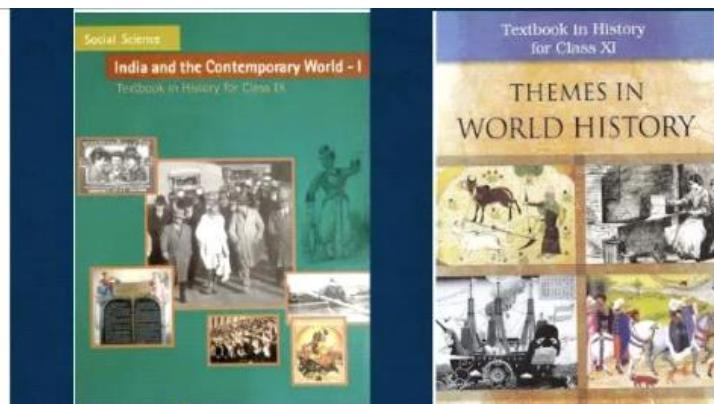


LA Syllabus and PYQ

21 January 2025 02:10 AM

WORLD HISTORY	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• GS Paper I• Need Knowledge of World History for International Relation																						
Syllabus	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• History of the World : from 18th Century <p>Including events from 18th century like Industrial revolution, world wars, colonization, decolonization, Redrawal of national boundaries, political philosophies like communism, Capitalism, Socialism etc. -their forms and effect on the society.</p>																						
	<table border="1"><tr><td>American Revolution :</td><td>Causes, Significance, Impact</td></tr><tr><td>French Revolution :</td><td>Cause Significance and Role in Germany and Italy</td></tr><tr><td>Unification of Germany and Italy :</td><td>Bismark, Cavour Zollverein, Metternich</td></tr><tr><td>Industrial Revolution :</td><td>Imp, Why Britain, Why Europe, Uniqueness, Impact</td></tr><tr><td>Eastern Question , Road to WW1 :</td><td>What question, Tendencies as impact</td></tr><tr><td>WWI :</td><td>Cause Impact, Treaty of Versailles</td></tr><tr><td>Russian Revolution :</td><td>Lenin, Bolshevism</td></tr><tr><td>Inter War Period :</td><td>Great depression, Threat to democracy, Fascism</td></tr><tr><td>WW2 :</td><td>Causes + Impact</td></tr><tr><td>Cold War Politics :</td><td>Escalation point, Iron Curtain, Manifest</td></tr><tr><td>Colonization Decolonization :</td><td>Africa, Indo China, Colonisation vs Imperialism</td></tr></table>	American Revolution :	Causes, Significance, Impact	French Revolution :	Cause Significance and Role in Germany and Italy	Unification of Germany and Italy :	Bismark, Cavour Zollverein, Metternich	Industrial Revolution :	Imp, Why Britain, Why Europe, Uniqueness, Impact	Eastern Question , Road to WW1 :	What question, Tendencies as impact	WWI :	Cause Impact, Treaty of Versailles	Russian Revolution :	Lenin, Bolshevism	Inter War Period :	Great depression, Threat to democracy, Fascism	WW2 :	Causes + Impact	Cold War Politics :	Escalation point, Iron Curtain, Manifest	Colonization Decolonization :	Africa, Indo China, Colonisation vs Imperialism
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Book	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• NCERT Books 																						
PYQ	<p>To what extent can Germany be held responsible for causing the two World Wars? Discuss critically? (2015)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• German was common• WWI : Only victim of jealousy, WWII : Germany is the reason																						

"There arose a serious challenge to the Democratic State System between the two World Wars." Evaluate the statement. 2021

- Fascism, Italy (Mussolini), Germany(Hitler), Bolshevism

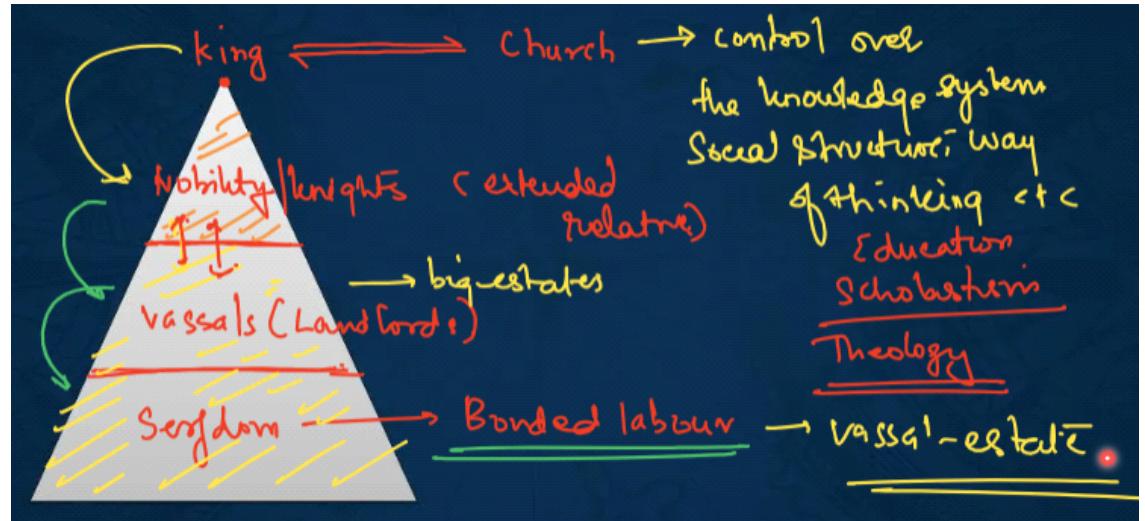
The anti-colonial struggles in West Africa were led by the new elite of Western-educated Africans. Examine. (2016)

- What were the major political, economic and social developments in the world which motivated the anti-colonial struggle in India? (2014)
- Africa was chopped into states artificially created by accident of European competition. Analyse. (2013)
- Explain how the foundations of the modern world were laid by the American and French revolution.
- American Revolution was an economic revolt against mercantilism. Substantiate

LO Pre 18th Century

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Mediaeval Europe 900-1400	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Holy Roman Empire : Pope gave sanction of catholic church, No GermanyItaly in 4 partsAustrian EmpireOttoman Empire : Islamic Dynasties (Eastern Europe)Russian Empire 
1400-1600	<ul style="list-style-type: none">PRE 1600 :<ul style="list-style-type: none">4 Great power : United Kingdom + France + Russian + Austrian EmpireAfter 1600 :<ul style="list-style-type: none">Portugal and Spain also came to Power
Feudalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Feudalism : Prevailing Economic Social and Political Setup<ul style="list-style-type: none">Pyramid Structure with King and Church on the top1st Strata : King and Church<ul style="list-style-type: none">Church control over the knowledge system and Social Structure, Way of thinkingKing does not have full control2nd Strata: Nobility and Knights -> Extended relative of Kings3rd Strata: Vassals -> Land Lords4th Strata: Serfdom -> Bonded labour



- Role of Church :

- Control King
- Scholasticism : Theology -> Education System with God as centre
- Clergy : Collect taxes and maintain bureaucracy of the church
- Social Behaviour and order maintenance

- Hierarchy of Ruler not present

1500

- Kings Frustrated by the Power of Church (King cannot exercise power without church permission)
- Changes Political Order
- King :
 - In order to consolidate power -> Systematically undercut the church
 - Rise of Absolutist Monarchs : Divine right of kingship
 - Church derives power from Kings
- Flat earth theory -> Fear of falling out
 - No one sailed far in the ocean
 - No one knew about American Land



Decline of Feudalism

- Renaissance : Cultural movement to bring back Greek Knowledge
 - Individualism : Reason (Rationality)
 - Humanism : God centric -> Human centric
- Humans claim back the power by challenging Scholasticism
- Church Authority reduced -> Humanism starts to challenge

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Martin Luther -> Did not like the idea of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corruption of Church Bishop and Priest hold most of the money • Sale of Indulgencies : Buying indulgences that were associated with acts of penance and charitable donations from the church • Reformation -> Split of the Church <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orthodox : Catholic Church <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Old Testament : Bible, Scholasticism • Protestant Church : Follower of Luthor in Germany or Calvin in France <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ New Testament : New church, Humanism ◦ Started getting prosecuted by Orthodox people • Decline of Feudalism -> Renaissance -> Reformation -> Scientific Revolution 				
Age of Discovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scientific Revolution -> Modern Science • Kepler : Challenged concept of flat earth and Earth being centre of Universe <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed Heliocentric model of the universe • Copernicus : Proposed idea of orbits • Galileo : Proved the Sun centric model using telescope <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Killed by the church • Harbey : Heart circulatory • Newton : Father of modern Science and Laws of motion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laws of nature, Nothing is magic 				
Exploring New World	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modern Science -> New Navigation Tools -> Age of Discovery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gave idea to find India (Ottoman Empire) • 1492 : Christopher Columbus founded America • Reason of Travel : God + Gold + Glory 				
Colonisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reason for Colonisation and Expansion : <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">For the European States</th> <th style="text-align: center;">For the People of Europe</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Glory • Wealth- Bullion • Conversion and Catholicism • Spanish and Portuguese Push • English Merchant and Private Individuals </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religious Prosecution • Population Pressure in Europe-population that grew from 3 million in 1550 to about 4 million in 1600. • Economic Opportunity </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	For the European States	For the People of Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Glory • Wealth- Bullion • Conversion and Catholicism • Spanish and Portuguese Push • English Merchant and Private Individuals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religious Prosecution • Population Pressure in Europe-population that grew from 3 million in 1550 to about 4 million in 1600. • Economic Opportunity
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Destination of Emigration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13 colonies created <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between 1607 and 1700, more than half a million people left England. 				

of
Emigration

- Between 1607 and 1700, more than half a million people left England.
- 180,000 settled in Ireland, and about the same number migrated to the West Indies
- The tobacco-producing colonies of Virginia and Maryland- received about 120,000 settlers, most of whom landed before 1660.
- In the second part of the seventeenth century, the Middle Colonies (New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania) attracted about 23,000 settlers.



L1 American Revolution

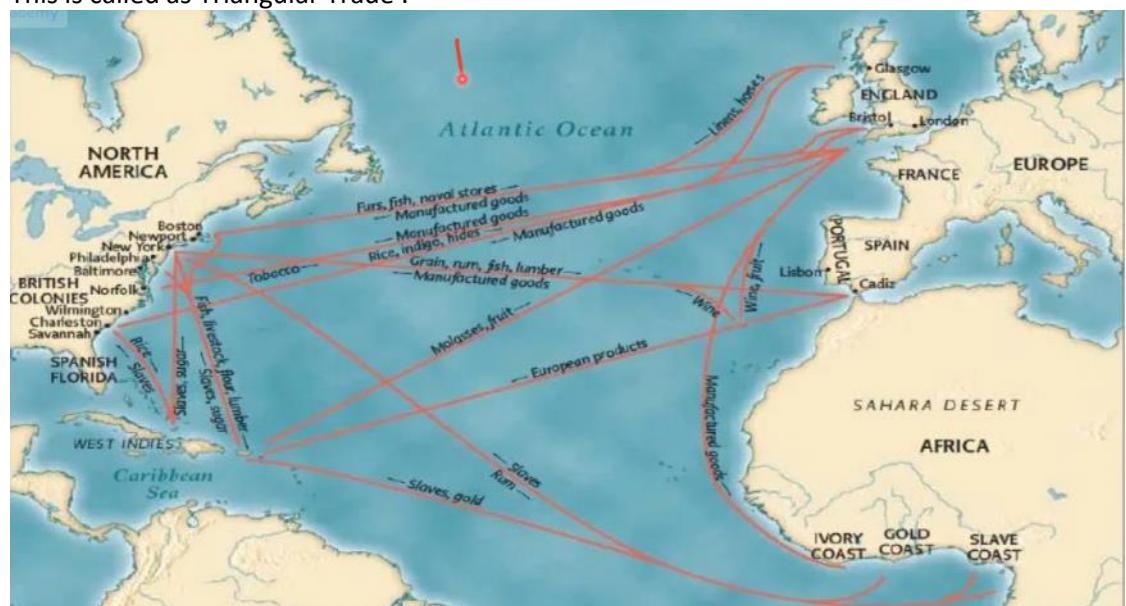
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Colonization	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reasons for Colonization of America (Late 15th Century Onwards)• Search for New Trade Routes:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Europeans (especially Spain and Portugal) wanted a sea route to India and Asia for spices, silk, and gold.• Age of Exploration:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Advancements in navigation, shipbuilding, and map-making led to long ocean voyages (e.g., Columbus in 1492).• Wealth and Resources:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Discovery of vast lands, gold, and other resources in the Americas encouraged colonization for economic gain.• Religious Motives:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Desire to spread Christianity among indigenous people, especially by Spain and Portugal.• Competition Among European Powers:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rivalry between Spain, Portugal, France, and England to build overseas empires• Agriculture was only possible in lower colonies
Need of Slavery	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Economic Viability :<ul style="list-style-type: none">• America -> Land is abundant• British American -> Produce Tropical Crops<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ want to produce Corn + Rice + Tobacco + Cotton◦ Demanded by British Crown• Population in America very low -> Need Labour to produce• Britishness found tribes in Africa<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Saw Zulu vs Ashanti fought

- fight each other and capture each other as prisoners of war
- Britishers bought PoW with Guns and ammunitions
- Black Slavery emerges
- Sources labour from Africa
- Slaves trade allowed economic viability and Relevant to British Empire
- British American got employment and opportunity



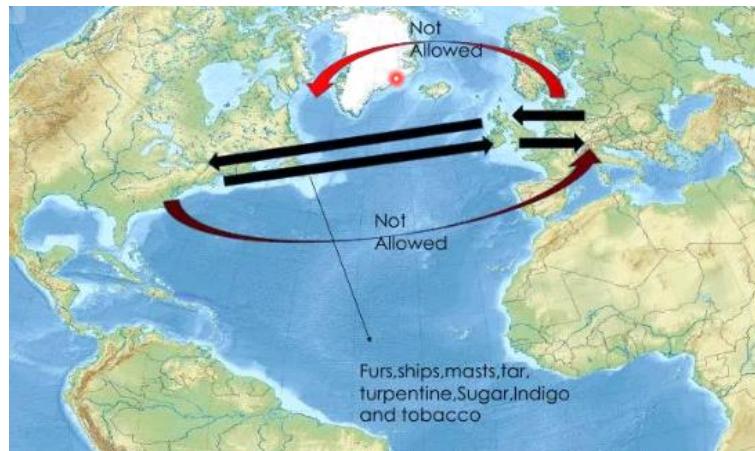
- This is called as Triangular Trade :



- British Crown : get Commodities
- British American : get Employment

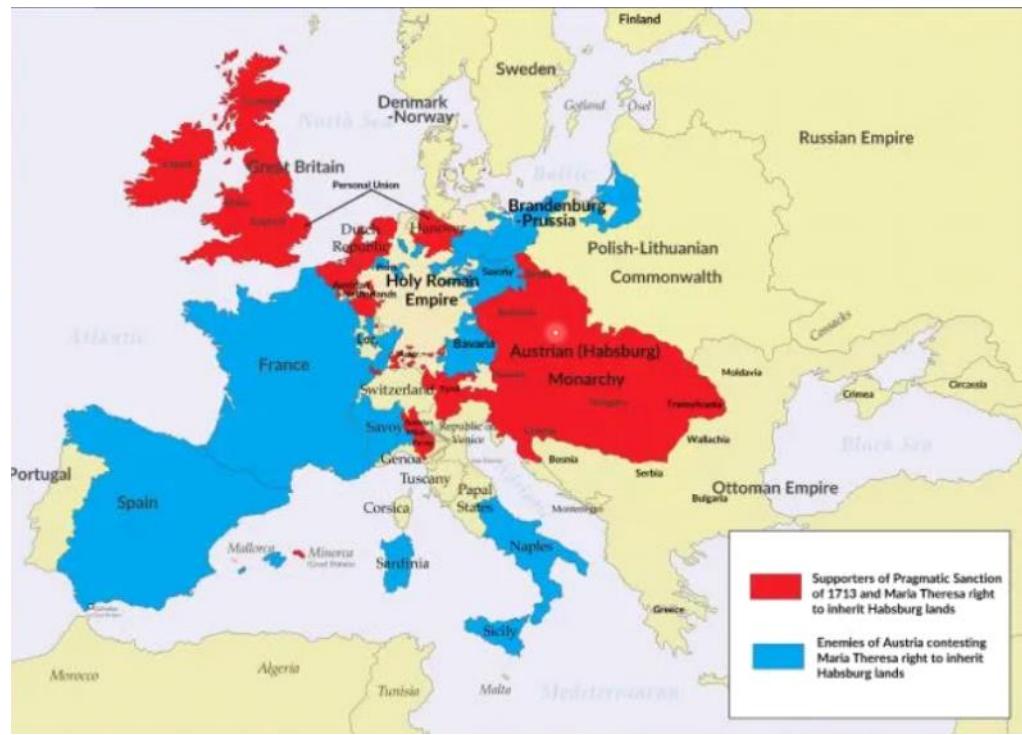
British Greed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 investment done by British • 1500-1690 : British wanted more • British ban production of Wool, Hats and Iron in British America <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wool Act 1699, Hat Act 1732, Iron Act 1750 • Wanted to Britain based producers to full this market • Create market for British Industries which they have • Navigation Act 1650, 1651 and 1660 -> To generate revenue and taxes
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- 1650 : Any Ship crossing Atlantic should be built in British -> keeping industry alive
- 1651 + 1660 : No Direct contact allowed
 - British American need to buy or sell from England
 - Provide import and export duties to England -> Customs to British

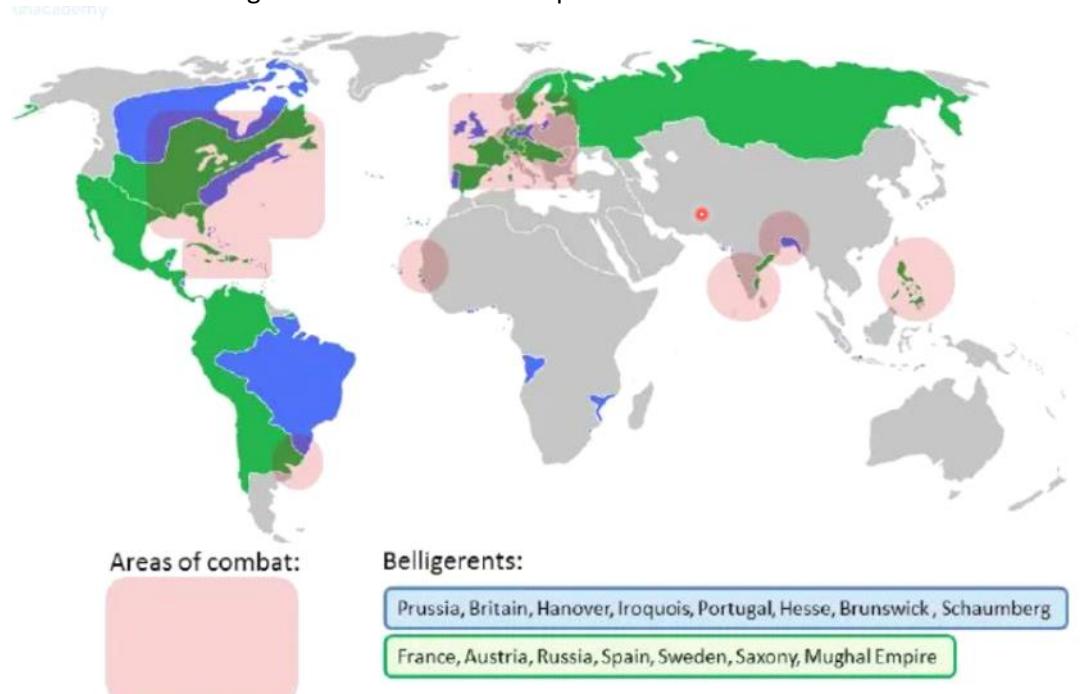


- Merchant taxed : only 2-10% of Population -> accepted by British American
- Leakage : British American started trading in North and South American region
- Attitude in 1700
 - Britishers :
 - With minimal investment in the American Sector, Whatever customs and commodities and market is generated is a win win situation and net positive gain
 - British American :
 - They accept the taxation that too the indirect tax on merchant as the British integrated them into the world market.
 - They first believe that they are British then they are American
- Molasses used to create sugar
- Molasses Act 1733:
 - American were allowed to buy British West Indian molasses -> without duty
 - If buy from Spanish / French -> duty of 3 pence per gallon

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Austrian war | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Austrian war of Succession : Austrian Empire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charles changed the law to make Maria Theresa Daughter as next ruler • Charles dies -> Maria wanted to become the ruler • Fredrick from Bavaria (cousin) -> wanted to become ruler • Bavaria vs Austrian • Divide of region : Can women rule or not -> Different support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • England : Women do succeed • France : Women can't |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|



- Effect of war
 - India -> 1st Carnatic War
 - America -> No issue
- 1748 : Treaty of Aix la Chapelle
 - Maria Theresa chosen as Ruler, 1748-1756
- 1756 : Maria Theresa Died
 - Who will become succession -> Seven Years War 1756-1763
- Spill over all over world
 - India : 3rd Carnatic War , French vs England
 - America : Fought because of British vs Spanish vs French colonies



- American Wars : British more vulnerable as to fight Spanish and French together
 - British Americans do not have arms and ammunition to fight
 - British sent troops and resources to America



- Treaty of Paris : British won
- British gained :
 - Canada – from France
 - Florida – from Spain
 - French territories east of the Mississippi River – except New Orleans
 - Some Caribbean islands and trade posts in India and Africa
- British cost :
 - Colonies came together during fight -> create American Identity
 - British cost of protecting and ruling this sector gone considerable

Changing Milieu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enlightenment : 18th century movement in France <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voltaire : Advocated freedom of speech, religion, and separation of church and state. • Rousseau : Emphasized the social contract and popular sovereignty. • Locke : Proposed the idea of natural rights – life, liberty, and property. • Kant : Stressed reason as the basis of morality – “Dare to know” • American Influenced by Enlightenment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through books and printing -> Ethics developed in America • Idea of Liberty and Freedom birthed
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- Influence of Enlightenment
 - Idea of Civil Liberties
 - Right to Life, Liberty and Property
 - Ideas of Freedom, Liberty and Representation
 - Social Contract and State Formation
- Printing Press- First set up at Cambridge, Massachusetts- 1639
 - Political Pamphlets
 - Sermons
 - Books from Europe
 - Libraries
 - First Paper- Boston News Letter in 1704
- American Ethic
 - Optimism
 - Self-Assurance
 - Rationalism
 - Liberty

- 1763 :
- American developed sense of Sense of ethics and rights
- American while fighting in war developed Nationalism (Political Consciousness)
 - American is different from British
- Change in British Attitude -> America need to pay for war and custom is not enough

Causes of American Revolution

• Reason :

Buildups to the American declaration of independence.

3 major causes for the American Revolution

1. Changing American attitudes and identity formation

2. Changing British attitudes due to the Seven Years War

3. Enlightenment → Ideological changes

• British wanted more -> Even before war was over

- Writ of Assistance : warrant to check ships -> Check for smuggling
 - Not following Navigation Act -> Punished
- Amend 1764 Molasses Act
- Stamp Act 1765

Molasses Act of 1733

Six Pence Duty on a gallon bought from French and Spanish West Indies

1765- Stamp Act

Duties on newspapers, books, court documents, commercial papers, land deeds and almanacs.

Stamp Act

• 1765 Stamp Act :

- Any legal document, any Almanac (Church Document), any deed of sale or any official

- document -> American need to pay a stamp duty on them
- Indirect tax impacting everyone
- Taxes (10-20% population) -> Stamp Act -> 100% population taxed

- Triggered of American Revolution
 - American Politically organised themselves
 - Sons of Liberty organisation -> lead by merchants
 - Protest + Oppose + Boycott
 - "No taxation without representation" : No American sitting in House of Lords

For the first time, Parliament attempted to raise money from direct taxes in the colonies rather than through the regulation of trade.

- Stamp Act impacted every strata of society
- Popular Outpour of Discontent

Concept of Consent for taxation-

"Community's right not to be taxed except by its elected representatives"

- No American in House of Commons

"No taxation without representation"

- Stamp Act Congress- twenty-seven delegates from nine colonies met in New York

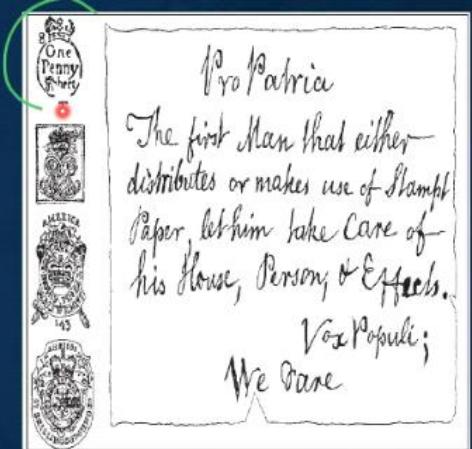
- Boycott British Goods till Act is not repealed

- Sense of American Identity and Unity

- Processions and Marches by new organization

Merchants-Alexander McDougall, Isaac Sears, and John Lamb

"Liberty, Property, and No Stamps"



Boston Massacre

- Defected Colonial Administration
- American questioned governor of America is decided by British

- Colonies were administered by governors, captains and colonels.
- They were nominees of the British government. ✓
- Colonies had their own elected assemblies but governors were not responsible to them.

Result: Conflict between Executive and legislative

- Such defective administration never took interests of the local people.

• Rise of Economic Nationalism :

- American protested against economic exploitation of American sector without the consent of American People

• Townshend Duties 1765 :

- Stopped Stamp Act -> Again started Taxing the merchant
- But damage was already done
- Indirect taxation through regulation of trade
- Tax imposed on the imported goods
- New board of customs commissioners to collect them and suppress smuggling

• Boston Massacre :

- Townshend -> Check smuggling in Boston
- Youngsters teased British officer -> threw snowballs -> Teased British to go back
- British shot -> 5 people died -> Violence -> British bring back soldiers
- Two Regiments of British Soldiers posted in Boston to prevent smuggling
- Popular hostility and discontent
- Skirmish between soldiers and local- 5 persons killed
- British had to withdraw the soldiers

Boston Tea party

- East India Company : Joint stock company
 - Clive gets Diwani rights -> Exaggerated profit by 3 times
 - High profit -> High dividend -> High demand -> High Selling
 - Clivian Fiscal bubble : Selling of overpriced shares
 - Only 1/3 dividend given -> Stock price fell
 - EIC bankruptcy -> British crown ->
 - Tea consumed by all sections of the society
 - The East India Company Financial Crisis led to crash of stock prices
 - EIC allowed to ship and sell tea in colonies at unrealistic prices- Exempted from import duties
 - Smuggling or American Merchants could not compete at this price
- Tea Act : America can sell their tea bought in China and India without paying any duty
 - Dominated the market
- Boston Tea Party :
 - EIC Ships -> Docked in America -> Governor Hutchinson didn't let dock
 - Threwed all the tea down in the sea

- Ships were not allowed to unload
- Governor Hutchinson in Boston insisted on docking
- Sons of Liberty under the leadership of Samuel Adams- Threw the tea into the Harbour



*Americans throwing the Cargoes of the Tea Ships into the River,
at Boston*

Intolerable Acts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1770 : British owned India -> Enough -> Punish the American • British Responses : Coercive Acts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boston harbour is closed, until paid for tea thrown • Assemblies are removed, Governor will control power • Regiment need to lodges by the people • Named Intolerable Act by American <p>• Closed Boston Harbour for any trade until the Tea was paid for- £10,000 (the equivalent of more than \$4 million today).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Massachusetts Charter of 1691- Amended- curtailing town meetings and authorizing the governor to appoint members to the council • Lodging of Military Establishment in Private Homes • Quebec Act <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Extended the British Control to Canada – Catholic Church- Privileged Position and legal toleration – Fears of religious and political tyranny
The Revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In response to Intolerable Act -> Resist to British Act • 1774 : 1st Continental congress in Philadelphia

The First Congress

British Legitimacy over Colonies diminished

Virginia House of Burgesses passed a resolution for a congress

56 members met at Philadelphia on 5 September 1774

The First Continental Congress

Radicals

Sons of Liberty

Resistance through Force

End Upper Class Rule in
Colonies

Moderate

Compromise Settlement

Suffolk Resolves

Wealthy Class

No Social Revolution

- Suffolk Resolves -> Formation of Continental Association

- To boycott British and question relation with British

- Commercial Boycott of the British

From limiting the Parliament's power over governing the Colonies

- Stop trading with Great Britain- Committees of Safety and Inspection

• Whether the Parliament have any authority over the colonies

- Obey and Prevent the Merchants from trading

• Should the relationship be symbolic through the Crown (Benjamin Franklin)

- Declaration of Rights and Grievances

- 1775 : Violent movement and clashes with British troops

- 2nd Continental Congress (Philadelphia)

- Fight against the British under George Washington

- Thomas Jefferson and Franklin enter the Congress

- New England Militia- Continental Army- George Washington appointed as Commander and Chief

- Governors replaced by Legislative Assemblies

- Loyalist and Patriots factions- Complete Independence?

