rightarrow$ Quebec Act :- extended boundaries of Quebec and gave religious freedom to Catholic Christians.

Olive Branch Petitions to Britain to settle the issue $\nrightarrow$ did not succeed.

4th July 1776 $\rightarrow$ American Revⁿ $\Rightarrow$ Treaty of Paris (1763)

- $\rightarrow$ 75 million livres.
- $\rightarrow$ French soldiers in British troops $\Rightarrow$ as Americans had no experience in fighting.
- $\rightarrow$ Role of France in A.R. (role of French loss of Canada in 1763).

Interpretations of American Constitution

- Nationalist historians $\rightarrow$ George Bancroft & John Fiske $\rightarrow$ founding fathers mainly motivated by principles of rights & justice and whose only concern was welfare of nation.
- Economic historians $\rightarrow$ Charles & Mary Beard $\rightarrow$ constitutional makers held property in public securities; farmers & workingmen owned little property & did not qualify for voting rights.
- Progressive historians $\rightarrow$ reactionary document to thwart the radicals who had more liberal views; checks & balances made majority rule impossible; class conflict.
- Benjamin F. Wright $\Rightarrow$ continuity betⁿ Revⁿ and constitution as far as men & ideas are concerned.
- 89% $\rightarrow$ held pos^ts before Revⁿ and occupied position under new govt.
- Robert E. Brown $\rightarrow$ farmers invested more in land & real state.

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American Civil War

Events leading to civil war

North

- Liberal & progressive; slavery seen as evil.
- Industrialised
- Union was in-destructible

South

- Social status attached to no. of slaves 1802
- Plantation industry; needed slaves.
- Union was voluntary.

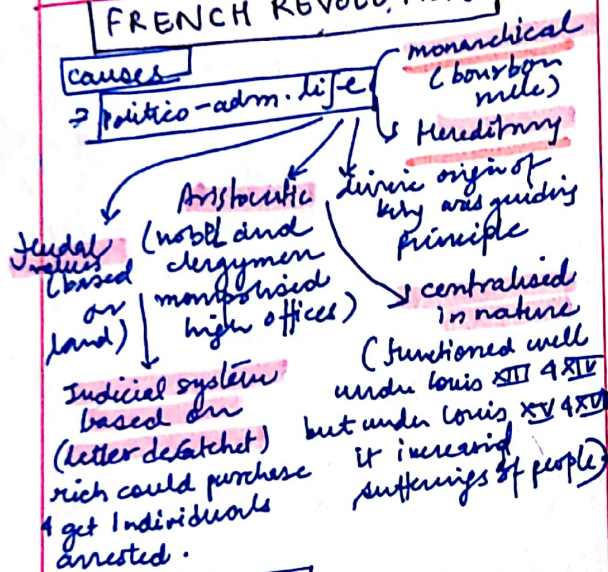
cc of I could save union without freeing any slave, I would do it and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others, I would do that as well - Lincoln.

Consequences

- 13th Amendment: Slavery was abolished
- 14th Amendment: all federal legal protection to American citizen irrespective of race.
- 15th Amendment: racial discrimination to voting rights removed.

FRENCH REVOLUTION

Causes



Social life

- Testate: clergymen; 1,50,000
- Cout of 25 million less than 1% held 15% of natural resource
- estate: Nobles; 1,10,000 held 20% of natural resources.
- estate: 90%; 65% of resources; forced labour (corvée)

the causes of French Revolution of 1789 included both long term and structural factors, as well as more immediate events.

- 1/5th compromise of 1787
- N-W Ordinance of 1787 (prohibition of slavery in N-W territory)
- El. Whitney's invention of cotton gin (1791)
- Louisiana Purchase from France (1803)
- Missouri Compromise (1820) (Missouri - slave state; Maine - free state; slavery prohibited north of 36°30' latitude line; repealed by Kansas-Nebraska Act)
- Nullification crisis (1832) (S. Carolina nullified tariffs by federal govt.; new tariff formulated)

Compromise of 1850



California entered as free state; rest of Mexican cession divided into New Mexico & Utah

- 11 Fugitive Slave Act (1850): read that all (N+S) citizens were obligated to return runaway slaves; denied them jury trials
- 12 Uncle Tom's Cabin (1852)
- 13 Kansas-Nebraska Act (repealed Missouri Compromise; allowed slavery north of 36°30'; divided into Kansas-Nebraska; to be decided by voting)
- 14 founding of Republican Party (1854) to combat Kansas-Nebraska Act.
- 15 election of A. Lincoln
- 16 Dred Scott's decision (can't file lawsuit)
- 17 Lincoln elected as prez; Southerners see him as abolitionist; felt secession was only option. S. Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Texas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi seceded.
- 18 Fort Sumter (1861); Lincoln announced that no state can leave the Union; South started taking control of all federal buildings; ⇒ CIVIL WAR.

Economic life in France

- no I.R.; handicraft based.
- poor state of agriculture.
- Guild system
- monopolistic control over eco. activities.
- nobody could start a new prof. without permission of guilds.
- rigid monopolistic control & keeping French eco underdeveloped.

Religious life (Continued)

no system of BUDGET (any shortfall was adjusted by taking loans from middle class) - (1786-87) → middle class refused to pay loans.

Taxations only on poor → Tithe ($\frac{1}{10}$ income to church)
Taille (land tax to state)
Capitation (on no. of people)
Vingtieme (property tax)

- millions killed spent on wars in A.R.
- Natural calamity → drought: destroyed the crops → lost their traditional source of income.

Religious life

lower clergy → upper clergy
 genuinely religious but only interested in monetary gains
 faced discrimination from higher clergy. (against absolute monarchy of France)

Role of Philosophers

- Montesquieu: Const. monarchy; separation of powers and natural rights of man
 - Voltaire: main target was inst. of church
 - Rousseau

A.R.
 Smiling French soldiers
 commander
 LAFAYETTE

Historiography of F.R.	Marxist view: class conflict
Georges Francois finet & Taylor	I phase: aristocratic rev ⁿ : calling of Estates general II phase: bourgeoisie rev ⁿ : failure of Estates general into declaring themselves as N. Assembly.
1 st Estate CLERGY	CRITIQUE: nobility & bourgeoisie → same eco. outlook & single group. → not family class.
2 nd Estate NOBILITY	Jules Michelet, Tocqueville and Ernest Labrousse: Economic factors.
3 rd Estate Big businessmen Peasants & artisans Small peasants	William Doyle: Absence of agri. rev ⁿ Marcel Marion; Gaxotte: King was interested in reforms but mobility in safeguarding privileges. Georges Lefebvre, Denis Richet: Terms such as citizen, nation, 'social contract', 'general will' → common pol. vocabulary. Reflected in Declaration of Rights of Man
"Declaration of Rights of Man & Citizens", women were excluded from Republic: masculine public sphere	CRITIQUE → Climate of opinions created by philosophers but no serious danger until it began to collapse for other reasons • new bunch of thinkers nothing to add & stagnancy in movement → ROBERT DARNTON • Rev ⁿ was too sporadic & lacked coherent programme → ALFRED COBBAN
	NEO CONSERVATIVE REVISIONISM Philosophy of Rousseau at heart of Rev ⁿ → it embraced radical ideology so that abuse of power could be excused in name of people. Rousseau strands of E ⁺ pol. ideology → Revolutionary Jacobinism → KEITH BAKER
	NEOLIBERAL or POST REVISIONISM Joan Landes

NAPOLEON

→ achievements in field of war and also of peace.

Factors responsible for rise of Napoleon

① Role of work of revⁿ

② Role of revⁿ against revⁿ

- revⁿ of 1789 - overthrew old regime but did not replace with successful state machine.
- Const. monarchy → Republican system → Collegiate form of govt.
- reign of terror → 40,000 guillotined.
- economic activity derided by anarchy

• "child of revⁿ" overthrew old regime based on class privileges of nobles & aristocracy
 → principle of equality
 → offices thrown open to merits
 → French monarchy was abolished (Revⁿ 1792)

• By 1793, people wanted peace and stability.
 only sword of good general can provide it.

③ Role of Nationalism

• 1st European Coalition (1791) triggered strong nationalist upsurge → satisfied by Napoleon.

④ Role of failure of directory

→ created in 1795 to eliminate the misuse of state authority by one individual but proved to be ineffective.

→ directly carried the devaluation of currency
↳ aggravated inflation and eco. hardships.

② Scared of growing popularity of Napoleon, Directory sent Egyptian campaign in 1798. In his absence, 2nd European coalition came & directory was ineffective.

⑤ Role of personality of Napoleon and his policies

• politico-administrative reforms proved his acumen → people started looking after Napoleon to bring out of situation of disorder.

• 'son of rev' → safety from ancien regime.

• every section had interest with Napoleon.

Bourgeoisie
non guaranteed peace & stability

French Nationalists
↳ national glory brought by N
Common masses
↳ secure gains of rev
Morochists
↳ thoughts bring personality like N could restore monarchy.

REFORMS OF NAPOLEON

"If conquest of Europe was ephemeral, the civilian work was on granite"

① POL-ADM REFORMS

→ modern nation state: based on equality, rule of law, merit, toleration.

CENTRALISATION

• central secretariat for adm affairs.
• **Prefects**, **sub-prefects** at district level responsible for govt.

↳ Political liberty curtailed.

• More than 20 people couldn't gather w/o permission of state.

• anybody could be arrested in suspicion of anti-state activity.

• political dissidents prosecuted.

• freedom of speech & expression not allowed in France.

• Power and function of elected bodies were curtailed for effective control over adm.

④ JUDICIAL REFORMS

→ modern judicial legal system in accordance with ideas of FR. (Equality before law)

→ **Code Napoleon** & Civil Justice (1804)

→ separate provisions for civil and criminal matters.

• separate commercial courts for economic offences.

• simple & progressive.

② ECONOMIC REFORMS

→ Estb. of stock exchange of France.

→ refrained from imposing new tax but old taxes were carefully assessed.

→ **Bank of France** (1800)

→ Machines to commerce IR were imported.

→ **laissez faire** adopted.

→ land captured from feudal lords were recognised their property.

→ freedom of profession to every French citizen.

→ 299 roads to connect various parts with each other & France with other countries

→ **Continental system** (1806)

③ Religious Reforms

→ **FR** → system of election of priest

↳ efforts to separate French church with Roman church.

church to be replaced by logic (worship of reason)

↳ started by Robespierre

↳ started by people

→ priest to be paid by state

③ Educational reforms

→ military style schools - **LYCEE** was created

→ strict discipline; govt. appointed teachers only to teach students in govt curriculum.

→ Edu. free of church domination.

→ **University of France** (1808) → all colleges were linked to it so that uniform curriculum could be implemented

→ **Ecole polytechnique** to produce engineers.

→ **Teacher training Institute**.

→ Edu of women were neglected.

(1801) → religious treaty of Napoleon with church

→ Roman Catholicism recognised as religion of majority.

→ Religious freedom guaranteed

→ priest to be selected by state & invested by Pope

→ priest to be paid by state

Outside France: Ideas of FR → liberty, equality, fraternity, ROL, laissez faire in Italy & Germany.

CONTINENTAL SYSTEM OF NAPOLEON

WHY was it adopted

- ① Britain vs. France since long, Britain participated in anti-France European coalition.
- ② Napoleon was invincible soldier. Britain accepted French dominance over entire Europe (Treaty of Amiens). But war did not cease.
- ③ After defeating Britain, Nⁿ planned conquest of Britain. defeated in battle of Trafalgar. French navy completely ousted.
- ④ Napoleon imposed C.S. to defeat Britain economically.
- ⑤ It was developed by Nⁿ to place France at the centre of European eco. by replacing Britain.

⑥ British goods all over Europe. French industries facing tough competition.

Evolution of C.S

- ① Berlin decrees (1806) ✓ to prohibit entry of British goods to ports of continental Europe.
- ② Warsaw decrees (1807) ✓ entry of British goods prohibited in ports of Hannover and Prussia.
- ③ To counter this Britain issued 'Order in Council': any ship of neutral state moving towards Europe must seek permission by paying requisite fee.
- ④ Nⁿ - 'Decree of Fontainebleau': if any neutral ship abides by British regulation, it could be considered an enemy ship.

Impact of C.S

- ① few yrs → Britain pushed to serious eco. crisis → exports fell to 1/2nd → it appeared that British eco. would collapse.
- ② But Britain could ride over crisis.
- ③ C.S & Europe turned against Napoleon.
 - French industries could not fill the gap created by prohibition of entry of British goods.
 - Pope was 1st to abandon C.S → entire Catholic world against him.
 - When Russia withdrew, Nⁿ attacked Russia → faced big loss of men & material.
- ④ European rulers → 4th European Coalition against Nⁿ. → 1813: Nⁿ defeated in Battle of Leipzig & B. of Waterloo.

DECLINE OF NAPOLEON

- ① Role of Inherent Contradiction of Napoleonic Empire in downfall of Nⁿ.
 - son of revolution but abandoned many principles
 - desire of honour & nobility
 - principle of merit, FR, but appointed close relation in public offices.
 - public life used to custom local bodies abandoned by wars.
 - ideal of fraternity was abandoned by wars.
 - Liberty was never fully achieved.
- ② Role of Nationalism in decline of Nⁿ.
 - Nⁿ in France benefitted Nⁿ but Imperialism of Nⁿ was against nationalism of Germans, Italians, Spanish & Russians etc.

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→ Napoleon seized the crown of Spain by pressuring Spanish ruler Charles IV and his son Ferdinand to renounce their claims out of Spanish throne in favour of rule of his bro. J. Bonaparte.

→ triggered nationalist urge in Spain. Used "guerilla warfare" to which Napoleon couldn't stand against. Napoleon prestige got shattered.

→ Inspired German, Italian Russian to rise against Napoleonic domination and they defeated him in battle of Leipzig. → downfall of Napoleonic Empire.

- ③ Role of Continental System.
 - ④ Role of limitations of Napoleon.
 - ⑤ Limitations of character of Napoleonic Empire.
- over centralised
no time for consolidation
level of industrialisation was low.

1810, 1840

CONGRESS OF VIENNA/METTERNICH SYSTEM

→ Vienna order of 1815 → assembly of reactionary forces; old regime; forces of continuity. → they despised liberal & progressive ideas.

