**Seven year wars (1756- 63)-** Fought in India, North America, Caribbean, West Coast of Africa and Europe

* Key reasons- primarily *quest for colonial hegemony* between France and Britain
  + North America- 13 British colonies on east coast wanted expansion westwards in want on resources which had French stronghold.
  + Caribbean- British against Spain and France on profiteering sugar plantations
  + India- Over control of trade rights in Hyderabad and even Bengal
  + West African Senegal- natural resources such as Gum, French ports came under British attack
* Results- Treaty of Paris of 1763and *British hegemony over world colonial affairs*
  + Britain got Canada from France and Florida from Spain
  + France was allowed to retain its Caribbean sugar islands
  + Spain’s control over Cuba and Philippines was also recognized

**American Revolution (1765-1783)**

* Key reasons-
  + Mercantile capitalism- Positive BoT with colony, needed cheap raw material from colony (rules on export of certain raw material to only Britain) and easy access to market (heavy duty on import of non-British goods into America). They also prevented Americans from developing their indigenous industry (iron, textile) which were very profitable for Britain
  + Proclamation of 1763- Prevented westwards expansion of British settles- a) truce with native Americans b) Aristocrat lobby that had purchased in west coast and wanted to extract rent
  + Role of Enlightenment thinkers-
    - Thomas Hobbes(1681, Eng)- “Individuals in a state of nature, a state without a civil government
    - Locke (1690, England)- 3 natural rights of man- life, liberty, and property
    - Montesquieu (1748) – French judge - Separation of Powers,
    - Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1762)- French (Genevan) articulated in social contract relation between government and citizens
  + Seven year war expenditure recovery - High taxes in this stead was opposed by British in NA
  + No representation in British Parliament –
    - Stamp Act 1765imposed stamp taxes for all legal transactions without consent of locals (threat of stopping imports of British goods lead to its repeal),
    - No taxation without representation was a famous slogan of this time- eventually all taxes on consumer goods were repealed except tea tax->Boston tea party 1773 protests
  + Intolerable Acts of 1774 & the Philadelphia Congress
    - Enacted in response to offloading ship carrying tea into sea by protestors
    - Appeals were made to British govt. to allow free trade with other government and consentful taxations. Britain interpreted these demands as Mutiny and attacked colonies in 1775
* The war of independence (1775)- Defeat of British by Americans with support from France, Spain and Dutch
  + Adoption of declaration of independence in 1776
    - All men are equal, inalienable rights (life, liberty, happiness), Republicanism, Independence,
    - Led to summary of various political philosophies and listed grievances to justify revolution
* Results- Second Treaty of Paris 1783
  + Perpetual peace between USA and Britain
  + All US colonies as free, sovereign and independent states
  + US to return back confiscated lands of loyalist
  + Spain got back the ownership of Florida (bought by USA in 1819)
* Pros- *Inspired many more revolutions to come*
  + A revolution in ideas (liberty, equality, anti-colonialism, nationalism,)
  + A revolution in political system (Democratic Republic, right to property w/o taxation)
* Cons- *Hypocritical and double standards*
  + Ideas of liberty and equality were partially implemented (native Americans and women didn’t have right to vote )
  + Slavery was a blot on a democratic republic (abolished only by Civil War of 1861-65)