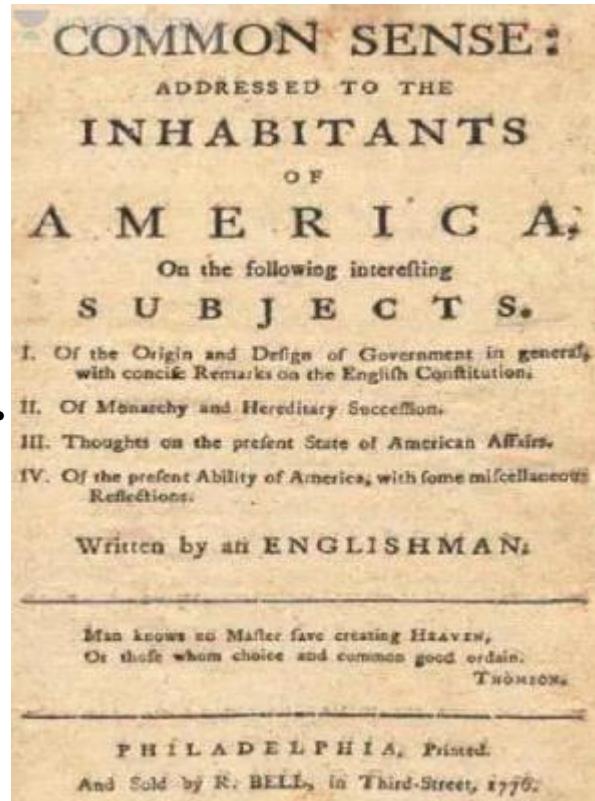
- Increased tension and clashes- No concession from the English

- Common Sense- January 1776- Tom Paine

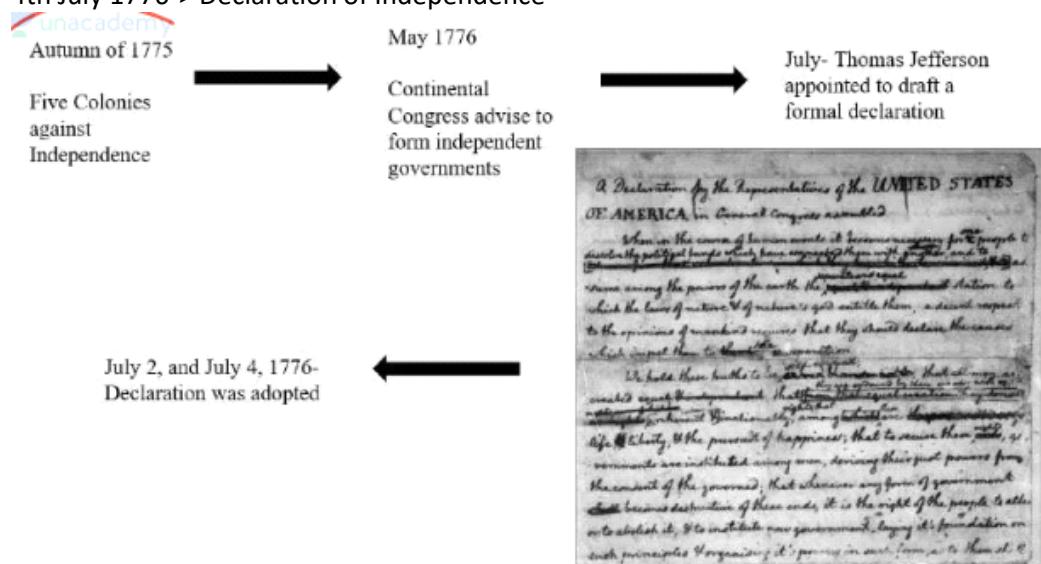
- Idea of Liberalism- Govern themselves better than British

- Tom Paine : Common Sense pamphlets

- What do we gain from British



• 4th July 1776-> Declaration of Independence



American war of Independence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Declaration of Independence (4 July 1776): Colonies officially broke away from British rule. Battle of Saratoga (1777): Turning point; American victory led to French support for the revolutionaries. Franco-American Alliance (1778): France formally entered the war, followed later by Spain and the Dutch Republic, isolating Britain. Battle of Yorktown (1781): Decisive victory for American and French forces; British General Cornwallis surrendered. Treaty of Paris (1783): Ended the war; Britain recognized the independence of the United States and ceded territory up to the Mississippi River. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marked decline of colonialism and rise of nationalism and liberalism. Inspired French Revolution and other independence movements worldwide. Demonstrated the power of Enlightenment ideas in shaping modern democracies.
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- Causes of American Revolution :

- Causes of American Revolution :
1. Enlightenment and Ideological change
 2. Seven Years War → British and American attitudes change
 3. British wanted more out of colony → Boston Massacre
 4. Stamp Act → political organization trigger
 5. Tea Act → lead to Boston Tea Party
 6. Intolerable Acts → First Continental Congress
 7. Conflicts b/w British & Americans → War of Independence

- Significance of American Revolution :

1. First true democracy and oldest Republic of the world is formed or established.
2. First instance of Economic Nationalism which is fight against colonialism
3. Add to the world's vocabulary — Freedom, Liberty as new ideas
4. Triggered the French Revolution

L2 French Revolution

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Eve of Revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• France was an absolute monarchy : Divine kingship.• Some checks on power were traditions or conventions, Church and Estates - General  A political map of Europe titled "Europe on the Eve of the French Revolution". The map shows the territories of various European powers at the time. France is highlighted in red. Other countries shown include Great Britain, Ireland, Portugal, Spain, Italy (Sardinia, Papal States, Kingdom of the Two Sicilies), Germany (Prussia, Austria, Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden, Hesse, Saxony, Hanover, Nassau, Prussia, Brandenburg-Prussia), Poland, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Netherlands, and the Ottoman Empire. The Atlantic Ocean to the west and the Mediterranean Sea to the south are labeled. The Baltic Sea is to the north. A legend indicates the "HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE". A scale bar shows distances up to 300 miles/km, and a north arrow is present. <p>The map illustrates the complex political landscape of Europe before the French Revolution, with numerous small states and empires.</p>
Division of Strata	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Socio And Political Structure :<ul style="list-style-type: none">• France under Bourbons Monarchy -> Louis XV th and Louis XVI th• Orthodox -> Catholic Country<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Church still had considerable control over the state :• Estate General -> Decision taking body<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Taken by representor of all 3 strata◦ Each estate gets one vote, usually outvote 3rd estate• Social Divion : Divided into three estates<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1st estates: Clergy (Church Bureaucracy)<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ 10 % population control 10-20% land , No tax• 2nd estates: Nobles (Aristocracy) :<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ 1% of population, control 10-20% land, No tax• 3rd estates: Common People<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ 98% of population, control over 50% of land,◦ Pays the whole tax -> All tax burden on them◦ Discriminated, No political power, No say in administration

Heavily segregated and unequal.

The society was divided into different social orders called the Estates. There were three Estates in the French Ancien Régime:

- First Estate: Clergy
- Second Estate: Nobility
- Third Estate: Peasants and Bourgeoisie



The Clergy	The Nobility	The Commoners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They were less than 1% of the total people • They owned 10% of land • They paid little taxes. • “State within a state” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They were less than 2% of the population. • They owned 20% of the land. • They paid no taxes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 98% of the population. • It can be divided into the bourgeoisie, the artisans and labourers and the farmers and the peasants. • The entire tax burden fell on them. • All of them were highly dissatisfied because of poor wages, corruption in administration, the feudal setup, high taxation, etc.

Problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problem with Commoners <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Admin corruption -> Over taxation, illegal extraction • Judicial Corruption -> Church has complete control over everything • Poverty, Inequality and corruption in rampant at all level • In agricultural sector, Famines and Crop failure -> Extreme distress • Bread riots -> People killing each other for loaf of bread • The bourbons are living very lavish lifestyle -> Ignorant to the plight of people • No idea what is happening on the ground • Maria wife Louis XVI th -> Saw people fighting over bread -> why they don't eat cake <p>↳ Second-largest population and economy in Europe</p> <p>↳ Government was bankrupt due to maladministration</p> <p>↳ Taxation and collection of taxes was also faulty</p> <p>↳ Reforms had failed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Problems :
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A Debt crisis arose because of:

- Extravagant lifestyle of Louis XV and XVI.
- France engaged in the Austrian Succession War and Seven Years' War under Louis XV and the American Revolutionary War under Louis XVI
- Plans to regain American colonies
- No central bank made the state dependent on private interests for loans

Defective commercial policy

Trade monopolized by the guilds

No rule of law

Corrupt Judiciary

Extensive public debt

Faulty taxation policy

• Administration Deficiency :

- ↳ No representative institution
- ↳ Inefficiency and corruption
- ↳ Absence of local self-government and excessive centralization
- ↳ Privileged groups opposed reforms

• Social Class Issue :

Bourgeoisie

↳ Comprised money lenders, businessman, teachers, advocates, doctors, etc.

↳ Grew rich by trade and business

↳ Highly dissatisfied because it wanted social mobility, political representation and an efficient administration.

↳ It was this middle class that spearheaded the revolution.

The Artisans-Labourers

- Meagre wages
- Long working hours

The Farmers

- Landlessness
- Hunger, especially during the famines.
- Huge tax burden

• Famines :

Bourgeoisie

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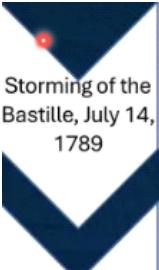
The Artisans-Labourers

- Meagre wages
- Long working hours

The Farmers

- Landlessness
- Hunger, especially during the famines.
- Huge tax burden

Long term Causes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political Centralisation • No representation Institution • 3 estate model • Social and Political frustration and discrimination • Agrarian Distress • Overspreading • Corruption Admin, Judicial and Church based • Poverty • Inequality • No central bank to take loan from • Problematic commercial polity • Political Incompetence • Did not support Merchant
Immediate Triggers	<p>1) Enlightenment : Ideological Change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voltaire -> Separation of church • Loche and Montesquieu -> Separation of power • Kant and Rousseau -> Social Contract • Ideological cause : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ Prominent French intellectuals (philosophes) like Montesquieu, Voltaire, Rousseau and Diderot influenced the people. ↳ Montesquieu: The Spirit of Laws: Advocated Constitutional form of government and separation of powers ↳ Voltaire: Launched a crusade against superstition and attacked traditional beliefs. Advocated supremacy of reason. Condemned corruptions in the church. Stood for benevolent despotism. ↳ Rousseau: Social Contract: Man is born free and is everywhere in chains kindled the revolutionary spirit of the masses. • Talking about Civil Liberties, Freedom and Liberty and rights • Challenges divine right to kinship <p>2) American Revolution and American war for Independence :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • French in order to undercut English -> Fund American War of Independence • Bankrupted the French to give America Independence • In back American did not give back anything
Road to Revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • French in Bankruptcy • 1786 : Necker -> bring news of bankruptcy -> Fired • 1787 : Calonne -> Assembly of Notables <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To Tax 1st and 2nd Strata till bankruptcy ended • 1st and 2nd Strata refused to pay taxes • 1789 : Brinive -> Estates General -> Tax the third estate more <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enlightenment already happened • King denied increase vote in 3rd strata representation

	 <p>The Assembly of Notables, 1787</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calonne convoked an Assembly of Notables made of representatives from the three Estates. • Calonne proposed systemic reforms in administration. • The Assembly of Notables opposed the reforms and no step was taken. • Calonne was sacked.  <p>The Estates-General of May 5, 1789</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brienne called the Estates-General, the representative assembly of the three Estates. • Representation of the three Estates • Feuds, debates and discussions among the Third Estate • June 17, 1789: Third Estate passes "National Assembly" resolution
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joseph Pamphlet : <p>Emmanuel- Joseph Sieyes released a pamphlet "What is the Third Estate?" to mobilize the people.</p> <p>He asked:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the Third Estate? Everything. • What has it been until now in the political order? Nothing. • What does it ask? To become something.
French Revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tennis Court Oath : Date of voting : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st and 2nd estate closed the gate of Versailles to block 3rd to enter (Ruckus) • Third estate -> entered Tennis Court -> Tennis Court Oath • 3rd Estates created National Assembly -> Demanded new Constitution <p> The National Assembly met in a tennis court where they took an oath that the National Assembly couldn't be dissolved until they frame themselves a new written constitution.</p> <p> More priests and nobles started joining.</p> <p> Estates- General later replaced with National Assembly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storming of Bastille <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Louis XVI -> Mobilized army -> Roam around in Paris • People decided -> Need to Fight -> Storm Bastille • To steal armoury to protect National Assembly
	 <p>Storming of the Bastille, July 14, 1789</p>  <p>Significance of Bastille</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of food and inflation led to rumours • Necker was reinstated and sacked again • People started rioting in the streets. • July 14, 1789: Commoners stormed Bastille, a major prison fortress and royal Armoury. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 July was declared a national day. • A new tricolour flag was waived. • A new municipal government known as the Paris Commune was formed. • Lafayette, a noble, was appointed the commander of the Commune militia called the National Guard.
Constitution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1789 : National Assembly -> August Decrees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declaration of the rights of Man and Citizen (who pay taxes) • Became Preamble -> Become first Constitution in 1791 <p></p> <p>The August Decrees, August 1789</p>

The Great Fear, July-August, 1789

Lack of grains and increased prices
Rumours spread around
Peasants attacked manors and estates

The August Decrees, August 1789

- Night of 4th August, 1789: The National Assembly abolished the feudal system to calm the masses.
- The August decrees were 18 ordinances which abolished the feudal regime, tithes, old judicial system, sale of administrative offices, etc.
- The Declaration of Rights was proclaimed on August 26th 1789.
- It was prepared by Sieyes and Lafayette in consultation with Thomas Jefferson and had 17 articles.

• Declaration of Right of Man and of the Citizen :

• Mother for all constitution

- ↳ Man is invested with some natural rights which he acquires by birth such as the right of individual security, right to freedom, right to equality, the right to property, etc.
- ↳ Law is the expression of common will and everyone is equal before the law.
- ↳ Nobody should be arrested unlawfully without a judicial order.
- ↳ The freedom of speech and press is guaranteed and the security of public rights is the duty of the state.
- ↳ Sovereignty was vested in the nation instead of state or parliament.
- ↳ All people have the right to acquire government ranks according to merits.
- ↳ Private property is an inviolate and unbreachable right. Nobody will be deprived of it.
- ↳ All are free to diffuse religion and thoughts provided they do not violate the limits prescribed by law.
- ↳ Freedom lies in those activities that do not harm others.
- ↳ All officers of the state are accountable to the public.

• Impact of Declaration -> Constitution of 1791

- ↳ The tithe, a tax levied by the Church, was abolished.
- ↳ All Church property was nationalized.
- ↳ A national system of Church with elected clergy was introduced.
- ↳ This anti-clerical attitude split the country and created circumstances of a civil war.
- ↳ King Louis XVI immediately sanctioned the August Decrees and the Declaration.

• Constitution of 1791 :

- British Model of Constitutional Monarchy
- National Assembly -> became Sovereign body

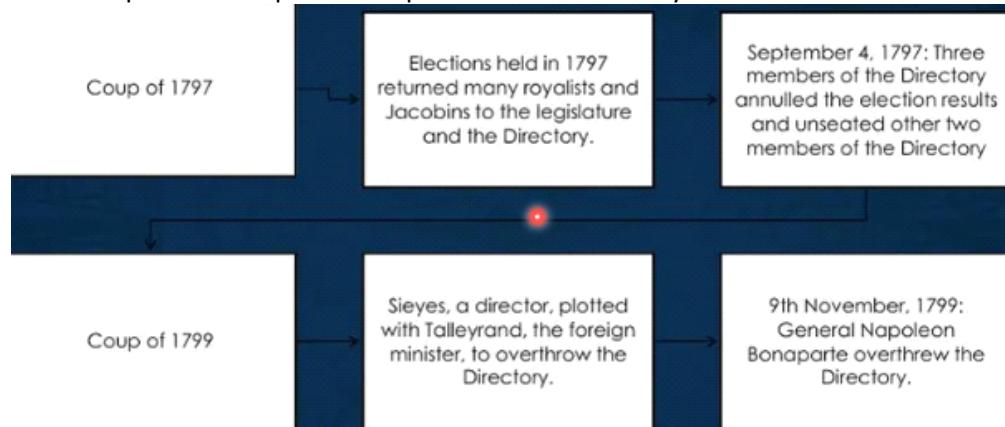
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ The Declaration of Rights formed the preamble of the constitution. ↳ It gave birth to a constitutional monarchy. ↳ Legislative Assembly was the sovereign body. <p>Provisions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ King had a suspensive veto to overrule Legislative Assembly. ↳ Separation of powers ↳ No war and peace without approval from the Legislative Assembly. ↳ The Judges were to be elected by the public. 	 <p>Flight of Louis XVI, June 1791 Fearing the growing violence, the ruler attempted to escape to Austria but was captured.</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1791 : Louis XVI accepted the constitution on the face • Really didn't like it -> Asked help from Austrian to attack France to get back power • Tries to leave France -> Guards bring him back from Austrian boundary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislative Assembly two parties emerge -> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jacobin (Left) : Need of republic • Girondists (Right) : Constitutional monarchy is enough <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jacobin : 	<p><u>Radical Liberal Republicans</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ Wanted to drive the Revolution forward to establish a republic ↳ Consisted of deputies, leading thinkers and progressive members of the society ↳ These sat on the left of the Legislative Assembly, came to be called the Leftists. Jacobins came to be known as the Sans-Culottes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jacobin club <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ Less prosperous sections of society ↳ Small shopkeepers, artisans such as shoemakers, pastry cooks, watch-makers, printers, servants and daily-wage workers. ↳ Leader was Maximilien Robespierre ↳ Wore long striped trousers similar to those worn by dock workers. ↳ Different from the fashionable sections of society, especially nobles. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Girondins : 	<p>Storming of the Tuilleries, August 10th 1792</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ Moderates ↳ Considered a constitutional monarchy essential, i.e. monarchists ↳ They were lawyers, intellectuals and journalists with reputation among the businessmen. ↳ Sat on the right of the Legislative Assembly so called the rightists  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Armed revolutionaries of sans-culottes stormed the palace at Tuilleries, taking the royal family captive and marking the fall of the Girondins • Monarchy was suspended. • National Convention established.

Prussian War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rising Tension <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Girondins -> Without implementing constitution Girondins -> announced war on Prussia and Austria <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secret negotiations with the King of Prussia. Rulers of other neighbouring countries worried by the developments in France National Assembly voted in April 1792 to declare war against Prussia and Austria. Thousands of volunteers thronged from the provinces to join the army. War of the people against kings and aristocracies all over Europe. Revolutionaries War : 1792-1802 Impact of War : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Worsen the economic condition of people <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brought losses and economic difficulties to the people. Men were away fighting, women were left to cope with the tasks of earning a living and looking after their families. Constitution of 1791 gave political rights only to the richer sections of society. Political clubs became an important rallying point for people for e.g., Jacobins
Storming of Tuileries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Louis XVI -> Versailles -> Went to Tuileries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jacobins checked the reason of war -> came to know about King part in war Girondins thrown out -> National Convention established <p style="background-color: #003366; color: white; padding: 5px;">Storming of the Tuileries, August 10th 1792</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Armed revolutionaries of sans-culottes stormed the palace at Tuileries, taking the royal family captive and marking the fall of the Girondins Monarchy was suspended. National Convention established. <p>→</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1792 -> Abolished Monarchy, Louis Killed by Guillotine 1793 -> 1st Republic with new Constitution (Written by Jacobins) <pre> graph TD A[September genocide killed thousands on Paris streets] --> B[Jacobins won National Convention] B --> C[21 September, 1792: They abolished the monarchy and the First Republic of France was founded.] C --> D[National Convention discovered the links between the Austrians and Louis XVI.] D --> E[King was convicted of high treason.] E --> F[King Louis XVI was guillotined summarily on 21 January, 1793.] </pre>

Maximillan Robespierre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reign of Terror <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleanse whole society from people supporting king Guillotines multiple people and delayed implementing Constitution Maximillan became dictator Maximillan guillotines everyone who opposed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thermidorian Reaction 1794 : July Month <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Girondists capture power Maximillan Robespierre guillotined <p>Dismantling Ancien Regime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New calendar in 1793. New revolutionary symbols were adopted, like a female image of liberty and republic. "De-Christianization" and "temples of reason". <p>Thermidorian Reaction, 1794</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In July 1794, the French month of Thermidor, the Girondins arrested Robespierre and his allies. They were guillotined, the Paris Commune was dismantled, the Jacobin Clubs were banned and the Girondins took control.
Directory Rule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1795 : Directory Rule <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3rd Constitution 5 Directors will be executive and 2 Legislative Houses to Manage France War in Background <p>Why the Reaction?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Robespierre turned the Revolution upside-down. Women-right activists like Olympe de Gouges and influential philosophes like Marquis de Condorcet were guillotined, destroying enlightened reason itself. Robespierre had become so insecure and intolerant that he went on to execute his own friends like Danton, the first president of the Committee on Public Safety. <p>Constitution of 1795</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Thermidorean National Convention passed a new, more conservative constitution. The ruling setup included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A bicameral legislature A collective executive of 5 directors, called the Directory
Rise of Napolean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1797 : 2 Directors -> Election -> Jacobian won -> Girondins nulled election and became dictators

- 1799 : Napoleen Bonaparte -> Capture Power with Army

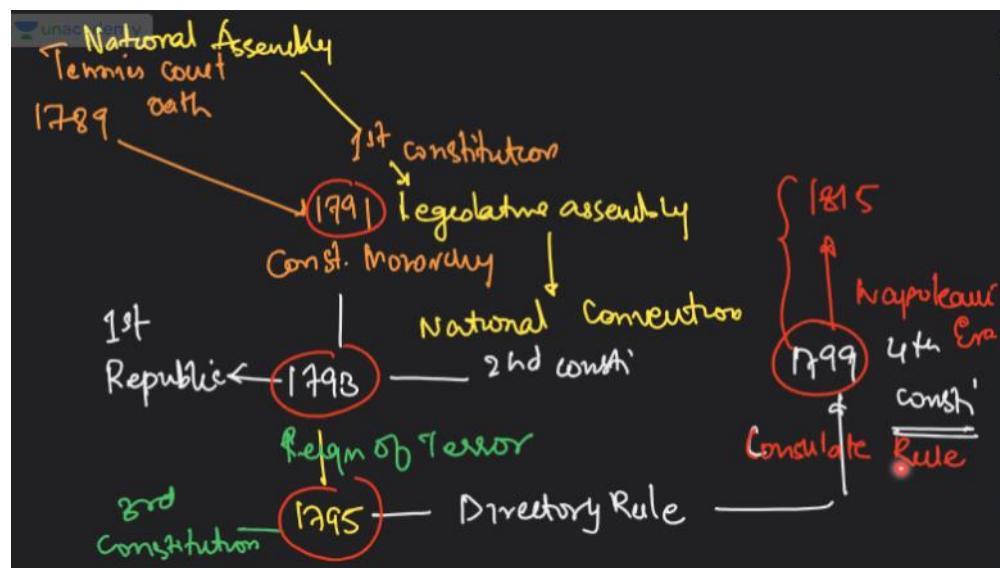


- Consulate Constitution : by Napoleen
 - 4th Constitution Written
 - 3 consuls + 3 houses of Legislature
- 1802 : Napoleen ended War -> Stabilize the France
- 1804 : Napoleen crown himself as emperor -> wanted to conquer world

Summary

- Timeline of French Revolution

Bourgeoisie Phase	First phase: National Assembly (1789-91)	Second phase: Legislative Assembly (1791-92)
Extremist Phase	Third phase: National Convention (1792-95)	Fourth phase: Directory (1795-1799)



L2 Napoleonic Era

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Napolean Bonaparte	
Eve of Napoleon	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• People wanted stability after long run of revolution High inflation led to depreciation of currency Financial condition was deteriorating Government was corrupt<p>The bourgeoisie thus wanted stability and growth over the lofty ideas of the Revolution.</p>
Rise of Napoleonic	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Leader came out of French Revolution Napoleon had proved himself repeatedly<ul style="list-style-type: none">Defeated Italy and AustriaSpread ideals of the Revolution in EuropeConsidered epitome of law and order<p>Was neither a rightist or a leftist everyone found something in him</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">↳ Born in 1769 on the island of Corsica which was later conquered by the French↳ Education in a French military college↳ French revolution gave him the opportunity to show his talent as a commander.• Jacobin -> Greatest General of War

Napoleon initially favoured the Revolution because:

- ↳ Curtail the abuses of the Ancien Régime
- ↳ Get a better status for his island home
- ↳ Opportunity for own promotion
- ↳ Napoleon became a Jacobin.
- ↳ He took part in campaigns of the Terror.
- ↳ In the Thermidor, he helped put down a royalist uprising.



Consulate Rule (1799-1804)

- Napoleon created Constitution 1799 :

- ↳ Napoleon himself oversaw its drafting.
- ↳ Three Consuls but actual power was with the First Consul, i.e. Napoleon.
- ↳ Legislative body with three houses.
- ↳ Focus on establishing order, restoring peace, settling peace with neighbours.
- ↳ War of the Second Coalition: France defeated Austria in 1801 and made peace with England in 1802.
- ↳ Peace returned to Europe after a decade.
- Administrative Reforms
 - ↳ Focus on strong and well-organized government
 - ↳ Retained principles of equality and elimination of privileges
 - ↳ Napoleonic code of laws streamlined the legal procedures.

Napoleonic Reform 1799-1804

- Reform : Social + Economic + Admin + Education + Religious

- Stabilized French in only 4 years

- Napoleonic Code of Law 1804 :

There were five codes:

Civil Code	Code of Civil Procedure	Penal Code	Code of Criminal Procedure	Commercial Code
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- ↳ Embraced both Old and Radical laws.
- ↳ Open court hearings
- ↳ Principle of Equality before Law
- ↳ Women rights were absent

- Educational Reforms :

- ↳ Replaced Church control with public control
- ↳ Education classified into primary, secondary, technical and university
- ↳ Vocational schools started
- ↳ Paris University restructured
- ↳ Napoleon appointed prominent teachers himself
- ↳ Scholarships to brilliant students
- ↳ Promoted literature, art and sciences

- Economic Reform :

- ↳ Bank of France was opened in 1800
- ↳ Public loans were granted to citizenry
- ↳ Land redistribution
- ↳ Development of means of transport
- ↳ Promoted Automation
- ↳ Exhibitions to promote French commodities
- ↳ Colonial mode of trade with subjugated countries

- Concordat : Religious Reform

- In return of making France as Catholic State
- Demanded property, calendar and appointment power
- Idea : State dictate church

- ↳ An agreement with Pope Pius VII, called the Concordat, made Catholicism the state religion.
- ↳ The Pope could appoint bishops but only on Napoleon's recommendations.
- ↳ Church abandoned claims to property which had been nationalized.
- ↳ The Gregorian calendar was reintroduced.
- ↳ The Church was brought under the state's supervision entirely.

Napoleon Throne

- 1804 : Crowned as Emperor
 - Napoleonic Stabilized France not for people but for himself
- Napoleon -> Spreading idea of French Revolution by Conquering Europe
 - Napoleonic Wars

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After gaining power, Napoleon turned into a dictator. • He strangled the freedom of press and quashed any dissent. • His political opponents were imprisoned. • Soon, he planned to spread the ideals of the Revolution. |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Napoleon believed that he was meant to spread the ideals of the Revolution throughout Europe. • He chose the path of conquest for this purpose. • This also led to his downfall. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

1802	1804
Senate elects Napoleon consul for life	Senate declares Napoleon hereditary Emperor of France

Napoleonic Wars 1803-1814

- France defeated ->
 - 1805 : Holy Roman Empire
 - 1805 : Prussia
 - 1806 : Austria

1803 – England declared war on France, beginning the War of the Third Coalition (1803-05)

↳ This was a colonial and imperialistic war

↳ England wanted safety for its Indian Empire and to

Battle of Trafalgar (1805)

Battle of Austerlitz (1805)

French and Spanish fleets destroyed by the British

• Napoleon receded from naval battles and focussed on the field

• Napoleon defeated Austria and Prussia

The "Confederation of the Rhine" was formed by Peace of Pressburg

<p>1803 – England declared war on France, beginning the War of the Third Coalition (1803-05)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☒ This was a colonial and imperialistic war ☒ England wanted safety for its Indian Empire and to spread its business ☒ France wanted to subjugate entire Europe and disrupt English trade 	<p>Battle of Trafalgar (1805)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> French and Spanish fleets destroyed by the British Napoleon receded from naval battles and focussed on the field
	<p>Battle of Austerlitz (1805)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Napoleon defeated Austria and Prussia The “Confederation of the Rhine” was formed by Peace of Pressburg
<p>The Holy Roman Empire was dissolved in August, 1806 when the Austrian Emperor had to abdicate his throne.</p>	



Napoleonic Wars 1814-1815	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continental System : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Napoleon wanted to conquer England before moving toward Russia • Continental Blockade -> Napoleon wanted to block England <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ England created better blockade of France -> France suffocated 									
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1812 : Moscow Campaign <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mistake : Napoleon went Russia in winter • Went with 50,000 -> returned with 10,000 : Died of hunger and cold • Napoleon lost -> Abdicated throne -> Went to Elba island 									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1815 : Napoleon being general never Stopped -> Recoupe <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Battle of Waterloo 1815 -> Napoleon Defeated <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☒ Napoleon took advantage of the disagreement between the European powers at the Congress of Vienna. ☒ He returned from Elba and volunteers started enlisting in his army. ☒ Battle of Waterloo, 1815: The Seventh Coalition defeated Napoleon and he was exiled to St. Helena. 										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reason of Failure : <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Dictatorial attitude</td> <td>Very ambitious, turned friends into enemies</td> <td>Repeated and prolonged warfare</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Surge of nationalism in subjugated territories</td> <td>Failure of the Continental System</td> <td>Peninsular War was a big failure</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Russian campaign was suicidal</td> <td>Weak French navy</td> <td>Undue attachment with blood relatives</td> </tr> </table>		Dictatorial attitude	Very ambitious, turned friends into enemies	Repeated and prolonged warfare	Surge of nationalism in subjugated territories	Failure of the Continental System	Peninsular War was a big failure	Russian campaign was suicidal	Weak French navy	Undue attachment with blood relatives
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Surge of nationalism in subjugated territories	Failure of the Continental System	Peninsular War was a big failure								
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Post Napolean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Congress of Vienna : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bring back concept of 1792 model Bourbon Dynasty reinstated -> Louis XVIII became emperor <p>The diagram consists of five blue-bordered circles connected by blue arrows pointing from left to right. The first circle contains the text 'Congress of Vienna, 1814'. The second circle contains 'The winning countries convened the Congress of Vienna in 1814.'. The third circle contains 'Bourbon monarchy was reinstated in France.' The fourth circle contains 'Her frontiers were restored to 1792 limits.' The fifth circle contains 'The countries initially disagreed over the larger problems of Europe.'</p>
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Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full Circle of Power <p>A hand-drawn diagram on a black background. In the center is a blue circle containing the text 'French Revolution'. Four yellow arrows point from this central circle to four specific years: '1789' (top), '1795' (bottom), '1804' (left), and '1815' (right). Above '1789' is a small red circle with the text '(Louis XVI)'. A horizontal line connects '1789' to '1815'. The year '1815' is enclosed in a red bracket above the text 'Congress of Vienna'.</p>
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- Significance of French Revolution :
 - 1st moment of Political nationalism :
 - People came together to create a new Nation backed by Political Ideas
 - Gave the world Fraternity + Liberty + Democracy as Goal
 - Equality also a new Concept
 - Mother of all constitution :
 - Declaration of right of Man and Citizen
 - Women, Local People, Common people and oppressed actively took part
 - Concept of Left and right
 - Napoleonic codes and French economic Reform
 - Separation of Church and State
 - Allowed for unification of Germany and Italy

L3 Unification of Germany and Italy

08 July 2025 02:51 AM

FRANCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1789 : Start of French Revolution• 1791 : 1st , 1793 : 2nd, 1798 : 3rd, 1799 : 4th• 1804 : Napolean, 1806 : Napolean War, 1815 : Waterloo• 1815 : Bourbon restoration -> King Louis XVIII th
Congress of Vienna	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Congress of Vienna : Britain + France Russia and Austria meet together<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All powers were monarchy• When meet in France -> They wanted to bring back monarchy• Bourbon rule -> Louis XVIII th• Power Politics :<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1815 : Concert of Europe : Pan European body<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Britain, Austria, Russia and Austria• Radical 3 tasks :<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Prevent another French revolution◦ Surround France with Strong political entities◦ Protect Monarchies across Europe + Prevent Spread of nationalism
	<p>The fate of Germany was dependent upon the relationship between the two most important German states – Austria and Prussia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▫ The Habsburg Empire in Austria was composed of several racial and linguistic groups. It was staunchly Catholic.▫ The non-German, largely Protestant Slav people dominated Prussia. <p>By the 18th century, neither was ready to see the other in a unified Germany.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▫ German unification was also hampered by Great Powers of Europe – Britain, France and Russia, who saw concentration of power in Germany as a threat to their own power and the European balance of power.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Metternich given power of concert of Europe<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Metternich System• All over Europe to save Monarch and kill Nationalism• Next 25 years People tolerated
Revolution of 1848	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Revolution of 1848 : across Europe<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Intellectual Revolution : Man of thought but no action• No real impact in Europe only in France• 1848 : 2nd Republic Constitution created<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Create concept of President and Prime Minister• Louis Bonaparte : Nephew of Napolean : Elected as President• 1852 : Louis Declared himself Emperor:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• France is Monarchy• Took title Napoleon the IIIrd

GERMANY	
Problem in Unification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holy Roman Empire + Prussian and Austrian all Speak German Language Holy Roman Empire : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whilst German Language unite, Contained 319 Political Units Together Small rulers accepting Holy ruler Religion holding all together 
1st Phase 1806-1815	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reason : Political + Cultural + Religious Neighbour Countries don't want German to exist -> Fragment make weak <p>GEOGRAPHICAL – Germany was located in the heartland of Europe and had no natural frontiers that defined its boundaries.</p> <p>CULTURAL – Political developments of the past gave rise to a dual German identity. By the 18th century, areas to the west of the river Elbe became the seat of French 'high' culture, while regions east of the Elbe developed an anti-West and anti-Catholic identity.</p> <p>RELIGIOUS – After the Reformation, frequent wars took place between the German princes and the Holy Roman Emperor. The period of Counter-Reformation further decentralized Germany. North Germany remained largely Protestant, while the south and west became predominantly Catholic.</p> <p>POLITICAL – In the late 18th century, the Holy Roman Empire was on the decline and Germany was split up into 314 larger and smaller states and free cities.</p> <p>SOCIAL – There was also a division along class lines. The aristocracy was cosmopolitan in nature. For the masses, the test of nationality was still religion. Thus there existed a parochial culture at the local level.</p>

- Napoleonic Wars gave taste of Nation



□ Product of French Revolution and Napoleon

The French Revolution, declared that people who swore allegiance to the universal ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity were 'citizens' comprising the French nation.