→ 3 principles of Vienna Congress

- ① Principle of Balance of Power (B)
- ② Principle of Legitimate Rule (L)
- ③ Principle of Rewarding Victor (R)

→ to eliminate the possibility of wars & battles in Europe in future. all major nations → to have equal strength → so that one nation couldn't disturb peace of other

Provisions → France cut to the size of 1789; surrounded by ring of strong states

- ↳ Piedmont Sardinia was given Genoa
- ↳ Prussia given Rhineland
- ↳ Belgium integrated with Holland

① Principle of Legitimate Rule

→ dynasties replaced by forces of revⁿ was restored. France, Spain, Naples Italy

↳ Bourbon dynasty in France, Spain, Naples Italy

↳ House of Savoy in Piedmont-Sardinia

↳ House of Orange in Holland.

↳ Rule of Pope in Central Italy.

② Principle of Rewarding Power

↳ Austria was given Lombardy & Venetia

↳ Prussia ← Poland, Saxony (45m), Swedish Pomerania

Russia was given Finland; Bessarabia & Turkey.

↳ 300 → 39 Rhine Confederation

EUROPEAN REVOLUTION (1830)

- After death of Louis XVI, Louis XVIII placed on French throne → role was nothing
- After his death, reactionary forces started raising their head.
- Charles X - came to throne - wanted to restore old regime / glory of Bourbon dynasty.
- Order issued by him → dissolution of House of Deputies (lower house)
 - reduction in no. of voters.
- Induction in changes in electoral system to provide greater control to king on Parliament.
- after ordinance → revolt broke out in France
 - downfall of Bourbon dynasty
 - crown was offered to Louis Philippe of Orleans dynasty.

Spread of Revⁿ outside France

- Revⁿ broke out in Italy, Germany, Poland, Belgium, Spain, Portugal.
- People of Europe after defeat of Napoleon hoped for liberal constⁿ but Congress of 1815 shattered their hopes & aspirations.
- started looking France as their leader.

Impact of July Revⁿ on Europe

- July Revⁿ - Bourbon dynasty was overthrown → liberal constⁿ machinery established.
- This was an attack on principle of legitimacy of Vienna Congress.
- French middle class estb. its pol. dominance b'cos constⁿ regime was acc. to their urges & aspirations.
- Secularism also triumphed in France b'cos education was liberated from church.

Greece

- Greek war of independence (1821-32) → rebellion of Greeks within Ottoman empire, a struggle which resulted in estb. of independent kingdom of Greece.
- Belgium → nationalism was victorious → declared their independence from Holland.
- Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Swiss → adopted liberal constⁿ spirit of liberalism was victorious.
- Italy → broken out in Naples, Sicily and Parma, Modena & Tuscany → Metternich suppressed the Revⁿ.
- Polish revolt suppressed by Russian Czar Nicholas I.
- Germany → suppressed but Prussia, Hesse and Hannover could extract liberal constⁿ.
- Britain → no Revⁿ but Reform Act 1832.

Revolution of 1848 → 2nd major challenge to Vienna Congress → continuation of Revⁿ triggered by FR of 1789 in Europe.

- tried to complete unfinished agenda of 1830 but only partially successful.
- Started in France and spread to other countries - Italy, Germany, Hungary, Holland etc.

Why it started in France?

- Revⁿ 1830: estb. of constⁿ monarchy but benefitted middle class only.
- contribution of working class was significant but they got nothing.
- Louis Philippe did not appreciate the demands from lower classes.
- By 1830s - socialist ideas had gained popularity in France despite much lower level of EM than Britain.
- 1840 → Agitation on street for extension of franchise → Police fired upon these agitators.
- Republican system was estb. in France.

Spread of Revⁿ outside France

- In March 1848 → Revⁿ broke out in Austria, terrified Metternich fled.
- with his decline process of decline of old regime gained momentum in Europe → wave of Revⁿ in Germany, Italy, Hungary, Holland.

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- German nationalist → attempted unification of their country by using liberal parliamentary methods but it failed.
- Italian nationalist → declared war on Austria to liberate their country from foreign rule but failed.
- Revⁿ were successful in Holland & Hungary.

Impact of 1848 revⁿ on France

- 2nd republic came into existence. ①
- Universal adult male suffrage. ②
- Slavery was abolished in French colonies. ③
- political resurgence of working class.
- ⑤ Socialism gained popularity, Louis Blanc appointed as industrial minister in republican govt.

Impact outside France

- ① downfall of Metternich.
- ② support to Italian, German nationalisms (state)
- ③ Socialism vs Western interest of Capitalism ⇒ so it could not succeed, hence turned towards Marksism/Communism.
- ④ Liberal constn monarchies in Holland, Denmark, Prussia & Piedmont-Sardinia
- ⑤ Hungary gained internal autonomy from Austria.
- ⑥ liberal federation estb in Switzerland.
- ⑦ feudalism got wiped out.

Italian Unification

① Status of Italy in 1795 (before Napoleon).

- only geographical expression; divided into no. of states. (Vienna Congress 1815)

② Role of Napoleon in unification of Italy.

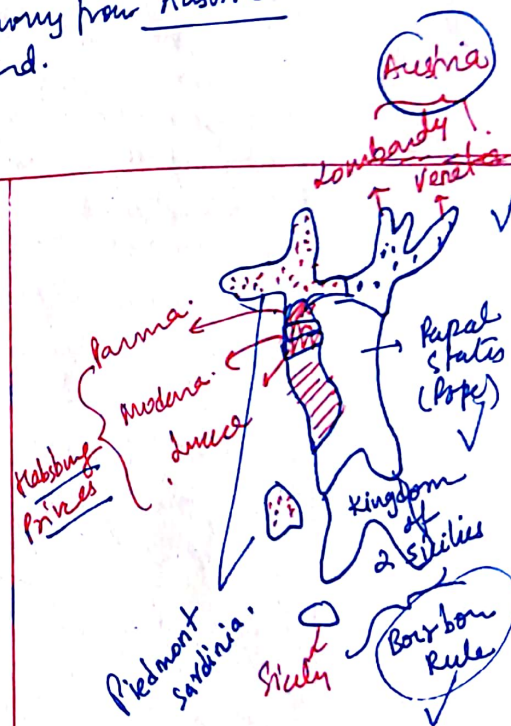
- freed Italy from Austria; Republican state was estb.
- N^m carried out politico-admin, socio-econ and religious changes; -
- principle of equality → basis of society
- freedom of press ✓
- religious freedom ✓
- restriction on flow of trade removed.
- feudal & arist practices removed.

③ Role of Vienna Congress

- Principle of legitimacy ⇒ Habsburg princes in Parma, Modena, Tuscany.
- Rule of Pope in central Italy.
- Lombardy and Venetia to Austria.
- Integration of Genoa with Piedmont-Sardinia. → possibility of Italian unification under its leadership in future.

④ Efforts

- ① Role of Carbonari → association of coal miners of Naples.
- fold objective → liberation of Italy from foreign rule.
- Grant of legal freedom to all Italian.
- Org. did not produce any concrete results and there was no effective leadership.



Role of Young Italy → nationalist by Mazzini in 1831; inspired by the dream of creating one Italian nation.
 → highlighted common elements among diverse Italian cultures.
 spread nationalist awakening → fraternity → virtue of sacrifice.

Revⁿ of 1848 and attempt to unify Italy.

Real beginning

①

Appointment of Count Cavour as PM of Pied-S. by Victor Emmanuel II.

② Challenges to Italian unification

① Vienna order 1815

② foreign domination

③ Presence of Pope at the centre.

④ Economic differences → N. Italy: Ind.

⑤ P. Sardinia weaker state could not stand against rivals.

⑥ Differences in approach of leaders

→ Cavour: liberal constⁿ monarchy
 → Mazzini & Garibaldi: Republican
 → Geoberti: Pope rule.

⑦ powerful lords & nobles → wanted to secure their feudal rights.

⑧ Plombier Pact (1858) :- Count Cavour & King Napoleon III (France) → France agreed to help P-S against Austria provided

⑨ Unification of Lombardy (1859)

→ Cavour instigated revⁿ against Austria in Lombardy. Austria attacked Pied-Sard., French forces came to help.
 → Lombardy was successfully liberated by French forces. Cavour was about to liberate Venetia → French forces withdrew.

→ Treaty of Villafranca → Lombardy given to P-S, but Venetia remained under Austrian control.

⑩ Resignation & Return of Cavour

→ After withdrawal of French forces, Cavour wanted to continue fight against Austria but King Emmanuel did not approve.

downfall of Mattiemich in Mar 1848 emboldened Italian nationalist; persuaded Charles Albert (King of Piedmont-Sardinia) to lead war against Austria. Pope Pius IX and Ferdinand II also promised to join him.

① During the fight, Pope & Ferdinand II withdrew and Albert was defeated in Custoza (1848 July) & Novara (1848 Nov). Albert had to abdicate throne in favour of Victor Emmanuel II. As he was pursuing Piedmontese interest aggressively, Pope & Ferdinand were knifed.

→ ③ Approach of Cavour :- He wanted to convert P-Sardinia into model state.

Reforms → scope of civil liberties expanded
 → privileges of church curtailed.
 → secular polity estb.
 → policy of free trade.
 → Banks & cooperative society
 → strong armies of 70,000 soldiers.

Diplomacy of Cavour → Cavour sent 10,000 Piedmontese soldiers to battlefield to Crimea & side with Britain & France.

CRIMEAN WAR
 re "United Italy came out of the mud of Crimea"

④ 1856 Peace Conference: Cavour got opportunity to show sufferings of Italians under foreign rule (Austria).

⑤ Britain & France asked Austria (who sided with Russia in Crimean War) to take ships according to interest of Italy. also secured British neutrality.

→ Cavour felt disillusioned & resigned from the post of PMship.
 → when war was going against Austria, rulers of Parma, Modena, Tuscany, Romagna & Bolafra ran away. (C.M.S.B.)
 → when Cavour came to know this, he took again the PMship.

This when he commented "They have stopped me from making Italy through diplomacy from North. I will make it through revolution from South".

① Unification of PMTRB

② Integration of Naples and Sicily

① It was not possible for Garibaldi to unite N & S directly due to interference due to fear of French reaction.

② Garibaldi and his 'Red Shirts' was sent, he occupied Naples & Sicily but wanted Republican system.

③ To counter this challenge, Cavour sided with French by and convinced him of rising danger of Republican system.

→ To integrate all of them with Pied-Sardinia, he conducted a plebiscite. Austria wanted to intervene but Britain PM Palmerston did not allow him to do so. Saying that Italians are free to choose for themselves.

④ Both the leaders decided to integrate Naples, Sicily with Northern Italy.

↓
Plebiscite was organised.

↓
people wanted to integrate with Northern Italy.

⑤ Integration of Venetia

- Venetia was integrated with Italy in 1866 through 2nd war of independence & defeat of Austria.

⑥ Integration of Rome

Rome was captured by King Victor Emmanuel II in 1870. Pope was left with small territory in Vatican City. - Papal states was given protection by Napoleon III.

In 1870, Battle of Sedan between France and Prussia took place. Needing more troops in France (he III) called the troops from Rome. - Rome was made the capital of Italy. Now, Italian army entered & occupied Rome. - The capital of the nation.

Unification of Germany

① Napoleon & German Unification

"Napoleon kindled German national sentiments and Bismarck carried out pol. unification"

③ Vienna Congress & Germany

④ Early efforts towards German Unification

⑤ Role of Zollverein

• custom union estb in 1819 by lesser German states (39) under the leadership of Prussia.

Austria refused to join therefore, lesser German states moved away from Austria & closer to Prussia.

Before 1805 → it was just a geographical entity. Austria & Prussia → 2 big states.

• Defeated Austria in B. of Austerlitz and imposed T. of Pressburg → Roman empire was dissolved & Rhine Confederation of 39 states was created by amalgamating 300 smaller German states. • He also spread ideas of F.R.

① Holy Roman Empire was restored.
② 39 states could not be converted into 300 states.
③ Frankfurt Pt of German states closed down by Napoleon was re-established. All German states including Austria & Prussia used to participate.

① Role of Burschenschaft in German unification. Student org. inspired by the idea of liberating Germany from rule of Metternich and wanted to have liberal Cⁿ regime.

② Role of German philosophers & historians. - Hegel, Fichte, Herder & Hardenburg → speeches & writings intensified nationalist awakening. - Historians highlighted the achievements of rulers like Frederick the Great.

→ development of means of transportation such as roads & railways as a result of which geo. distance reduced.

(14)

→ These means of communication were used by Bismarck to move his forces swiftly and to defeat Austria & France easily.

→ Helped in growth of modern industries as a result of which a strong capitalist group emerged. They supported German unification for protection from British imports and market for goods.

④ Economic success of Zollverein ⇒ no scarcity of resources ⇒ raising a large army.
"Success of blood and iron to a large extent on coal & iron".

⑤ Revⁿ of 1848 and German Unification

- Session of Frankfurt Parliament was summoned & it was decided that Germany would unify under Prussia.
- Throne was to be given to Friedrich Wilhelm IV, the King of Prussia.
- He refused to accept it → did not want to hurt the prestige of Pope.
→ did not have faith in liberalism
→ Scared of Austria.

"Disillusionment of NM with liberalism was responsible for emergence of militant NM in Germany".

⑥ Real beginning of process of German Unification

① Appointment of Bismarck as Prussian Chancellor :- William I (new ruler) of Prussia appointed Bismarck as Chancellor.

- Raising strong army :- Lower house dominated by liberals; did not approve for military reforms; repeated failings prompted him to appoint Bismarck as Prussian Chancellor.

Approach of Bismarck

- radical nationalist, believed that only militarism could succeed in accomplishing German unification.
- firm believer of policy of blood & iron.
- strong Army → when liberal dominated lower house refused to approve military budget → he got his budget approved from upper house only.

"the greatest issues of the age could not be resolved through discussion & majority but through blood & iron" - Bismarck.

Bismarck's vision of German unity

- ↳ did not want to sacrifice any of Prussian interests.
- ↳ believed that Germany too small for Austria & Prussia. He wanted to oust Austria from Germany so that Prussian domination can be imposed on lesser Germany.

→ He wanted to carry out 'Prussianisation of Germany' rather than 'Germanisation of Prussia'.

→ "Bismarck was greatest obstacle in the way of German unity" by ousting Austria, he ensured that German unity shall never be complete.



"Eastern Question" - refers to a complex and longstanding diplomatic and geopolitical issue that revolved around the fate and control of territories in Eastern Europe and the Near East, particularly during 19th and 20th c. It was called "Eastern Ques" because it was concerned with the eastern part of Europe and the Ottoman empire, which was in decline during the period.