**French Revolution 1789-99**

* Reasons
  + Three Estates- Included clergymen (religious leader), nobles and peasants (80% of population, only estate to pay taxes but had no voting rights)
  + Unpopular Monarchy - King Louis XVI was not popular- inefficient, nepotism, wife’s undue involvement in appointment of officers
  + Financial troubles- Due to costly 7 year wars and American revolution support
  + Role of Enlightenment thinkers-
    - Locke (1690, England)- 3 natural rights of man- life, liberty, and property
    - Montesquieu (1748) – French judge - Separation of Powers,
    - Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1762)- French (Genevan) articulated in social contract relation between government and citizens
    - Voltaire- right to free speech and freedom of religion
* Events of revolution
  + National Assembly at Royal Tennis Court- As 80% of the population was given 1/3 representation and 2/3 resided with other two estates (clergymen and nobles)
  + Bastille prison incidence- Attempt to suppress national assembly forcefully by king and 2 estates saw violent response including release of prison inmates abolishing de-facto authority of king
  + Rights of Man and Citizen (1789)- Famous document adopted in French revolution enlisting key philosophies- equality, liberty, fraternity. The document gave term nation its present day meaning (i.e. a nation is a sum total of people residing in a territory and not the territory itself)
* French revolutionary wars (1792 to 1802)-Against attempts of Austria, Prussia (Germany), Savoy (Italy) to re-instate monarchy in France to avoid spillover of similar ideas in their own territories.
* France journey to republicanism –
  + *1793- Reign of Terror*, Jacobins came to power and they made right to vote unconditional. The revolution now entered radical phase as they executed anyone (application of guillotine) who opposed the revolution. King and Queen were also executed in same year. Jocobins themselves executed Robespierre- key Jacobin leader as many Jacobins were also executed.
  + *1795- Return of Bourgeosis* (middle class) reinstating conditional right to vote
  + 1799- Napolean brought France under *military rule*. He declared himself the emperor of France.
  + 1803- 1815*- Napoleonic wars*- infusion of ideas of French revolution in Europe- abolished serfdom, modernized administration.
  + (1815)- *Battle of waterloo-* defeat of Napolean and reinstatement of old dynasty but w/o old charm
  + 1871- After 4 waves of revolution France finally became republic
* Pros-
  + Weakening of European colonial powers and independence of their colonies (eg. Spain & Portugal and their colonies in South and Central America)- Simon Bolivar played key role in decolonization
  + Abolition of slavery in France, Britain followed suit in 1833 and America in 1865
  + Destruction of feudalism in France- redistribution of land, privileged estates (clergy men was abolished-> ushered second wave against feudalism in Europe
  + Jacobian constitution was a truly democratic constitution- vote to right to all, right of insurrection
  + Introduction of Napoleonic civil code- merit based recruitment, clearly written laws
* Cons
  + Failure in resolving the grievances of workers who were the main force behind the revolution
  + Reign of terror under Jacobians was a mass-slaughter time that had no room for dissent
  + Napoleonic wars led to France animosity and Napoleon was seen as conqueror and not liberator

**Napolean Bonaparte fusing old France with New**

* He reconciled the elements of monarchy with revolution
* Was successful in gathering men of all parties to his government (ex-Jacobins to nobles)
* Signing of Concordat ensured religious freedom and reconciliation of religious differences that had torn France during resolution. Though Catholicism was recognized as majority religion but Protestants and Jews were given freedom of religion
* General Amnesty allowed return of all but 1k most notorious emigrants to France bringing tranquility among those who were critically against revolution.

**Nationalism**

* Definition- until French revolution, except for Britain, Europe was under the domination of feudalism. French revolution gave concept of nation which meant the sum total of people in whom lay the sovereignty.
* Why it aroused-
  + Misuse by absolute monarchies to protect their territories from invasion like (Napolean etc.)
  + Role of revolutionary thinkers- Garibaldi and Mazzini (Italy), Byron (Greek)-> romanticism to fight for glory of nation
  + Industrial revolution- Capitalism and race of colonial resources and markets

**Unification of Germany**

* Social and economic conditions- It still was reeling under the poor economies of feudal system
* French revolution and Napoleonic wars- consolidation into 38 states and people demanded democracy inspired by the French revolution that resulted in German confederation in 1815 but it was not successful as states did little to meet anti-feudal aspirations of people, and rivalry b/w Austria and Prussia for dominance
* Failure to unite under Democracy- In 1848, workers and nationalists led the revolts to institute constitutional monarchy in united Germany and to some extent their efforts were successful as constituent assembly met in Frankfurt but refusal by Prussian king led to bouncing back of most of the kings and suppression of revolt.
* Unification under Bismark- Policy of Blood & Iron
  + The foreign policy of Bismark where he manipulated the events such that the other side of party would declare war and in such Prussia would play victim and would be better prepared.
  + Annexation of Denmark- in 1864 with help of Austria
  + Removal of Austria from German confederation- in 1866 with Italy’s help
  + North German Confederation- in 1867, consisted of 22 German states. This confederation instated Prussian king as hereditary king of the state
  + Franco Prussian wars- in 1870 French King Louis Bonaparte declared war on Germany to use this victory to sustain his reign but he lost and many pro-Austria southern states also joined the Germany.
  + Germany was united with Prussian monarch ashereditary head of state