- In the Case of Germany- Nationality came to be determined by factors such as language, folkways and ethnic origin. This was cultural nationalism.

The fate of Germany was dependent upon the relationship between the two most important German states – Austria and Prussia.

- ↙ The Habsburg Empire in Austria was composed of several racial and linguistic groups. It was staunchly Catholic.
- ↙ The non-German, largely Protestant Slav people dominated Prussia.

By the 18th century, neither was ready to see the other in a unified Germany.

- German unification was also hampered by Great Powers of Europe – Britain, France and Russia, who saw concentration of power in Germany as a threat to their own power and the European balance of power.

Impact of Napoleon

German national identity first emerged in response to the challenge of Napoleonic aggression, in a definite anti-French form.

- Napoleon unwittingly paved the way for unification by reducing the number of the states from 314 to 39, though he had done it for administrative convenience.

The Holy Roman Empire was formally dissolved in 1806.

- Rhineland was annexed to France.
- The rest of Germany, outside Prussia and Austria, was organized into the Confederation of the Rhine.
- Like the rest of his empire, several reforms were introduced in these regions, leading to modernization.
- Austria and Prussia both suffered defeat at the hands of Napoleon. But unlike Austria, the defeat of Prussia was complete, increasing Prussian resentment.
- So wide-ranging Prussian reforms were carried out to strengthen the power of the state, such as abolition of serfdom, reorganization of the bureaucracy, and modernization of the education system and the army.

• Rise of German Identity :

- In the late 18th century, there was no clear German identity.
- In this period, the administrative needs of the states gave rise to an educated middle class in Germany. They rejected the dominant French culture of the elite and tried to foster German values through a common German language.
- The first step in this direction had already been taken when the Bible was translated by Luther into German, which gave German the status of a literary language.

• German Confederation

- 1815 : Metternich -> Dissolved Confederation of Rhine
- Created German Confederation
- Line crossed Austrian and Prussia (Lost more area)
- Parliament : 39 + 1 Vice President + 1 President
- President position given to Austrian (Metternich was Austrian)
- Vice President position given to Prussian (Even when got more area)
- Prussian vs Austria Rivalry



- The Congress of Vienna was held in 1815, after Napoleon's defeat.

A German Confederation (Deutscher Bund) was set up under the presidency of Austria, which was a loose conglomeration of the now 39 German states.

Its main body was the Federal Diet (Bundestag), composed of envoys chosen by the rulers of the member states.

- In effect, however, it was a redundant organization and continued to depend upon cooperation between Austria and Prussia.
- Prussia was given the Rhineland.

• Metternich Era :

A conservative reactionary system emerged all over Europe under the influence of the Austrian Chancellor Metternich.

- ☒ Metternich had three goals at the congress: first, he wanted to prevent future French aggression by surrounding France with strong countries.
- Second, he wanted to restore a balance of power, so that no country would be a threat to others.
- Third, he wanted to restore Europe's royal families to the thrones they held before the Napoleonic Wars.

2nd Phase
1806-1860

- 1818 : Zollverein
 - Prussia to create Pro Prussian Sentiment in 39 units
 - Unification of custom union : Joining 39 units + Prussia
 - Strategically left Austrian -> Illusion of Unification

- 1818-Prussia-67 tariff zones
- Creation of Customs Union- Internal customs abolished
- The foundation of the Zollverein was the first instance in history in which independent states consummated a full economic union without the simultaneous creation of a political federation or union.
- For the first time, German territories became a fiscal and commercial unit. The Zollverein united the German states in bonds of mutual economic interest; it united them under the leadership of Prussia and it accustomed them to the exclusion of Austria from the German body.

- During 1815-1848 :

- Prussia : trying to create Pro Prussian Sentiment :
- Austria (Metternich) : trying to kill Nationalism as much as possible

- Universities and College



- 1848 : Revolution in France started

- 39 States -> Peoples revolution -> Frankfurt Parliament

- Questioned : (39+Prussia) Little Germany or (39+1+1) Greater Germany
- Little Germany Idea want -> Prussia Ideology won

- Frankfurt Parliament -> Went to Prussian King to unite

- King refused -> Prussian Officer idea failed

- Prussia revolution -> Monarch ended -> Constitutional Monarchy in Prussia

Its delegates were mostly professors, lawyers, businessmen, civil servants and the clergy.

- It was deeply divided over the question of the frontiers of the new German state. Two conflicting programmes soon emerged.
- The first was the idea of a 'Greater Germany' (Grossdeutsch), which would include Austria, Bohemia and Moravia but leave out Hungary.
- The other alternative was the idea of a 'Little Germany' (Kleindeutsch), which excluded Austria completely and looked at Prussia for leadership.
- Eventually the majority voted for the Kleindeutsch solution and they offered the crown to the Prussian monarch. But he refused on the grounds that he would accept the crown only from the princes and not from an elected body. The Assembly disbanded in 1849.

- Failure of Revolution :

- By the beginning of 1849, the revolution was over.
- It failed, among other reasons, due to the lack of central leadership, lack of unity of purpose and the threat of the big powers.
- Also, it was led by intellectuals, not "men of action". It resulted in a return of the monarchical order in a more absolutist form.

Phase III
1860-1866

- 1862 : Bismarck became Prime Minister of Prussia:
 - Introduced Blood and Iron
- Bismarck came to power as a result of a struggle between the King and Parliament of Prussia over taxation, control of finances and the size of the army.
- The king wanted to increase the size of the regular army, and parliament wanted to increase the size of the reserve army (dominated by middle class liberals).
- Bismarck was looked upon as a die hard conservative who would help the king, and was thus appointed Prime Minister (1862–1890).
- In September 1862, at a meeting of the Budget Committee of Parliament he delivered his famous 'Blood and Iron' speech.
- He argued that 1848 had demonstrated that democracy could not unify Germany, only military force could.
- Poland wanted separate country
 - Bismarck -> went to Czar -> helped to suppress Polish
 - In exchange of Blind Eye over Prussia vs Austria
- France : Ruled by Napoleon III
 - Bismarck -> Napoleon -> created hate for Metternich
- British : Super power at time because of Industrialisation and India
 - Bismarck -> convinced unified Germany is better than Strong Russia

He consolidated the customs union known as the Zollverein and continued to exclude Austria from it.

He also concluded a number of free trade treaties with Britain, Belgium and Italy. He ensured that his policies did not hurt the interests of financiers and industrialists.

In 1863 there was a revolt in Russia. This became a cause célèbre all over Europe. German nationalists expressed sympathy for the Poles who had revolted.

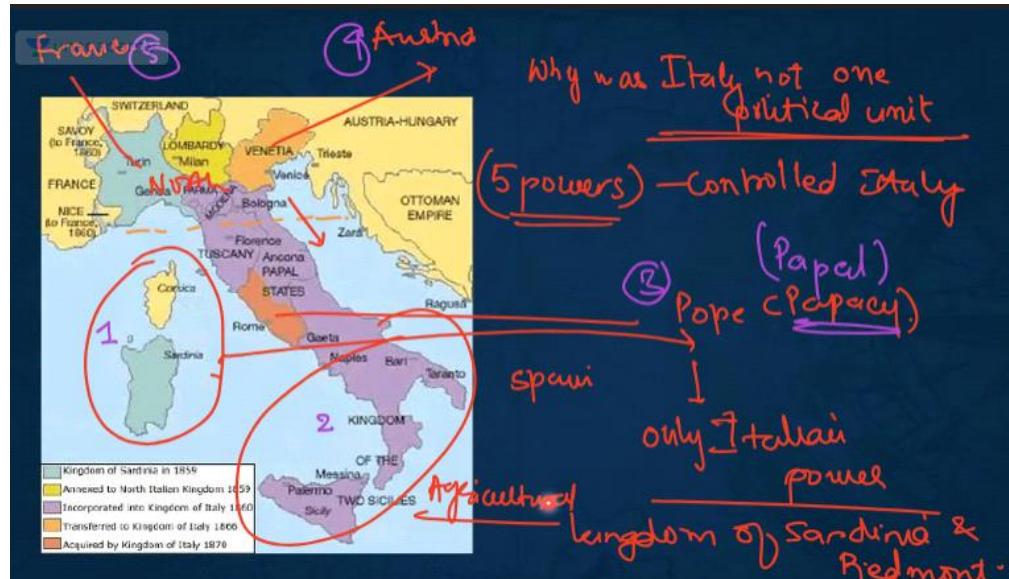
Bismarck deliberately took an opposing stand, offering military support to the Czar to suppress the Poles. He was hoping for Russian support in a war against Austria.

	<p>The Russians were willing to adopt an attitude of benevolent neutrality</p> 	Bismarck met Napoleon III in 1865 and he too made it clear that he favoured limited unification under Prussia
	<p>The British who favoured a policy of German Unification a balance of power between Prussia and Austria felt that Austria was the stronger power, a miscalculation, and decided to support the Prussian cause</p>	Thus Austria, Bismarck's key obstacle to a revision of the map of Central Europe, was left isolated.
Road to Unification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1866 : Austrian War <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prussia won under Bismarck • Bismarck had originally not contemplated war with Austria. He had suggested a division of the German territories with Austrian control over the north and Prussian control over the south. • In 1866 war broke out (over a minor pretext) and ended with Austrian defeat at the Battle of Sadowa. The Prussian Parliament was opposed to a war against a fellow German state. Thus Bismarck found himself alone again. • The war was however a resounding success for Prussia, and a north German Confederation was created under the overlordship of Prussia. The victory dazzled the nationalists who now completely surrendered to Bismarck. • Took Whole Austro Empire : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only Alsace and Lorraine left with France (Fertile) under Napoleon III • Spanish King died -> Prussian king gave successor name • Napoleon III denied request -> Pretext to war with France 	



- 1870 : Franco Prussian War
 - Prussia defeated France -> Unified Germany
 - After the first conflict Bismarck hesitated. Southern and Western Germany traditionally looked to France for leadership, and he knew that Napoleon III would not permit easy annexation.
- However, his hands were forced by the turn of events. In 1870, the Spanish throne fell vacant. French public opinion was a decisive factor, and it pushed the French into attempting to stop further Prussian expansion. The French made a number of intolerable demands - that the Prussian candidate for the throne be withdrawn and that Prussia would never lay claim to the throne.
- Bismarck was pushed into war by this and rising German sentiment. The war resulted in a catastrophic defeat for France, especially at the Battle of Sedan. The Second Reich was proclaimed on the soil of defeated France in January 1871 at Versailles.

ITALY	
Unification Obstacles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reason for Bifurcation : Under 5 power controls • North South Divide : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North : Prosperous + Merchant orientated • South : Agricultural + Poverty + Parochial + High Control Church



- The mountainous nature of central Italy created two distinct civilisations on either side.
- While North Italy was fertile, prosperous & cosmopolitan; Southern Italy was arid, with a tremendous polarisation between absentee landlords and the poverty stricken peasantry, low rate of illiteracy and a culture dominated by religion.
- It was characterised by local customs and traditions, which prevented the growth of a national culture. The numerous dialects of Italy prevented language from being a unifying factor.
- South Italy was under the Spanish king; North and Lombardy under Austria and the Pope had authority over Rome.

1st Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redorgimento : Resurgence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre French Revolution + French Revolution • Alfieri : Wanted to unify via language Tuscany (Italian language) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of Italy is uneducated -> South didn't respond <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ In Italy the national movement started as a cultural awakening-the Risorgimento, which was a reaction against a dominant French culture. □ It was in this period that Vittorio Alfieri called for national unity and gave the Italians a common language in the form of the Tuscan dialect. □ This was the beginning of the linguistic nationalism. □ However, his attempts did not have much success at this point of time due to the lack of education and absence of a popular support base for a national movement to take place.
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- During French Revolution

- Enlightenment never worked (People never came together)

The first major step towards the unification of Italy came with the French occupation.

The impact of the French Revolution intensified the influence of the rationalist enlightenment and reduced the power of the pope and the church.

However, this enlightenment movement was on the face of it an artificial movement. It wasn't a popular movement that involved the masses nor was it able to achieve anything significant

It was only with French occupation of Italy that one can trace the beginning of Italian nationalism and the assertion of an Italian nationality.

2nd Phase 1806-1815

- : Napoleonic phase

- Captured Italy and unified to only 3 powers (from 5)
- French occupied Italy + Kingdom of Naples + Kingdom of Sicily
- All control by French

- Developed :

- Feeling of Nationalism -> French Culture
- Italian feel what it means to be under one rule

- Moreover, in this period agriculture was encouraged, feudalism was abolished and there was the construction of roads that facilitated communications.
- Moreover, the Code Napoleon had brought standardized civil and commercial laws for the first time in Italy.

The French had paved the way for the Italian Unification in two important ways.

- Firstly, they had brought with them a representative government with the separation of powers. Thus, it was the first time that people were involved in political discussions.
- Secondly, the French redrew the territorial boundaries for improving administrative efficiency. Between 1804 and 1814 the political divisions of the entire peninsula were simplified into three parts: the parts annexed to France, Kingdom of Italy and the Kingdom of Naples.

- Napoleonic paved way for Italian unification by instilling a feeling of cultural nationalism

Phase III

- Metternich : Dismantle Italy and Restore Power to 5 States
 - Austria + France + Papacy + Sardinia + Spain
 - Restore old order -> kill Nationalism

However, the Congress of Vienna abolished all these constitutional experiments and reverted back to the system that had prevailed earlier.

Metternich's system of 1815 aimed at keeping Italy divided so as to maintain the balance of power in Europe. Metternich sought to expel all ideas of liberalism, reformism and nationalism from the peninsula.

During this period of conservative consolidation, Italy witnessed the strengthening of the spirit of Risorgimento.

- Reaction to Metternich

- Young Italy Movement : Italian resist
- By Mazzini and Garibaldi to restore Old unified order

Radicals	Moderates
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Amongst the radicals the most important leader was Mazzini, who visualised an Italian Republic created through popular insurrection.• He was in fact the first person to put forward a specifically Italian Revolutionary programme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Believed that Confederation of Italian states to be achieved only from above• They advocated the establishment of a constitutional monarchy

- Mazzini :

- Never worked people didn't understand Idea
 - Mazzini's concept of nationalism held that a nation had its own particular mission, which could be fulfilled by discovering its own aptitudes and interests.
 - He rejected the existing federalism in Italy denouncing it as a device for prolonging the hegemony of the ruling classes.
 - He wanted Italy to be indivisible and based on popular sovereignty and a sense of national consciousness was essential, which could only be aroused only through the participation of the people.
 - The problem in effecting such a war was that it needed the participation of the peasantry but his main supporters were students and members of the middle class.

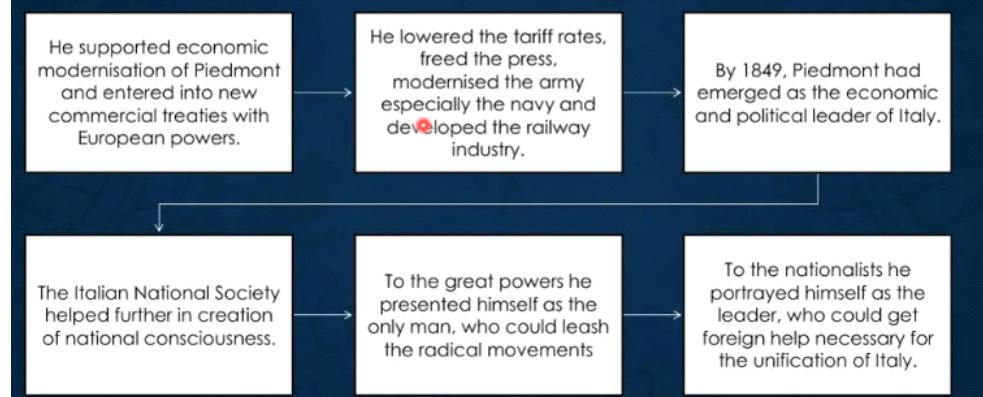
Phase IV

- Cavour : PM of Piedmont (under Sardinia) -> Rose

- This requisite change in the International scenario came up with the rise of Napoleon III in France, who wanted to overthrow Metternich's order of 1815.
- He supported nationalist and liberal movements all over Europe in an attempt to undo the Settlement of Vienna.
- Moreover, there was a new set of British politicians, who were ready to permit (to some extent) the development of national movements in central Europe if they challenged the growing power of Austria and Russia.
- Moreover, there was the rise of Piedmont, which occupied Genoa, became a small naval power and promulgated a liberal constitution.

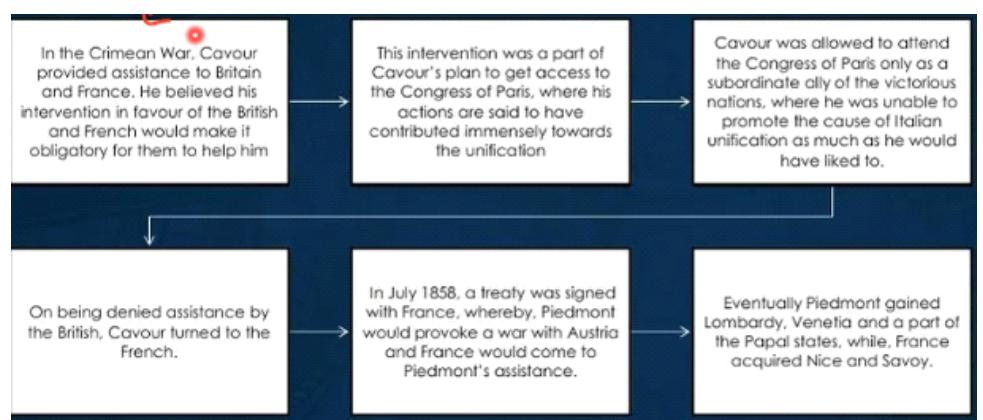
In the subsequent years, it was to be Cavour, PM of Piedmont, who played an important role in this unification process.

- Cavour has often been called the 'architect' of modern Italy. He was a Piedmont patriot, whose greatest aim was to increase the material and political strength of his country.



- Crimean War : England + France vs Russia
 - Cavour when England and France won was winning
 - Proposed to help them

- Congress of Paris : Treaty of Crimean war
- Cavour was given small part in table conference
- Cavour met England and French alone



	<p>Cavour agreed to hand over Nice and Savoy to France if she agreed to the union of Parma, Modena and Tuscany. Thus, in this way North Italy was united.</p> <p>A plebiscite was held and Central Italy seems to have voted almost unanimously in favour of joining the union under Piedmont.</p> <p>In southern Italy, in the meanwhile, a peasant revolt broke out against king of Naples and the radicals under Garibaldi decided to liberate Sicily.</p>
	<p>Cavour, fearing the revolutionary forces, decided to take control of the situation and with French consent marched his army to the south annexing a large part of Papal states and joined Garibaldi's troops in Naples.</p> <p>Italy gained Venetia in 1866 and Rome in 1870 on account of its alliance with Bismarck. By 1871, the whole of Italy had been unified.</p>
Cavour Role	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diplomacy with France: Cavour, Prime Minister of Piedmont-Sardinia, allied with France (Napoleon III). In 1859, after the Plombières Agreement, France helped defeat Austria in Lombardy. Modernization of Piedmont: Strengthened Piedmont economically and militarily to become the core of unification. Promoted infrastructure, industry, and army reforms. War with Austria: Provoked Austria into war, then defeated them with French help in Second Italian War of Independence. Annexation through Plebiscites: Used popular votes (plebiscites) to merge central Italian states with Piedmont. Support to Garibaldi (indirectly): Although cautious of Garibaldi's radicalism, Cavour diplomatically merged Garibaldi's conquered south (Two Sicilies) with the north. Proclaimed Kingdom of Italy (1861): Under King Victor Emmanuel II, Italy was formally unified (except Rome and Venetia).

Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> French, Germany and Italian Timeline
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L4 Industrial Revolution

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Process of Industrialisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Industrialisation : Sectorial contribution change<ul style="list-style-type: none">• When the Primary sector is outperformed by the secondary Sector• GDP contribution : Secondary sector > Primary Sector• Industrial Revolution : Migration of Occupation<ul style="list-style-type: none">• When population employed in primary sectors starts to migrate to the secondary sector relative to Secondary to primary• Structural Transformation of the society• When Secondary overtake Primary• India is perpetual state of structural transformation<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1st Phase : 1780-1820 -> Britain• 2nd Phase : 1840-1870 -> France + Germany + USA• 3rd Phase : 1890-1914 -> Japan
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FIRST PHASE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1780-1820
Pre Industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Primary : Agriculture and Animal Husbandry• Artisans but very localised• Europe was Industrialised but no revolution <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Industrialization of <u>Europe</u>, occurred between 1780 and 1914, starting in Britain.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Industrial revolution refers to structural changes in the economies of certain European countries in this period, which were as follows-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ A reduction in the contribution of the agrarian sector to the economy and an increase in industrial and commercial sector's contribution▪ Discovery and use of new sources of power which revolutionized production,▪ A subsequent shift to manufacturing on a large scale-in factories,▪ Technological innovations and new types of investment.
Britain Industrial Revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1700 Rural Britain :<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Population and demand supply are in equilibrium◦ Employment : Farmer / Peasant / Agri labour (Tenant)• 1750 Rural Britain :<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Population increased -> grain demand inc -> more production + employment• 2 solution to Demand issue :<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Agrarian Expansion -> Common Lands are available for agriculture<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Enclosure movement -> Via nexus of British Parliament and Landlord enclosed common land through enclosure land

- No more land -> locked this idea
- Increase Agriculture productivity -> Same land produce more
 - Technology based invention -> Horse drawn seed drill + Iron Plough
 - Agriculture productivity gone up + Labour demand lower
 - Surplus unemployed population in primary sector
- 1750 Urban :
 - Population increase -> Demand for manufactured goods increased
 - Artisan -> Small factories
- 1757-1765 : British acquired India and Africa -> gave raw material and Market
 - Small factories -> Industrial Production
 - Surplus revolution from rural -> became labour in industries
 - Migration from rural to urban
- Factors Promoting Industrial Revolution
 - Stable Politics and Banking system
 - Long coastline and navigational rivers
 - Colonialism
 - No guild (No worked association -> Nobody resisted change)

Factors for Industrialisation

- General Causes of Industrial Revolution :
 - Prior to the mid-18th century all European economies were marked by a large agrarian sector and craft manufacturing carried out by manual household labour, within the house, for local or regional markets.
- What Changed?
 - Europe witnessed a population explosion from the 18th century peaking in the mid 19th century. Between 1800 and 1850 Europe's population increased by 43%, with greatest increase in industrializing regions.
 - Introduction of new agricultural methods and expansion of the agrarian base, to sustain the increase in population contributed to industrialization.
 - Remarkable technological changes and improvement in transport-which included the development of railroads and steam ships contributed to industrialization
 - Europe's dominance in world trade led to acquisition of cheap raw material and capital from colonies and development of markets across Asia, Africa and South America for European manufactures.
 - Presence of raw materials resources in Europe also facilitated Industrial revolution. Large coal deposits were found in Britain, Belgium, northern France and Germany.

- Why Britain :

I. Agricultural Revolution (mid 17th century – 19th century)

- Increased production
- Better Labour productivity
- Raw materials for industries

Reason

- Enclosure Movement- Enclosure of Public Land by Upper Strata- Population expansion but agriculture cannot absorb.
- Invention of Agricultural tools- Horse drawn Seed Drill - plant 3 rows of seeds at a time
- Rotherham Plough - cut labour costs and saved time by requiring only one man and 2 horses.



Geographical advantages

- Long Coastline
- Navigable rivers
- Availability of Coal and Iron
- Political stability
 - Parliamentary System
 - Constitutional Monarchy
- Anglican Nation
 - Minimal intervention
 - Cosmopolitan
- Growth in domestic markets due to population rise and growth in international markets due to increasing international trade both of which stimulated manufacturing of goods
- Colonial Markets and Colonies
- Banking System and Commercial Development

• Process of industrial Revolution :

Enclosure Acts passed in Britain which called for consolidation of agricultural land into large farms, with capital intensive farming began much earlier in Britain than anywhere else.

Consolidation led to increase in agrarian production to feed the growing population as well as created a large population of jobless farmers who were looking for work.

Britain was unique, as its guilds which protected artisans disappeared by the 18th century. Guilds inhibited introduction of new technology and workers, this factor eliminated, employers were free to experiment.

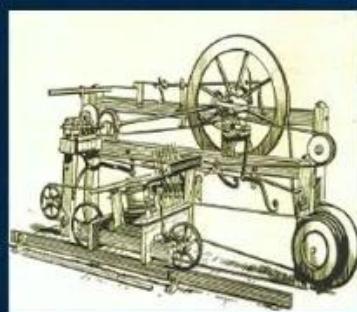
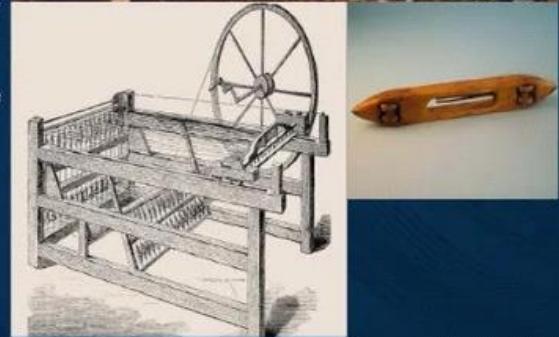
Britain story of Industrialisation

• Phase 1 : Cotton Industry Revolution : 1750-1820

- Easy to learn + Market in India + American Cotton (Long threads)
- Invention in cotton industries :
 - Spinning Jenny bring revolution -> Made thread fast
 - Flying Shuttle -> bring down three labour -> one labour

Inventions

- 1733: Flying Shuttle-John Kay
- 1765: Spinning Jenny-James Hargreaves
- 1769: Water Frame-Richard Arkwright (stronger thread-pure cotton fabrics could be woven rather than fabrics that combined linen + cotton yarn)
- 1779: Mule-Samuel Crompton (strong + fine yarn)
- 1787: Power loom-Edmund Cartwright
- 1794: Cotton Gin-Ely Whitney
- 1844: Sewing Machine-Elias Howe



Samuel Crompton's Spinning Mule-1779



Edmund Cartwright's Power loom-1787



Ely Whitney's Cotton Gin-1794



Elias Howe's Sewing Machine-1844

- Britain's industrial revolution began around the 1760-1770s and it was led by the cotton industry.
- Cotton was the first sector to industrialize as, firstly cotton fibre was easier to mechanize than wool and linen (the traditional textiles produced in Britain)
- Secondly cotton had a large market in Asia, especially India, a British colony, it also had a growing domestic market in Europe as it was a novel cloth and could be coloured brightly.
- Thirdly raw cotton could be imported at low rates into Britain from its colonies in India and America
- Finally British workers were open to training from scratch in cotton production as it was a new textile industry.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase 2 : Heavy Industries : 1830-1850 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roadways + Iron Stell + Coal and Machines • Blast furnace -> Iron can produced in hours • British sell on metals to Indian Market <p class="list-item-l1">□ The second sector after cotton textiles which began to mechanize and increase output rapidly was the metallurgy and mining sector.</p> <p class="list-item-l1">□ Rise of Iron Industries- From producing just 25,000 tons of pig iron in 1720, the industry grew to produce 2,50,000 tons by 1804 and 4 million tons by 1860.</p> <p class="list-item-l1">□ Growth in the Iron Industry stimulated two other major sectors-(i) Coal mining and (ii) Machine Building.</p> <p class="list-item-l1">□ Coal mining surged, providing fuel for smelting iron and steam engines. Coal production increased from 24 million tons in 1830, to 110 million tons by 1870(half the worlds production). Mining also caused advances in transportation, as metal rails were laid to haul coal out of mine faster by animal/human power.</p>
Why not other country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reason France didn't went industrial revolution : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wars + French revolution _ instability + messed up economy + No bank • France is bigger country, no issue of land expansion • Reason Asia didn't went industrial revolution : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land is readily available -> easy agrarian expansion • No technological change -> No need to change, only necessity can mother invention • Disguised Unemployment -> Over employment • Germany and Italy does not exist

SECOND PHASE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1840-1870
France Industrial Revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase 1 : Pre 1820 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture were quite strong and population growth was slower <p class="list-item-l1">□ In 1815 the French economy was in shambles after the Napoleonic Wars, as its rich colonial and Mediterranean trade was disrupted by a British blockade, it was cut off from British industrial technology and its agriculture was disrupted.</p> <p>Phase I</p> <p>Thus the French developed a unique model which differed from Britain model, and was marked by three main feature:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Economic growth was brought about by small scale agriculture and traditional style labour intensive manufacturing rather than through agrarian consolidation and at factories as in Britain. □ Slow Population growth subsequently and low demand-French population increased by only 30% between 1880-1850 as compared to Britain where population doubled now. By 1880s population growth stagnated in France.