- ① Ottoman Empire decline.
- ② Power struggles betⁿ major powers.
- ③ Humanitarian concerns - Ottoman empire's treatment of its diverse ethnic and religious populations, including ARMENIANS and CHRISTIANS.
- ④ Colonial Interests - Some European powers like Britain wanted to expand their control over Eastern colonies.

ATIC Problems in 19th & 20th c

↓
national interests among UKANS ↓ declining Turkish (Ottoman) empire. ↓ divergent interests of Great Powers

uk Revⁿ 1820 → Crimean Conflict (1853-56)
Balkan Crisis (1875-78) → Bosnian
in (1908) → Balkan wars (1912-1913)

und to people of Balkans by religion & race
claimed the rights of protecting them
in Turkish misrule.

Britain feared that Russian control over
the world would greatly weaken British
India.

agonism betⁿ Britain & Russia
to maintain its own supremacy.

British interests → trading privileges
in East.
Protect of R. Catholic
Christians in
East under Turkish
Empire.

main
interests
Islam kept aloof
in Eastern questions.

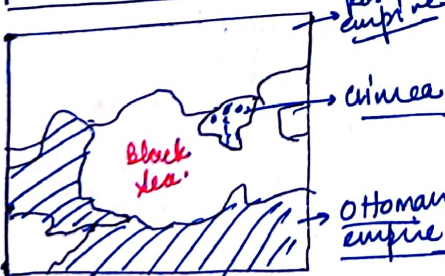
70 → Congress of Berlin brokered to
re Eastern Q. and administered to
between Russians in order to befriend

loyalty of her Slav subjects
could threaten Austrian
empire

Austria -

↳ befriended Turkey and trained her army
and secured permission to build
Baghdad - Berlin railways.

CRIMEAN WAR → (1853-56)



Russian
empire

Crimea

Ottoman
empire

① Crimean War was a military conflict
betⁿ Russian empire on one hand, &
alliance of Britain, France, Ottoman
empire & Sardinia on the other side.

② Issue of Christian
minority rights.
falling of Ottoman Empire
↳ Russia appeared to have
most to gain by expanding
south. By 1832, Britain &
France aligned their interests
with Ottoman Emp.

Interests of diff. powers

↳ Piedmont-Sardinia: ambitions of
Cavour for unification of Italy.

↳ France: war with Russia in support of
would please French officials
→ by avenging humiliation of Moscow greatly
French national pride.

↳ English. (as above)

↳ Austria (as above).

It The Crimean war
was the only perfectly
useless war that has
been waged"
→ ROBERT
MORIER

EASTERN QUESTION

DIPLMATIC PROBLEM in 19th & 20th c

International ques

- involvement of interests of many int. actors.
- each of the nations feared that territorial/int. changes within Turkish domains → might give an opportunity to others to increase their influence.

sense of national feelings among BALKANS

declining Turkish (Ottoman) empire.

divergent interests of Great Powers

Greek Revⁿ 1820 → Crimean Conflict (1853-56)
→ Balkan crisis (1875-78) → Bosnian Crisis (1908) → Balkan wars (1912-1913)

Interests of major powers

① Russia

- Bound to people of Balkans by religion & race.
- claimed the rights of protecting them from Turkish misrule.

② England

- Britain feared that Russian control over Constantinople would greatly weaken British hold over India.
- chronic antagonism betⁿ Britain & Russia.
- also wanted to maintain its own supremacy.

③ Austrian interests

- land locked country with only short coastline (at head of Adriatic).
- Great volume of trade passed along Danube valley; so perceived Russian supremacy at mouth of Danube.
- Pan Slavic move encouraged by Russia → would sap the loyalty of her Slav subjects & could threaten Austrian empire.

④ French interests

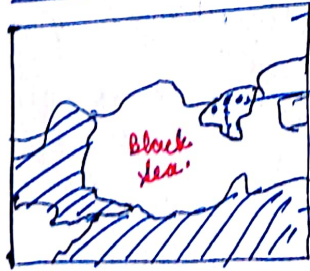
- trading privileges in East.
- protectn of R. Catholic Christians in East under Turkish empire.

⑤ German interests

- Bismarck kept aloof from Eastern questions.
- 1878 → Congress of Berlin brokered to solve Eastern Q. and administered to check on Russia in order to befriend Austria.
- befriended Turkey and trained her army and secured permission to build Baghdad → Berlin railways.

CRIMEAN WAR

(1853-56)



Russian Empire

Crimean Empire

Ottoman Empire

Interests of diff. powers

- Piedmont-Sardinia: ambitions of crown for unification of Italy.
- France: war with Russia in support of Latin world would please French despots by averting humiliation of Moscow greatly French national pride.
- England (as above).
- Austria (as above).

⑥ Crimean War was a military conflict betⁿ Russian empire on one hand, & alliance of Britain, France, Ottoman empire & Sardinia on the other side.

⑦ Issue of Christian minority rights.

⑧ falling of Ottoman Empire

→ Russia appeared to have most to gain by expanding south. By 1852, Britain & France aligned their interests with Ottoman Emp.

"The Crimean War was the only perfectly useless war that has been waged"

→ ROBERT MORIER

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→ Bismarck did not believe in liberal methods, believed that German unity forged through liberal methods would remain weak & fragile → wanted to create united Germany with military methods.

→ Bismarck wanted to carry out German unification in such a way that Austrian and French prestige could be shattered.

Phases of German Unification

- ① Integration of Schleswig & Holstein and Lauenburg.
S. & H. two duchies located in waters b/w Germany & Denmark.
→ Vienna Congress (1815) → put it under nominal control of Denmark.
→ 1863 → King of Denmark tried to annex these 2 duchies.
→ This gave an opportunity to Prussia to integrate it with Germany.
→ formed alliance with Austria & duchies were liberated from Danish control, as per Treaty of Vienna.
→ Convention of Gastein → Holstein to Austria (close to Prussia)
→ Schleswig to Prussia (located far off from Prussia)
→ Lauenburg purchased by Bismarck from Austria.

- ② Creation of North German Confederation
→ Prussia fought war against Austria; defeated in Battle of Sedan.
→ Treaty of Prague → 10 German states of N. Germany were merged with Prussia to create N. German Confederation → Austria agreed to stay out of German matters.
→ Russian & French neutrality ensured.
→ France → Indication of territorial gains.
→ Russia → help in suppression of Polish revolt (1863).

- ③ Integration of S. German States
→ S. German states close to France because of their Catholic religion. (1) did not want to impose unity fearing that these states would join hands with France against them.
→ Emergence of N. German Conf. 1866 → (2) Napoleon III (French king) planning intervention in German matters to subjugate Austria & Prussia.

- But before this, Bismarck defeated Austria (Battle of Sedan).
→ Napoleon III wrote letter to (1) and demanded German territories in R. Rhine as per promise. → (1) forged telegram that it appeared France wanted to destroy South German States. → In 1870, S. German states voluntarily agreed to merge with N. German Confederation to complete unification of Germany.
→ Battle of Sedan (1870)
→ France forces were defeated.
→ T. of Frankfurt → signed in central hall of mirrors.

(17)

Results of Crimean War

→ Russia was checked
→ 2 autonomous states - Wallachia & Moldavia placed a barrier betⁿ Russia & Turkey
→ Turkey was temporarily saved
→ territorial integrity was guaranteed

→ Crimea was internationalised
→ Black Sea was declared neutral

TOTAL WAR

→ music
→ surrealism
→ minimisation
→ futurism

→ concept of total war in 1935 in his book
→ war that includes all as legitimate military targets the war, give priority to
→ differentiation betⁿ combatant & non-combatant due to opposing sides to combat
→ **OMNIPOTENCE OF STATE**
→ state took control over all war
→ food was rationed; private life controlled; universal blackout declared

→ unprecedented in slaughter, carnage, destruction & loss
→ 2m - Germans; 1.7m - Russians; 1.5m - French; 1m - A-H
→ "lost generation": women had to work in factories; nurses & volunteers

Destruction of Culture & setback of edu

New methods of Warfare

"shell shock"

French doctrine, new weapons, tanks, submarines, bombs, machine guns etc.
→ broke Hague Convention

→ compulsory mil services, students had to leave edu. Institutions leading to decrease in edu.

→ many scholars, poets, scientists lost their lives, cultural buildings destroyed.

→ "Total victory" → only aim; no negotiation was successful

→ France determined to take Alsace-Lorraine
→ France & Britain + to end Prussian militarism
→ propaganda on both sides reinforced nationalist sentiments, justifying the war & against other forces.
→ several calls for peace
→ Lenin
→ Pope
→ Lord Lansdowne

Effect on Minorities

→ Jews → attacked by Russian military
→ German, gypsies, Hungarians, Turks were all deported from Russ' eastern provinces.
→ gypsies, German, Hungarians, Turks
→ western provinces of Russia

Positives of Crimean War

→ support to unification of Italy.

Write anything in this Area!

→ Modernisation of armies: military tactics and technology was improved. Adoption of more effective weapons & medical practices.

→ Medical advancements: Florence Nightingale and her nursing reforms improved medical care & hygiene practice. Formation of **RED CROSS**
→ Emancipation of serfs in 1861 in Russia.

→ cultural and literary impacts - Alfred Lord Tennyson's poem - "The Charge of Light Brigade" and Leo Tolstoy experiences in Sevastopol



(17)

Results of Crimean war

- Russia was checked
- 2 autonomous states - Wallachia & Moldavia placed a barrier betⁿ Russia & Turkey

→ Russian schemes upon Turkey was checked. She had to abandon all claims to protectorate over orthodox christian subjects in Turkey.

Treaty of Paris

followed after

Crimean War

neutrality of Black Sea).

→ Danube was international river & open to all

Black Sea was declared neutral

Turkey was temporarily saved → admitted to Concert of Europe & territorial integrity was guarded by powers. "Sick Man was put on legs".

→ "War dissolved the old boundaries between combatant & civilians" → N. Jorgensen.

TOTAL WAR

→ concept of total war developed by General Ludendorff in 1935 in his book "The Total War" (der totale Krieg).

→ war that includes all civilian associated resources & infra. as legitimate military targets; mobilises all resources to fight the war, give priority to warfare over non-combatant needs.

→ differentiation betⁿ combatants & non-combatants diminishes due to opposing sides to consider all of them in war needs.

OMNIPOTENCE OF STATE

→ state took control over all spheres & subordinated exigencies of war.

freq. → food was rationed; private houses requisitioned; factories controlled; universal blackout declared;

LOSS

→ unprecedented in slaughter, carnage, destruction & economic loss.

→ 2m - Germans; 1.7m - Russians; 1.5m - French; 1m - A-H.

• "lost generation": women had to work in factories; nurses & volunteers

Destruction of Culture & setback of edu

→ many scholars, poets, scientists lost their lives; cultural buildings destroyed.

New methods of Warfare

→ Compulsory military services, students had to leave edu. Institutions leading to decrease in edu.

→ trench warfare, new weapons, tanks, submarines, bombs, machine guns etc.

"shell shock"

→ "gas" broke Hague Convention. (freq)

→ "Total victory" → only aim; no negotiation was successful

→ France determined to take Alsace-Lorraine
→ France & Britain to end Prussian militarism
→ Propaganda on both sides reinforced nationalist sentiments, justifying the war & against other forces.

→ several calls for peace
→ Lenin
→ Pope
→ Lord Lansdowne

Effect on Minorities

freq. → Jews → attacked by Russian military; German, gypsies, Hungarians, Turks were all deported from Russ' east western provinces of Russia.
→ gypsies
→ German
→ Hungarians
→ Turks

Omnipotence of state examples

France

'State of Siege'

by President Raymond Poincaré who placed 8 dept. under control of Commander in chief & subject to military law.

"We were skating on thin ice and the peace of Europe was at the mercy of a chapter of unforeseeable & unforeseen accidents" → Dardoxford (WWI are)

Britain passed Defence of Realm Act (DORA) in 1914 → British govt was permitted to use censorship, both in press & pvt. correspondence - to imprison suspects without trial & court martial.

IMPACT of WWI

① Political Impact

↓ down of 4 great empires: German, Austro-Hungary, Ottoman, Russian
 ↓ New balance of power → USA, Britain, Japan & France emerged as big powers.
 ↓ emergence of new nationalities :- Austria, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Czechoslovakia & Estonia :- 7 independent nations.

CAUSES OF WWI

Balance of Power : In international relations, the posture & policy of a nation or group of nations protecting itself against another nation or group of nations by matching its power against the power of other side.

Balance of power can be pursued in 2 ways

Causes

① Orthodox Interpretation

allied historians argued that Germany was solely responsible. It formed the basis of 'war guilt cause' (Article 231) of

Treaty of Versailles

② Collective Responsibility Thesis

:- Historians of 1920s and 1930s rejected the orthodox views. Pre.g. Prof. Bradshaw Fay's 'Origin of War' → according to him, none of the powers wanted a European War. However, outbreak of WWI → changed historian's view of 1st WW. events in 1920s and 2nd WW → exposed German's foreign policy which since 1071 → aimed at European and probably world supremacy.

BLAME ON GERMANY

① ASP Taylor

("struggle for mastery in Europe") claimed that German ambitions caused the conflict.

② Fritz Fischer

Fischer's Thesis

→ ① will to war amongst leaders of Germany
 → ② German govt. wanted events to slide into war in 1914.

(19)

Counter thesis by Gerhard Ritter :- It was unfair to hold Germany solely responsible for war. He emphasized that Germany did not start a war of aggression in 1914, but rather the German govt. had followed a foreign policy that contained a high risk of war.

(3) System of Secret Alliances :- Europe was divided into two hostile armed camps → ① Triple Alliance was forged in 1882 between Germany, Italy and Austria.

② Triple Entente → France, Russia, England (1907)

(1904)

Bernadotte Schmitt argues that the alliances which had originally served the cause for peace, when put to final test almost mechanically operated to convert a local quarrel into a general war.

Counter Argument :- ASP Taylor opines that pre-1914 alliances were too unstable and delicate that they can't be seen as a major cause of war. Thus, it was the lack of effective balance of power in Europe and not the existence thereof that led to outbreak of war.

(4) Militarism :- According to Michael Howard, Armed race was quickened in the name of self defence. Each declaration of increased armaments expenditure by a European power before 1914 was perceived as a threat by its rival, and thus created an atmosphere of mutual fear and suspicion which greatly contributed in creating the mood for war in 1914.