**~~Unification of Italy~~**

* 1831-Mazzini established Young Italy which played key role in enthusing people for a united Italy
* 1848- Revolts led by intellectuals and liberals who were against reactionary Austrian control. Though it brought some democratic reforms but failed to establish independent Italy
* 1859- Sardinia (under PM Clavour)followed policy similar to Bismark
  + Allied with France to free states from Austrian control and unification under Sardinia Monarch
  + They were successful except
    - kingdom of two Sicily’s and Naples- liberated in 1860 by Garibaldi,
    - Venetia/ Venice- in 1866 taking advantage of Prussia- Austria war,
    - Rome- in 1870 using Franco- Prussia war (Pope and city was given French protection)

**Industrial revolution (only bolden data)**

* Progression in methods of production- Guild system, Putting out system, Factory system
* Definition- Revolution of process of production of goods in economy aided by technological innovations that led to increase in speed of goods production. It was a revolution as it was not limited to economic realm but changed the social and political realms due to increased prosperity.
* Why England the first one- It happened for the first time in England in 18th century. Key factors that helped:-
  + Rise of capitalism after end of feudalism-> Capitalism leads to desire to make more profits which needs more production with lesser cost which requires innovation in methods of production
  + Stable political environment- After glorious revolution of **1688**, there was democracy
  + Colonialism and world trade- This ensured capital availability for re-investment
  + Geography – Because of being an island it had a natural barrier against the political and revolutionary developments in rest of Europe and it also has good natural harbors which facilitate trade and navigable network of rivers promoted migration of people and goods.
* Key components
  + Revolution in textile sector-
    - EIC making big profits by selling cotton clothes from India, British business jealous, started importing raw cotton from India to get a share of the pie.
    - To meet the burgeoning cotton demand and earning more profits many innovations took place for faster spinning of raw cotton into thread (eg. *Hargreeves* developed first such machine, *Awkright* adopted it to run on water. In 1785- *Cartwright* developed Powerloom which used power of running horses, 1793- Cotton Gin was invented by *Eli Whitney* to solve the problem of slow process of separating cotton fiber from cotton bales- 300x faster than manual separation)
  + Steam Power- **James Watt in 1769**-> led to England importing **5X cotton by 1840**
  + Revolution in Iron production- England had huge deposits of coal and iron ore to make steel and development of Blast furnaces ensured low cost of processing of high graded cast iron
  + Revolution in Transport & communication- Development of road and railways in Britain and its colonies to transport raw material and goods faster and to/from hinterland location.
  + Agricultural revolution – Ensured availability of cash crops as raw material. Additionally, Enclosure movement by big landlords led to taking over of small landholdings of marginal farmers leading to availability of cheap and easy labor
* Impact of industrial revolution
  + Positives-
    - GDP growth, increase in exports/global trade
    - Emergence of Britain as global industrial power,
    - Worker revolts due to poor working conditions led to better democracy in England.
    - Gradually due to worker movements like Luddites and Chartists, Factory acts were passed to regulate working hours, minimum age, Trade Unions were legalized in 1824
  + Negatives-
    - Large scale migration (crowding in cities- inequalities, social stress, no land rights)
    - Poverty and increased crime rates,
    - Long working hours 15-18 hours, increased
    - Increased participation of cheap child and women labor
    - Environmental pollution- leading to health issues among workers
    - Further subjugation of colonies to meet the industrial interests.
* Spread of industrial revolution outside England
  + Germany/Italy/France- After respective unification in 1871
  + Russia Though rich in resources, it had poor economy due to feudalism (lack of capital, trade, free labor). It got boost when feudalism was abolished in 1861 but was fully industrialized after RR’17
  + USA- Started developing post-independence in 1783 but could fully become an industrialized nation after 1870 after civil war of 1865.
  + Japan- First Asian nation to get industrialized in 19th century.