- Phase 2 : Post 1820
 - Catching up to Britain power
 - Late comer Advantage -> No trial and error + Defined path to follow
 - Straight go to heavy industries (Skipped cotton revolution)

- An active role played by the State in the French economy, as opposed to Britain where a policy of free trade.
- France unlike Britain and Germany didn't witness a mass rural exodus.
- Yet this large agrarian population was not solely dependent on agriculture and drew supplementary incomes from rural production-spinning flax or smelting iron, traditional rights and temporary migration to cities from the highlands as domestic servants, coal sweepers, bar keepers.

- Smuggles all technology from British -> Copied from Britain
- State intervention role in industrialisation
- Late comer advantage

- Yet despite this dominance of traditional methods France did experience industrialization.
- France focused on coal mining and iron industry-coal output increased thirteen fold between 1820-1870 while iron production sextupled.
- The French government bribed British entrepreneurs to set up modern metallurgical factories in France.
- French businesses hired British skilled workers to train their work force-thus in 1830 there were 15,000 British workers in French metallurgical and textile plants.
- Textile industry too mechanized with new inventions like the mechanical loom and jacquard loom being introduced.
- Railways was another very important sector that the government focused on from the 1840s.

- Unique feature :

- Protectionist policies-protection of French manufacturers through imposing tariffs, quotas and prohibitions on foreign imports.
- Through subsidies, it assisted businesses- canals, railways, gas, sailing ships were all subsidized to protect indigenous industries from cheaper foreign manufactures
- Through actively funding and building infrastructure- like road networks by 1880, waterways till 1840s, railways between 1830-80.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Germany Industrial | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre 1870 : Zollverein bring smaller industrialisation -> No big Impact, slow rate of growth • Post 1870 : Bismark bring true industrialisation |
|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Germany was not politically unified, its customs union or zolwerin created a united market quite late in 1830, guilds and serfdom were abolished late and absence of tariff protection for textiles hampered early industrial growth. □ Germany initially had to smuggle, skilled workers and technology from Britain yet by the 1840s its industrialization had begun, and real growth appeared between 1850-70(economy grew at 2.5% p.a.). □ This was growth was due to the industrial sector that focused on heavy industries especially- railways, production of coal, iron and steel. □ Nations that industrialized after Britain, had to develop a different emphasis, to compete with industrialized nations and Germany did this successfully, as it developed larger and more technologically advanced industrial concerns than Britain, due to its 'latecomer' advantage. □ Coal and iron and steel were the leading sectors. □ Coal mining output doubled in 1830s alone and expanded seven fold between 1840-70, as deep mines were sunk in the Ruhr valley. □ In the 1870s Germany acquired France's coal rich regions- Alsace and Lorraine. Coal was used to produce steam power and coke to smelt iron. □ Iron and steel industry flourished from 1850s onward, causing advances in engineering as pressed steel, metal pipers, boilers and factory machines were produced.
American Industrial Revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unique Feature of Germany : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Late comer advantage -> Started with heavy Industry • Smuggled technology from Britain -> Improved the technology ○ Produced more than Britain, Surpassed and outperformed Britain ○ German created first automobile company Benz • High coal • Better Banking System □ Fastest industrial growth and focused mainly on the heavy industries unlike Britain and France. This was because of its large raw material-coal and iron deposits, unlike in France. □ Active role of the State in German, even though it was less than the role of the state in France but greater than in Britain. □ Finally development of banking and commerce was another unique feature- joint stock companies raised public capital, important joint stock banks- Deustche bank, Dresdner, Dramstadter all channelled savings into domestic industry. □ From the 1870s banks and industry developed close ties and this was the hallmark of German industrial capitalism. □ The agrarian sector and traditional manufacture still played an important role, which was lesser than in France but greater than in Britain. 49% of labour still worked in Agri sector and 30% in industry. <p>• 1870-1900 : Germany became bigger power than British</p>

- 1830s :
 - Northern State -> banned slavery, Abraham Lincoln won election
 - Southern State -> Do not support -> Southern state ceded from union
- American Civil War : 1860-69
 - Northern vs Southern in fight to not allowing ceded
 - Northern State won the war
 - Led the path to industrial Revolution
- Concentration : One Man family rule whole sector

- Advantages – Natural resources, Transport, Cheap labour (African Slaves), American society
- Napoleonic wars – Cut off supply of machines
- Challenges/Obstacles – North – South Divide – American Civil war
- Industrial growth after end of American Civil War
- Concentration of Business into few corporates and individuals – J D Rockfeller (Oil), Cornelis Vanderbilt (Rail Roads), J P Morgan (Finance), Andrew Carnegie (Steel)

THIRD PHASE	• 1890-1914
Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre 1868 : Shogunate System <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kings -> Shoguns (Commanders)-> Samurai (Warrior Administrators)-> people • Real power was in Shogun, not with Kings • 1868 : Meiji Restoration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meiji wanted to change Japan, After seeing condition of China and India Colonisation • Shogun resisted, Meiji and Samurai defeated Shogun □ Political stability from 1868 Meiji Restoration □ Scarce natural resource, limited land for agriculture – Import of raw materials □ Till 1870s – External trade under Foreign domination □ Later technology centric industrial growth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rise of business conglomerates (Zaibatsu) – Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Yasuda ▪ Reverse engineering – Improvisation and invention ▪ Japanese state – Promotion of technical education ▪ Japanese Work Ethic – Discipline, Work as religion, Integrity • Japan : Does not have any resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Import raw material

- State Sponsored education -> Student sent to get technical Education
- Reverse engineer -> Improvise and created invention
- Industrialisation of whole city -> City based production and monopoly
 - Mitsubishi, Yokohama, Honda

Impact of Industrialisation	
General Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact on World <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Importance of Colonies and Colonial Exploitation ▫ State and Industrialist Nexus ▫ Capital Formation and Revolutionization of Military Technology ▫ Social Differentiation ▫ Concept of Industrial Time • Poverty , Inequality, Social, Slums, Child labour

L5 Eastern Question

09 July 2025 01:41 PM

EASTERN QUESTION	
Ottoman Empire	<ul style="list-style-type: none">South Eastern Russia Power<ul style="list-style-type: none">Buffer : Diving line bw Islam and ChristianRace : Slavic (Physical Differentiation of Russian people)Ethnicity : DiversePolitically : Under Ottoman (Islamic Rule) <p>The map illustrates the Ottoman Empire's territories in 1683 AD. It shows the empire's extent across Anatolia, North Africa, and parts of Europe. The territories are color-coded according to the legend:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Dark Green: Directly administered territoryLight Green: Vassal & autonomous territoryMedium Green: Territory lost before 1683Lightest Green: Vassal territory lost before 1683 <p>Key regions labeled include the Balkans, the Black Sea coast, and North Africa. Red arrows point to areas of loss, indicating the empire's decline over time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">From mid-15th century to 1683 - Ottoman Empire was among the most successful states.Their influence spanned throughout Anatolia, North Africa and in Eastern Europe up to Italy.1683 - Ottomans were defeated in Italian expedition → decline startedThroughout 18th century - fast declineRussian and Habsburg expansion on the cost of Ottomans <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ottoman never Ottomanized the ethnic Minorites of western Europe<ul style="list-style-type: none">They were not pushing their religionEastern Europe (Christian population) -> Still feltEthnic Complexities :

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ottomans conquered the Greeks, Serbians, Romanians, Bulgarians, etc. in the Balkans. • Serbians and Bulgarians were Slavic people, whose symbolic leaders had been Russia. • These states were given autonomy → retained individuality → never assimilated into the national ethos • These were treated as second-class citizens by Ottomans → Nationalism <p>Nationalities of the Ottoman Empire in the 19th century:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turks • Arabs • Serbians • Bulgarians • Romanians • Greeks • Hungarians
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Till 1650 : Every sector happy with Ottoman to keeping the buffer • Need of Ottoman to be strong to hold territory
Decline of Ottoman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After 1863 : Ottoman start to decline <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues : Fiscal + Asmin + Governance Independent + Political Crisis • Same time AR, FR, Unification of German and Italy • Ethnically Diverse -> New Idea of Freedom + Fraternity + Liberty <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Started demanding nationalism • Image of Ottoman -> Sick Man of Europe <p style="text-align: center;">Why Ottoman's were becoming the "Sick Man of Europe"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapidly deteriorated after the failed siege of Vienna in 1683 • Russia defeated Ottomans several times in 18th century • International powers did not pay heed • Corrupt administration • Weak central control • Provincial governors behaved like autonomous tributary princes • Dismemberment of Ottoman Empire was going on even without Balkan nationalism • Economic control was also poor and industrialization attempts had failed
Eastern Question	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With Rapid decrease in Power of Ottoman <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who will happen with South Eastern Europe when Ottoman are gone • Filling the Power of Balkan region



- Importance of Balkans :

- If Balkan destabilise -> affect Adriatic Sea, Black Sea and Aegean Sea
 - Strategic location
 - Home to several races and ethnicities
 - Central location connecting Europe to Asian markets
 - Controlled straits of the Black Sea
 - Controlled the Suez Canal in Egypt
 - Eastern Catholic Centre and Islamic Caliphate

Answer to Eastern Question	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Russian : Want Ottoman to decline quickly as Most region is Slavic and will be later controlled by the Russia -> Russia need weather ports (Multiple region) -> Ottoman is in middle (Black sea) -> Let Sick man die England and French : They don't want Russian Access to Sea, Need Ottoman Austrian : Wants Stable neighbour Germany : No interest <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td></td><td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neighbours pan-Slavic nationalism Access to Black Sea into Mediterranean through Dardanelles </td></tr> <tr> <td>Great Britain</td><td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preventing Russia from becoming too powerful Access to India through Suez Canal Trading interests Humanitarian interests </td></tr> </tbody> </table>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neighbours pan-Slavic nationalism Access to Black Sea into Mediterranean through Dardanelles 	Great Britain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preventing Russia from becoming too powerful Access to India through Suez Canal Trading interests Humanitarian interests
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Great Britain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preventing Russia from becoming too powerful Access to India through Suez Canal Trading interests Humanitarian interests 				

France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preventing Russia from becoming too powerful France was a major creditor to Ottomans.
Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independence of ethnic minorities would threaten Austrian Empire Small Balkan states would be unstable Control of the coast After rise of Germany, only East Europe remained under Austrian influence
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No direct interests Some economic interests Inlet into Mediterranean Long-term interest of gaining paramountcy in Europe

- (British Austria France) vs (Russian) Interest

- Larger Approach
- Britain being super Power Proposed Larger Approach
 - Self-Contradictory Answers
 - Keep the Ottoman strong enough to hold Balkans but weak enough to not discriminate or scarce the minorities
 - Keep the Nationalism alive enough to weaken the ottoman but not become separate countries

- Wave of nationalism overwhelmed entire Europe in the 19th century.
- Opposing interests of different powers

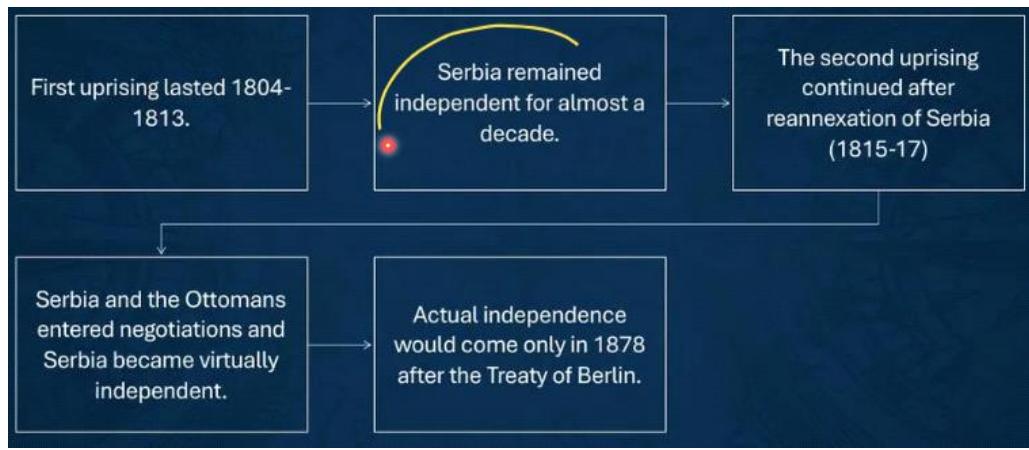
If minorities got independence → instability, mutual warfare, protectionist barriers

If Ottoman Empire strong → instability, atrocities, revolutions

Thus - two contradictory policies:

- Sustained the central Ottoman state
- Promoted local nationalism
- Resulted in an empire which was only a loose agglomeration of territories.

- Serbian Revolution
- Serbian Revolution 1804-1830 :
 - Serbia was a problematic Ethnicity within Europe
 - First to fight with Ottoman, alone, for independence. Inspired by Russia
 - After Independence : No one recognised them as Independent
 - By 1800s - Austrian border came to Serbian Territory
 - Austrian annexation of certain Serbian territories → Serbs gained military experience + nationalism
 - Revival of trade → Transfer of new ideas → Nationalism revived
 - Appearance of a new Serbian elite who travelled across Europe
 - Russia was also source of inspiration



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greek War of Independence : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important people for Europe, Research, Commerce, trades • Russia intervene -> British and France intervened • Greeks given Independence from Ottoman • Servian people felt jealous of this tendency • Many Greeks shared power and patronage with Ottomans in various official capacities. • Small number of Greeks lived in modern Greece - others scattered throughout Ottoman lands • Considerable autonomy in Greek peninsula already • Greeks dominated the Balkan commerce - were shipmen, traders, etc. • Thus - Greece position not as bad as Serbs <p>Greece was never separated from Europe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constantinople was the centre of the Greek world throughout the first millennium CE. • Capture of Constantinople in 1453 by the Ottomans → Greeks fled to Italy → major role in Renaissance • As sailors and captains → they were elite → greater interaction with European world • Influx of nationalistic ideas, especially under Napoleonic times
Greek War	<pre> graph TD A([Corruption + Maladministration]) --> B[As central authority weakened → provincial governors behaved independently] B --> C[Failed law and order → countryside infested with bandits] C --> D[Local resentment with governors turned into full-fledged revolts] D --> E[Unlike Serbia, Greek Revolution was a planned conspiracy.] E --> F[The underground society Filiki Eteria (Society of Friends) planned an uprising in March, 1821] F --> G[Revolt began in North Greece early in February, 1821] G --> H[The revolt was crushed by Ottomans.] H --> I[Inspired by the revolt → revolts broke out in other Greek cities as well → all were crushed] </pre> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intranational Intervention :

- Greek Movement and its suppression created context for intervention
 - Russia put pressure on the Sultan, helped Greece with money and troops
 - Britain and France felt threatened by overt Russian influence in an independent Greece
 - Britain and France declared war and destroyed Ottoman Navy
 - Russia also attacked Ottomans and defeated them
 - Greece became independent by Treaty of Adrianople in 1829.
- To contain the Russian influence, the Great Powers:
- Installed a foreign king in Greece
 - Decreased the size of Greece
 - Through the 19th century - several coups, crises → Greece expanded to its present boundaries

- Crimean War 1853
- Ottoman wanted to donate piece of Christian land to Church for better admin
 - Which Church should Ottoman go with:
 - Roman Catholic (French Protected pope and Vatican)
 - Eastern (Russian Orthodox Church with their own Pope)
 - Comprise with both Church : Divide half and control half
 - Czar (Ruler of Russia) -> Not happy with divide
 - Czar asked Ottoman to give everything to Russia
 - Russia attacked Ottoman
 - Weakening of the Ottoman Empire
 - Russian expansionism at Ottoman expense
 - Unwillingness of Britain and France to allow a powerful Russia
 - Napoleon III's intent to restore French prestige
 - Immediate cause: religious dispute
 - The immediate cause of the war involved the rights of Christian minorities in Palestine, which was part of the Ottoman Empire.
 - The French promoted the rights of Roman Catholics, and Russia promoted those of the Eastern Orthodox Church.
 - Nicholas issued an ultimatum that demanded the Orthodox subjects of the Ottoman Empire be placed under his protection.
 - When the Ottomans demanded changes to the agreement, Nicholas recanted and prepared for war. Russia attacked Ottomans in 1853.

- British entered fight from Ottoman Side -> Russia loss
- Treaty of Paris : Ottoman under protection of British

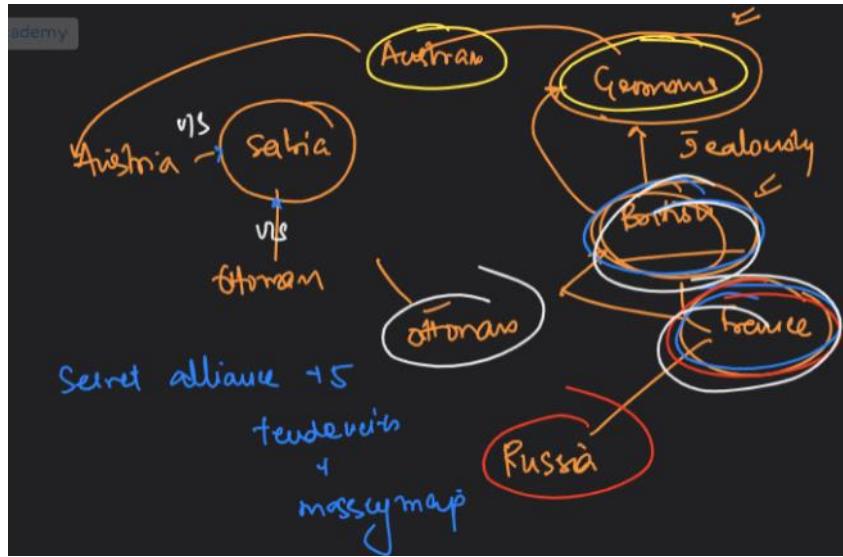


- Consequences of War :
 - Russia lost port, British started control Naval routes

- Widespread destruction → anti-war sympathy
- Florence Nightingale worked for soldier relief → establishment of Red Cross
- Neutralization of Black Sea
- Russia began military modernization
- Ottoman financial condition started weakening
- Ottomans granted Christians equal rights as Muslims
- Russia began expanding eastwards

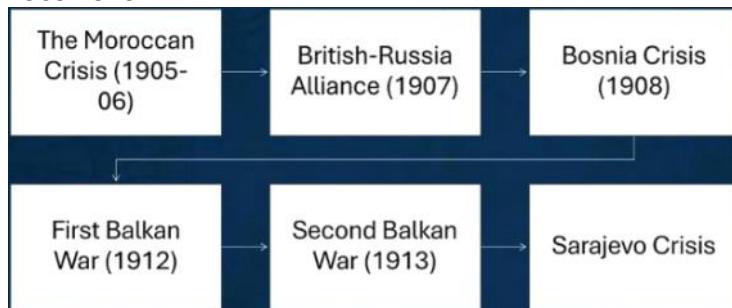
Great Eastern Crisis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1856-1875 -> Russian didn't do anything • 1875 : Russia started instigating Balkans to ask for independence • Bulgaria + Romania + Serbia + Macedonia vs Ottoman • Russia entered war <pre> graph TD A[Crimean War → Ottoman Empire started taking foreign loans for military modernization, railways, telegraph, etc.] --> B[Revolution started throughout Bosnia, Herzegovina and Bulgaria → difficult to be quelled] B --> C[Russians encouraged the revolts] C --> D[The Great Powers organized the Constantinople Conference, the outcomes of which was ignored by the Ottomans] D --> E[Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78- Russia aligned with the rebel states and attacked Ottomans. Russia inflicted searing defeats on the Ottomans.] E --> F[Treaty of San Stefano, 1878- Ottomans lost huge amounts of land in the Eastern Europe.] F --> G[Under the treaty, an enlarged autonomous Greater Bulgaria was formed in the Northern Ottoman lands.] G --> H[However, this alarmed the European powers leading to the call of Congress of Berlin, 1878.] </pre> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Germany : Bismarck entered war • 1878 : Treaty of Berlin : Congress of Berlin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redraw the Eastern European map -> Produced Map of Europe <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Became single handed reason for WWI <p>Following representatives met in Berlin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 Great Powers of Europe (<u>Britain</u>, <u>France</u>, <u>Germany</u>, <u>Austria</u>, <u>Italy</u> and <u>Russia</u>) • <u>Ottoman Empire</u> • 4 Balkan states (Greece, Serbia, Romania and Montenegro) • Led by Bismarck. • Treaty of Berlin was signed. • It replaced the earlier treaty of San Stefano of 1878. • Britain wanted to decrease Russian power. • Ottoman Empire had to be conserved. • The nationalist Balkan states had to be satisfied. • Austria-Hungary wanted to expand its influence in Balkans.
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Result of Wars 1800-1900	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tendencies in Europe <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serbian develop a hatred for the West (British And France) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> felt Betrayed as Christian and as European International Intervention in local/regional Matters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Great Power were getting involved in small or local politics. No Conflict remain Regional or Local No Compromise, War is the solution of everything Problematic New Map of Europe :  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bosnia : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Created new area called Bosnia, Shown in Ottoman but control under Austria Serbian cut off access to sea, people confused because of dual admin Bulgaria : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An Autonomous country, but in reality under control of Ottoman 				
Alliance System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New World Secret Alliance : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial revolution -> Germany vs Britain <p>Apart from these, there were several points of friction, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Naval rivalry between Britain and Germany French resentment of loss of Alsace-Lorraine to Germany German concern of being encircled by Britain, France and Russia Serbian nationalism Austria felt threatened by this because: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater Serbia would become very strong Croats and Serbs lived in Austria too → could lead to disintegration of Austrian Empire This had brought Europe to the verge of war several times in the 1900s. <table border="1" data-bbox="917 1260 1378 1439"> <tr> <th>Triple Alliance: 1882</th><th>Triple Entente</th></tr> <tr> <td>Germany Austro-Hungary Italy</td><td>Franco-Russian Alliance (1894) British-France "Entente Cordiale" (1904)</td></tr> </table>	Triple Alliance: 1882	Triple Entente	Germany Austro-Hungary Italy	Franco-Russian Alliance (1894) British-France "Entente Cordiale" (1904)
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Germany Austro-Hungary Italy	Franco-Russian Alliance (1894) British-France "Entente Cordiale" (1904)				



Post 1900

- 1905-1913 :



- 1905 : Moroccan Crisis
 - Berlin Conference
 - Morocco under French, Egypt under British -> Morocco went to German for help
 - German announce Protection over Morocco
 - French in retaliation took control over Morocco
 - German -> avoided war but felt humiliation -> Anger in German
- 1907 : British and Russia came to alliance to encircle Germany
 - Made German anxious and threaten
 - German went to Austria
- 1908 : Bosnia Crisis
 - Dual Control : Admin under Austria, territory control ottoman
 - Ottoman and Austria fight for Bosnia -> Austria won and full control
- 1912 : First Balkan War
 - Aggressive Nationalism of Serbia against Austria
 - Balkans Alliance vs Ottomans,
 - Britain and Germany intervened -> Albania was created
- 1913 : Second Balkan War
 - Bulgaria vs Serbian for Macedonia
 - Serbian wins, Started to fight for Bosnia
- 1914 : Sarajevo Crisis
 - Serbian shoots the Austrian king to be
 - Austria gave chance to Serbia in exchange of leaving Bosnia
 -



Road to WWI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Austria Attack Serbia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serbia asked for help to Russia -> Russia Mobilized forces in Western Front Austria -> Asked Germany -> Germany warned Russia to stand down <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Russia ignored -> War bw Russia and Germany France warned Germany to fight with Russia -> Germany attacked France <ul style="list-style-type: none"> German went through Belgium to attack France United Kingdom entered war to save Belgium from Germany intrusion
Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eastern Question : Stabilize the South Eastern Europe Answer : Keep Ottoman alive but in destabilize and week form 1800-1900 : 5 tendency + Map 1900-1920 : Germany humiliation + Albania + Serbian Nationalism + Alliance

L6 World War I

09 July 2025 06:10 PM

WWI	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1914-1918
Process of change in Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1800-1900<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 5-6 Tendency• Messed up Map• Secret Alliances• Rotten Nationalism
Causes of War	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Everybody was anxious and suspicious<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Alliance System<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Alliances led to arms race, suspicion and repeated humiliation of countries.▪ It brought nationalism to the boil.▪ War seemed to be only solution.<input type="checkbox"/> Rabid Nationalism<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 19th century was the century of nationalism in Europe.▪ Balkan nationalism intensified in the 1900s.▪ This brought Europe to verge of war several times in 1900s.▪ France: Alsace-Lorraine inspired nationalist feelings▪ Italy wanted to get Trentino Trieste back from Austria.▪ Serbia aspired to form Greater Serbia.▪ Poles were under foreign rule and wanted independence.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Role of press : Generally escalate everything, Leader deescalating were instigated• British vs Germany : Colonial / Naval / Economic Rivalry<ul style="list-style-type: none">• British Dreadnaught vs German Uboats• British jealousy for German power and technological development<input type="checkbox"/> Role of Press<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Indulged in propaganda for the governments.▪ Increased pressure on the governments.▪ Nationalist press further increased nationalist feelings.▪ All this made it difficult for governments to embrace conciliatory attitude.<input type="checkbox"/> Colonial Rivalry<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Several disputes arose throughout the 1900s like the Moroccan Crises.▪ It led to increased naval rivalry.▪ It left strong nations embarrassed and determined to regain prestige.

Naval Race

- Germany saw naval power as key to supremacy.
- Germany desired naval power to compete with Britain
- British "Dreadnought" ships rendered old warships obsolete → Germany accelerated production

Economic Rivalry

- Germany had desire for economic domination of Europe.
- This encouraged Germany in colonial pursuits.
- German capitalists have been said to promote war to ensure dominant position.

• Rivalry :

Rivalry between Austria-Hungary and Serbia

- It led to the immediate cause of war: Assassination of Franz Ferdinand
- Austrians seized on the assassination as an excuse for a preventive war on Serbia.
- A preventive war is meant to stop the enemy from growing stronger.

Russian Support for Serbia

- Made Serbia reckless in her Austrian policy
- Russia was the first to order a general mobilization of army → provoked Germany to mobilize
- Russia was leader of Slavic states

Germany's Support for Austria

- Dominant power → wanted a preventive war against Britain and allies
- A tragic miscalculation: Might have thought that Russia will be scared into submission

• Miscalculation : lots of Assumption

- Austrians and Germans thought that Russia would not support Serbia.
- Germany did not see the war mushrooming into a world war.
- Germany and Russia thought that mobilizations would not mean war.
- Germany thought Britain would ignore Belgian neutrality

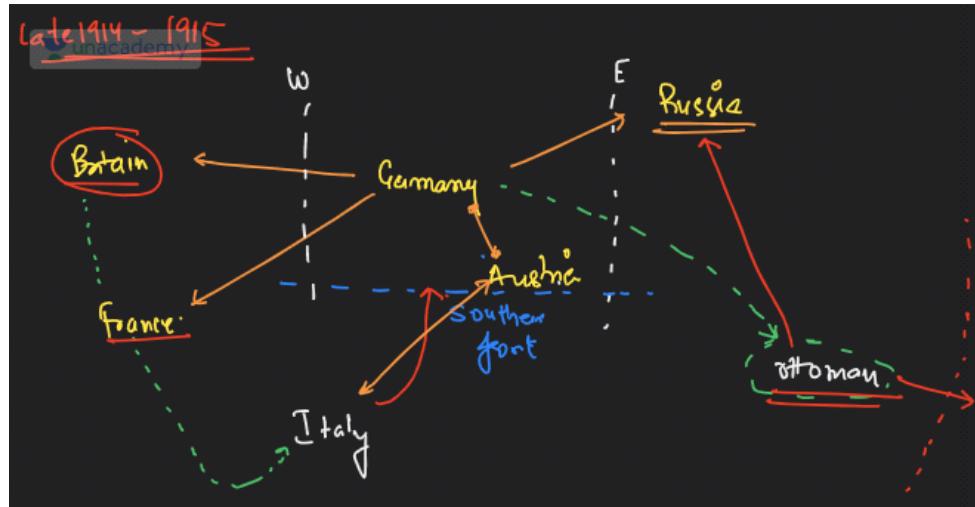
Summary of cause

- Tendencies + Messed Map + Rabid Nationalism + No Compromise
- Press + Miscalculations + Secret Alliance System
- Naval Rivalry + Economic Rivalry + Colonial Rivalry



Course of war	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two fronts fighting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Western Fronts : Britain France Central Power : German Austria Eastern Fronts : Russia 1914 : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Western Front : Stalemate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> German entered Belgium and then France But pushed back by British and France alliance Eastern Front : Germany able to get success <ul style="list-style-type: none"> German sealed border, but German entered Russia
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- Late 1914 : Continental War

- Italy entered war from British side against Austria
- Germany called Ottoman to fight Russia -> for controlling Black Sea
- India involve because British (Fight in europe) and Ottoman (Safe west asian)

- Stalemate on the Western Front
- Russia had some success against Austria but was defeated by Germany
- Turkey successfully blockaded the Dardanelles Strait
- Campaign of the Allies against Turkey was a complete failure
- Italy entered the war against Austria-Hungary



War at the Sea- Allied Forces used the Naval Forces to-

- Blockade the Central Powers
- Keeping their own sea routes open
- Transporting British troops to the continent
- Central forces could not use Navy well,
- Allied forces searched neutral ships and confiscated doubtful goods
- Germans retaliated with submarine attacks and mines
- Unrestricted submarine warfare or the U-boat campaign
- Central powers started attacking even neutral ships
- British adopted a convoy system where naval ships accompanies convoys of merchant ships
- The losses due to the U-Boat Campaign brought the USA into the war



- 1916 :

- USA was biggest supplier of Arms, Credit and Food
- Western and Eastern Front were stuck, Russian access to sea was not there
- Territorial war was not getting nowhere -> War shift to high seas
- Britain -> Block Sea based supply -> Suffocate Germany
- Germany started U-boat Campaign -> Attack American Supply ships
- Started killing civilian in boats -> question USA to participate or not

- 1917 :

- Germany started Zimmermann Plan :
 - Contacted Mexico, Gave fund to start war with USA

- Britain tap the communication
- American finally entered war
- Russian revolution -> Leaves war

▫ Entry of the USA: April 1917

Why did USA enter war?