Counter Argument :- Neill Ferguson argued that role of arms race in encouraging the WWI has largely been exaggerated. The country with largest growth in military exp. before the war was Britain - which was least interested in the war.

ASP Taylor argued that outbreak of WWI was caused entirely by rival plans for mobilisation by European powers. The famous German plan, The Schlieffen Plan, was a pre-war plan of launching German attack on France through Belgium.

Free

- ⑤ Nationalism → Intensification of Nationalism [fre.g.]
- ① Rivalries of Germany and Great Britain that stinned them for naval and military competition.
 - ② France bid for revenge for loss of Alsace & Lorraine to Germany.
 - ③ Poles, Lithuanians, Ukrainians and Finns in Russian Tsarist empire.

- ⑥ Imperialism → Imperialism, as argued by Marxists, was the main reason behind the war. [fre.g.]
- ① Partitioning of Africa (the great scramble)
 - ② Economic Imperialism
 - English building railways from Cape to Cairo
 - Russians → Trans-Siberian railways
 - Germans → The Baghdad railway
- came into conflict with German, French, Belgian, etc.
- caused friction between Germany & Triple Entente

partly caused Russo-Japanese war (1905)

Lenin in his pamphlet - 'Imperialism - The Highest Stage of Capitalism' portrayed the great war as imperialist war, caused by rivalries triggered off by pressures of highly organised financial monopolies operating in diff. countries.

- ⑦ Influence of Press :- The newspapers were often inclined to inflame nationalistic feelings by distorting and misrepresenting the situation in foreign countries.
- [fre.g.] EMS Telegram by Bismark embittered the nationalist opinion and resulted in Franco-Prussian War.

- ⑧ Diplomatic Humiliations :- Almost all the major powers in Europe had to face diplomatic humiliations in one way or other.
- [fre.g.] Germany felt humiliated in Algiers Conference where no nation supported German cause.
- Algiers Conf. → held to find a solution to First Moroccan Crisis of 1905 betⁿ France & Germany which arose as Germany responded to France's effort to establish a protectorate over independent state of Morocco.

Serbia and Russia felt humiliated when Bosnia was annexed by Austria-Hungary.
• France felt humiliated when she was made to surrender French Congo to Germany in 1911.
② Immediate Cause - murder of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife.

Consequences of World War I

① ~~Loss of Human~~ Political Impact

①.1 Downfall of 4 great empires → Germans, Austrian-Hungarian, Ottomans & Russian Empire.

①.2 New Balance of Power

• USA, Britain, France, Japan emerged as big powers due to direct and indirect effects of WWI.
• German and Austrian dominance, for a time, came to an end.

• German forces were made to evacuate all the occupied territories.

• Alsace and Lorraine restored to France.

• Germany was not to fortify left bank of Rhine.
• Army was reduced to 100,000 men; prevented from arms production.

• The old Austrian empire was forced to cede most of its territories to Italy and other newly emerging nations in eastern Europe.

①.3 New Nationalities → Austria, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Czechoslovakia & Estonia → 7 independent nationalities.
• Independence of Albania & Finland was recognised.

①.4 Radical Nationalism → The principle of self-determination used by the peacemakers of Paris intensified nationalist sentiments.

Humiliation of Germany, Italy and Japan resulted in the emergence of radical nationalist forces in the country.

①.5 Socialism and Communism → Gained popularity in Europe as a result of devastation left behind by WWI. Concept of welfare state gained popularity.

①.6 Revolutions → Russia (1917); Turkey (1921).

② Economic Impact

2.1 War left a trail of devastation to the economy of the warring countries. Total eco. cost was more than warfare. 186 billion \$
Fore.g. Belgium had 2400 miles of track of total railway system devastated. out of 51 steel mills, more than half were seriously damaged!

2.2 Change in the direction of international trade.

• The industrial supremacy of Europe came down. Business of Europe fell to 25% of pre-war period.

Fore.g. • USA made considerable progress in its exports, and in South America and India, new & home industries came up and developed.

• Japan entered textile trade and flooded the Chinese, Indian and S. American markets with its goods.

2.3 Hyperinflation :- ~~this~~ This was the outcome of plunged printing :- giving fiscal stimulus by printing extra money, Fore.g. in Germany.

2.4 Debt-Crisis :- European nations took huge loans from America but when US demanded return of these loans, they were declared bankrupt.

Fore.g. Great Britain's debt increased 12 fold betn 1914 and 1910.

3. Socio Cultural Impacts

3.1 Loss of Human lives :- More than 85 million lives were lost. More than 21 million were wounded.

Fore.g. French calculations tell that betn 1914 and 1917 one Frenchman was killed every minute.

3.2 Change in Sex Ratio :- Due to death of men in war, sex ratio became favourable towards women even more. Fore.g.

1911	→	1067 females to every 1000 males
1921	→	1093 F to 1000 males.

3.3 Women Empowerment

• Women over 30 years were granted parliamentary vote in Britain in 1918, and in USA in 1920.

• Women participated in all activities and worked on factories, shops, offices and voluntary services, hospitals & schools.

3.4 New Ideologies :-

• Revolted by nationalism and what it had caused, they began to work towards a more internationalist world, through org, such as League of Nations (LoN). Pacifism became increasingly popular.

• Whitism too grew in popularity.

13

3.5 Compulsory Education → significance of edu and learning also increased as a result of WWI. Government promoted compulsory education to hasten the process of reconstruction.
(Free q.) 1925 → primary edu. was declared free and compulsory in France. Some provision was extended to secondary edu. in 1927.

3.6 Popular Culture :- Music → During WWI, it was often used to inspire passion and voluntary compliance in the listeners and shame to those who didn't support the war. It served as an effective propaganda tool for private citizens and govt.
→ Popularisation of rebellious new style of music JAZZ

Art → In contrast to pre-war artistic movements, such as Impressionism, post war art became bleak and cynical, changing the rules, abandoning tradition. Abstract movements such as SURREALISM, MINIMALISM and FUTURISM flourished.

4 Conference of Paris.
5 New International machinery → League of Nations (LoN).

Paris Peace Conference
Victor powers of WWI assembled at Paris to decide the terms of peace. signed 5 treaties with defeated parties.

- NVS
↓
ST
- (A) Treaty of Versailles with Germany
 - (B) Treaty of St. Germaine with Austria.
 - (C) " of Trianon with Hungary
 - (D) " of Neuilly with Bulgaria
 - (E) " of Sevres with Turkey

3 Treaty of Versailles was most imp. because Germany was biggest defeated power.

4 most imp. leaders → US President Woodrow Wilson ✓
British PM David Lloyd George
French PM Georges Benjamin Clemenceau
Italian PM Vittorio Orlando.

Italy → Italian PM Orlando left midway because Italian aspirations were not appreciated by Rig 3
→ Italy was promised a no. of gains under Treaty of London for entering the war. It was promised ITT ZDF → Dalmatia Fiume
But Rig 3 did not accept Italian control over Istria and Trieste. Fiume not given to Italy. ✓
→ Tyrol Trentino Trieste

Italy lost 6.5 lac soldiers in the war. financial burden was also huge but the gains of Italy from war were not commensurate with sacrifices.

(24)

- ◆ "Treaty of Versailles was merely an armistice for 20 years"
- ◆ "Treaty of Versailles contained the seeds of future conflicts"
- ◆ "Treaty" lacked moral validity from the start"
- ◆ "Limitations of Paris Peace ensured that the war that started on 28th July 1914 continued for next 31 years"

Critical Examination of ToV

- ① **Dictated Peace** :- because German representatives were not allowed to participate in the discussion.
- ② **Severe** :-
 - ⊙ All German colonies were converted into **MANDATES** and put under LON. The league transferred these territories to Britain and France, so that effective steps are undertaken for their development.
 - ⊙ Military strength of the nation was completely destroyed.
- ③ **German army was limited to 1 lakh soldiers**. No tank, no aircraft, submarine. Conscription was also prohibited.
- ④ **Revengeful** :- France made effort to take revenge of 1070-71
 - Saar & Lorraine were taken away from Germany.
 - Rhineland was declared demilitarised zone.
 - coal rich region of Saar valley was taken away from Germany & put under LON. It was given to France for 15 years.
- ⑤ **Humiliating** :- German representatives were made to sign the treaty in the same Hall of Mirrors of the Palace of Versailles, where the unification of Germany was proclaimed 50 years ago.
- ⑥ **Impracticable** :-
 - ⊙ More than 70% of German industrial areas were given to newly created nations; on the other hand, war indemnity of 6600 million pounds were imposed on Germany.
 - ⊙ Military strength was limited to 1 lakh soldiers (even less than Belgium)
 - ⊙ Germany was divided into 2 parts to provide access to sea to Poland. Germans were not allowed to cross this Polish corridor. They had to go through Baltics to go to east Russia from west.
- ⑦ **Critical & Moral defects** :- Principle of self-determination was used very selectively. While non-Germans were given the rights to decide their fate but same rights were denied to Germans.
 - More than 1 million Germans left in Poland. ✓
 - 3 million in Sudetenland to Czechoslovakia ✓

25 There was not only a difference of Principles at Paris Peace Conference but also a clash of National Interests and clash of Personalities.

USA

Leader → Woodrow Wilson

- firm believer in Idea of lasting peace
- believed in justice & fairness.
- strong believer in internationalism
- Idealism was very dominant in his personality

→ NATIONAL INTERESTS

- interested in ensuring the continuity of American influence on European politics.
- wanted to check the rise of Japan in Pacific.
- wanted to safeguard American economic interests. (trade was now its favour).
- interested in curtailing British Naval superiority.

BRITAIN

Leader → D. L. George

- fragmatic person
- aware of geo-political env. prevailing in Europe
- wanted lasting peace but believed Germany should compensate for destruction caused by German forces.

• NATIONAL INTERESTS

- wanted territorial gains by capturing German colonies.
- wanted to weaken Germany but not against complete destruction because Germany was big market for British products.
- wanted to maintain Balance of Power in Europe.
- wanted to maintain British Naval Supremacy.

ITALY

- Territorial gains
- Italian PM Orlando left the conference mid way.

26

France

Leader - G. B. Clemenceau

- Revengeful personality
- Aggressive in approach
- Hard core realist.
- He wanted peace by destroying Germany.

National Interests

- need to ensure French national security against any possible German aggression in future.
- expansion of French territories on bank of Rhine.
- wanted to destroy Germany both eco & militarily.

Historiography

• J.M. Keynes → ToV, a "Carthaginian Peace", a misguided attempt to destroy Germany on behalf of French revanchism rather than follow fairer principles of Wilson's 14 points
→ He believed that sums being asked from Germany in reparations were many times more than it was possible for Germany to pay, and these would produce drastic instability.

Counter Argument → Etienne Mantoux and other historians have argued that the restriction of Germany to a small army saved it so much money it could afford the reparations payment.

• G. Weinberg → argued that the treaty was advantageous to Germany. Bismarckian Reich was maintained as a pol. unit instead of being broken up and Germany largely escaped post-war military occupation (WW III)

• Erin Thompson → Treaty allowed numerous nations in central and eastern Europe to liberate ~~th~~ themselves from oppressive German rule.

Revan-
chism

Corporate State of Mussolini

- When Mussolini came to power in Italy in 1922, entire nation was passing through a phase of serious crisis. Inflation was very high. People had little purchasing power. Industries were closing down. Workers were losing jobs and common citizen were finding difficult to meet their basic needs.
- agitations and demonstrations → quite common.
- Class Conflicts prevailed everywhere.
- Threat of Communism.
- Eco. Crisis → no govt. could tackle prevailing challenge
- This challenge was dealt by Mussolini through Corporate state. no. of govt. challenged within span of few years

Mechanism of Corporate State

- 1926 → Syndicates were created by Mussolini to organise various eco. groups so that their interrelations could be improved.
- syndicates were (13) in number →
 - ⑥ → capitalists
 - ⑥ → workers
 - ① → Independent professionals.
- These syndicates were placed under admin. regulation of Mussolini.
- 1927 → Labour charter was issued to define the responsibility of various eco. groups (employer & employee) to each other.
- Labour was proclaimed as social duty. Nobody could deny it.
- Strikes & lockouts were prohibited.
- State became the arbitrator in all disputes betn workers and capitalists.
- Labour charter had encountered the challenge of class conflict which was plaguing the German economy.
- 1929 → pol. representation was granted to various eco. groups so that difficulties faced by various groups could be understood and tackled peacefully.
- 1934 → Corporations were created. In this system, all eco. activities were divided into (22) categories. Each one was placed in separate corporations.
 - ⑧ → corporations for industrial activities
 - ⑧ → " for agn. related act.
 - ⑥ → " for services
- Lower House of Parliament (House of Deputies) was replaced by a new house known as Chamber of Fascists and Corporations. This facilitated debates & discussion on issues plaguing the Italian eco.

All of these corporations were put together under National Conference of Corporations headed by Mussolini

Policy of Appeasement (POA)

- POA was outcome of various compulsions of western democracies. It was not a matter of choice for them.
- Need to avoid another war in Europe b'cos WWI left behind a trail of devastation.
 - [British & French] under extreme public pressure to avoid war.
 - Realisation among leaders of Britain & France that mistakes were committed. The PPC also persuaded them into appeasement. They believed that Germany had genuine grievances.
 - failure of LON.
 - fear of Communism.
 - Germany was a big market for British goods.
 - Western democracies were unprepared for war. They were not ready with military response.

Examples of Appeasement

- POA was started in 1920s but when Neville Chamberlain became PM he intensified it (1937). He believed that if the demands of Hitler were fulfilled peacefully then a war could be avoided in Europe.
- When Germany failed to pay instalments of war reparations in 1923 → Dawes Plan was formulated. Under this plan Germany was asked to pay whatever could be paid.
 - USA extended a loan of 800 million.
 - Gold Marks to pay the instalment of war reparations.
- Locarno Pact
- Young Plan of 1929 decreased the amount of war indemnity from 6600 million pounds to 2000 million pounds.
- When Japan captured Manchuria (1931) and Italy defeated Ethiopia (1935) response of western democracies was mild.

LOCORNO PACT (LP)

- "Locorno Pact doomed the fate of LON as well as To V"
- LP was signed in Oct 1925 to remove the causes of conflict in Europe.
 - Locorno located in Switzerland was place of gathering of 7 European nations in [Oct 1925]. These 7 Nations were:

France, Germany, Belgium, Poland, Britain, Italy, Czechoslovakia.
- The leaders of these nations gathered to discuss various challenges faced by Europe and to find their solutions peacefully.