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| **Colonialism and Imperialism- Experiences from various geographies** |

**Colonialism**

* Definition- Establishment, expansion of colonies of one power into territory of another often characterized unequal relationship between the colonial power and colony leading to exploitation of colony
* Historical reasons-
  + Role of explorations- fueled by Italy’s success in trade with east and closure of Red sea route by Ottoman Turks- Vasco Da Gama (India), Christopher Columbus (Central America), John Cabot (Canada), and Amerigo Vespucci (America), Portuguese discovered Philippines too.
  + Technical innovations- Innovations like Compass, Astrolabe (helps locate ships location), art of mapping, better ships
  + Trade benefits and resources exploitation- Vasco da gama saw that pepper was sold at 1/20th the rate of Venice in India
  + Glory internally and externally
  + With flag of kingdom also came the flag of Christianity
* Comparison of Colonialism and Imperialism

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| Factor | Colonialism | Imperialism |
| Key motive | Economic benefits by controlling people’s life and culture | Political control over a foreign territory and may act as extension of own territory |
| Methods | Securing special trade privileges, trading posts, | Government diplomacy, protectorates, |
|  | Subtle | Aggressive and more formal |

**New/Neo imperialism**

* Definition- Neo imperialism is for denoting the imperialism that that initiated post- industrial revolution and was characterized by cut throat competitions among key industrialist power for colonialist territories
* Factors that led to high competition in 19th century
  + Industrial revolution- This created a self- serving vicious cycle. There was an increasing population growth led demand that required more raw material. Surplus money from trade led to more investment which led to overcapacity that needed more markets and hence colonial markets were to be explored.
  + Political factors- The economic benefits clubbed with national glory fueled the race. Both democratic governments (Britain) and newly unified absolute monarchies (Germany and Italy) fought for share in the pie. This was justified in name of nationalism, patriotism, bringing civilization to far lands
  + Decreased geographical space- By 19th century most the places in world were colonized. With advent of industrial revolution and other political factors the colonial frenzy was intensified. Now, expansion could happen only on the existing colonies of other powers which led to change of colonialism to imperialism as state policy as guarding one’s frontiers became difficult in the existing setup
  + Religious and cultural factors- Other factors like Christian missionaries and notion of White Man’s burden also complemented this frenzy

**Colonialism in Africa (Draw a map for this)**

* Difficult terrain, non-navigable rivers ensure the colonialism remain restricted to coastal Africa but individual accounts raised European traders and govts. curiosity
* Beginning of scramble- King Leopold II of Belgium was the first to establish a colony in central Africa (Congo) in 1876 and thus began the scramble for Africa. Belgium later also annexed Burundi and Rwanda.
* Berlin conference (1884-85)-where European powers scratched each other’s back.
  + Niger valley divided among British and France
  + British agreed on French colonization of Tunis
  + Congo free state was to be managed by Int. association for exploration and civilization of central Africa (by Belgium king Leopold II), all member countries had free right of passage and investment
* France in scramble for Africa- 1830- Algeris, 1881- Part of Gambia and Tunis, 1900 and 1904- agreement signed with Italy and Britain respectively for not opposing its claim over Morocco (as contested in 1800) in return of recognizing Italian control over Libya and British control over Egypt and Sudan
* Britain – Gold coast of Ghana which also had rich cocoa reserves, Nigeria had large oil reserves. In 1875 Egypt had to sell its shareholding in Suez Canal due to economic stress. Later in 1904, France recognized British rights over Egypt and Sudan. 1922- Egypt got independence but British control over Suez Canal continued.
* Germany- Was late to arrive on the plot due to political turnmoil until 1870. 1882-84, Germany was able to colonize Cameroons and Togoland in Equatorial Africa and German East Africa. In 1911 it took some territory in French Congo post Agadir stand-off
* Italy- Also late to the scramble, took control of Eritrea and Somalia in 1880s. In 1896, its attempt to colonize Ethiopia failed (later took control in 1935), In 1911 Italy’s control over Libya was recognized by France
* Portugal- Angola, Guinea and Mozambique
* Spain- Spanish Morocco, Spanish Sahara and Spanish Guinea
* Impact of African colonialism (you know this)
  + *White settlers became elites*-Traders and missionaries which settled created huge divisions in society in terms of money and religion respectively. Foreg. Boers in South Africa became so powerful and wealthy that they controlled government and denied political rights to Africans
  + *Slavery-* This was done to ensure productive workers in plantation fields. This destroyed many families and colonial powers systematically instated inferiority complex among Africans 2Mn slaves in 100 years in West Indies colony of British, majority africans)
  + *Mass killings by colonial powers-* As locals were not fit for technological might of Europeans. Eg. 10 Mn Africans were killed from 1876 to 1908 in Belgian Congo
  + *Divide and rule policy* created post-independence issues- Most of the boundaries were created arbitrarily without any logical of geographical, social, cultural cohesion. This led to multiple tribes which didn’t recognize with each other. Colonialists used one tribe against the other which created deep divide in social fabric of the nations which manifest in various forms even today. Eg. 1994 human genocide in Rwanda due to Hutu and Tutsi tribe rivalry
  + *Extreme neglect of education and health-* Ensured that Africans are not given access to education- key part of the Apartheid policy (eg. Belgian congo had just 17 graduates when it got independence in 1960), this led to unstable governments post decolonization
  + *Economic development-* Lack of education, slave race prejudice, denial of participation in governance prevented economic development and individual entrepreneurial efforts. Additionally, mercantile capitalism ensured that Africans there are barriers on export of minerals, infra was poor- only developed for easier transportation (eg. pipelines for hydrocarbons in Sudan, Nigeria), prevention of development of integrated pan-African markets.