- Large-scale investment of the USA in Europe
- Trading relationship of the USA with Europe
- USA gave huge war loans to the Allied countries
- Submarine campaign → many USA citizens were also killed
- Discovery that Germany was inciting Mexico to declare war on the USA

Russian withdrawal from the war: December 1917

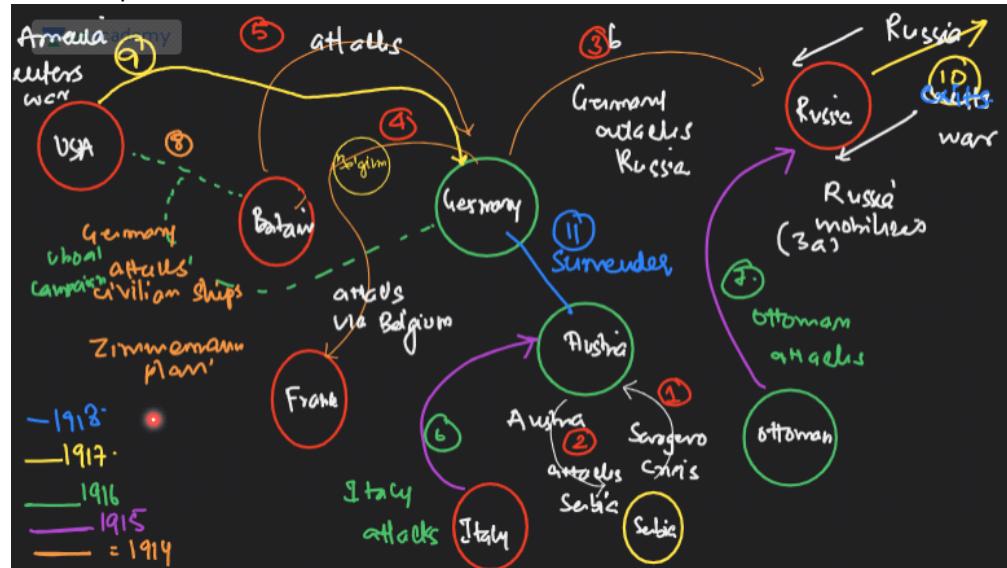
• 1918-1919 :

- British and USA pushed Western Front with fresh ammunition
- Germany Finally Surrendered -> End of war

War on two fronts for Germany	Decisive Allied sea power	▫ German Spring Offensive of 1918 failed
Failure of the German submarine campaign	Able leaders on the Allied side	▫ Allied counter-offensive began in 8th August, 1918
Entry of the USA	Spanish Flu took huge toll on German forces	▫ Germany signed an armistice on 11 November, 1918
Germany was badly let down by Allies	Continuous strain on German soldiers	▫ Central Powers Start to Lose

Summary of course

- Mind Map for WWI



Analysis of War

- Started as Localised war -> Epicentre -> Regional to Europe
- The gets bigger and bigger

- It began in a localized region of Europe → became a global conflict by end of 1914 → spread further in next years → by 1918, most of global population was at war → even neutral countries had to take sides

Four characteristics of the War:

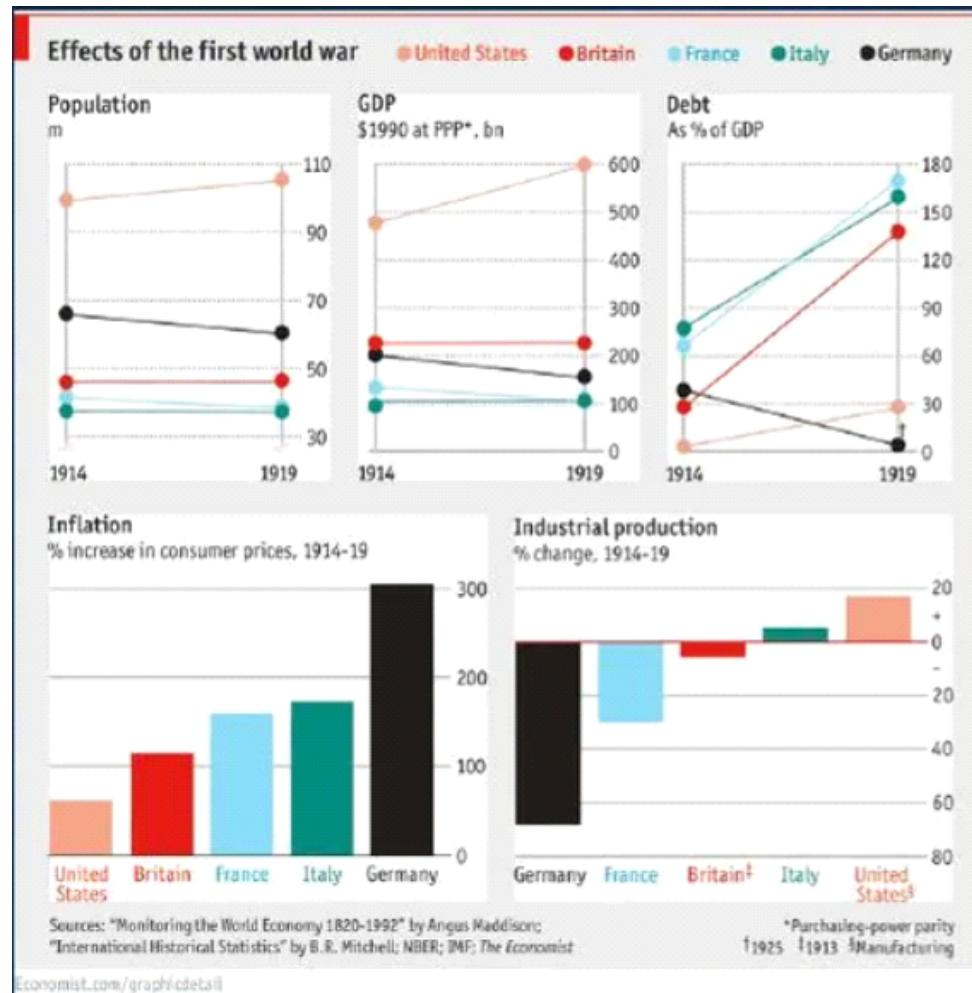
- Total control over society
- Mobilization of resources in service of war
 - Nations shifted much of production capacity to fighting war
 - Produced weapons at an astounding rate
 - New inventions like two-way radios, tanks, mobile X-Ray machines, etc.
 - Industries made huge profits → more innovations
 - Almost all major countries enforced conscription.
- Blurring roles of soldiers and civilians
- Rejection of compromise

- Characteristics of war :

- Total Control over society (Everyone even civilian connected to war)

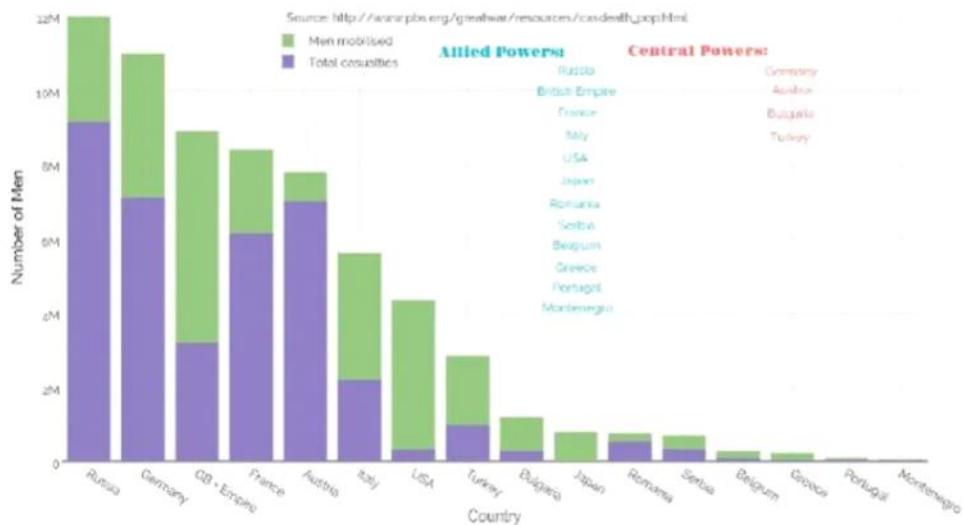
Economic Impact

- Only USA was profitable, share in world market doubled
- Whole Europe became Net importer
- Hyperinflation impacted each and every one



	<p>Trail of destruction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic cost > \$400 billion • European economy badly ruined 	<p>Structure of international trade was altered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Europe became an importer instead of exporter. 	<p>Other countries took advantage of European distress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USA share in world trade increased from 10% to 20% in 4 years
	<p>Overexpansion of economy due to the war and post-war bust would lead to Great Depression</p>	<p>Japan and China started their own plans of industrialization</p>	
Political Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revolution in Germany and Russia • USA became world power • Rise of Hitler and Mussolini 		
	<p>Revolutions in Germany and Russia</p>	<p>Fall of Empires (German, Russian, Austria-Hungary)</p>	<p>A new balance of powers in Europe</p>
	<p>Boost to democracy as totalitarian regimes collapsed</p>	<p>Independence of Algeria and Finland were recognized</p>	<p>Emergence of new nationalities like Austrians, Hungarians, Polish, etc.</p>
	<p>Boost to nationalism due to humiliation and formation of new nationalities</p>	<p>Final stage in the Partition of Africa</p>	<p>Rise of Fascism and Nazism</p>
	<p>Rise of communism</p>	<p>Establishment of the League of Nations</p>	<p>Prestige of Europe as the centre of civilization declined</p>
Socio Cultural impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death per country : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Russia mobilised 1.2 crore : 90 lakh dead • Germany mobilised 1 crore : 70 lakh dead • Conservative death count = 85 lakh, • Real death count : 3 crore soldier + civilian dead in WWI 		

World War One Casualties by Country



- Atheism Spread + Anti-war attitude rise

Over 8.5 million dead	Extreme demographic crisis Whole generations were lost to war (called "war generations")	General disillusionment and pessimism • Atheism spread across Europe.
General anti-war attitude	Governments actively engaged in education to promote reconstruction • France declared compulsory free education in 1928.	

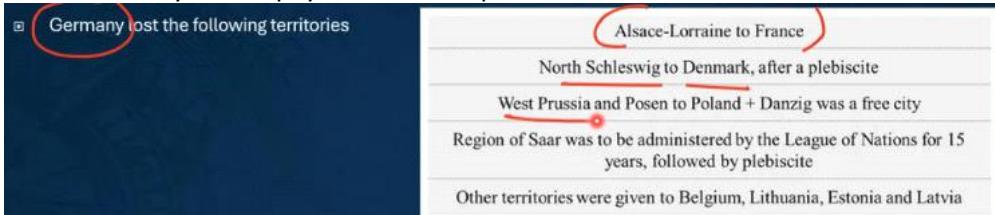
Treaty of Versailles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worst treaty of whole Humanity • Germany was blamed for the whole war <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Germany suffered for 1914-1918 • Just because they war not keeping head in right space • Aggression is never the answer • Germany was not made part of Treaty <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Britain wanted Germany to pay bill to USA 						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ The War ended on November 11, 1918 when Germany signed the armistice. □ Different opinions prevailed over how to treat Germany. 	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>France</td><td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wanted a ruined Germany which could not attack France again </td></tr> <tr> <td>Britain</td><td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wanted a less severe agreement so that Germany could pay back reparation </td></tr> <tr> <td>USA</td><td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woodrow Wilson announced his "14 Points" in the US Senate. • He based these on why he thought the war started. • Germany had already accepted these points before the armistice. </td></tr> </table>	France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wanted a ruined Germany which could not attack France again 	Britain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wanted a less severe agreement so that Germany could pay back reparation 	USA
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- Paris Peace Conference :

- The powers met in the Great Palace of Versailles in Paris after the Germans signed armistice.
- The Treaty of Versailles was handed over to the Germans for signing.
- No opportunity was provided to the Germans to present their case.
- It was signed by Germany on 28th June, 1919.

• Clauses :

- Germany lost territory
- Germany armament limited
- Germany had to pay 6600 Million pound



- Union (Anschluss) between Austria and Germany was prohibited
- German armaments were limited
 - 1,00,000 troops
 - Demilitarization of the Rhineland
 - No tanks, armoured cars, military aircraft or submarines
 - Only 6 battleships
- War Guilt clause
 - The guilt of war was fixed on Germany.
 - ex-Kaiser was to be put on trial for war crimes.
- War reparations
 - The amount was later fixed at £6600 million in 1921.
 - This amount was to be paid to victor countries in instalments over next decades.

• Why Worst Treaty :

- Never underestimate power-> Never humiliate beyond sentiment
- All impact became cause of WWII

New Map

- Germany made smaller
- Poland Created
- Russia lost some territory
- Austria -> 5 Countries



League of Nation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • League of Nation created -> Illusion of Collective Security <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> It was an organization of the European countries aimed at maintaining peace. <input type="checkbox"/> Germany was not a part of the League. <input type="checkbox"/> However, the Charter of the League was included in the Treaty of Versailles.
Leason to learn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't be Germany of 1914 • Be American of 1914

L7 Russian Revolution

10 July 2025 12:50 AM

RUSSIA REVOLUTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1917
Russia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very big geographical unit -> No Strategic Geography • But Agriculture is only possible in west, Most population <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West Ports are useless • Middle -> Siberian Desert -30*-43*C • Population : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Russian Empire : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ruled by Tsar/Czar of family Romanov Dynasty • Tsar Alexander I -> Tsar Nicholas I -> Tsar Nicholas II • Autocratic and Despotic rule -> They projected a lot of power • Tsar power was considered the most unquestionable truth of Russia • Tsar -> Duma (Parliament) -> Duma is recommends change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ But Nothing happens, No representative institution ○ Tsar is too Powerful • Economic : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agrarian Country : As of 1806 it still has serfdom and strong links to Feudalism • Serfdom : Bonded labour -> No wage, cannot leave estate, Socially bonded • Peasants are the most exploited, No income, No saving • Social : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One Race : Slaviks • Multiple Ethnicity : Azerbaijanian, Kozaks, Polish, Uzbeks, Kazaks, Russian, Latvians, Finnish, Mongolians, Armenian • No Conversion, Treated them as Minorities

Russia on the Eve of the Revolution

- Russia was an empire with various nationalities like Uzbeks, Jews, Poles, Finns, Tartars, Kossacks, Armenians and Russians.
 - Russia was an absolute monarchy with the Tsar at the head.
 - All these had diverse cultures which they wished to protect.
 - Russians were politically powerful and had no sympathy for minorities.
 - Tsar Alexander I's policy of Russification repressed minorities, banned their languages and confiscated their property.
-
- Tsar Nicholas II of the Romanov dynasty came to power in 1894.
 - There was a parliament called the Duma but it was only recommendatory in nature.
 - He failed to manage the country militarily, economically or politically.

New Changes

- 1861 Redemption Payment
 - Tsar abolished serfdom, Serf are free
 - Serf can buy the land from Landlord
 - Debt Trap : Need to pay for land + Payment for working
- 1900 :
 - Peasant : Very bad distressed situation for peasant
 - Aristocrats (Oligarchs) : Family member of King, Enjoy power, Wealthy
- Tsar wanted to have Industrial Revolution
 - Forced State sponsored Industrialisation
 - Industries did developed but population mainly in agriculture class
 - Working Class -> bad situation + long working hours + Exploited
- Russification : by Tsar Nicholas II
 - All minorities were made to accept Russian Culture
 - Change in Language, Clothing and eating
 - No Light of change was on the horizon

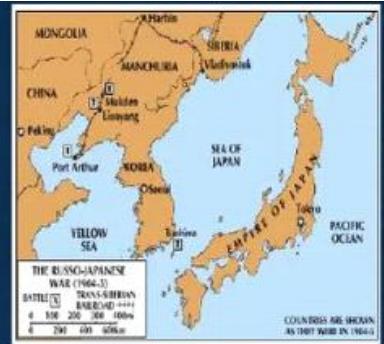
Society- The Russian society came to be divided into:

- Aristocrats
- Peasants and workers
 - The situation resembled those in France before the French Revolution.
- Peasants
 - Russia was an agricultural country but peasant condition was pitiable.
 - Emancipation in 1861 came at the condition of prolonged redemption payments.
 - Majority peasantry lived in poverty and 1/3rd were landless.
 - Others lived in fabulous riches.
- Worker conditions
 - Industrial Revolution had brought about misery to the workers.
 - 270 striking gold-miners were shot by the police in 1912.
 - A wave of 8000 strikes swept Russia between 1912-14.
 - All this was favourable for the growth of socialist philosophy in Russia.

Century of Humiliation

- Agents of change were external
- Tsar False Image of Power and Prestige
- 1800-1900 : All the battle Russia lost
 - Crimean war, Great Eastern Crisis -> Russia loose to Britain and France

- Westward expansion was out of the picture
- Eastward Expansion -> Japan, China and Manchuria
- Russo Japan War 1904-1905 :
 - Russia lost to Japan
 - People started questioning Tsar Power
- Russian expansionist policy in Far East at expense of China
- Japanese conflict of interest with Russia in Manchuria
- Japanese imperialism in Korea
- Japan secured several swift victories over Russia from February 1904.
- Russia could not transport its army because of inefficient trans-Siberian Railway.
- Japan secured recognition of its suzerainty over Korea by the USA and UK.
- By the Treaty of Portsmouth, Russia was excluded from Manchuria.



- Trigger protest against -> Russia Tsar
 - Against false notion of power and false narrative of strength
 - Tsar Nicholas II -> didnt cared much

- Bloody Sunday Event :
 - 22nd Jan 1905 : 2000 people protested in front of Mansion
 - Nicholas gave shooting order -> 200-300 People killed
 - Intensified the protest -> October Manifesto

- The hollowness of Russian claims to major power were showcased to the world.
- The divine position of the Tsar at home was destroyed and protests intensified.
- The Russian imperial ambitions in East were checked by Japan and in West by Austro-Germany.
- Russia soon embarked on a program to modernize communication and military.



- It was a wave of mass protests across the Russian Empire in 1905.
- Included worker strikes, peasant unrest and military mutinies.
- It was ignited by police firings over a protesting crowd, called the Bloody Sunday.
- The Revolution failed because of a disunited opposition and loyal military.
- However, Tsar Nicholas II had to provide concessions through the October Manifesto.

Impact of War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1906 : October Manifesto <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nicholas -> Concession to People • Drama : Monarchy -> Constitutional Monarchy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Given Civil liberty, Political Partiers, Duma Election ◦ Duma were often dissolved
---------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

- Issued on October 17, 1905 by Nicholas II
- Civil liberties to citizens
- Created the First Duma
- Universal suffrage in Duma elections
- Approval of Duma necessary for all laws

October Manifesto left most of the demands unfulfilled.

- Peasants: of abolishing redemption payments
- Workers: of improving working conditions
- Political: of protecting political prisoners
- Additionally, the Tsar had no intentions of sticking to the Manifesto.

- Duma was multiple time Dissolved

- Increasingly radical political parties appeared in the Duma.
- Tsar Nicholas II saw it as a continuous thorn in his side.

First Duma (1906)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elections were rigged to allow only landed classes to vote. • It was dissolved when it produced radical laws.
Second Duma (1907)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissolved • Voting system made stringent
Third (1907-12) and Fourth Duma (1912-17)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More conservative and lasted longer

- Stolypin Reform :

- Did many changes and bring reforms to make Duma powerful
- 1916 : Killed by Rasputin

- Redemption payments were abolished.
- Large number of peasants bought land in Siberia
- A new rich peasant class called kulaks acted like a shield against revolution.
- Industrial profits increased just before the World War.
- There was betterment in working conditions with social schemes.
- Universal education was introduced.

The Prime Minister Stolypin was murdered by the secret police in 1912.

Rasputin, a self-professed holy man, became a power behind the throne. He attracted criticism for drunkenness, promiscuity, etc. and was murdered in 1916.

Impact of WWI

- 1914 Russia Entered WWI under Nicholas I
- Result : Death + Destruction + Issues

- War disillusioned all sections of society.
- There was famine, runaway inflation, corporate losses, etc.
- Corruption and incompetence of the administration was disclosed by failure.
- War was the focal point where the middle class and proletariat could engage and interact.
- It proved to be the immediate cause as the troops and the police also rebelled.

- Lenin Questioned : Reason of Fight ? Of Tsar
 - Lenin : Imperialistic war
 - 1917 : People frustration + Mutinies by Army and Police
 - Lenin Popularity rose, Nicholas popularity down

Revolutionary forces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Democratic Labour Party of Russia : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target : Majority ? Minority ? • Marxist : Industrial -> Socialism • Lenin : Socialism -> Industrial
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Bolsheviks	Mensheviks	Social Revolutionaries
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literally "the majority" • Led by Vladimir Lenin • They were not Marxists, wanted to achieve a communist revolution immediately, before achieving industrialization. • Consisted of full-time leaders working for a revolution • Their newspaper was called "Pravda". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literally "the minority" • Opposed the leadership of Vladimir Lenin • They were Marxists, wanted to achieve complete industrialization and then move to communism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They were not communist. • They wanted to establish an agrarian society based on cooperating peasant communities.

Important Leader	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lenin became Leader • After Lenin death -> Joseph Stalin <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;"> Vladimir Lenin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He was the founder of the Bolsheviks and the architect of the Revolution. • He believed that Russia did not need to become industrialized to enter the Communist phase. • It was this ideology that the Russian Revolution was based upon. </td><td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;"> Joseph Stalin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He was a member of the Bolsheviks and a deputy of Lenin. • Later, he would succeed Lenin and become the Soviet Premier and transform the Republican Revolution into a dictatorial totalitarian socialist country. • He was also a conspirator in the Revolution along with Lenin. </td></tr> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leon Trotsky 	Vladimir Lenin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He was the founder of the Bolsheviks and the architect of the Revolution. • He believed that Russia did not need to become industrialized to enter the Communist phase. • It was this ideology that the Russian Revolution was based upon. 	Joseph Stalin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He was a member of the Bolsheviks and a deputy of Lenin. • Later, he would succeed Lenin and become the Soviet Premier and transform the Republican Revolution into a dictatorial totalitarian socialist country. • He was also a conspirator in the Revolution along with Lenin.
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- He was a communist activist and a leader of the October Revolution.
- He believed in a democratic socialism and opposed Stalin's authoritarianism.
- After the October Revolution, he was instrumental in negotiations with Germany after Russian surrender.

- West hated Russia :
 - Due to Bolsheviks Thinking of Destroying Capitalism Idea

Republic OF Russia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1917 : February Revolution : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No next successor • Monarchy Abolished -> Republic of Russia <p>February Revolution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Russia still followed the old Julian Calendar. • The rest of the Europe followed Gregorian Calendar in 1917. • Dates of the revolution were: <table border="1" data-bbox="403 945 1276 1176"> <thead> <tr> <th>February Revolution</th><th>October Revolution</th><th>Calendar Style</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>23 February 1917</td><td>25 October 1917</td><td>Russia, Julian Calendar</td></tr> <tr> <td>8 March 1917</td><td>7 November 1917</td><td>Rest of Europe, Gregorian Calendar</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <pre> graph TD A["Bread riots broke out in Petrograd (St. Petersburg) along with worker strikes"] --> B["Tsar sent shooting orders"] B --> C["Petrograd troop garrison mutinied and refused to fire"] C --> D["Thereafter, mobs seized public buildings, released prisoners and took over police stations"] D --> E["Army was intent on protecting the monarchy"] E --> F["They asked the Tsar to abdicate in favour of his brother, the Grand Duke Michael"] F --> G["The monarchy was abolished when Michael declined to accept the throne"] G --> H["A provisional government was established under Prime Minister Gregory Lvov"] </pre>	February Revolution	October Revolution	Calendar Style	23 February 1917	25 October 1917	Russia, Julian Calendar	8 March 1917	7 November 1917	Rest of Europe, Gregorian Calendar
February Revolution	October Revolution	Calendar Style								
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Dual Rule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • German wanted Russia to move out of war • Lenin was bring back to Russia • Provisional PM : Lvov <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People demanded ; Exit the war • Lvov -> Wanted to be in the war • Dual Rule : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rise of soviets (Worker union)
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- People supported Soviets

- The Provisional Government was appointed by the Duma.
- It made plans for greater democratization and a Russian Constituent Assembly.

The establishment of the Petrograd Soviet of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies in March, 1917 became a parallel power.

The Soviet represented the proletariat and the Provisional government represented the bourgeoisie.

The Government vs the Soviet

The Soviet started emphasizing its supremacy over the Provisional Government in March, 1917 itself.

The Soviet was a popular body and the Provisional Government was nominated.

Additionally, the Government deferred the elections to the Duma and National Assembly continuously.

Thus, the Government lost its ground very fast.

Similar Soviets started coming up all over the Russian cities.

Lenin Return

- April Thesis : Lenin Returned and published his thesis

- Bolshevik withdraw support to provisional govt + Withdraw war + Soviet rule

Lenin had been exiled by the government

Germany smuggled Lenin back into Russia in April, 1917, hoping for political instability in Russia

Lenin published his April Theses which contained his demands

Bolsheviks should withdraw support for the Provisional Government
Russia should withdraw from the World War I

All country should come under Soviet rule because they were true representatives

- August Coup :

- Lenin marked as German Spy -> Lenin Flew

- Kornilov -> August -> bring huge army -> coup -> failed



- October Revolution :

- Lenin Capture the Power

- End of Russian Revolution



Post Revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lenin did not represent the people <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When he tried to go for election -> Bolsheviks Loss • Nulled election -> Russia exit the WWI -> Lenin become undoubted leader • West didn't like the idea of Bolsheviks coming to power -> Socialist Country • 1917-1922 -> West funded Mensheviks -> to fight and capture power from socialist <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Therefore Russia hates the west • 1924 : Lenin Creates USSR Union of Soviet Socialist Republics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To combine whole Russia -> Anti thesis for West
Road to WWII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treaty of Versailles • Messed up Map • Socialism -> Bolsheviks power -> Hate bw USSR and West

Ideologies	
Dialectical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hegel gave -> Dialectical Idealism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clash -> Idea -> Change • Student Marx and Engels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ They believe in Materialism (Economic Reality)
Mode of Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marx tried to explain present reality and tried to predict the future <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mode of Production : How production happens • Means of Production : Basic unit Labour which produce it • Without means, mode is useless • 1st Stage : Primitive accumulation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mode : Hunting and Gathering • Means : Hunters and Gathers • 2nd Stage : Slave mode of production (Roman / Greek) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mode : Agriculture • Mean : Slaves • 3rd Stage : Feudalism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mode : Agri • Mean : Serf (Bonded labour) • 4th Stage : Capitalism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mode : Industries • Mean : Worker • Rise of Ideologies

- Capitalism + Class Consciousness

Marxism

- Product of Post Industrial Revolution Destitution

Primitive Accumulation- Feudalism- Capitalism- Socialism-Communism

- Proletariat Revolution in response to Capitalist Domination

Class- Collective Action- Class Consciousness

- 5th Stage : Socialism

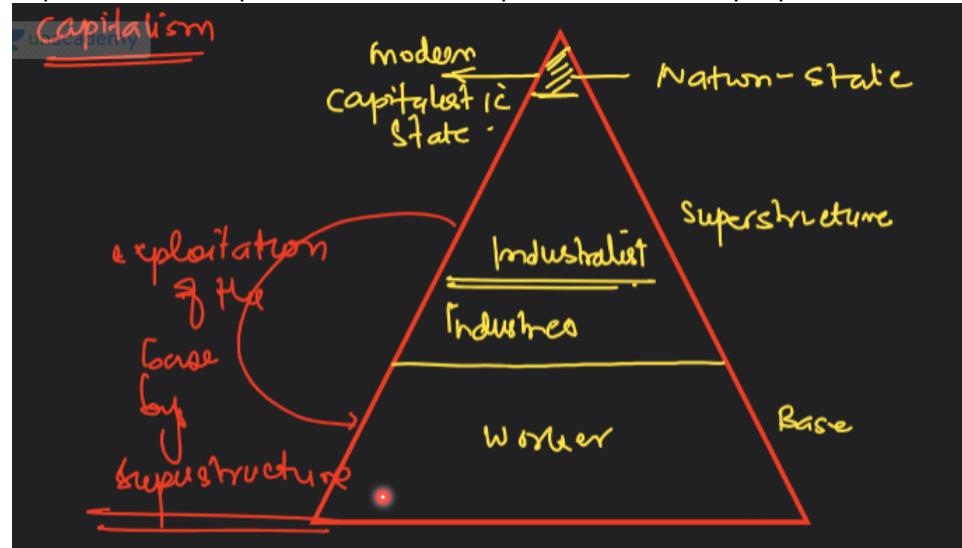
- Mode : State
- Mean : Labour, Worker

- 6th Stage : Communism (Ultimate form)

- Mode : Stateless Class less Egalitarian Social System
- Mean : Equal Community

Capitalism

- Capitalism is concept in which there is exploitation of base by superstructure



Socialism

- Mild or liberal body, Welfare of People

- Transition from Bourgeois Domination to a State embodying the Workers Interest- Democratic Socialism
- Social Organization controlled and regulated by the government so as to ensure welfare and equality of opportunity to the people.
- The means of production are collectively and socially owned and are not the property of private individuals as in capitalism.

- Type of Socialism :

- Market : Part ownership by owner and worker, Amul
- Democratic : India
- Fabian : Change through democratic
- Libertarian : Everything with worker

Market Socialism

- It refers to various economic systems that involve either public ownership and management or worker cooperative ownership over enterprises or a combination of both.
- State/or workers councils decide what to produce and in what quantity.

Democratic Socialism

- A political movement that seeks to advocate ideals of socialism in a democratic political system
- It supports mixed economy, welfare state, re-distribution of wealth, land reforms etc

Fabian Socialism

- British socialists aiming at gradual social change through democratic means.
- 1884:Fabian Society was founded by a group of intellectuals who believed that new political pressures were needed to achieve social reforms.

Libertarian Socialism

- Promotes non-hierarchical, non-bureaucratic society
- Private property should be converted into public goods (minimum personal property is allowed)
- No coercion
- Free associations to replace state
- Abolition of authoritarian institutions

- Industrial revolution needed for Socialist Revolution
 - Need of Capitalism at highest point (Maximum Exploitation)

Communism

- Radical body
 - Ultimate Goal of the Proletariat Revolution
 - Classless-Stateless Society
 - Dismantle elite privileges
 - Egalitarianism- People-work in communal factories- produce goods which are distributed to whoever needs them.