④ CONFERENCE OF AMBASSADORS → located in Paris hosted the prestige of LON. It was conference of Anglo-French. As Ambassador, it was to remain in function till the time League started functioning, but this conference continued to operate even after the League had started functioning. → On many occasions, decisions of the League were overruled by conference of Ambassadors.

⑤ No Military force → League did not have any military force of its own. It was dependent upon voluntary contributions of member states because of which League failed to enforce its orders. [Ex: Japan overtook Manchuria]

⑥ Great Depression → Covered the process of eco. revival in Europe; European govt got busy in their internal matters and thus was nobody in Europe who was concerned about LON.

⑦ Policy of Appeasement → [Ex: Locarno Pact; Manchurian Crisis (1931) and Italian invasion of Ethiopia (1935)] doomed the League completely.

CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES of WWII

CAUSES → ① Treaty of Versailles ✓
② Failure of Collective Security System (under LON)
③ Failure of Disarmament

→ Risk of preparing a plan for reduction of armaments was entrusted to the LON. The League appointed Temporary Mixed Commission (1926) which however could not do any substantial work because France insisted on security before disarmament.
→ Germany had been disarmed by T.V. Victor nations were to disarm later. They, however, never really wanted to disarm. Therefore, in Oct 1933 → Germany declared that she was leaving both the Disarmament Conference and the LON.

④ Great Depression, 1929.

□ Stoppage of loans from USA after G.D. many of them particularly Germany, were making rapid industrial progress mostly with borrowed American money. The crisis had its severe impact during 1930-32. It adversely affected economies of most countries either directly or indirectly. Germany proved to be the worst affected country where 7,00,000 people were rendered jobless. Out of economic crisis of Germany, emerged dictatorship of Hitler.

□ Even England took some harsh measures such as abandoning of Gold Standard.

□ Germany, Italy, Japan took advantage of eco. crisis and separately embarked upon aggressive designs. They set up their fascist bloc which became largely responsible for WWII.

(31)

④ CONFERENCE OF AMBASSADORS → located in Paris hurted the prestige of L.O.N. It was conference of Anglo-French Ambassadors, it was to remain in function till the time League started functioning, but this conference continued to operate even after the League had started functioning. On many occasions, decisions of the League were overruled by conference of ambassadors.

⑤ No Military force → League did not have any military force of its own. It was dependent upon voluntary contributions of member states because of which League failed to enforce its orders. Free Japan against invasion of Mukden.

⑥ Great Depression → Covered the process of eco. revival in Europe; European govt got busy in their internal matters and thus was nobody in Europe who was concerned about L.O.N.

⑦ Policy of Appeasement → Free Locarno Pact; Manchuria Crisis (1931) and Italian invasion of Ethiopia (1935) doomed the League completely.

- Until December 1941, the battlefield of 2nd WW was exclusively European and Atlantic; thereafter it became also Asiatic & Pacific.

→ ① European and Atlantic Theatre: Most of the combatant nations were initially focussed on European & Atlantic theatre.

• The early war years (1939-41) was marked by significant European conflicts, including German invasion of Poland, Battle of France, Battle of Britain.

• Atlantic was also a theatre b'cos of German submarine warfare targeting Alied shipping.

→ ② Invasion of Soviet Union (June 1941) → Major turning point occurred with operation BARBAROSSA - the German invasion of Soviet Union in June 1941. This shifted significant portion of war to Eastern front.

→ ③ Entry of US (Dec 1941): Following attack of Pearl Harbour, US joined the war in Dec 1941, which marked a crucial shift. USA focussed its efforts on Pacific Theatre against JAPAN.

→ ④ Pacific Theatre - After US entered the war, the battleground became Pacific. - Battle of Midway, Guadalcanal and Iwo Jima.
⑤ following attack of Pearl Harbour in Dec 1941, Japan expanded its empire by occupying S-E Asian countries - Malaysia, Singapore, Phillippines & Burma.

✓ Tripartite Pact ; (1940)

→ ⑥ HIROSHIMA & NAGASAKI (1945).

of Gold Standard

□ Germany, Italy, Japan took advantage of eco. crisis and separately embarked upon aggressive designs. They set up their fascist bloz which became largely responsible for WWII.

Don't Write anything in this Area!

① ILO with a strength → inspired forward on an organization to all member states. (1919)
It restricted the addition of lead to paint.
It convinced countries to adopt 8-hour work day.
It also worked on ending child labour, women in the night of women in the workplace, and making employers liable for accidents involving workers.

② Health org. also did commendable job in field of health.
It focused on ending leprosy, malaria, and yellow fever.
It also worked successfully to end prevent typhus epidemics with the help of United Nations.

③ GENEVA PROTOCOL → devised in 1920 by League to limit chemical and biological weaponry.

④ WORLD DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE → meant to make disarmament a reality but failed after Adolf Hitler broke away from conference and League in 1933.

⑤ MANDATES COMMISSION → changed with protecting minorities. Its suggestions about Africa were treated seriously by France & Belgium but ignored by S. Africa.
It also got involved in tensions in Palestine betw the incoming Jewish population and Palestinian Arabs although not fully successful.

FAILURES → ① In 1923, Italy refused to accept the decision of League over Corfu incident. (Corfu was located b/w Greece and Albania, 3 Italian officers were killed during cross-border firing)
② Manchuria Crisis of 1931 was another major failure of League. Japan invaded Manchuria, but Japanese govt. rejected this demand and withdrew its troops from M.N. in 1933.
The League asked Japan to withdraw from Manchuria but Japanese govt. rejected this demand and withdrew its troops from M.N. in 1933.

WHY DID LON fail?

① Its aims objectives were too closely linked with provisions of PPC, which was having serious practical & moral defects.
② Anglo-French Affair → b/c US Senate did not join it, Germany was not allowed till 1926. Soviet communist regime was recognized only in 1934. When EU joined the League in 1934, Germany & Japan left the League.

③ NARROW INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT → proved to be biggest limitation of LON and the League ultimately failed in its main objective.

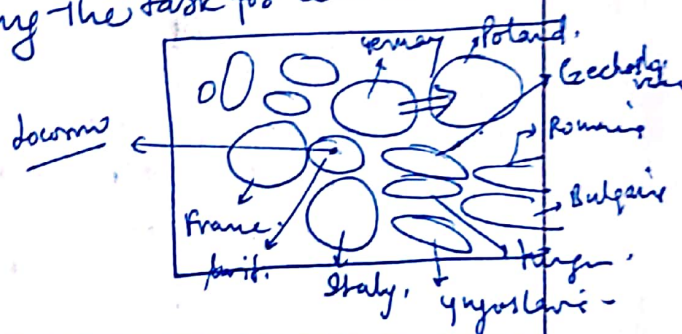
(29)

1. Rhineland Pact was signed by Germany, France and Belgium. All the 3 nations accepted to respect their mutual frontiers. This pact was guaranteed by Italy and Britain.

2. The most imp. development in Locarno was British refusal to guarantee German eastern frontier i.e. frontier with Poland and Czechoslovakia. This was a big ~~step~~ set back for system created by ToV as well as for LoN.

3. The British refusal to guarantee sanctity of German eastern frontier revealed that Britain was not interested in maintaining German borders in Poland. It was agreed ProA on part of Britain. It revealed that Britain would not stand against Germany if German eastern frontiers are violated.

4. LoN was to maintain this German eastern frontier but at the same time it was clear that members of League was not interested in supporting the task for which it was created.



League of Nations

→ LoN was created by peacemakers of Paris to protect the future generations from destruction & devastation caused by war.
→ League was based on idea of collective security. Principle of BoP was abandoned because its limitations were responsible for outbreak of WWI.

Achievements of LoN

- ① In 1920 → dispute b/w Finland and Sweden over Åland Islands were resolved successfully.
- ② 1921 → dispute b/w Germany & Poland over Upper Silesia was resolved successfully.
- ③ Also resolved the issue b/w Greece and Bulgaria.

→ LoN successfully resolved issues involving smaller nations on many occasions.

④ Dispute over Saar region resolved through plebiscite through League.

⑤ League was also involved

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(b) women worked in war industries, in factories and in farms.
After the war, women started demanding equal rights with men which led to several women movements.

[Ex: g] Struggle for equal pay in UK.

(2.2) African Americans in WW II

Job opportunities in American factories attracted African Americans.
African-Americans migrated to major manufacturing areas in North as well as in West.

[Ex: g] More than 2 1/2 million African American men registered in military draft, with more than 1 million serving in armed forces during WW II.

③ War caused production of nuclear weapons [NUCLEAR ERA]

First ever use of nuclear weapons on Hiroshima and Nagasaki demonstrated their horifying powers of destruction.

④ Changes in occupied territories

No all inclusive peace settlement mainly because of distrust (as in Paris Peace at Versailles) which had emerged betn USSR and the west.

No. of Separate Treaties

→ Italy lost her African colonies and gave up her claims to Albania and Abyssinia (Ethiopia)

→ USSR took the eastern section of Czechoslovakia and area around Lake Ladoga from Finland and held on to Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia.

⑤ Europe's domination of rest of the world ended

- ↳ Germany was devastated and divided.
- ↳ France and Italy were on verge of bankruptcy.
- ↳ Cost of war for Britain had been ruinous.

⑥ Emergence of Superpowers and Cold War

⑦ Decolonization

The war encouraged the movement towards decolonization.
↳ Defeats inflicted on Britain, Holland and France by Japan and Japanese occupation of their territories - Malaya, Singapore and Burma (British), French Indo-China and Dutch East Indies.

Holocaust
6.5 million
deaths

Zeus

South East
India
↳ Malaya
↳ Singapore
↳ Burma
↳ French Indo-China
↳ Dutch East Indies

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No. of Separate Treaties
 → Italy gave Abyssinia
 → USSR took and area around
 held on to Latvia

(5) Europe's domination of world
 ↳ Germany was devastated
 ↳ France and Italy were
 ↳ Cost of war for Britain

(6) Emergence of Superpower

(7) Decolonization
 The war encouraged the
 ↳ Defeats inflicted on Britain
 and Japanese occupation of
 Singapore and Burma (British
 East Indies)

South East Asia
 ↳ Malaya
 ↳ Singapore
 ↳ Burma
 ↳ French Indo China

Consequences of WW-2

(1) Human loss (a) 40 million
 people were killed; 2.1 million
 uprooted from home.

(2) Social changes : women
 in workforce ; African
 American migrated to major
 manufacturing areas in North &
 West. ↳ HOLOCAUST 6 million
 Jews were killed.

(3) NUCLEAR ERA

(4) WAR MEMORIALS

(5) PEACE TREATY ABSENT. Post
 individual treaties took place.
 (e.g) Italy lost Abyssinia and
 Albania.

USSR took eastern section of
 Czechoslovakia and area around
 Lake Ladoga near Finland, Latvia,
 Lithuania & Estonia.

(6) Germany ; devastated &
 France & Italy - verge of
 bankruptcy.
 Britain's war efforts had been ruinous.

(7) Decolonisation : Moves
 (a) Dunkirk, Midway.

Institutional
 (1) REBORN UNO
 (2) WTO NAM
 (3) UNHCR
 (4) Rise of Bretton Woods Institutions - W B, IMF

(5) Marshall Plan & Truman Doctrine
 Vs Molotov Plan,
WPSAW PACT
Benelux → Brussels Treaty
ECSC
EEC

(6) Division of Korea
 around 38°N
 ↳ 2 BLOCS - COLD WAR

(3) GATT - General Agreement
 on Tariffs and Trade (1948)
 - overall trade was promoted
 by removing trade barriers.

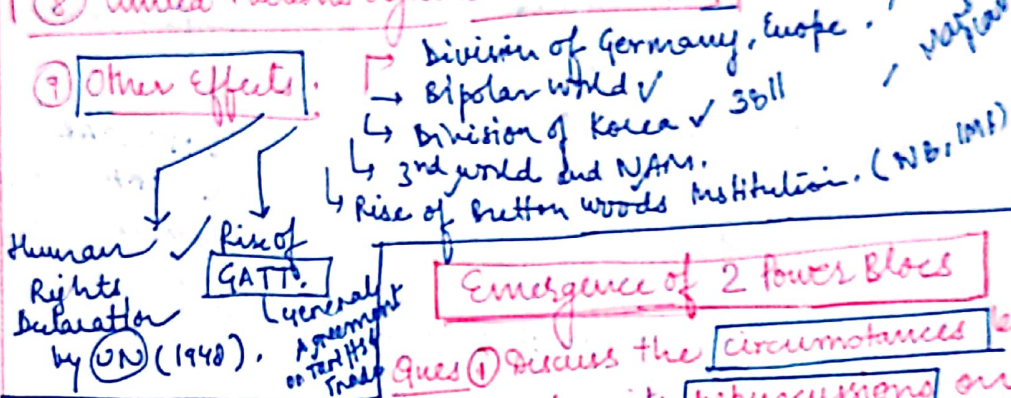
East India - destroyed the tradition of European superiority and invincibility.

→ Having fought to get rid of the Japanese, the Asian people would not willingly return to European rule. → This intensified demands for independence among people of Africa and the Middle East.

→ [NAM] emerged.

⑧ United Nations Organisation (UNO)

⑨ Other Effects:



Emergence of 2 Power Blocs

Ques ① Discuss the circumstances leading to Suez Crisis of 1956 and examine its repercussions on global politics.

Suez crisis (1956) → attack of BRIT, FRA, ISR on EGYPT.

Circumstances leading to Suez Crisis, 1956

- ① Nasser ruler of Egypt, was aggressively in favour of Arab unity and independence, including liberation of Palestine from Jews. This irritated Western powers.

- ② 1936 → Britain had signed an agreement with Egypt which allowed the British to keep troops at Suez. This treaty was due to expire in 1956 and Britain wanted it renewed. Nasser refused and insisted that all British troops should withdraw immediately the treaty ended.

- ③ Nasser signed armed deal with USSR and Russians trained Egyptian army. USA was outraged at this as the West could no longer influence in the Middle East during that Cold War era. Americans therefore cancelled a promised grant towards the building of Aswan Dam.

- ④ Crisis point came when Nasser immediately retaliated by nationalising Suez Canal, intending to use income from it to finance the dam.

→ Britain thought that Nasser was on the way to forming a united Arab world under Egyptian control and communist influence, which could cut off Europe's oil supplies at will. British PM (afraid of previous appeasement policy) looked to military action which might result in Nasser's downfall and restore Britain's influence in the region.

→ Secret talks between British, French & Israelis hatched a plan that Israel would invade Egypt across Sinai peninsula, whereas British & French troops would occupy the canal zone.

Repercussions on global politics

→ World opinion, along with that of the U.S (who criticised military action in Egypt), forced Britain, France and Israel to withdraw their troops from Egypt.

→ The standing of Britain with the U.S, weakened and its influence 'east of Suez' diminished by adventure.

→ Britain was unable to follow foreign policy independent of the USA. Real balance of power was thus demonstrated.

→ Britain lost an ally in Iraq, where premier Nuri-el-Said came under increasing attack from other Arabs for his pro-British attitude; he was murdered in (1958).

→ were failed to overthrow ^{Nasser} and his prestige as leader of Arab nationalism against interfering western powers greatly increased.

→ Egyptians blocked the canal, Arabs reduced oil supplies to western Europe where petrol rationing was introduced for the 1st time.

→ Russian aid replaced that of USA.

→ Algerians were encouraged in their struggle for independence from France which they achieved in 1962.

→ Israel: five-year aid by Egypt ceased.

(Capture of Sinai Peninsula)

"Marshall Plan and Truman doctrine was considered by Russian bloc as a weapon against Russia in order to restrict her influence"

Ques (2) Outline the circumstances leading to the adoption of Marshall Plan (1948) → \$13,000 million → Western Europe

Ans (2) Marshall Plan (or European Recovery Programme (ERP)) was an economic extension of Truman doctrine. It was meant for offering economic and financial help wherever it was needed.

Circumstances leading to its adoption

→ ① Yalta Conference and Potsdam Conference proved that peaceful existence with East (communist bloc) not possible.

→ Arabs unity got strengthened.
United Arab Republic

Circumstances leading to adoption of Marshall Plan.

① Devastation of Europe after WW II

Don't Write anything in this Area/

② Fear of Communism

- Yalta, Potsdam Conference
- Churchill's "Iron curtain" speech
- communist govt. established in Bulgaria, Romania, Poland, Albania.
- Yugoslavia - Joseph Broz Tito - pro communist

③ Ideological divide

④ Truman Doctrine - it was aimed at containing communism throughout the world.

⑤ Communist attempt to take over Greece and Turkey - Truman requested \$400 million in Senate to combat takeover of 2 nations.

⑥ Cooperation of European Nation: Europeans nation recognised the need of aid & recovery. They participated in planning and implementation of MARSHALL PLAN, with org. for European Economic Cooperation to coordinate the efforts.

⑦ Industrial reconstruction
infrastructure development
food aid } objectives

⑧ Also aimed at developing capitalist system :- economic planning; liberalisation of trade cooperation.

⑨ Market needs of USA in western Europe.

chill.

ed in Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, and

ist elected in 1945 but was against affairs & foreign policy of Yugoslavia.

European economy ⇒ Marshall recovery of western Europe.

products; Marshall Plan

using power of people of new consumers of American

it was likely to gain control rope.

- (Molotov) denounced the as "dollar imperialism".

ine and the Marshall Plan were it Russia in order to restrict examine.

aimed at policy of containing communism throughout the world. to take over Greece and Turkey, Truman to take up

400 million in American assistance to combat the takeover by communists.

the policy of the U.S. to resist attempts of subjugation.

most Russia

as Marshall Plan was economic recovery of western prosperity and US influence Communism.

pled U.S. to build join against USSR with USSR

③ Ripped elections in 3rd world countries such as Italy & Spain

- "Iron Curtain speech" by Churchill.
- Pro Communist Govt. established in Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, and Albania.
- Yugoslavia → Tito led communist ^{govt.} elected in 1945 but was against Soviet influence in internal affairs & foreign policy of Yugoslavia.
- ↳ WW2; devastation of European economy → Marshall Plan was meant for quick recovery of western Europe.
- ↳ Big market for American products; Marshall Plan would increase the purchasing power of people of Europe and would make them consumers of American exports.
- ↳ Fear of Communism; it was ^{more} likely to gain control in a flourishing western Europe.
- ↳ foreign minister of USSR - (Molotov) → denounced the whole idea of Marshall Plan as "dollar imperialism".

Ques ③ "The Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan were considered as a weapon against Russia in order to restrict her influence". Critically Examine.

Ans ③. Truman Doctrine ¹⁹⁴⁷ aimed at policy of containing communism throughout the world.

① communist attempt to take over Greece and Turkey, caused the USA President Truman to take up communist challenge directly.

② Truman requested \$400 million in American military and economic assistance to combat the takeover of these countries by communists.

③ U.S announced that it ^{must be} the policy of the U.S. to support free people who are resisting attempts of subjugation.

Marshall Plan → already written.

considered as weapon against Russia

① Economic measures such as Marshall Plan was introduced for promoting economic recovery of western Europe. It would increase prosperity and U.S influence which would in turn contain Communism.

② Truman doctrine prompted U.S. to build / join

- ① Military bloc like NATO against USSR ✓
- ② Indulge in arms and space race with USSR ✓

③ Rigged elections in 3rd world countries such as Italy & Iran ✓

Russian Bloc Consideration

Stalin believed that T.D and M.P were weapon of USA to contain the Russian bloc by restricting her influence. He believed that economic integration with the West would allow Eastern Bloc countries to escape the Soviet Control, and he therefore prevented Eastern Bloc nations from receiving Marshall Plan aid.

• He also tightened his grip on govt. of Eastern Europe. The key outcome was Soviet sponsored coup d'état in Czechoslovakia of 1948 when she had shown pro-western attitude and ready to receive M.P.

• Molotov proposed Molotov Plan instead of Marshall Plan which was formulated to provide aid to Soviet satellite states of eastern Europe, WARSAW PACT

Ques (4) Outline the circumstances leading to détente.

Ans (4) Détente means 'a relax in tensions'. It is the name given to a period of improved relations during Cold war between the USA and USSR. By 1970s → both sides had become interested in accommodations to create a stable and predictable international system, period (1962-79).

Circumstances leading to détente

① Fear of Nuclear war :- Both of them feared nuclear war after Cuban Missile crisis when the world was brought to the brink of destruction, (1962)

• It motivated the Washington-Hotline in 1963 (direct communication between both leaders).

• Treaties to control nuclear weapons were passed :- Partial Test Ban Treaty (1963), Outer Space Treaty (1967), Nuclear NPT (1968)

• Negotiations to control arms race started in 1969 → Helsinki, Hydgund. This culminated in SALT I in 1972.

② Ostpolitik :- 'NeuOstpolitik' = 'New Eastern Policy' in Germany. This factor is basically the push for better relations between W and E Germany. He saw a stabilisation of Europe due to election of Willy Brandt as West German Chancellor, who developed 'Ostpolitik'

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West German Chancellor saw a stabilisation of European relations as essential to the interests of the continent as a whole.

- ④ Treaty of Moscow → signed between USSR - W. Germany, recognises E. Germany + post WW-2 borders.
- Hallstein Doctrine was abandoned, which was a W. German policy to break off diplomatic relations with states that recognised E. Germany.

③ Vietnam War + 1973 oil crisis = US economic problems
= détente

- ① USA faced stagflation (high inflation + unemployment). Oil prices quadrupled due to the 1973 crisis oil crisis.
- ② OPEC placed embargo on USA due to its support of Israel in Yom Kippur war.
- ③ Oil crisis made it lucrative for US to seek oil from USSR rather than its traditional middle Eastern powers.

④ Vietnam war → { unemployment in veterans }
{ government expenditure }
{ public discontent with the war, "anti war sentiments" }

Role of NAM

public aversion to US involvement in foreign military intervention

High human cost (60k soldiers dead), investment in military industry meant that they were weak at producing consumer goods.

- USA was producing 50x more computers than USSR,
- USSR had to import superior capital goods from the West,
- USA was in negotiations with China, it could turn into a '2 on 1' situation.

- ⑤ Nixon became first US president to visit Moscow in 1972.
- Helsinki agreement of 1975 introduced Declaration of Human Rights acts and USA accepting communist borders of E. Europe,

With the election of Ronald Reagan who emphasized military preparedness as the key to Soviet-American relations, détente as Nixon had envisioned it came to an end. It collapsed at the end of decade with Soviet war in Afg.

limitations and challenges in period of détente :-

- ① Arms Race Continuation - Despite SALT Treaties aimed at reducing nuclear arms, both superpowers continued to modernise and expand their nuclear arsenal.
- ② Proxy conflicts - by USA and USSR in Asia, Africa and C. America.
- ③ Human rights concerns → USA was criticised for maintaining relations with Augusto Pinochet's Chile and anti-Apartheid regime in S. Africa. Critics argued that human rights concerns should have been a part of détente.
- ④ Soviet expansion - USSR used détente to expand its influence in Angola and Ethiopia.
- ⑤ 1973 - Energy crisis created by middle East nations.
- ⑥ Short term nature
- ⑦ No political freedom in Eastern Europe
- ⑧ End of Detente
 - ↳ Soviet invasion of AFG in 1979;
 - ↳ US boycotting 1980 - summer olympics and providing support to Afghan rebels.
 - ↳ election of President Ronald Reagan

20 - W, M
21 - Ancient
22 - Map
23 - Hindi

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Role
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② Emergence of 3rd world and non-alignment

Ques. Explain the circumstances leading to the emergence of 3rd World and analyze its impact on world affairs.

Circumstances

- ① 2 Power Blocs (1945)

cc NAM came to symbolise the struggle of India and other newly independent nations do retain and strengthen their independence from colonialism and imperialism and cold war between them.

- ② Fear of Nuclear war -
- ③ Newly independent nations of Asia and Africa.
- ④ maintaining independence and sovereignty and territorial integrity of states.
- ⑤ Apartheid in South Africa.
- ⑥ Struggle against imperialism in all its forms for unity among 3rd world countries against first world influence & principle of non-interference in domestic affairs
- ⑦ Neocolonialism & Middle East
- ⑧ Breaking the monopoly of western countries over (developed world)

Background of 3rd worldism
- A political movement that argues

UN democratisation of international relations;
① Restructuring international economic order:- Most of the Asian and African countries were economically backward. They needed capital and technological know-how to improve their economic conditions. Thus, they wanted to keep themselves off from every pol. alliance and pursue NAM.

Impact on World Affairs

- ① Relaxation of Cold War tensions & role in Détente
Ex: OPEC countries cancelling embargo on USA for buying middle east oil, USA tried to seek oil from USSR

- ② Voice against imperialism, colonialism, racism, apartheid, all forms of dominance, Ex: q. Apartheid of S. Africa was criticised in 2nd Conference in Cairo.

- ③ Role in softening conflict situation
→ Arab-Israeli conflict
→ Vietnam War.

cold war tensions

Anti-imperialism, racism, apartheid

relaxation of conflict
→ Arab-Israeli war
→ Vietnam war

39

② Emergence of 3rd world and

Ques. Explain the circumstances of 3rd World and analyze its

Circumstances

- 2 Power Blocs (1945)
 - cc NAM came other newly USA and USSR
- Fear of Nuclear war -
- Newly independent nations
- maintaining independence territorial integrity of states
- Apartheid in South Africa
- Struggle against imperialism
- Neocolonialism & Middle East
- Breaking the monopoly of

UN democratisation of int'l

- Restructuring international of the Asian and African countries
- They needed capital backward. They needed capital
- know-how to improve their economy
- they wanted to keep themselves alliance and pursue NAM.

Impact on World Affairs

- Relaxation of Cold War to
 - For e.g. OPEC countries cancelled buying middle east oil, US USSR
- Voice against imperialism, apartheid, all forms of domination of S. Africa was criticised in
- Role in softening conflict xi

Non Alignment Movement (NAM)

• 3rd Worldism - It is a political movement that aims to block attempts by 1st world countries to interfere in politics of 3rd world and against their influence.

• Bandung conference (1955) - The first significant step towards the formation of NAM. The conference brought together leaders from Asian & African nations to discuss common concerns, such as anti-colonialism, economic development and promotion of peace and cooperation.

18th NAM summit in Baku, Azerbaijan
Theme: "Upholding the Bandung principles to ensure concerted and adequate response to challenges of contemporary world".

India and NAM

↳ (i) India's inclination towards USSR in beginning

↳ (ii) NEP, 1991 and inclination towards USA.

↳ (iii) 1962 - India-China war → Ghana and Indonesia took pro-China stance

1965 & 1971 - Pakistan war - Indonesia, Egypt - supported PAK.

↳ (iv) India's PM skipped the NAM summit 2nd year in row - 17th, 18th.

↳ (v) India is actively engaging with QUAD and SCO - old and new major powers.

USA CHINA.

→ NEHRU'S PANCHSHEEL

→ BELGRADE principles

→ peaceful resolution
→ LUSAKA
→ HAVANA

- ① Strengthening of UN because NAM countries constituted majority.
- ② Role in creation of 3rd world groupings such as (G-77), G-24, G-15.
- ③ Promotion of South-South cooperation. (underdeveloped nations)
NAM centre for S-S technical cooperation
- ④ Presented the idea of NIEO and NWICO ^{technical cooperation}
- ⑤ NIEO → an economic order in which interest of 3rd world stand promoted and protected.
- focus was economic assistance, promotion of exports and share in international decision making (in eco. fields).
- ⑥ NWICO → cultural freedom in face of dominance of western communication system as western communication system subverted presented distorted facts about 3rd world nations.
- ⑦ Protection of environment and human rights.
Fore.g. They were publically committed to SDGs & MDGs.
- ⑧ Role in formation of UNCTAD → United Nations Conference on Trade and Development which deals with trade, investment and development issues. (preferential tariffs for developing countries)
- ⑨ Role in formation of PTBT, NPT, etc.
↳ Partial Test Ban Treaty → Non Proliferation Treaty (1970)

Criticisms of NAM

- ↳ Responsibility of NAM is to ensure neutrality of nations, but in practise many NAM nations have not lived upto it.
- ↳ At Havana Conference (1970)
3 camps
 - ① One camp sympathised with Soviet Union (Cuba, AFQ, VIE)
 - ② 2nd camp with America (Somalia, Singapore)
 - ③ 3rd camp with NAM (India, Yugoslavia, SL).
- ↳ Interneine Conflicts in NAM
 - When USSR invaded Afghanistan, Soviet allies supported the invasion but Muslim States condemned it.