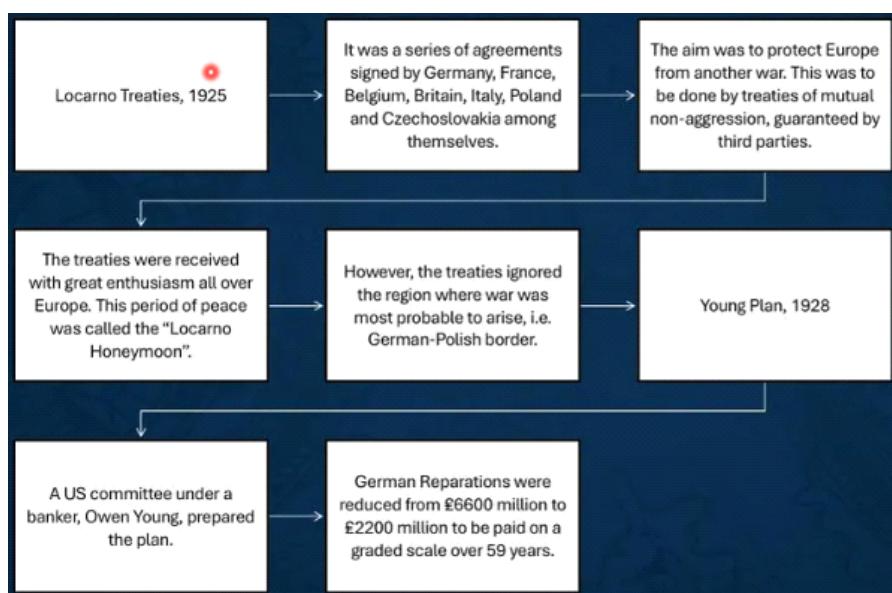
L8 Great Depression, Nazism and Fascism

11 July 2025 07:44 PM

Causes of WWII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treaty of Versailles -> German Humiliation + Reparation clause Messed up map of Europe : Specially in central region Rise of Bolshevism -> Social Nazism and Fascism Great Depression
Summary	

New World	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Nation -> Fragile Democracy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1920-1925-1926 : Political Sphere -> Failed Conferences 1921 : Washington Conference
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- USA + British + France to divide Japan colonies
- Aimed to limit naval arms race among major powers
- 1922 : Genoa Conference ->
 - Border dispute bw Germany and France, USSR - Poland
 - Failed due to lack of consensus, especially between Capitalist and Soviet clash
- 1922 : Rapallo Treaty Conference ->
 - USSR Germany meet together end Reparation, Russia setup arms for Germany
 - Restored diplomatic and economic relations, alarming Western powers
- 1925 Locarno Conference ->
 - Signing treaty of Non-Aggression, improving Franco-German relations
 - Paving way for Germany's League of Nations entry (1926).
- 1928 : USA sent Owen Young to Survey Reparation Amount of 6600 m Pound
 - Amount was deemed too high for German to Pay
 - Reduced to 1/3 rd to 2200 m Pound



Bolshevik Problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bolshevism -> Created Trade unions -> Communist Party <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West -> industrial, very big labour population -> Fear of Communism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ The Communist government of Russia immediately started plans to export communism into rest of Europe. ▫ The first Communist International or Comintern was established in 1919. ▫ Bolshevik leaders like Karl Radek were active in cities like London and Berlin
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- The Communist government of Russia immediately started plans to export communism into rest of Europe.
- The first Communist International or Comintern was established in 1919.
- Bolshevik leaders like Karl Radek were active in cities like London and Berlin to consolidate support for a revolution.
- Thus, all Europe looked at Russia with great suspicion.
- The West actively tried to destroy Bolshevism.
- Russians were not invited to Versailles.
- Russia did not become a member of the League of Nations until 1934.

New States

• Too small States -> Difficult to manage



- The new states were too small.
- Refugee crises after the war had increased or decreased their populations.
- Industries and farmland was divided unequally.
- Czechoslovakia had 3/4th of the industries of the Habsburg Empire.
- Famine-like conditions existed in Austria and Hungary.

• Yugoslavia :

- Ethnical Diverse, Power only to Majority Serbs
- Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, Slovenes -> Tito came to power -> Named Yugoslavia
- 1929 : Croatia separated

- Consisted of modern Serbia, Montenegro, Croatia, Slovenia and Dalmatia.
- Known initially as the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes until 1929.
- The Parliament was dominated by the majority Serbs.
- The Croats and other national groups protested against discrimination.
- Attempts of establishing a separate Republic of Croatia in 1929 → the King of Yugoslavia proclaimed himself a dictator and named the country Yugoslavia

• Czechoslovakia :

- Ethnical Diverse, Ruled by Czechs

- Consisted of Czechs, Slovaks, Germans, Hungarians, Ruthenians, Poles and some Romanians and Jews.

- Consisted of Czechs, Slovaks, Germans, Hungarians, Ruthenians, Poles and some Romanians and Jews.
- The new state worked well because of partnership between Czechs and Slovaks.
- It had inherited huge industries from the Habsburg Empire → was badly hit by the Great Depression
- The democratic republic persisted until it was annexed by Hitler in 1938.

- Poland :

- Half German and half USSR

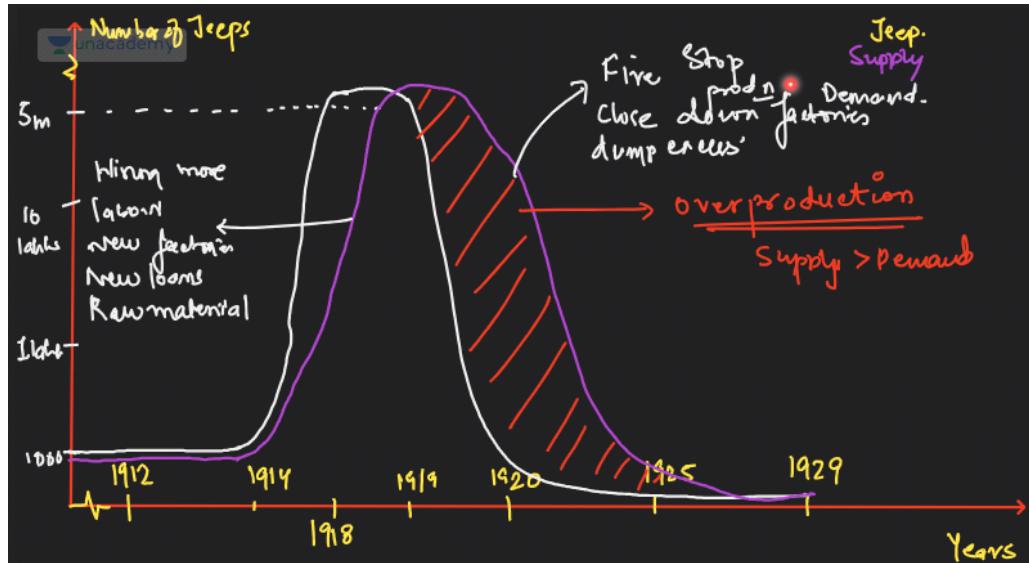
- Versailles brought independence to Poland after centuries of struggle for independence.
- They were given access to the sea through Danzig.
- They were involved in difficult territorial disputes with Germany, Russia and Czechoslovakia.
- The invasion of Poland by Hitler in 1939 would start the World War II.

- Political Problem :

- All the states had democratic governments with no experience of democracy.
- By 1938, democracy could survive only in Czechoslovakia.
- Another problem was that of nationalities which found themselves unrepresented.
- For example, Croats in Yugoslavia and Slovaks and Germans in Czechoslovakia.
- These countries also fought over boundary disputes.

Economics Concept

- Demand can change quickly : Depends on people mind
- Supply change take time : Production factor + Supply chain factor
- Overproduction : When Demand Reduce and Supply does not change
- Artificial Growth : High production show growth as Demand is chasing Supply
- Base Effect : High growth according to base but trend can be reducing



- TOP : Tomatoes, Onion, Potato
 - Fluctuating price because of Supply and demand
 - At demand Phase -> high price, After demand ended -> price break down
- Deflationary Spiral :
 - Increase ↑ -> Consumption ↑ -> Demand ↑
 - Increase ↓ -> Consumption ↓ -> Demand ↓ -> Supply ↓ -> Firing -> Unemployment -> Income ↓ -> Consumption ↓

Eve of Great Depression	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USA had been Profiteering -> Consumerism • Usa producing of world and creating debt to Europe • 1914 :WWI bubble : Extreme Demand <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USA Steel Producing industry stock became 100 times • 1918 : After WWI -> Demand fall -> Supply started to adjust <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USA in Overproduction state <p><input type="checkbox"/> The 1920s were called the “roaring twenties”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Throughout the war, capitalists had amassed huge profits selling steel and arms. <input type="checkbox"/> All this was reflected in high inflation throughout Europe in the 1920s. <input type="checkbox"/> Germany was the worst affected with hyperinflation leading to issuance of a new currency, the Rentenmark. <input type="checkbox"/> However, Europe was on its way to reconstruction by late 1920s. <input type="checkbox"/> Germany was well established as the leading manufacturer in Europe in 1929.
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Road to Great Depression	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Britain, France have Hyperinflation -> Wanted to supply to America <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tariff Barrier -> America closed its border to protect • Europe in retaliation also created Tariff Barrier -> USA Export stopped
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Domestic overproduction

- Huge profits and mechanization in the 1910s and 1920s → overproduction
- This became apparent as the 1930s were arriving.
- Huge stocks of goods → manufacturing activity decreased → huge layoffs → demand decreased further → vicious cycle

Poor handling of the crisis

- The US President Hoover encouraged the companies not to lay off workers.
- However, as the crisis worsened, companies had no choice.
- The state governments did not have enough money for public works.
- USA government erected new trade barriers which made agricultural produce costly.
- European countries retaliated by erecting their own barriers.

Falling exports

- American economic boom was protected by huge protectionist barriers.
- Foreign governments could not make money from the huge demand in American markets.
- This deterred the foreign governments to encourage American imports.
- Many European countries erected tariffs against American imports.

Speculation

- A great speculation rush gathered momentum in New York in 1929.
- The stock market came to be valued way above the market value.
- Banks also speculated in shares in absence of proper regulation.
- With the very first signs of stress → huge rush to sell shares → stock market crashed suddenly.

Great Depression	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• USA Started Lay off• But because of base year affect -> Company showed profit -> Hit Sentiment• 1928 -> Speculator started mass selling of stock• 1929 -> Great Depression -> Market Crash<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wall street crash -> European money also crashed in American market• Bank run -> Bank burned money -> Bank not able to provide saving in market• American economy crashed -> Cascading effect -> World Economy crashed
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The consumerism in the USA during and after the war led to an economic boom.

Buying of shares in the New York stock exchange of Wall Street had slowed down in September, 1929.

This led to rumours that the boom might be over and people rushed to sell their shares.

29 October, 1929 - Black Tuesday - catastrophic fall in price of listed stocks by as much as \$30 billion - also known as the Wall Street Crash

Effect of Great Depression

- More Distress -> More Socialism idea favour
 - People lost huge investments as the stock market crashed.
 - Financial difficulties spread throughout the USA.
 - This led to a bank run which led to failure of thousands of banks.
 - Demand for goods fell → factories closed down and unemployment rose suddenly
 - The crisis spread throughout the world as the USA was already the world's largest economy and integrated with the rest of the world.

Prospects of quick economic recovery in Europe were lost

Dictators like Hitler rose in Europe with populist agenda

It was the Second World War itself that would put an end to the Depression.

FASCISM

Ideology

- Fascism is based on Ideology with features :
 - Ultra Nationalist or extreme right
 - Everything is allowed : Humiliation + Sentiment + Revenge + Hatred + Anger
 - Create a State which justifies everything in the name
 - Anti Socialist or pro Industrialist
 - They use the fear of the Socialism to recruit themselves as the vanguard of Capitalistic order
 - Need Money -> Use Fear of Bolshevism to get money
 - They use democracy to destroy democracy
 - They nete into power via democracy
 - They break democracy from within
 - They are very good manipulators
 - Modern Media and Modern Propaganda to create a certain Image
- Charismatic Leadership and the cult of leader
 - Always about one person
 - He has all the solution, the man with the answer

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They create the other <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who has to be entermeted
Italy after WW1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WW1 issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Italy was promised land -> Never Given • 7 lakh Men died in WW1 • War time debt to loans <p>Disappointments at Italy's gains in World War I</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Italy had been promised Trentine from Austria, some Aegean islands and a protectorate over Albania, etc. □ Italy made valiant efforts → lost 7,00,000 men in the war. □ However, it was not given most of the promised lands. <p>Economic effects of the War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Heavy wartime borrowing from the USA → was to be repaid now □ Value of the Lira depreciated steeply → cost of living increased □ Massive unemployment spread through Italy in the 1920s.
Mussolini Rise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democracy -> Started to get associated with instability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional Monarchy -> Proportional Representation (Multi-party system) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Doesn't give a proper majority -> Every day new prime minister • Strikes -> Soviet trade union (Bolshevism) <p>Contempt for Parliamentary System</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ After the war - universal male suffrage and proportional representation were introduced in Italy □ Soon, there was multiplicity of parties. □ No government could achieve a majority → successive short-lived coalition governments → policy paralysis <p>Waves of strikes between 1919-20</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Italy embraced rapid industrialization after 1870 → strong socialist parties and trade unions formed □ Strikes often became violent with rioting and looting □ Factory councils reminiscent of Russian Soviets were appearing slowly. □ Prestige of government sank as private property came under threat.



The Charisma of Mussolini

- He promised a stable and strong government.
- He embraced an anti-socialist agenda and guaranteed law and order.
- Thus, he received support from wealthy businessmen and the middle class.
- The Pope also supported him when he made conciliatory speeches.
- The King also supported him when he dropped his Republican agenda.
- Benito Mussolini's founded the National Fascist Party of Italy or the Fascist Party was founded in 1921.
- Its symbol was the "fasces", a bundle of rods with a projecting axe blade - a symbol of authority in Ancient Rome.
- The party had a strong nationalist and corporatist agenda, with aim of promoting Italian greatness and expanding Italian boundaries.

Mussolini Seizing Power

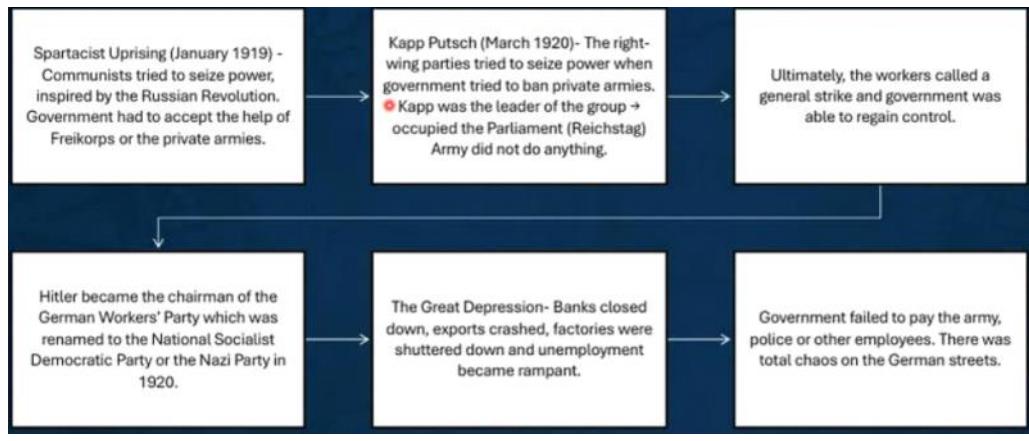
- 1922 : October Strike
 - Mussolini promised to stop the strike instead of Government
- 1922 : March to Rome
 - Mussolini Marched to Rome with Part members
 - King of Italy asked PM Facta to give Mussolini the Power for once



- 1923 : Changed Voting procedure
 - Moved whole party member into power
 - Amendment : PM is only answerable to King, Not Parliament
- 1925 : Called as Duce (Leader) of Italy

- The King gave Mussolini special powers to deal with the crisis.
- Accerbo Law, 1923 gave the party with most seats a 2/3rd majority automatically.
- The Fascists finally won a majority due to the Accerbo Law in 1924.
- Persistent opponents were now imprisoned or murdered.
- Mussolini made new changes to the constitution. The Prime Minister was now only responsible to the King. The Prime Minister could now rule by decree, i.e. laws could be discussed in Parliament.
- Electorate was reduced to 1/3rd of its size.
- In May 1945, he proclaimed himself the "Duce" of Italian Social Republic with autocratic powers.

NACISM	
Germany after WW1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revolution : Weimar Constitution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Germany was made Weimar Republic • Germany Parties : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPD : Socialistic Party, In Power • KPD : Communist Party <pre> graph TD A[1918: Germany moved towards defeat in the First World War] --> B[Public opinion shifted against the government] B --> C[Revolution broke out and the King fled] C --> D[Friedrich Ebert, leader of the Social Democratic Party (SPD) became Chancellor] D --> E[Friedrich Ebert won the elections held in 1919 and became the first President] E --> F[A new constitution was adopted in the city of Weimar] F --> G[The first German Republic was proclaimed with the democratic Weimar Constitution] G --> H[It established a Parliamentary system with dual executive in the form of the President and a Chancellor] H --> I[Rise of Nazism] </pre>
Rise of Hitler	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weimar Republic Was made on Proportional Representation • Left (KPD) and Right (SPD) wanted to catch power • Hitler knew power can not be acquired by Far right or Far left • Hitler acquired Party from Father : German Worker Power <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renamed to NSDAP (Centre)



Nazi Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great Depression -> SPD Cannot control economy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NAZI Party : won 1/3rd seats • Hitler mase Chancellor • President : Hindenburg • Hitler Deputies : Himmler, Goeing, Gebel's • Nazi part wings : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA : Para Military (Youth Employment) -- Himmler • SS : Personal Service -- Goebel • Hitler Propaganda : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crooked Cross : German as Purest or the Pure • Blamed WW1 issue and Bolshevism to Jews -> Enemy of Nation • Solved Unemployment by removing Jews
Offered decisive government, national unity and full employment	Created a "us versus them" myth against the Marxists, Jews, Freemasons, etc.
Promised to overthrow the Versailles Treaty and bring all Germans under the Reich	
Nazi private army (the SA) was an attractive employment for the youth	Striking contrast between the charismatic Nazi leadership and the Weimar leaders
Fear of a communist revolution	
Hitler's own charismatic personality	Use of latest means of propaganda
The more the economic situation deteriorated in Germany, the larger number of seats the Nazis won.	Elections of July 1932: Nazis became the single largest party in the Reichstag
Elections of November 1932: As economic situation improved, Nazis lost 34 seats	However, the President Hindenburg invited the Nazis to form government and Hitler to become the Chancellor.
Fear of a communist revolution	
Hitler Seizing Power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1933 : Hindenburg died • Hitler speech : Lost greatest Leader <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed idea of removing Position of President • Call Hitler Feurer (Leader) • 1933 : Hitler plan kill jew, SPD Leader, KPD Leader, Set ablaze Parliament <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hitler blamed Jews, SPD, KPD -> Cleansing of Germany Enemy • Destroyed opposition, Full support of part people

Reichstag Fire of March 1933

- A huge fire engulfed the Reichstag building in March 1933.
- Hitler accused the enemies of the nation, the communists and the Jews of having started the fire.
- Polarized election took place in 1933 but Hitler could not win a majority.
- Alongside, the SA purged the opponents and state apparatus was used to consolidate power.
- The Reichstag Fire was used to pass an emergency legislation.
- The Nazi armies surrounded the Kroll Opera House where the Reichstag was meeting.
- The Parliament passed the Enabling Law which gave Hitler dictatorial powers.

• 1934 : Hitler Declared as Emperor



Hitler Rules

- Political & Constitutional Steps
 - Combined offices of President & Chancellor: After President Hindenburg's death, Hitler merged both roles and declared himself Führer (Leader) on 2 August 1934.
 - Army Oath to Hitler: German military swore personal loyalty to Hitler, not the constitution.
 - Abolition of Weimar Democracy: Weimar institutions were dismantled; Germany became a totalitarian one-party Nazi state.
 - Ban on political parties: All other parties except Nazi Party were banned (already done in 1933, solidified post-1934).
- Administrative & Legal Changes
 - Centralization of power: German federal states (Länder) lost autonomy; Nazi governors (Gauleiters) controlled local administration.
 - People's Court (Volksgerichtshof): Set up in 1934 to handle treason cases — known for harsh punishments and lack of fair trials.
 - Gestapo empowerment: Secret police gained sweeping powers to arrest without warrant.
- Propaganda & Control of Society
 - Joseph Goebbels led intense propaganda — Hitler's image as savior of Germany was promoted everywhere.
 - Cult of Führer: Hitler portrayed as infallible and god-like.

- Book burnings, censorship, and control of arts to align with Nazi ideology.
- Night of the Long Knives (1934): Purged SA leadership and political rivals to secure army's loyalty.
- Anti-Jewish measures intensified — 1935 Nuremberg Laws stripped Jews of citizenship and rights.
- Persecution of Communists, Socialists, and dissenters increased.

L9 World War II

11 July 2025 10:53 PM

WW II	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1939-1945
Causes of War	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Following are the causes that led to war <p>1. Treaty of Versailles → Resentment, anger and problems in Germany & Italy.</p> <p>2. Failure of League of Nations : False sense of collective security</p> <p>3. Fragile democracies created by the Treaty of Versailles</p> <p>4. Great Depression → creates free space for dictators to use the chaos.</p> <p>5. Bolshevism : The more the economic distress, More revolution became common and popular</p> <p>6. Fascism : rise of totalitarian leaders and ultra-nationalists</p> <p>{ 7. Policy of appeasement of dictators by the British & French } P.M. Chamberlain during 1933-36-39</p>

• Resentment over Treaty of Versailles

- × The aggressor states - Italy and Germany - both resented the clauses of the treaty.
- × Inspired extreme nationalism, which dictators could use to rally support
- × Created the problem of the minorities, which Hitler used to attack Poland
- × Inspired feelings of revenge - for example, German resentment against France

Failure of the League of Nations

- ✗ This removed the curtain of collective security from European eyes.
- ✗ This meant that disarmament effort was doomed to fail.
- ✗ Absence of an international forum forced countries to appease the aggressors.

The Global Economic Crisis

- ✗ It was directly responsible for the rise of populist dictatorships throughout Europe.
- ✗ It led to division of the world into two camps - democrats vs dictators.
- ✗ The dichotomy of socialism and capitalism was also established by the Economic Crisis.
- ✗ Economic desperation also forced leaders to appease the aggressors.

Policy of Appease	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1935 : Hitler in totalitarian dictatorship with want of expanding Germany territory<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not given money of Reparation• Started to build the army more than 1 lakh• Creating Airports in name of commercial Aircraft• Panzer tank development : tires and high speed• Policy of Appeasement :<ul style="list-style-type: none">• British and French allowed German to have army and expansion• British and French thought this least should be allowed• 1937 : March to Austria -> To unify German<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Seized Austria• Against Czechoslovakia<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Seized Sudetenland• In name of protecting Slovin -> Captured whole Czechoslovakia
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Prelude to the war	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contact Stalin in Russia :<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Germany wanted to take Poland in exchange of some Poland to Russia• Polish contact British for Help -> Britain and France responded• 1939 : Germany attacked Poland and WWII started
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Hitler demanded return of Danzig and a rail-and-road link to East Prussia.
Polish were cautious because this came immediately after the destruction of Czechoslovakia.
Britain had already guaranteed help to Poland in case of aggression.
Thus, Poland stayed adamant even when the British persuaded them to give some concessions.



The Final Push

- ✗ Hitler had secured Russian neutrality already.
- ✗ The refusal of British and French help to Czechoslovakia →
 - ✗ Britain might not intervene in Poland
- ✗ Hitler's demands were also quite reasonable as a huge German-speaking population lived in Poland.
- ✗ Even as Britain restated her commitment to Polish independence, Hitler ignored it.

Night of 1st September,
1939

German forces launched
attack on Poland

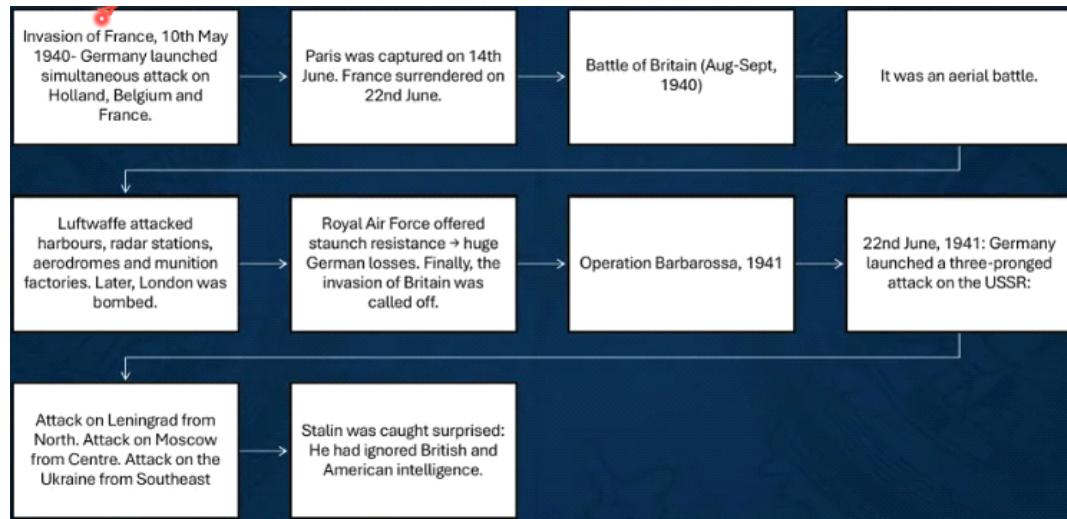
- Hitler was planning war in 1942, But started in 1939
- Timothy Masson argued :
 - Hitler was desperate because of Problem of full employment
 - 1933-1938 : Removed Jews given employment to German
 - 1938 : Hitler need reduced
 - Created distraction with Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland

Course of WWII

- Sep 1939 : Initial thrust
 - Hitler already taken Austria, Czechoslovakia and half of Poland
- Defeat of Poland, September 1939

 - Poland offered a strong resistance but was no match to German Blitzkrieg.
 - Polish army had no motorized divisions.
 - Polish air force was quickly destroyed.
 - The USSR invaded Poland from the East, creating a double front situation.
 - The German air force (Luftwaffe) destroyed Polish means of communication. Britain was a faraway island and busy preparing for her own defence. French mobilization was outdated and slow
- Blitzkrieg : Using Lightning warfare
 - To push with full power using Army, tanks and Airforce
 - Speed + Surprise and technology
 - Thrust in specific sector -> overwhelm
 - Enter enemy territory -> lines cut for communication -> attack by surprise
- Germany used the strategy of Blitzkrieg.
 - Blitzkrieg involves a surprise attack using a rapid, overwhelming concentrated force.
 - The land forces include infantry as well as armoured divisions.
 - There was close air support.
 - This method was used to break through enemy lines and used unbalanced force to quickly annihilate the enemy.
- Sep 1939 - May 1940 : Phoney War
 - Nobody did anything, just moved around
- ✗ It is the term given to limited land operations on the Western Front (along France) between September, 1939 and May, 1940.
 - ✗ During this time, the Eastern Front was active.
 - ✗ Russians invaded and occupied Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania and invaded Finland.
 - ✗ Hitler thought that quick advances would weaken British and French morale.
 - ✗ However, this period was crucial as Britain could prepare for her offensive.

- April 1940 : German via Belgium again took French by surprise
 - Even Strength of French army was 10 times German army
 - Hitler cannot fight long war
 - Blitzkrieg helped German to outpower French
 - Within 4 month -> French surrender to Hitler



- July 1940 : Battle of Britain -> German moved toward British
 - British being Island and far from German
 - Germany used Air bomber -> Not all region of British (far and refuelling)
 - 1940 August offer to India -> As England has lost all ally in Europe
 - Solution to Blitzkrieg : Let German fight for long time
 - England destroyed Germany
- Summer 1941 : Attack to Greece and Africa
 - Hitler asked Mussolini to attack Egypt
 - Italian lost in Egypt -> Hitler rescued Italian

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ September 1940: Mussolini attacked <u>Egypt</u> through Libya ✗ October 1940: Mussolini attacked Greece from Albania ✗ Italy was defeated in both the places → Hitler sent troops to help Italy ✗ May 1941: Greece was captured ✗ Germans rapidly advanced into Egypt. 	Importance of Greek Campaign <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Major Allied failure ✗ Invasion of USSR was again delayed
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- June 1941 : Operation Barbarossa
 - 5 Million army thrusting into USSR
 - Germany wanted oil -> Divided army, Opened 3 fronts
 - Russia(Moscow), Ukraine and Upper Russia
 - Delayed the war due to Italian war, Entered during Snow
 - USSR under Stalin has 2 crore army
 - USSR let Blitzkrieg entering -> German lost most Army

- ◻ 5.5 million German infantry, 3,550 German tanks and 5,000 German bombers invaded the USSR.
- ◻ Important Russian cities like Kiev and Riga fell quickly.
- ◻ However, Operation Barbarossa was an Axis failure.
- ◻ At the Battle of Moscow (January 1942), Russian counter-offensive pushed the Germans out of the USSR.
- ◻ Germany was routed at the Battle of Stalingrad, August-February 1943.

- German Mistakes

<p>Autumnal Rains in Russia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roads became muddy. • This limited speed of the attack. • Quick victory was not possible. 	<p>"General Winter"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeated delay in attacks meant the Germans had to face Russian winters. • They had inadequate winter clothing. • Temperatures fell under -38C. • Luftwaffe could not be used anymore. 	<p>Hitler's tactical mistakes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instead of focusing on an attack on Moscow, Hitler attacked Ukraine to capture the oil fields. • This exacerbated the effect of winter.
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Russian attrition warfare

- Russia absorbed the German attacks.
- They burned down their cities to deny any relief to German forces.
- Their strategy was to wear down German strength and then attack with force.

- Dec 1941 : Japan started to expand inside East Asian

- Japan attacked Pearl Harbour

- ◻ Japan saw British Malaya and Burma and Dutch East Indies as easy targets.
- ◻ They attacked and occupied them as British military was busy against Germany.
- ◻ Relations with the USA worsened when the Japanese occupied China and French Indo-China → USA issued embargo on oil supplies to Japan
- ◻ General Tojo became the Japanese Prime Minister in October 1941 with an aggressive agenda.

Entry of the USA, 7th December 1941

- ◻ Japan made a surprise attack on Pearl Harbour on the American island of Hawaii.
- ◻ 3700 men were killed, 350 aircrafts and 5 battleships destroyed.
- ◻ USA and Britain declared war on Japan on 8th December 1941.
- ◻ Japan gained control of the Pacific, captured Malaya, Singapore, Hong Kong, Burma, East Indies, Philippines, Guam and Wake Island by May 1942.