- war between Iran and Iraq. (1980-88) ✓
- During Indo-Pak war of 1965 → Pak received support from Indonesia, Iran, Turkey and Saudi Arabia against India. In spite of the fact, that Nehru supported Indonesia's struggle for independence.

- Indo China War (1962) → both countries are member of NAM but no NAM country came for help. - Ghana & Indonesia adopted pro-China stance
 - Could not make peace when both blocs put self interest ahead
 - Prey • USA army crossing 38th N in Korea (1950-53)
 - China stronghold Tibet. (1958)
- After Cold War → it has outlived its utility as bloc politics is over.
many countries lost interest. Prey - Malta & Cyprus joined EU, NATO

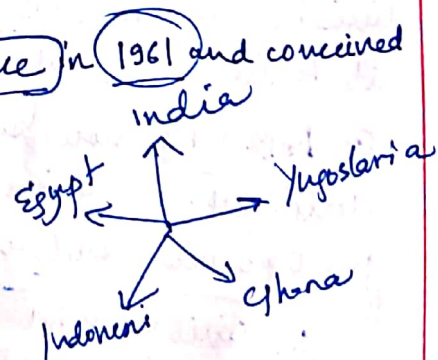
Current Activities

- ↳ Reform of UNSC
- ↳ SDG and MDG → they argue that international community has not created conditions conducive to development and has infringed upon rights of sovereign development.
- Issues such as globalisation, debt burden, unfair trade practices, decline in foreign aid are cited as factors inhibiting development.
- ↳ Criticisms of US foreign policies :- 2003 Iraq invasion, war on Terrorism, its attempt to stifle Iran and N. Korea's nuclear plans & criticised as attempts to run roughshod over sovereignty of smaller nations.

- ↳ South-South Cooperation (NAM - CSSTC)
Non Aligned Movement centre for South-South Technical cooperation.

Conferences of NAM & its outcomes

- Org. was founded by the Belgrade Conference in 1961 and conceived by :-
- J. L. Nehru (India)
 - Indonesia's Sukarno
 - Gamal Abdel Nasser (Egypt)
 - Kwame Nkrumah (Ghana)
 - Josip Broz. Tito (Yugoslavia)



NEHRU'S PANCHSHEEL

• 1961 - Presidents of Egypt (Nasser) and Yugoslavia (Tito) addressed the Heads of State and Govt. of 21 "Non Aligned" countries and suggested that, taking recent world events and rise of international tensions into account, a conference should be held to promote an improvement in international relations.

- Belgrade principles →
- ① Pursue Independent policy.
 - ② Anti-colonialism.
 - ③ No Alliance with blocs.
 - ④ No alliance with super-powers.
 - ⑤ Not to provide military base to super powers.

✓ Kusaka Conference → "peaceful resolution of disputes" and abstention from big power alliances and pacts and opposition to stationing of mil. bases in foreign countries.

✓ Havana Declaration → Fidel Castro said that purpose of the organisation is the "national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of non-aligned countries".

UNO and the global disputes

Ques ⑥: Do you think that the UNO had played a significant role in resolving international disputes and ensuring peace in the world?

Ans: UNO, an intergovernmental org, came into existence in 1945, to prevent another such conflict and resolving global disputes.

Peace keeping efforts of UNO during cold war era

① UNO's primary mandate was peacekeeping but the division between US and USSR often paralysed the org allowing it to intervene only in conflicts distant from the Cold War.

① UNO more successful than LoN in its peacekeeping efforts, esp. in crises which did not involve the interests of great powers, such as :-

① Civil war in Congo :- Congo civil war immediately

(1960-4) after independence → UN peacekeeping force numbering over 20,000 at its largest managed to restore some sort of peaceful order.

2 Canal Crisis (1956)

→ General Assembly by 64:5 condemned the invasions by Britain, France and Israel and called for withdrawal of troops. The aggressors agreed to withdraw.

UN peacekeeping force in Cyprus

→ civil war broke out between Greeks and Turks - UN peacekeeping force helped in reaching peace.

Iran Iraq War (1980-8)

Korean War (1950-3)

→ UN had negotiated a ceasefire.
→ only occasion in which UN was able to take decisive action in a crisis directly involving a superpower.
→ 38th parallel was established.

Failures

① Hungarian rising of 1956

② 1968 Czech crisis

③ Unable to prevent

Arab-Israeli war

(1948, 67, 73)

In both cases, Russia vetoed the condemnation resolution.

Peacekeeping efforts after Cold War Era

→ Betw 1908 and 2000, the number of resolutions adopted by UNSC more than doubled, peacekeeping budget increased more than 10 folds.

→ democratic elections in South Africa and post Khmer Rouge Cambodia.

→ UN authorised a US led coalition that repulsed Iraqi invasion

→ Kuwait. * Critics argue that Kuwait had received help only b'cos west needed her oil supplies.

→ Mozambique

UN became involved in (CW), operated a programme of demobilising and disarming the armies.
→ distributed humanitarian relief.
→ preparation of elections.

Failures

① failed to intervene in Rwandan genocide.

② Bosnia → Bosnian Muslims vs Serbs → UN failed to send enough troops to impose law & order.

③ 2003 → US invaded Iraq despite failing to pass authorisation.

Recent failures

① Myanmar military coup.
② Russian invasion of Ukraine.

UN has been a systematic failure but is more successful than its predecessors.

→ Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in 2003
→ democratic elections in post Apartheid S.A and post Rouge-Cambodia
→ Mozambique civil war

failures → Israel-Palestine
→ India-Pakistan
→ Russian invasion of Ukraine
→ Myanmar

India's UN 60th anniversary (2011)

United Nations - peacekeeping efforts and resolution of International disputes :-

① Mediation and Diplomacy →

It serves as a platform for diplomatic negotiations and mediations between conflicting parties. (y) Afghanistan.

② Peacekeeping operations → To monitor ceasefire, protect civilians, protect civilians, and support peace processes. (y) Colombia, Libya etc.

③ Conflict prevention → identifying root cause and preventing conflicts. (y) Poverty in Middle East dealt by WFP.

④ Arbitration and adjudication → (y) Vanuatu Resolution.

⑤ Sanction on states or entities. (y) South Africa - against Apartheid.

UN General Assembly
UNSC ✓
ECOSOC ✓
Trusteeship Council
ICJ
UN Secretariat

Successes

① Korean War (1950-53) - TO intervene in response to N. Korean invasion of S. Korea.

② Suez Crisis (1956) - deployed UN Emergency force to intervene in, and supervise the withdrawal of British, French and Israeli forces from Egypt.

③ Cuban Missile Crisis (1962) - UN served as a platform for diplomatic communication between US and Soviet Union during the intense standoff.

④ Gulf War (1990-91) - mediated a ceasefire and peace negotiations between Iran and Iraq. ⑤ Civil War in Congo (1960-64)

Failures → ① Blocking by veto powers of the permanent members.

② Cold War (1945-1991)

③ Rwandan Genocide - UN and international community widely criticised for inadequate response to Rwandan genocide.

④ Cambodia (1979-1991) → unable to prevent Rouge from retaining Cambodia's seat.

⑤ Vietnam War (1965-1975)

and the invasions by Britain, withdrawal of troops. The

Cyprus.

Ks and Turks - UN

ing peace.

ad negotiated a ceasefire. ✓
ion in which UN was able to action in a crisis directly superpower. ✓
established.

56 } In both cases, Russia vetoed the condemnation resolution.

67, 72

resolutions adopted by UNSC it increased more than

and post Khmer Rouge Cambodia.

not repulsed Iraqi invasion

ad received help only b'cos

in CW, operated a programme winning the army. humanitarian relief.

in Rwandan genocide.

Muslims Vs. Serbs → UN

looks to impose law & order.

Iraq despite failing to pass

UNSC 6

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w of Ukraine.

it is more successful

↑ Invasion of Kuwait in 2003
democratic elections in post Apartheid S.A and post Rouge-Cambodia
Korean cold war

↑ Israel-Palestine
India's nuclear war
Indian taking
Russian invasion
Myanmar

India's UNSC 6 Presidency (2021-22)

ARAB WORLDEgypt

→ Arab Nationalism is a nationalist ideology that asserts that Arabs are a nation and promotes unity of Arab people, celebrating the glories of Arab civil., the language and literature of the Arabs, calling for rejuvenation and pol. union in the Arab world.

→ Rise and Growth of Arab Nationalism

① LEGITIMACY OF CALIPH → Arabs resented against Turkish control & dominance and they also considered themselves the representatives of pure Islam and Turks as groups defiling pure Islam.

② TURKISH INVOLVEMENT IN WAR

Ottoman empire was declining. In early 20th c, process of decline got intensified, the process of decline got intensified.
→ Turkey participated as allies of Triple alliance and was defeated.

During the war, immediate Arab reactⁿ was 2 fold

- ① One group looked upon outbreak of war as an opportunity to obtain a united and independent Arab national state.
- ② Other group → princely Arab families and their clients regarded the war as a time to rebel against Ottoman Sultan and to try to establish independent Arab kingdoms.

③ WAHABI MOV → 18th c → it emerged as a sect; the sect stood for purification of Islam but gradually it acquired a pol. form and gave impetus to nationalistic sentiments of Arabs.

④ ARAB WRITERS → strengthened Arab Nationalism. For e.g. Ameen Rihani's "The Path to Vision" Khalil Gibran

⑤ BRITISH INVOLVEMENT Ottoman

⑤.1 Encouraged anti British sentiments :- British govt. seized the opportunity and encouraged the latent Arab nationalist sentiments against Ottoman Sultan.

⑤.2 Paris Peace Conference, 1919 and Mandate System :-

• Post WWI → victors placed Arab regions under MANDATE SYSTEM
• Claim was the protection of these regions and prepare them for eventual freedom but in essence was a move to retain the control.

- Some indep. mandate
 - ① French mandate in Syria and Lebanon
 - ② British mandate in Iraq Transjordan and Palestine.
 - ③ Certain other regions were not placed under mandated were under western control. E.g. Egypt was a British protectorate.

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into 2 halves, whereby Israel was given to Jews.
Since then, anti-Israel feeling has been dominant part in
Arab nationalism. It resulted in numerous conflicts betn
Arab nations & Israel.

⑤ Oil Imperialism → ① Discovery of oil in the Arab region
gave birth to Oil Imperialism.

② Oil imperialism gave impetus to Arab nationalism
→ Britain wanted to incorporate Palestine into their empire
because of its proximity to Suez Canal.

→ In beginning Britain was the most dominant player in oil
imperialism but later U.S and other European powers also got
involved. Gradually, US became the most dominant after WWII.

→ Rivalry among western powers to procure the right to
explore and extract oil.

→ Entire oil scenario → dominated by western oil companies and
what Arab region received was small amount of royalty.

Peel Commission, formally known as Palestine
Royal Commission, was established in 1936 in
response to the Arab Revolt in Palestine, which
had begun in 1936 and involved violent clashes
between Arabs and Jews.

• To investigate the causes of the revolt and
to recommend potential solutions to the ongoing
conflict in Palestine.

• The commission recommended the partition of
Palestine into separate Jewish & Arab states, with a
smaller internationally administered area
encompassing Jerusalem and Bethlehem.

• Groundwork for eventual establishment of state of
Israel in 1948.

UN Special Committee on Israel

- * The re-arrangement of the Arabian States by European powers after the WWI was to a great extent responsible for containing discontent of the Arabs.
- * Arab nationalism acquired an anti-British character.

(5.3) Palestine Issue

- * BALFOUR DECLARATION → 1917 - got mandate of Palestine. Britain wanted to favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for Jewish people. Betrayal of national rights of Palestinians & Arab nations; foundation of zionist movement.
- * They intended to establish a link with British military and Jewish population of Palestine, through which latter would join the Allied forces during first world war.
- * great majority of Jews started to flock of Palestine and to settle there once it was given the status of a mandated territory under the British. → open clash with ARABS & JEWS.
- * Commission was appointed by the British govt. to resolve the matter. The Britain wanted to incorporate Palestine into their (1936) empire because of its close proximity to Suez Canal → Outlet for oil and strategic position with respect to Arabia. UN special committee on Palestine (UNSCOP) 1947 ✓
- * After WWII → Palestine Commission → country was partitioned into 2 halves, whereby Israel was given to Jews. Since then, anti-Israel feeling has been dominant part in Arab nationalism. It resulted in numerous conflicts between Arab nations & Israel.

(6) Oil Imperialism

- ① Discovery of oil in the Arab region gave birth to Oil Imperialism.
- ② Oil imperialism gave impetus to Arab nationalism.
- Britain wanted to incorporate Palestine into their empire because of its proximity to Suez Canal.
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- Rivalry among western powers to procure the right to explore and extract oil.
- Entire oil scenario → dominated by western oil companies and what Arab region received was small amount of royalty.

④ After Arab regions became free, there was the growth of Neo-colonialism and became a major factor in growth of Arab Nationalism.

→ In this pt., free Arab regions began to use oil as weapon also, against western powers, such as increase in oil prices, nationalisation of oil fields, cancellation of rights of western companies etc. Egypt

1973
OAS
oil crisis

⑤ Various Eq. to promote Arab Nationalism

① 1945: Arab League was formed. It fostered the unity among its member states → Reg. S. Arabia, Egypt, Yemen, Syria and others.

② It was intended to ward off any kind of foreign aggression against the Arabs and to protect their liberty and sovereignty.

③ However, its achievements were limited due to internal conflicts.

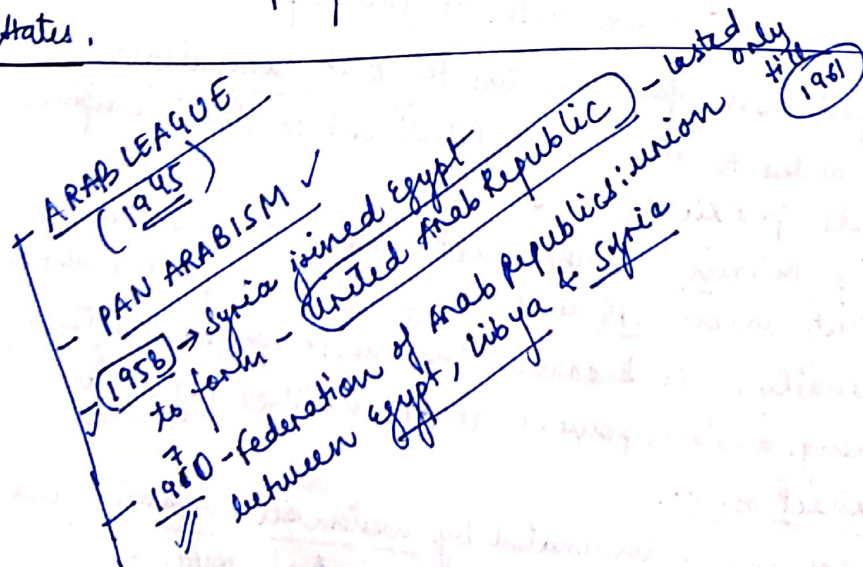
④ PAN-ARABISM received a boost under the energetic leadership of Nasser of Egypt who had gained in Arab world after 1956 Suez Crisis.