- 1942 : American entered the war

Battle of Midway Island, June 1942

- USA repelled a much stronger Japanese attack.
 - This was possible because:
 - Superior technology → USA could easily break Japanese military code
 - Japan made tactical mistakes in overconfidence
- Significance:
 - The Japanese were seriously weakened with most of aircraft carriers lost
 - USA started recovering Pacific islands slowly

Battle of El Alamein, October 1942

- German forces were defeated by the English at El Alamein, Egypt.
- Major role was played by Allied air power.
- Significance:
 - Protected Suez Canal from falling into German hands
 - Prevented German forces in Ukraine from joining Egyptian forces
 - Complete expulsion of Axis powers from North Africa
- The Allies now focused on invasion of Italy.

• 1943 : Battle of Midway -> American destroyed Japan

The Fall of Italy, July 1943

- British and American troops quickly captured Sicily in July 1943.
- This triggered a revolution in Italy and Mussolini was dismissed by the King.
- Italy signed an armistice but Germany attacked Italy and occupied Rome.
- Significance:
 - Italian forces now helped the Allies
 - German forces were kept engaged in Italy

• 1944 : Battle of Normandy -> American Liberated France

Operation Overlord, 6th June 1944

- 6th June 1944 is also known as the D-Day.
- The aim was to liberate France from the German occupation.
- Allies used air power to land troops and artillery along the beaches of Normandy.
- Within a few weeks, most of France had been liberated.

• May 1945 : Germany faced three front war

- American from French and Italy, Russia and British
- Hitler surrendered and died by suicide
- Germany occupied-> Divided between USSR and Allied forces



Invasion of Germany

- Allies had demanded the “unconditional surrender of Germany, Italy and Japan” at the Potsdam Conference, 1945.
- Unlike the First World War, when Germany had been allowed to sign an armistice, Allied forces entered Germany in 1945.
- German counter-offensive made limited successes in December 1944.
- The USSR attacked Germany from the Eastern Front.
- Hitler committed suicide and Germany surrendered in May, 1945.

- Aug 1945 : Japan still don't wanted to move out of war

- American dropped Nuclear bomb on Japan

- Only the Japanese government refused surrender by May 1945.
 - The US government had succeeded in developing the atomic bombs under the secretive Manhattan Project.
 - 6th August 1945: the USA dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima
 - 9th August 1945: another atomic bomb was dropped on Nagasaki
 - 15th August 1945: Japanese Emperor Hirohito announced surrender
 - 2nd September 1945: The war came to an end when Japan signed surrender documents aboard USS Missouri.
 - The aim was to prevent extension of war for another year.
- Over 1,40,000 people in Hiroshima and 74,000 in Nagasaki were killed by the explosions.
 - Different critics have given different interpretations of the need:

The stated US aim was to end the war quickly.

Russia had also announced war on Japan
→ US wanted to prevent Russian expansion

US wanted to show her military capability to Russia.

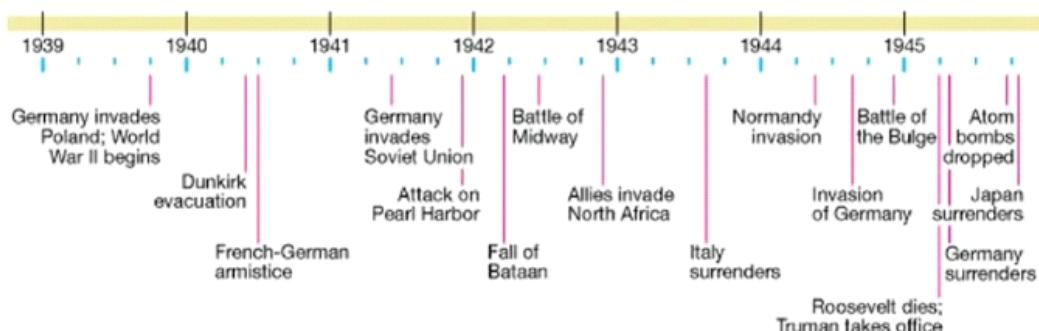
- Thus, a Cold War between Russia (communist) and the US (capitalist) had already started by this point.

- Ending the war

WWII Summary

- Timeline :

Chief Events of World War II, 1939–45



• Phases :

1. Opening moves (September 1939 - December 1940) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • September 1939: Poland defeated • Phoney War • April 1940: Occupation of Denmark and Norway • June 1940: Defeat of Holland, Belgium and France • July-September 1940: Battle of Britain • September 1940: Invasion of Egypt and Greece 	2. Axis offensive widens (1941 – summer, 1942) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The conflict expands to the entire world. • June, 1941: Invasion of the Soviet Union • December, 1941: Japan attacks Pearl Harbour and the USA enters the War
3. Axis offensive checked (Summer 1942 – 1943) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June, 1942: Battle of Midway Island • October, 1942: Battle of El Alamein • September 1942 – February, 1943: Battle of Stalingrad 	4. Axis powers defeated <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Battle of Normandy (June, 1944) • Surrender of Germany (May, 1945) • Surrender of Japan (August, 1945)

• Powers

The Allies	The Axis Powers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Kingdom • France • United States of America (from 1941) • USSR (from 1941) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Germany • Italy • Japan

Why Axis Power lost

- Aggression in war
- Shortage of raw material
- No allies

Shortage of raw materials <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Axis powers were dependent on imports of raw materials. • Thus - a swift victory was important for them • As war became extended, their supply lines were extended and raw material fell short. • On the other hand, Allies had huge stocks of raw materials. • A long war was beneficial for them. 	Allies learnt from their mistakes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allies had learnt how to deal with Blitzkrieg by 1942. • Allies knew the importance of aircraft carriers and naval power. • Axis were dependent too much on terrestrial forces. 	Axis powers took too much on themselves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hitler underestimated the strength of Britain and her empire. • As war expanded, Hitler's troops were thinly spread around the Mediterranean. • Japan also stretched out of her comfort zone.
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Impact of WWII

- 8 Crore People died in WWII during 6 year war

Countries	Deaths
Russians	> 20 million
Poland	> 6 million
Germans	> 4 million
Chinese	> 2 million
Japanese	> 2 million
Britain	450 thousand
United States	419 thousand

Social Changes

- Formation of welfare states across the Western Bloc.
- Construction of new cities over the ruins was required.
- Large-scale movement of population was necessitated, especially in Germany.

End of European Domination

- Europe was now much weaker than before.
- Entire European reconstruction was now to be sustained by US debts.
- There was a shift from era of European Domination to that of American and Russian Domination.

• Decolonization :

- The myth of the supremacy of the European civilization was debunked.
- All colonies had fought valiantly in the Second World War and would not remain in chains any longer.
- The US also started laying stress on decolonization by the European powers.
- Over the next three decades, most of the world was decolonized and became independent.
- This created a new Third World with its own problems.

L10 Cold War

12 July 2025 01:30 PM

COLD WAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Period of Psychological Warfare / Ideological Battle between USA and USSR<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Capitalist vs Socialist• Battle to replace UK (1750-1945) as the world super power• Also known as : Proxy War : Diplomacy + Spy + Ideology<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Deterrent : Nuclear Bomb <div style="background-color: #1a237e; color: white; padding: 10px; border-radius: 5px;"><ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> The two superpowers, the USA and the USSR, remained in rivalry.<input type="checkbox"/> The two fought for ideological supremacy and influence.<input type="checkbox"/> Instead of engaging in open conflict, the two engaged in proxy warfare.<input type="checkbox"/> There was political distrust, diplomatic maneuvering, economic sanctions, propaganda, military competition, espionage, psychological warfare and bitter relations.<input type="checkbox"/> Every action appeared suspicious and complicated problems which could have been solved easily.</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Power Vacuum : Britain Does not have capacity to be a World power<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Battle of Britain and WWII, pushed lot of resources.• Most of Southern UK has been Destroyed. 5 lakh people killed• Debt + Inflation + Reconstruction + Death• USA wanted British to decolonize India -> Freson : USA can become super power• USA need to stand :<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hitler and Mussolini were Protectors of Capitalistic Order against USSR Socialism• After WW2 -> USA need to Vanguard Capitalism• USSR Stalin :<ul style="list-style-type: none">• He deserves to World Politics as USSR was reason of Hitler to loose• USSR has lost 2 crore people in this war -> USSR need reward
Aftermath	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Yalta Conference Feb 1945<div style="background-color: #1a237e; color: white; padding: 10px; border-radius: 5px;"><ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> The conference was held in Russia to decide post-War plans.<input type="checkbox"/> It was attended by <u>Roosevelt</u>, <u>Churchill</u> and <u>Stalin</u>.<input type="checkbox"/> Several agreements were made:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Formation of the United Nations Organization (UNO)▪ Division of Germany into zones▪ Free elections in East Europe▪ USSR to join the war against Japan<input type="checkbox"/> Thus, it was considered a success at that time.</div>• Invasion of Germany

- The Russian invasion of Germany started in February 1945.
- Russia had already occupied all of Poland and East Prussia.
- The Allied invasion of Germany started only a month later in March 1945.
- This left Russia believing that the Allies were deliberately delaying the attack to increase Russian costs.

- Potsdam Conference 1945 : Germany Distributed in 4 parts occupied by 4 power
 - Berlin in Soviet province was controlled half by USSR, Half by USA
 - Clement Attlee and Truman do not trust Stalin
 - Stalin was holding large area

unacademy

Potsdam Conference, July 1945

- President Roosevelt died in April 1945 and was replaced by Henry Truman.
- Clement Attlee's government came to power in Britain.
- Both distrusted the USSR which had already installed a puppet government in Poland.
- The aim of the Potsdam conference was to determine post-war political boundaries.
- The status of Germany was reached.
- However, disagreement over Poland continued.

Iron Curtain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satellite states of USSR : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added to USSR, With Stalin rule <h3>Expansion of Communism in East Europe</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Albania and Romania fell under communist rule. <input type="checkbox"/> The USSR used several means to achieve this: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Direct interference in elections <input type="checkbox"/> Intimidation <input type="checkbox"/> Assassinations <input type="checkbox"/> Funding of communist parties <input type="checkbox"/> Expelling of non-communist leaders and dissolution of such parties <input type="checkbox"/> All this happened under the watch of Russian secret police and troops.
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- Iron Curtain 1946 :
 - Two Blocks emerging in world, with different Ideology
 - Theatre : German

- By 1946, Europe was divided into a capitalist Western and a communist Eastern bloc.
- Winston Churchill said in 1946 that "From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent".
- However, there were still many who didn't believe in this and called it warmongering.
- There was some acceptance that the USSR deserved a sphere of influence over East Europe.
- Actually, it was the methods employed by the USSR which caused resentment.

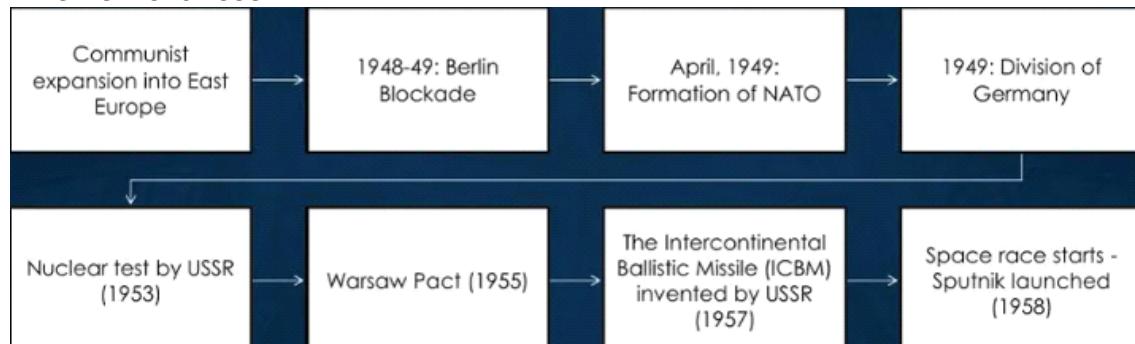


- 3 Phases

- Phase 1 : 1946-1958 -> Initial Phase
- Phase 2 : 1960-1970 -> Escalation
- Phase 3 : 1970-1991 -> De-escalation

Phase 1 Initial Problem

- Timeline : 1946-1958



- Germany divide in 2 parts

- West Germany : USA to prove that capitalism is better
- East Germany : USSR trying to expand -> exploit the satellite nation for their resources
 - Berlin inside divided into USA and USSR region
 - Connected to Western with 1 road and 2 roadways

- 1947 : Truman Doctrine

- USA will fight and protect people who are fighting foreign domination

Truman Doctrine of 1947

- The US President Harry Truman announced a new foreign policy called the "Truman Doctrine" in 1947.
- The US "would support free peoples who are resisting subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures".
- It meant two things:
 - USA was not returning to isolation.
 - USA was committed to a policy of containing communism.
 - This would extend throughout the world, including Korea and Vietnam.

- Marshall Plan :

- Remian Capitalist and USA will provide as much money they want

The Marshall Plan

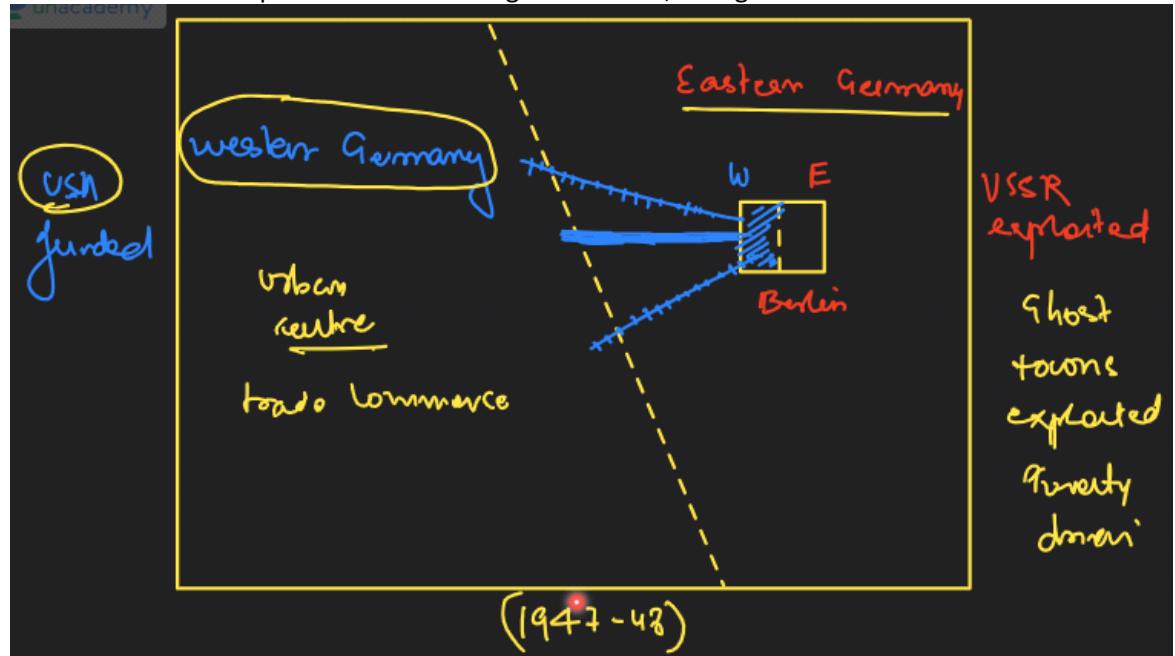
→ Through the economic extension of the Truman Doctrine

The Marshall Plan

- It was the economic extension of the Truman Doctrine.
- It was named after the US Secretary of State George Marshall.
- In his European Recovery Programme (ERP), the US offered economic and financial help whenever it was needed.

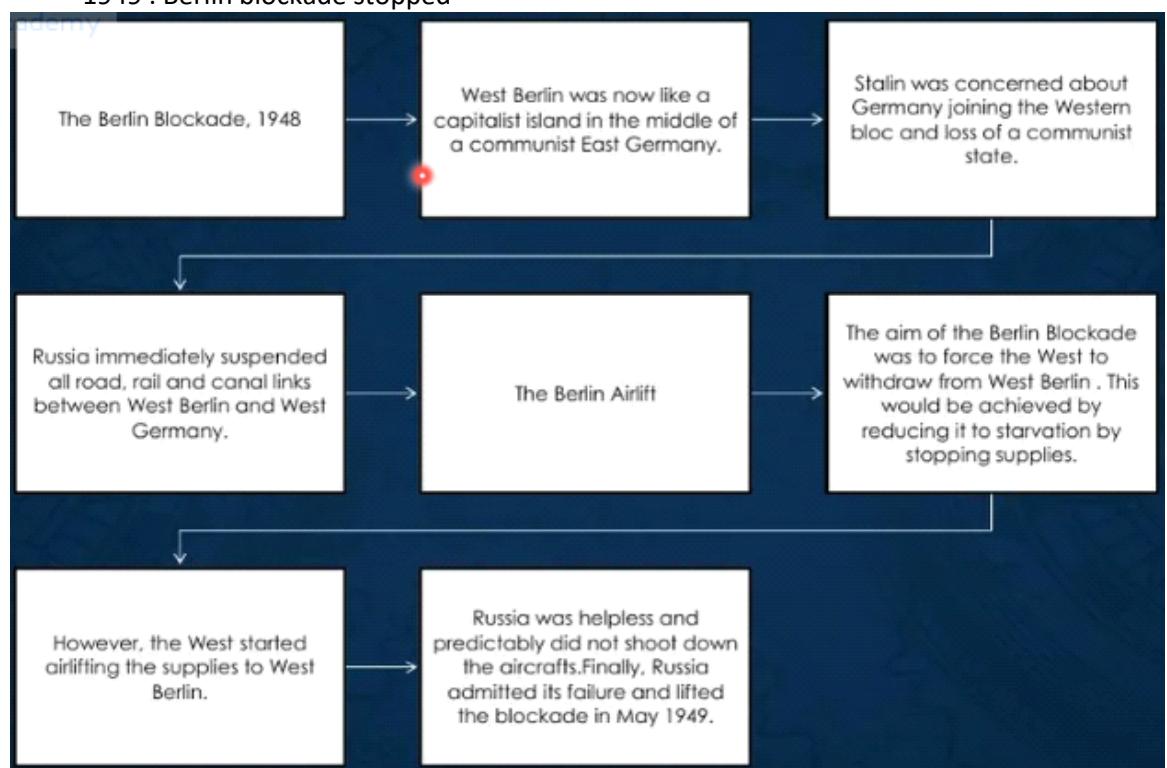
- After USA Plan -> 1947-48

- Western Germany under USA was thriving
- Eastern was exploited and becoming Ghost town, Going backward



- 1948-49 : Berlin Blockade

- Stalin blocked Berlin connection to Western Germany
- American responded by airlifting
- 1949 : Berlin blockade stopped



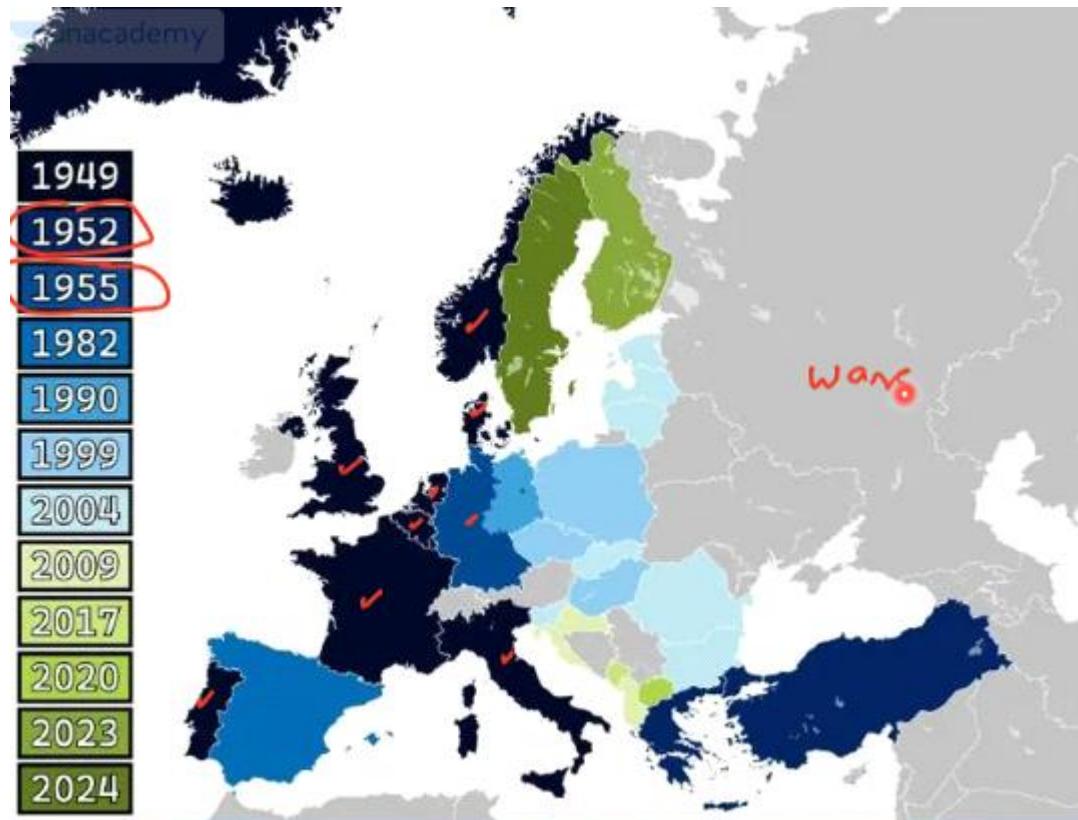
- 1949 : USSR performed Nuclear Bomb Test

- 1949 : Formation of NATO North Atlantic Treaty
- 1950 : Korea : Under Japanese oppression -> Japanese's Retreated
 - Russia and China appointed communist govt in Korea
 - USA pushed new govt in Seoul -> Divided Korea by 38 Parallel
 - North and South Korea went to war -> Still no treaty signed
- 1953 : Stalin died -> Replaced by Khrushchev
 - Stalin real picture was now coming Infront of people -> Dictator, Famine etc
- 1955 : Warsaw Pact :
 - Officially the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, was a military alliance of socialist countries in Central and Eastern Europe
 - Established in 1955 as a response to the formation of NATO.
 - It was led by the Soviet Union and included Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Romania.

NATO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1949 : Formation of NATO North Atlantic Treaty <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct response to USSR Nuclear bomb testing • Attack on one in attack on all <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Britain, France, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg signed the Brussels Defence Treaty, 1948. □ The treaty promised mutual military support during war. □ Many other nations including Canada and the US joined the treaty in April 1949. □ The North Atlantic Treaty, 1949 formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). □ Principle 1: The countries agreed to regard an attack on any one of them as an attack on them all. □ Principle 2: The countries placed their defence forces under a joint NATO command organization to coordinate the defence of the Western Bloc.
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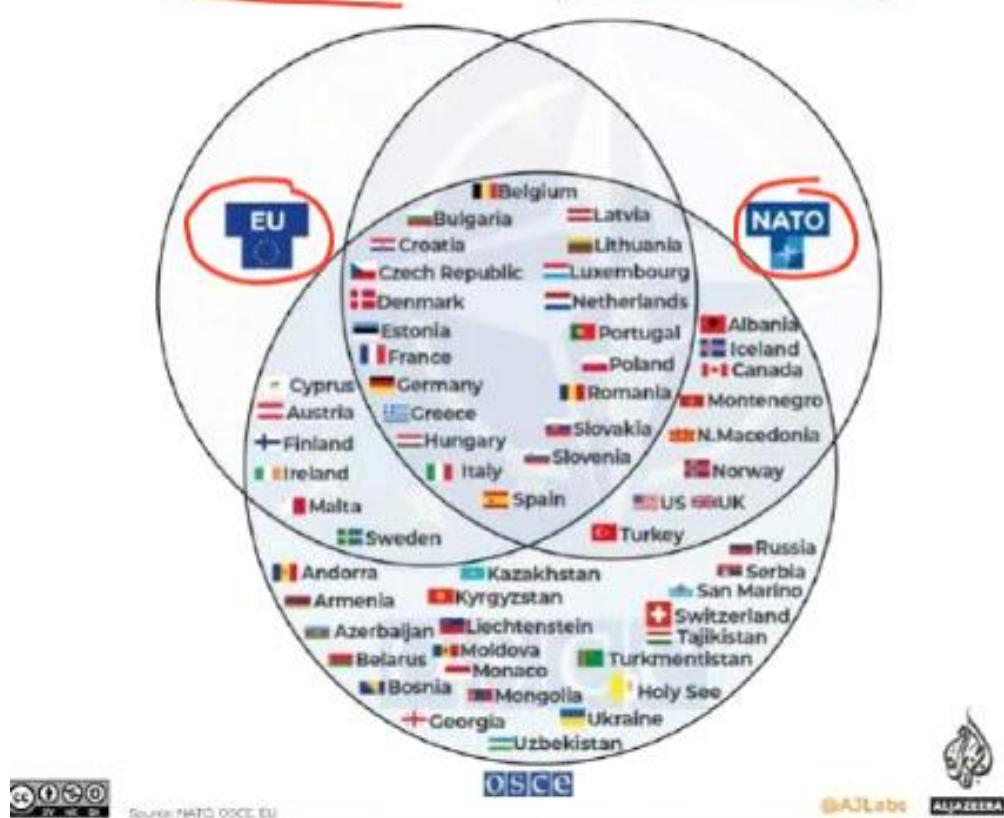
- Latest Addition : Sweden



- NATO, OSCE and EU

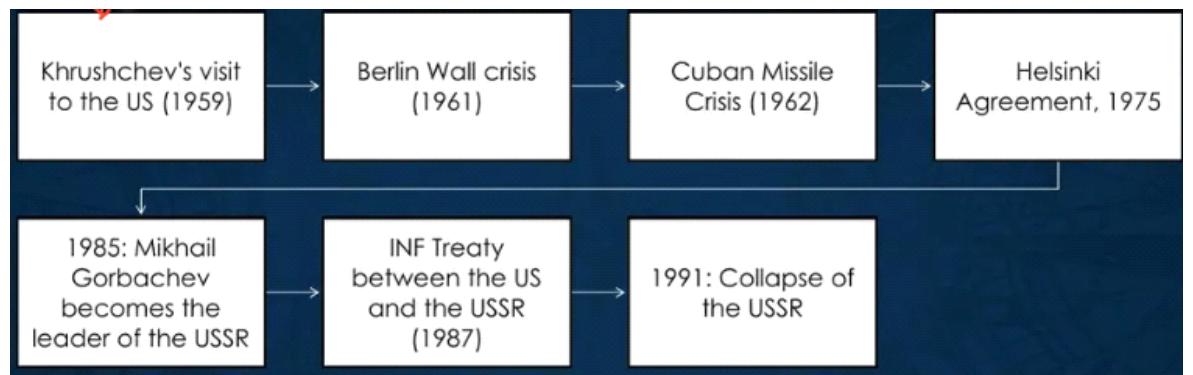
NATO, OSCE and EU members

All 30 North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) members are also part of the 57 member Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE).

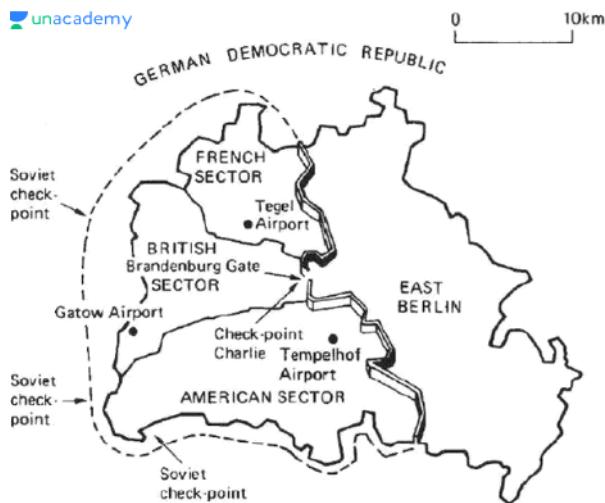


Phase 2 Escalation

- Phase 2 : 1960-1970 -> 2 Escalation
 - World twice came close to the WWII

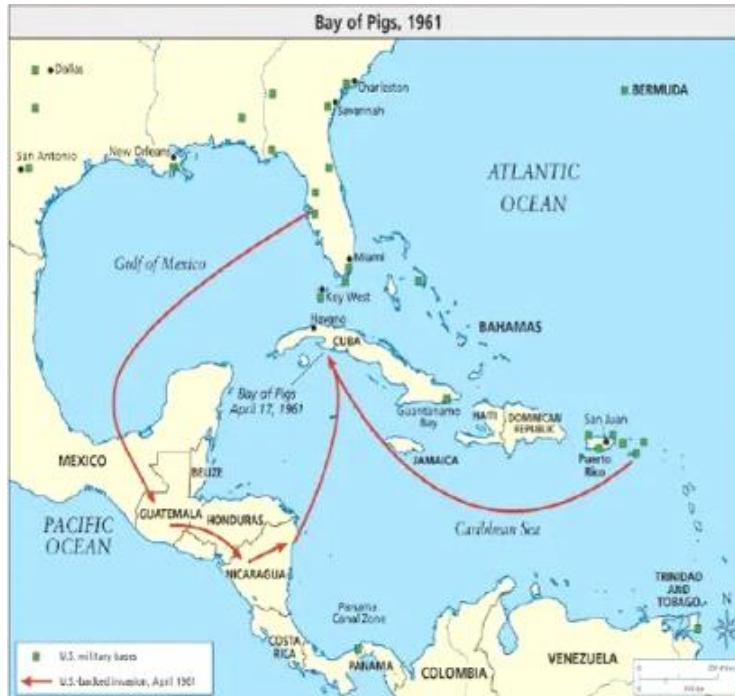


- 1960 : U2 Plane : Known to fly over Russia and Collect evidence
 - No prove -> fly very high in stratosphere
 - One plane crashed -> Gave Russian prove
 - USSR asked USA (Kennedy) to apologise
- 1961 : Berlin Wall crisis
 - People in fear of war -> People moved to Western -> Humiliated USSR
 - USSR in order to stop people from moving -> Berlin wall created



- Western powers-didn't give official recognition to East Germany, which Russians had set up in response to creation of Western Germany in 1949.
- 1960:U2 spy plane of USA shot down over Russia, Eisenhower refused to apologize.
- 1961: Khrushchev-J.F. Kennedy to withdraw Western powers from Berlin. People escaping from Eastern Germany to West Berlin (USSR embarrassed)
- USA refused-USSR erected Berlin Wall to block the escape route

- 1962 : Cuban Missile Crisis :
 - Cuba was under dictatorship of Batista (Under CIA USA power) - Banana Republic
 - Cuban people started revolution under Fidel Castro -> Outthrow government
 - Bay of Pigs incident : USA funded plan to reinstall Batista
 - Cuba asked help to USSR ->
 - Helped Cuba to develop Ballistic Missile Silo and Mig 28 Fighter jet runway
 - Russian sent 3 ships with missile -> Dangerous for USA
 - USA created blockade in International water
 - Compromise -> USA in return will back Neptune and



- Cuba-Cold War in 1959-Fidel Castro (overthrew corrupt, US-backed dictator Batista), nationalized US-owned estates and factories.
- Cuba's relations with USA worsened-USSR improved.
- Jan 1961: USA broke off diplomatic relations with Cuba; Russians increased their economic aid.

Bay of Pigs Incident:

- John F. Kennedy, approved a plan-group of Batista supporters to invade Cuba from American bases in Guatemala (Central America); CIA involved
- April 1961: 1400 men landed at Bay of Pigs-Castro's forces crushed it.
- Feb 1962, USSR premier Khrushchev planned installation of missiles in response to US 'Cuban project'
- Kennedy's naval blockade – High tensions
- Tension diffused – US dismantled its missile bases in Turkey and USSR no missiles in Cuba
- "Nuclear War averted" – Steps towards betterment of relations
- Nuclear test partial ban treaty, 1963 – No nuclear tests in outer space and under water
- Nuclear non-proliferation treaty, 1968 – to prevent the spread of nuclear weapon technology & promote peaceful use of nuclear energy

- Led to Creation of NPT

Phase 3 Detente

- Phase 3 : 1970-1991 -> De-escalation
- 1970 : Russian

- USSR has started to struggle economically -> Socialism didn't work
 - Satellite State resentment and Anger was developed
 - Real trade union based party were coming through
 - Brezhnev had now replaced Khrushchev

 - 1970 : China -> Mao in China realize Eastern Block is useless
 - China wanted to produce for world
 - This made USSR nervous -> Main ally going toward USA

 - 1970 : Detente
 - USA lost Vietnam war
 - China and Russia both moved toward America
- ‘Detente’-a permanent relaxation of tensions between East and West.
- Early 1970s-First real signs of détente
- Reasons:
- Both sides fearful of catastrophic nuclear war-no real winner.
 - USA began to realize-there must be a better way of coping with communism than the one which was having so little success in Vietnam.
 - Drain on the resources of USSR; Early 1970s-unrest in Poland-economic situation, USSR feared for stability in Communist Bloc countries.
 - China-unhappy-worsening ties with Russia, nervous of US involvement in Vietnam; threat of being isolated, sought to improve relations with US.
 - USSR-bad terms with China, wanted good US-Russia relationship when China was moving closer to US after 1971.

Aftermath of Cold War

- 1972 : START 1 -> Agreement in reducing number of Arms

1972:first major breakthrough- signing of START I (Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty)-

 - How many ABMs, ICBMs and SLBMs each side could have;
 - No agreement about MIRVs(Multiple Independently-targetable Reentry vehicle);agreement did not reduce the amount of armaments but it did slow down the arms race.

- 1975 : Helsinki Agreement -> Western Europe establish Germany as Country
- 1985 Geneva Meeting -> Decided Nuclear war is not option

1975 (July): Helsinki Agreement: USA, USSR & Canada, most European states accepted European frontiers drawn up after WW II (thus recognizing the division of Germany).

1985:Geneva Meeting-Mikhail Gorbachev & Ronald Reagan-issued a joint statement-'Nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought'.

1986:Chernobyl(Ukraine) nuclear disaster-caused a great wave of anti-nuclear feeling in the USSR

 - Brezhnev wanted to move toward capitalism
 - Glosnast : Opening up of Press
 - Reustoika : Economic Liberalisation
 - 1986 : Chernobyl Disaster -> Brezhnev understood issued with Nuclear
 - Idea of Demilitarize

 - 1987 : Amr's race stopped
 - 1988 : Poland became democratic

Dec 1987: Washington Summit-Reagan and Gorbachev formally signed INF (Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces) Treaty-historic breakthrough

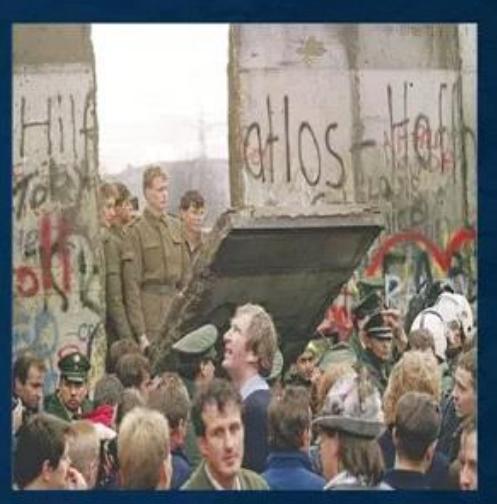
- All land-based intermediate-range (300 to 3000 miles) nuclear weapons to be scrapped in the next 3 yrs.
- Strict verification provisions-both sides to check weapons actually being destroyed.
- INF Treaty-important turning point in nuclear arms race, first time any weapons had been destroyed.

Aug 1988: Poland-'Solidarity' trade union organized huge anti-govt strikes-forced government to allow free elections, communists defeated (June 1989).

- Revolutionary protests spread to other Russian satellite states.
- Hungary-next to allow free elections, Communists defeated

End of USSR

- 1989 : Berlin wall destroyed
- 1898 : More countries republic
- 1991 : USSR split up into Separate Republic
 - 1989: East Germany : Eric Honecker (communist leader) wanted to disperse demonstrations by force-overruled by his colleagues
 - 1989- Communist Government had resigned.
 - 1989: Berlin Wall breached-Germany re-united.
 - 1989: Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria & Romania threw out communist governments, multi-party elections held in Yugoslavia(1990) and Albania(1991).
 - Dec 1991-USSR split up into separate Republics, Gorbachev resigned. Communist rule in Russia was over after 74 years.



- Cold war ender
- USA became the World Power

L11 Colonization / Decolonization

12 July 2025 07:26 PM

Imperialism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indirect Rule : Dominating a country for trade, economic or Political concession • Do not fully control or touch social fabric <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • but change the policies via pressure and force to favourable terms • Not changing anything Fundamentally • Stoical Fabric remain untouched • Inefficient way to rule -> Exploitation is not possible • Ex : Military Strength, Economic Power, Dominate via Political pressure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Western Imperialism in China • EIC presence in India pre 1757 • History : Dates back <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roman imperialist over Greece • Chola imperialist control over South Asia and Sri Lankas • Type of Imperialism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mercantilism : Domination through trade and trade policy, Ex : EIC Monopoly 				
Colonialism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct Rule : take control of full polity , economic and Socially • Fundamental changes which are introduced to effectively create mother - Colony relation • Ex : India, Africa, China, Latin America, America • History is only after 1492 : Discovery of new world was beginning of Colonialism • Capitalism -> Create perpetual need of demand <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create an impulse of Expansionary policies and Values 				
Types of Colonialism	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Settler : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not fully modernize, No real economy, Aboriginals • Colony create the system -> then exploit • Making economic viable • Ex : America, Australia, NZ, Latin America 2. Exploitative : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everything is fully developed, thriving economy • Modify for own purpose • Ex : India 3. Neo Colonialism / Neo Imperialism : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post WWII -> Developed by America and China • Domination of free Sovereign countries via either institution, Corporation or Debt • America use Intuition (WB, IMF, WTO), Corporation (Meta, Microsoft ABC Apple) • McDonalds Policy : America controlling economy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Domestic Policy determined by USA, Like Farmers subsidy cap of 10% • China Debt : China invest -> Which we cannot pay back -> Dictate policy 				
Differences Imperialism Colonialism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imperialism (Stage 1) is seed to Colonialism (Stage 2) if condition met <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Colonialism</th> <th style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Imperialism</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country taking total physical over another. </td> <td style="padding: 5px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political and monetary dominance either formally or informally </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Colonialism	Imperialism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country taking total physical over another. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political and monetary dominance either formally or informally
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Imperialism Colonialism	Colonialism	Imperialism
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country taking total physical over another. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political and monetary dominance either formally or informally
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imperialism is the ideology behind colonialism with more focus on political control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploitation and economic control is the ideology
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colonialism is nothing more than development for settlement or commercial intentions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imperialism operates from the center, it is a state policy, and is developed for ideological as well as financial reasons
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colonialism dates back to 15th century, shorter than imperialism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imperialism has its origins dating back to the Romans, longer history than colonialism

AFRICA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Big Continent, Not properly explored • Culturally rich
Pre-colonial Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used to bounce around the coast to reach India • Interaction -> Luxury trade of exotic item • 1492 : New World Exploration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taking slaves from Africa to move them to America • 1500-1800 : Many slaves moved by European Country <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Slave Trade □ Bullion and Gems Trade □ After 19th century-slave trade-collapsed, abolished; European Industrial Revolution. □ Mainly Economic: Raw materials, search for guaranteed market and profitable investment outlets led to the European scramble, partition and the eventual conquest of Africa. □ Conversion and Religious Intentions • 1870 : After Unification of Germany and Italy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter imperialistic rivalry in Africa • Scramble for Africa : French / England / Belgium / Dutch / Germans / Italians

- By 1840, businessmen from Europe had established small trading posts along the coast, but they stayed near the sea
- 1870s**, Europeans controlled ten percent of the African continent, near the coast
- The Berlin Conference of 1884 led to the scramble for Africa
- By 1910, ninety percent of the African territories were colonised only Ethiopia and Liberia were left



- Colonization
- 1884 : Berlin Conference :
 - Bismarck divided all Africa into European
 - Straight line used
 - They did not pay attention to African Culture
 - This divide -> Created issue in African Social Life

French Colonies	British Colonies	Portuguese Colonies	German Colonies	Spanish Colonies	Belgian Colonies
Ivory Coast	South Africa	Angola	Namibia	Morocco -later became a French Protectorate	Congo
Libya	Nigeria	Mozambique	German Congo		Rwanda-Burundi
Tunisia	Uganda	Cape Verde	Guinea-Bissau		
Algeria	Kenya	Sao Tome			
Mali,	Egypt(partly shared with the French)				
Central African Republic,	Ghana				
Chad	Sierra Leone				
Senegal					

- Cradle of Humankind and civilization.
- There were numerous tribal confederations and sultanates that existed in the African continent before colonization
- The Mali, Lunda, Luba, Merina were some of the notable tribal kingdoms
- The Ethiopian empire had crushed the Italian invaders at the battle of Adwa.



- Effects
- Political Issue :
 - All borders are artificial -> Divided by wrong lines
 - Ethnic Culture violence today is direct consequences to Scramble of Africa

Political

- The artificial boundaries drawn by the Europeans remain a problem in Africa today- Rwanda & Burundi, Ethiopia & Eritrea, German & Belgian Congo
- Colonization led to intense and at times bloody competition amongst European powers to divide Africa amongst themselves, competition for control over waterways, spheres of influence, strategic military bases and resources(what was called scramble for Africa) led to Inter-Imperialist conferences.

• Social Issues :

- Culture, religion, language were taken away
- Islamic -> Christianity
- English, German, Portuguese and French were forced into them
- Nigeria -> Boko Haram Organisation capture children from Christian schools
- 100 million African killed by European introduced diseases
 - Small pox, Measles, Diarrhoea, Malaria, Dengue, Cattle Diseases

- European colonization of Africa led to vast cultural changes
- Traditional religions were replaced by Christianity- almost the entire region in the South beginning from Nigeria was Christianised.
- Many native African languages/dialects declined and were replaced by English, French and Portuguese except in north of Africa where Arabic is spoken in addition to English and French
- New diseases like small pox, measles, malaria and dysentery wiped out thousands of Africans. These diseases were introduced by European settlers
- Ethnic divisions were exaggerated by the European divide and rule policies- Tutsis and Bahutus in Rwanda-Burundi
- Europeans brought in modern system of education which was made use of by many Africans-White man's burden
- Racism

• Economic Issues :

- Economy was fully changed to serve European States
- All hungers in Africa is due to European
- Subsistence Agriculture -> Plantation of commercial crops

- Portuguese destroyed the Arab monopoly on trading in gold, ivory and slaves.
- Africa till the first decade of 19th century became the principle source of slaves (for Americas & the Caribbean's)
- After Slave trade stopped, commodity trade increased from Africa entirely controlled by colonial powers
- New crops were introduced into Africa (by Portuguese first) like maize, sugarcane. Sao Tome(Portuguese) for a long time used to produce sugar for Europe.
- Individual farm production-cash crops (tobacco,Cotton,palm oil, ground nut) and plantation crops (Coffee, rubber)- shortage of food crops
- Economic output of the colonies was linked not to their own requirements but to the needs of colonial powers.
- A huge army of landless agricultural and plantation labour was created to suit colonial powers' requirement for cheap labour.

Decolonize

• Armed Revolt :

- Picked up from South East Asia
- Tribes rose against colonial power

Rebellion	Against	Place
Asante	British	Ghana
Chimurenga	British	Zimbabwe
Menalamba	French	Madagascar
Samori Toure (1866-1900)-20 years	French	West Africa (Mali, Ivory Coast & Guinea)
1895: Ethiopians	Italians	Battle of Adowa
Maji Maji	Germans	Tanganyika
Zulu	Dutch	South Africa

World War II

- Most important cause, weakened military, economic power of England, France, Holland & Germany.
- Post-war-England withdrew from India, Sri Lanka and Burma & France from Indo-China.

Armed Struggle

- Some cases whether direct or guerilla war between colonies/resistance movements and colonial power's (Vietnam, China) led to Decolonisation.
- Vietnam-Communist party carried on protracted guerrilla resistance war against French (Mao did that in China against Japan)

Major Player	Germans	France/UK
Zulu	Dutch	South Africa

- National Movement

- Western Educated African -> Bring Idea of Nationalism

Mass Action

- Mass Action- as a means of decolonization evolved successfully in India (since 1920s), South Africa (to some extent in Mozambique, Angola) led by nationalist parties like INC & ANC but not without sacrifices.
- Movements were mostly led by Western educated charismatic leaders.

Nationalist Leaders	Country
Jomo Kenyatta	Kenya
Kwame Nkrumah	Gold Coast (Ghana)
Léopold Sédar Senghor	Senegal
Félix Houphouët Boigny	Côte D'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)
Nnamdi Azikiwe	Nigeria
Amílcar Cabral	Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde

Timelines

- Course of Nationalism

French Africa

- 1956: Tunisia given independence
- 1958: colonies given option-Independent or French
- West & Equatorial Africa: Guinea, Morocco, Mali, Senegal & Ivory Coast etc.
- Algeria: War of Independence(1954-62)-FLN (Front de Libération Nationale)
- 1960: Madagascar: War of Independence (Malagasy Uprising)

Portuguese Africa:

- Angola and Mozambique- Armed resistance.
- 1975: Angola-MPLA (People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola) movement against the Portuguese
- 1975: Mozambique- Independence movement

- British Colony

- 1957: Ghana:(earlier Gold Coast)-First British African Colony to gain freedom-Kwame Nkrumah(US educated)-boycotts, strikes to press for independence.
- 1960: Nigeria (most populated): Britain granted independence without much blood-shed. (But political instability>sectarian & Inter-tribal violence, long periods of military rule etc.)
- 1963: Kenya: Jomo Kenyatta(British educated)- British-opposition from Mau Mau, a secret organization composed of Kikuyu (tribe) farmers who lost their lands to the British; put down by military means)

- South Africa :

South Africa: Colonized by Dutch (Boers) & British (latter established hold) - Gold, coal & diamonds

- 1910: England granted Independence to South Africa (minority whites only)
- Whites introduced Apartheid (strict racial segregation)
- 1912: African National Congress (ANC)- Nelson Mandela, Steve Biko, Desmond Tutu
- 1960-70s-Most countries boycotted
- Early 1990s: President F.W de Klerk lifted apartheid regime, freed Mandela
- 1994: South Africa-1st President-Nelson Mandela

INDO CHINA

Pre Colonial

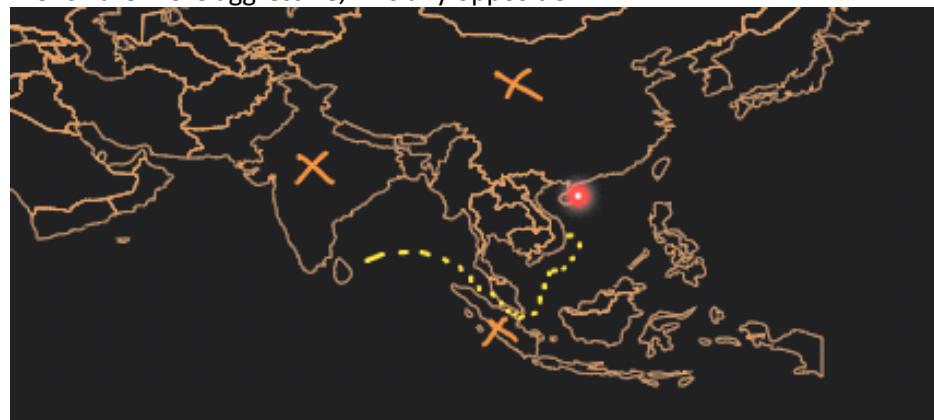
- Region was under Wyugen Emperor
- Divided in three region

- The region included Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia
- The Nguyen emperors remained as figurehead monarchs in Vietnam but from the late 1800s, they exercised little political power
- Vietnam was carved into three separate pays (provinces):
- Tonkin in the north,
- Annam along the central coast and
- Cochinchina in the south
- Each of these pays was administered separately.



Colonialism

- French Colonization :
 - After 1798 : India was under British, French moved toward Indo China
 - French are more aggressive, Kills any opposition



- French powerful enough to capture Cochinchina

Formation of Cochinchina

- ◆ Naval commander in East Asia, Rigault de genouilly, was ordered to attack the harbour and city of Tourane (Da Nang) and to turn it into a French military base
 - ◆ Genouilly occupied the Tourane, but could not make further progress.
 - ◆ Leaving a small garrison behind to hold Tourane, he sailed southward in February 1859 and seized Saigon two weeks later.
 - ◆ The Vietnamese, unable to mount effective resistance against invaders, concluded a peace treaty in June 1862 and ceded territories to France
 - ◆ Five years later additional territories in the south were placed under French rule. The entire colony was named Cochinchina



- French tried to Capture Tonkin and Annam
 - Issue of Pirate in the region -> French defeated
 - Started Colonization in name of Wyugen kingdom

2. Formation of Tonkin and Annam

- ◆ First attempt to enter the Red River delta in 1873, to establish a trade route to western China
 - ◆ Battle with Chinese pirates near Hanoi was a failure, first attempt to conquer the north collapsed
 - ◆ Second attempt - Again In April 1882, with the help of Paris, the administration at Saigon sent a force of 250 men to Red River Delta
 - ◆ In August 1883 the Vietnamese court signed a treaty that turned northern Vietnam (Tonkin) and central Vietnam (Annam) into French protectorates



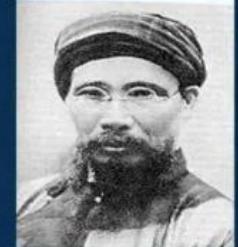
Formation of Indo-Chinese Union

- x The Indo Chinese union was established by the French in 1887
 - x 1893 - French annexed Laos and added it to the Union
 - x The union consisted of the colony of Cochinchina and the four protectorates of Annam, Tonkin, Cambodia, and Laos.



Impact of Colonization	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Economic Impact :<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Laos deforestation. Raw material from other states
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- Indochina was designated as a colonie d'exploitation (colony of economic exploitation) by the French government
- Subsistence based economy transformed into proto capitalist base
- Farms were reorganized into large plantations
- Small farmers were reduced to labourers on these plantations or asked to relocate.
- 1930s - attempts to diversify the economy began
- Cochinchina, Annam and Tonkin (encompassing modern-day Vietnam) became a source of tea, rice, coffee, pepper, coal, zinc and tin, while Cambodia became a centre for rice and pepper crops.
- Laos - considered economically unviable - timber extraction on large scale

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Process of Vietnam -> Painfully one 1800-1975 <pre> graph TD A[Initial efforts] --> B[Rise of Modern Nationalism
- rise and fall of Chau's Movement] B --> C[Formation of Vietnamese national party
and world war I] D[Rise of Ho Chi Minh] --> E[Formation of League of Independence] E --> F[August 1945 revolution] G[First Indo-China war] --> H[Vietnam war] </pre>
Decolonize	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial efforts : Phan Binh Phung Restoration to older empire movement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Started as soon as colonization Many local officers refused to collaborate with the French govt. Some led guerrilla groups, composed of remnants of defeated armies and attacked French outposts. Broader resistance movement developed in Annam in 1885, led by the great scholar Phan Dinh Phung His rebellion was unsuccessful and collapsed after his death in 1895 Nature of the Initial Rebellion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Had political orientation toward the past. its leaders wanted to be rid of the French in order to reestablish the old imperial order this aspiration had little meaning for the generation that came to maturity after 1900 it did not survive due to the death of its leader Modern Nationalism : under Phan Boi Chau with Japan help <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prominent spokesman was Phan Boi Chau Old traditionalist opposition gave way to modern nationalist leadership They rejected French rule but not Western ideas, science, and technology Plan was to liberate Indochina with Japanese help 

- ◆ He took hundreds of young Vietnamese into Japan, where they studied the sciences and underwent training for clandestine organization, political propaganda, and terrorist action.
- ◆ Free School of Tonkin opened in 1907, which soon became a centre of anti-French agitation
- ◆ Mass demonstrations demanding a reduction of high taxes took place in many cities in 1908.

- End of Revolution of Phan Boi Chau

- ◆ 1910, in China a revolution had broken out against the Qing (Manchu) dynasty
- ◆ Phan Boi Chau set up a republican government-in-exile to attract the support of nationalist groups

Suppression of Chau's Movement

- ◆ France responded to this in a hard-handed way
- ◆ Many were given death sentence, many were deported to islands of south china sea
- ◆ In 1925 Chau was seized by French agents in Shanghai , he died in house arrest in 1940

- Vietnam Nationalist Party -> Mutiny

- Vietnam Army fight against own master -> Destroyed

Movement Intensifies- Inter-War Period

- Some tried to achieve independence through political concessions through collaboration with the French but failed
- This led to revival of revolutionary groups, the Vietnamese Nationalist Party founded in 1927
- Preached terrorist action
- Infiltrated the military units in a bid to oust the French by military action

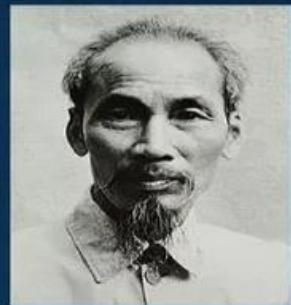
Yen Bai Mutiny

- ◆ On the night of February 9–10, 1930, the troops of one garrison in Tonkin killed their French officers
- ◆ The next day they were suppressed and executed
- ◆ A wave of repression followed that took hundreds of lives and sent thousands to prison camps.
- ◆ The Vietnamese Nationalist Party was virtually destroyed.

- Rise of Communist Party : under Ho Chi Minh
- 1940 After WWI -> French lost and given control to Ho Chi Minh

Ho Chi Minh and the Rise of Communist Ideas

- He founded the Indochinese Communist Party in 1929
 - His aim was to bring entire Vietnam under communist rule
 - 1930 - he led a series of uprisings in Vietnam
 - People overthrew the French local govt and established USSR-style Soviets in Annam
 - France took 1931 to reestablish control through an unparalleled wave of terror
-
- 1940 - French defeated and the Japanese moved into Indochina
 - An uprising was brutally crushed by Japan
 - This wiped out the communist movement in South, Ho chi minh had to move into the North
 - Ho chi minh established the League for the Independence of Vietnam or Vietminh



- Japan captures North region
- After Japan -> Lossing war -> gave power to Ho Chi Minh

August Revolution

Background

- By 1945 Japanese defeat became imminent
- Minh decided to use the opportunity before France could return
- Vietminh forces and supporters took over Hanoi, Saigon and most of the large towns

The Revolution-

- Minh proclaimed the Republic of Vietnam in Sept 1945 in what is called the August Revolution

- After Potsdam Conference -> British again gave power to French

- ◆ Potsdam Conference, 1945 - agreed that Japanese eviction from Indochina
- ◆ Japan would be evicted through China in North and combined UK-French force in South
- ◆ Britain now used the Japanese forces in the South to recover the colony for France and destroy the Vietminh.
- ◆ But Chinese forces of North gave support to Vietminh

- First Indo China War : 8 years war

- Ho Chi Minh won

The War and its outcomes

- Began in early 1946
- French were eventually defeated in 1954 after 8 yrs of bitter warfare
- North was declared independent
- Through the Geneva Agreements of 1954 - Laos and Cambodia were independent
- 17th parallel was fixed for dividing the north and south
- Union of Vietnam was to be decided through elections of 1956

Cause - France had no intentions to give North genuine independence, but Ho Chi Minh demanded complete independence for Vietnam

- 1954 : USA don't want Ho Chi Minh (Communist party) in Power

- Vietnam War 1955-1975 : 20 years war

- USA introduced Ngo Dinh Diem (Dictator) against Ho Chi Minh
 - USA involved -> USSR involved
 - USA lost -> 1973 USA Backed off -> Vietnam established as country

Triggers

- The elections of 1956 in which Vietminh was expected to win never materialised ✗
- Cold war was in full swing
- US backed Ngo Dinh Diem, a nationalist and anti-communist, proclaimed the Vietnam Republic in South in 1955 with himself as president
- Minh received aid from USSR and China to introduce socialist policy in the North

Proclaimed that their intention was to protect independence of Vietnamese people - actually wanted to secure it from communism.

Had strengthened its resolve against Vietcong ✗

The US did not abide by the Geneva Convention to hold elections

UN came under international criticism as old colonies joined the UN as independent countries

Protracted warfare led to ceasefire in 1973, US would withdraw troops and both North and South would respect the 17th parallel as frontier

Vietcong continued its offensive and the South government collapsed as Saigon was occupied by Vietcong and Vietnam was unified

The same year communist governments were also established in Laos and Cambodia

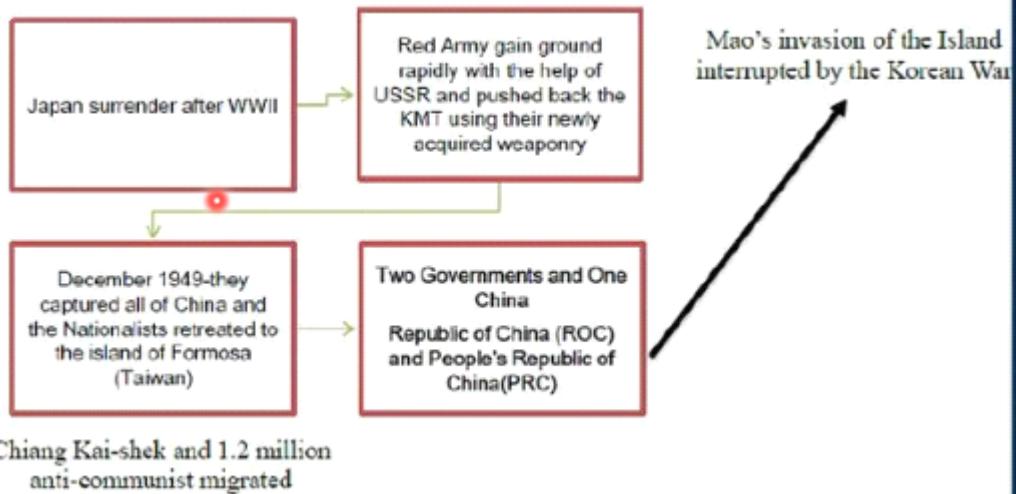
L12 Chinese Revolution

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CHINA REVOLUTION	
Early Chinese Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> China : Centre of world, Closed Subcontinent <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy of Isolationism -> Chinese never wanted interact with the World Only one Port : Candor -> Interaction and trade allowed Cannot leave without buying anything Taiwan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dutch ruled it moved outside China Rule Originally was part of China  <pre> graph LR A[China and Taiwan Politically Integrated under Qing] --> B[First Sino-Japanese War (25 July 1894 - 17 April 1895)] B --> C[The Qing government had to cede Taiwan to Japanese] C --> D[After World War II, Japan surrendered and relinquished control of territory it had taken from China.] D --> E[The Republic of China began ruling Taiwan in 1945 with the consent of the US and UK.] </pre> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> After WW2 : Went under Japanese Rule
Opium Wars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Triangular Trade od India <ul style="list-style-type: none"> British started smuggling Opium from India, in exchange of gold Same gold was used to buy Silk and other thing from China China Realize Opium trade -> China Challenged British 1854 : 1st Opium War -> China lost 1856 : 2nd Opium War -> China lost Lost because of primitive technology -> China opened to world 1800-1900 : Century of humiliation for China <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beriths -> French -> US -> German -> Dutch China started Open Door Policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satrted to modernize China Chinese people hated Quin g -> Overthrow Dynasty

KMT Power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1900 : Sun Yat Sen argued Qing Power • Setup KMT Kau min Tang (Chinese nationalist Party) • 1911 Revolution -> Qing Dynasty will abdicated -> Republic China created <p style="text-align: center;">Taiping Rebellion and Young China Movement (or 100 Days Reform)-1898 Abolition of the Monarchy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KMT Divided Internally -> new ruler Yuan Shikai <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People felt Yuan Chikai is close to Dynasty people • ROC popularity failed, credibility down
Communist Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1921 : Communist Party of China -> Under leadership of Mao Zedong <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Created Idea of Maoism : Peasant + Worker will Bring change • KMT vs CPC -> People trusted Mao • 1927-1937 : Civil War -> KMT vs CPC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initially KMT was more powerful (ROC) -> CPC pushed to Yunnan Province • Long March -> CPC moved to North China • 1937 : Japan evaded <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Period of United Front, KMT + CPC • CPC in background, again started to build <p style="text-align: center;">Civil War Phase I: 1927-37 Phase II: The United Front (1937-45) Sino-Japanese War</p>

- 1945 : Japanese started to retreat
 - USA supported KMT, USSR supported CPC
 - COC came to power with help of USSR -> People Republic of China
 - KMT Migrated to Taiwan -> ROC in Taiwan



China vs Taiwan

- 1949-1970 : China and Taiwan still in problem
 - USSR backed PRC v/s USA backed Taiwanese ROC
 - ROC vowed to return to Mainland China
 - UNSC Seat of China given to Chiang Kai-shek Government and recognized as the real government of China
 - Military Aid to ROC
- 1970 Onwards :
 - American : Concept of one China Policy (Both PRC and Taiwan as one)
 - USA still funds Taiwan to counter China
 - With Détente period of Cold War, PRC's role in world politics changes
 - 25th October 1971- US allows UN resolution to recognize Mao's PRC as the one and only China
 - 1979- Washington shifts the diplomatic capital from Taipei to Beijing but US secretly support Taiwan- Taiwan Relations Act.