⑤ 1958 → Syria joined Egypt to form United Arab Republic with Nasser as President.

However, it lasted only until 1961 when Nasser tried to dominate the union.

⑥ After Nasser's death in 1970 Federation of Arab Republics was formed as a union betn Egypt, Libya & Syria.

All these attempt failed due to internal disputes among member states.



Africa - Apartheid to Democracy

Main features of apartheid

- Pol** ① No political rights: Africans lost all pol. rights and their representation in Parliament was abolished.
- Soc** ② Separation of blacks and whites :- ✓
- 2.1. Complete separation of blacks & whites as far as possible.
 - 2.2. Blacks had to live in Special Reserves; in urban areas they had separate townships at suitable distance from white residential areas.
 - 2.3. There were separate buses, coaches, trains, cafes etc. Black children went to separate schools and were given much inferior education.

Complete separation not possible

→ over half of non-white population worked in white-owned mines.
→ every white household had at least 2 African servants.

Pol ③ Homeland System :-

- 3.1. Under Homeland system, govt. attempted to divide S. Africa into a number of separate states, each of which was to develop into a separate nation state for a different ethnic group.
- 3.2. Native self govt. Act (1951): set up 7 regions called Bantustans, based on original African reserves. It was claimed that they would eventually move towards self govt.
- 3.3. Bantustan areas covered only 13.7% of country's total area; over 10 million people were crammed into these relatively small areas.

Civ ④ Racial classification and I-D card :-

- 4.1. Every person was given racial classification & an ID card.
- 4.2. Strict pass laws:- they were issued passes only if they were travelling to a white area to work.

Civ ⑤ Marriage & sexual relations :-

- 5.1. Marriage & sexual relations between whites and non-whites were forbidden.
- 5.2. Police spied on anybody breaking the rules.

Opposition to Apartheid inside S. Africa

- Inside S. Africa, anyone who objected or broke the apartheid laws, were punished under Suppression of Communism Act.

Under ANC

- ↳ chief Albert Luthuli, leader of African National Congress, organised a protest campaign in which blacks stopped work on certain days.
- ↳ 1952: attempted systematic breach of laws by entering shops and other places reserved for whites.
- ↳ announced Freedom Charter
 - equality before law.
 - freedom of assembly, meet, speech, religion & press.
 - right to vote.
 - free medical care.

- Opposition by church leaders → church leaders and missionaries, both black and white spoke against apartheid.

- 1957 Bus Boycott → fare hikes on bus route → Instead of paying raised fare, Africans walked to work & back.

- Sharpsville Massacre (1960) → Huge demonstration against pass laws at Sharpsville (an African township). Police fired on the crowd, killing 67 Africans and wounding many.

- Spear of the Nation → small action group of ANC → Spear of the Nation was launched.
 - ↳ organised a campaign of sabotaging strategic targets; state of bomb attacks in Johannesburg, Pretoria, Durban.

- Nelson Mandela → joined ANC and became a founding member of its youth league.

- Protest against imposition of Afrikaans language.

In 1976, Trasvaal authority announced the Afrikaans (the language spoken by whites of Dutch descent) was to be used in black African school, massive demonstration took place near Johannesburg.

- ↳ Police open fired and killed at least two black Africans.

Protests outside S. Africa

- Sharpsville incident triggered anti-apartheid agitation all over the world.

- 1960 → British PM Harold Macmillan visited Cape town & asked S. African govt. to abandon Apartheid.

- 1961 → Commonwealth condemned the policy of Apartheid being followed by S. African govt, (S. Africa, left the commonwealth).

- 1962 → UNO imposed sanctions on S. Africa due to policy of Apartheid.
 - ↳ These sanctions affected blacks more than whites → anti-apartheid agitation thus increased.

- 1970 → USA started treating blacks better as a result pressure increased on S. Africa.

(1975) → Norambique and Angola got independence. The emergence of these Black nations inspired S. Africans to fight against apartheid with greater strength.

(1986) → Commonwealth and USA imposed sanctions against S. Africa. The pressure of all these developments forced S. African govt. to abandon apartheid gradually.

Abandonment of Apartheid

• 1st step towards abandonment of Apartheid was taken in 1979 when Blacks were allowed to form Trade Unions and go on strikes.

• (1981) → Blacks were allowed to elect local councils but not given any voting rights in national elections.

• (1984) → S. African Parliament was converted into House with 2 chambers, one was for whites and second for Blacks.

• (1985) → marriage betⁿ whites and non-whites was allowed.

• (1986) → Pass permit system was abandoned.

• (1997) → F.W. De Klerk became President & abandoned Apartheid completely.

FACTORS CONSTRAINING DEVELOPMENT: LATIN AMERICA + AFRICA.

LATIN AMERICA

① Lack of well-demarcated boundaries :- It has triggered disputes between Latin American states esp. after natural resources were discovered in the area.

E.g. Acree crisis between Bolivia and Brazil was rubber.

② Vacillating Communities :- Some feudal families dominate eco. and social life in these countries. Whenever the liked, they invited revolts and destabilised the govt.

③ Lack of democratic traditions :- Absence of democratic traditions of lawful change of power opened the gates for dictatorship (communist as well as military dictatorship). E.g. General Augusto Pinochet military coup against democratically elected Salvador Allende.

④ Political Instability :- ① Civil wars broke out in many Latin American states.

② 1960s & 1970s → military govt. dominated Latin America's pol. scene.

⑤ Development Models → Latin American countries after independence adopted the developmental models of exporting primary products.

→ After QD (1929), particularly after II WW, this model was replaced by import substitution industrialisation (ISI).

1975 Mozambique and Angola got Black nations inspired S. African strength.

1980s Commonwealth and USA put pressure of all these developments apartheid gradually.

Abandonment of Apartheid

• Step towards abandonment of A were allowed to form Trade Unions.

• 1981 → Blacks were allowed to elect voting rights in national elections.

• 1984, S. African Parliament was co one was for whites and second

• 1985 marriage betn whites and

• 1986 Race permit system was a

• 1990 F.W. de Klerk became President

FACTORS CONSTRAINING DEVELOPMENT

LATIN AMERICA

① Lack of well-demarcated borders between Latin American states discovered in the area.

Ex: e.g. border crisis between

② Vacillating Communities :- eco. and social life in these they invited revolts and destabili

③ Lack of democratic traditions (lawful change of power opened as well as military dictatorship).

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American states.

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→ After 4D (1929), particularly after II WW, this model was replaced by Import substitution industrialisation (ISI).

Don't Write anything in this Area!

Role of Nelson Mandela in struggle for Apartheid.

① Leadership → Mandela was prominent member of African National Congress (ANC)

② Imprisonment → 27 year imprisonment from 1962 - 1990 - garnered international attention and support for anti-apartheid cause

③ Negotiations → Mandela played a crucial role in negotiations with S. African govt, leading to end of Apartheid. - Peaceful transition to democracy.

④ Presidency - first Black President in 1994. His Presidency focussed on reconciliation and peaceful transition to democracy, dismantling anti-apartheid laws and promoting unity.

⑤ Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) - which aimed to uncover the truth about apartheid-era human rights abuses.

⑥ Legacy and international influence - values of equality, human rights and reconciliation.

External factors

① Pol. & eco. interference by USA (Neo Imperialism)

→ USA tried to increase its influence in the region; set up puppet govt., openly intervened in their internal affairs
 (e.g.) In, El Salvador, Nicaragua.

② US economic situations → Latin American economy dependant upon U.S. economy as it is not only the largest trading partner of L.A. but major provider of capital & technology.

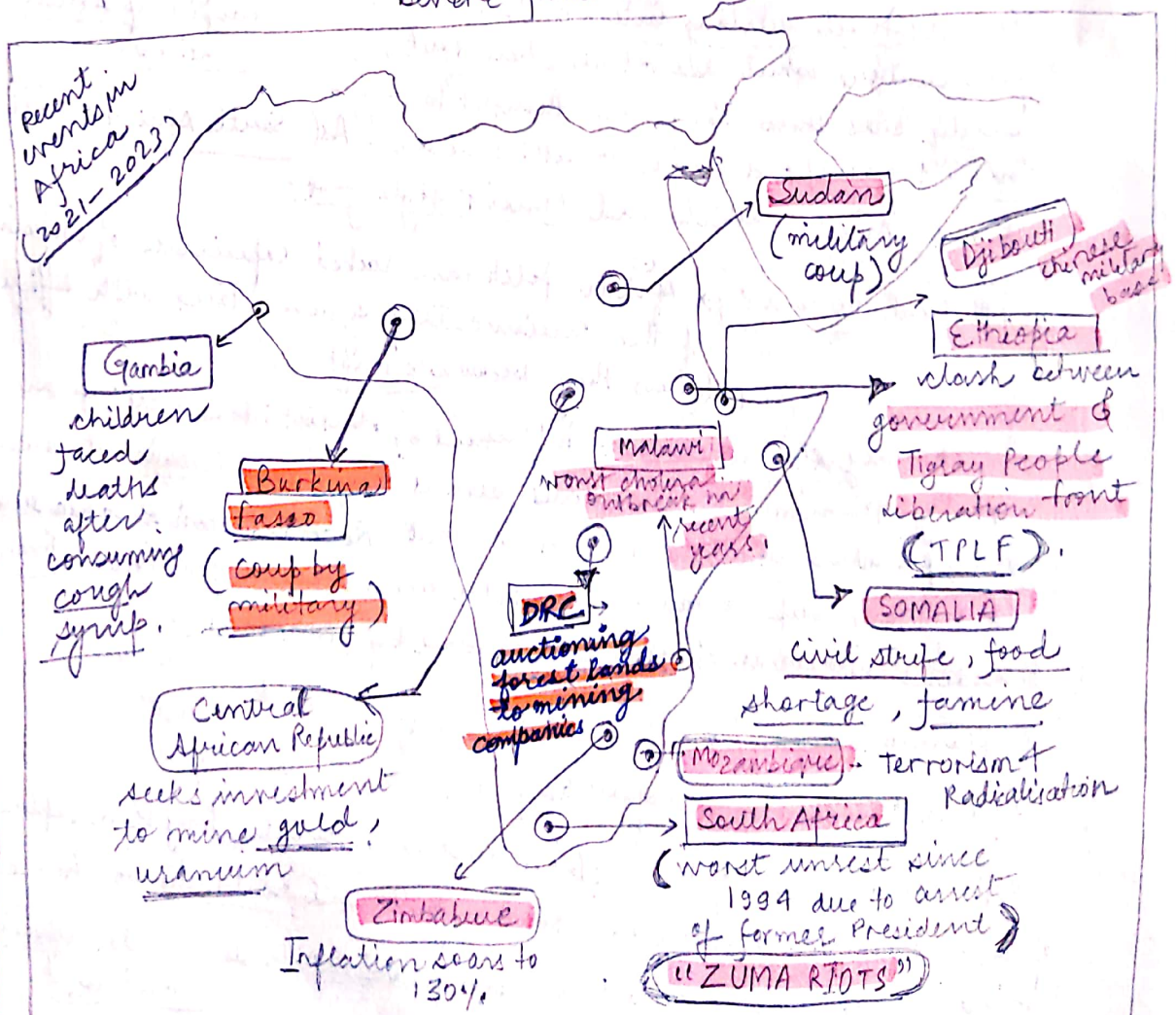
③ Prices for primary products → movement of prices for primary products (oil, grains etc) in the world market would also be an imp. factor that determines Latin America's development prospects as it is a major commodity producer.

④ Foreign capital → Latin American countries heavily dependent on foreign capital.

⑤ Globalisation → opening of market, foreign competition has closed down many of region's small and medium sized enterprises.

RECENT EVENTS

→ Somalia has been suffering from decades of civil strife and food shortages, severe famine.



FACTORS CONSTRAINING DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICA

• contribution to world trade (1%) and (25) of world's poorest countries are in Africa.

① **COLONIAL RULE** → **Scramble for Africa** → many new states of Africa had been badly prepared for independence. their frontiers were often artificial ones forced upon them by Europeans and there was little incentive for tribes to stay together. **Fore.g.** Border clashes between Sudan & South Sudan. (2011).

② **Tribal differences** → **Fore.g.** Nigeria, Congo (Zaire), Burundi, Rwanda, tribal differences became so intense that they led to civil war. **Somalia**

③ **Economic Problems** → Europeans developed very little industries in Europe. they depended on exports of only one or two commodities, price fall can cause disasters. **Fore.g.** → deliberate policy so that Africans would buy manufactured goods from Europe/USA.

→ **Neo liberalism** → investment loans from developed countries. **Nigeria** relied on oil exports. **Ghana** → cocoa. → Lack of investments

④ **Cold war** → After WWII two developments: struggle for independence & self determination, struggle in cold war caught up African nations. **fore.g.** Direct military interventions from countries which did not like their govt, usually bias ~~there~~ they were thought to be too-left wing and under soviet influence. As **South Africa & Zaire** invaded **Angola** which had Marxist style govt.

⑤ **Political Problems** → African politicians lacked experience of working of the parliamentary system. Faced with difficult problems they became corrupt.

→ Many African leaders → influenced by **Marxist Ideas** → set up one party government. In states such as **Kenya** and **Tanzania**, it worked well, providing stable and effective govt. (**Re-election of Samia Suluhu Hassan**) **fore.g.** → Military coups to remove unpopular rulers became common.

President Nkrumah of Ghana → removed by Army in 1966.

⑥ **Corruption** → **fore.g.** Nigeria - misappropriation of funds, embezzlement, lack of transparency etc.

⑦ **Lack of technological capabilities** → **fore.g.** Recent 5G infra, AI etc.

⑧ **Neocolonialism** → **fore.g.** To ensure a reliable, long term supply of food stuffs, the **Chinese** and **Korean govt.** and **multinationals** have bought the exploitation rights to millions of ha of agricultural lands in under-developed countries.