**Colonialism in China**

* Early days till seclusion
  + Discovered in 1514 by Portuguese.
  + Under rule of Manchu Dynasty since 17th century to 20th century
  + By 18th century, they started trading with Europeans but followed a policy of seclusion
  + Trade was allowed only from Canton port
  + There was huge BoT in favor of China and it accepted payments only in gold
* Opium Wars
  + British to improve BoTstarted trading opium in exchange of Tea and Silk which was opposed by Chinese government leading to first Opium war **(1840-42)**
    - British took over Hong Kong and extracted trade concessions like (sovereignty over trade positions, custom duties was reduced, freedom to trade with any Chinese trader)
    - Major Chinese ports were opened and British forced rights to residence
    - British diplomat in China and British citizen can be charged only under British law.
  + Second Opium War followed in **1858** when other Europeans and USA wanted to extract better trade agreements (China wasn’t budging)
    - Opening of even more ports
    - European ships got the right to transit in Chinese rivers
    - Freedom to movement to missionaries and establishment of Churches and guarantee of safe passage.
    - Opium trade was legalized
    - Japan, European countries and some South American countries started trade with China
* Opium Wars to Warlord Era
  + **Taiping Rebellion** (1850- 64)
    - Christian rebels demanded right in property, spread of Christianity, rights for women
    - Crushed by provincial armies and authority of central Manchu dynasty further deterred
  + Russia forced China to cede area North of Amur river in **1858**
  + **Sino Japan War (1894-95)-** loss of Korea, Taiwan, Senkaku island, Manchuria came under Japanese economic influence
  + Open Door Policy (1898)- US imposed this on China and it became an international colony
  + Boxer Rebellion (1899-1900)- Against the imminent threat of split of China by foreign imperialist powers. It was crushed jointly by European-Russian- US armies. Boxer Protocol was signed to allow foreign powers to station troops for protection of their citizens in China and huge compensation for loss of foreign property was extracted from China
  + **Russo- Japan War (1904-05)-** Manchuria under Japan
  + Republic of China in 1911- Provincial armies declared themselves independent. Republic was established under military general but he declared himself emperor leading to his assassination and beginning of warlord Era. Treaty of Nanking
* War Lord Era (1916-28)
  + War lords with private army fought amongst themselves causing huge chaos and hardships especially for farmers
  + May movement (1919) by Chinese Youth against regressive warlord violence
  + Chinese Communist Party was formed in 1921 which sympathized with cause of peasants
  + Simultaneously, KMT which started in 1900s by educated revolutionaries was getting stronger, now with military aid from Russia successfully ending Warlord era and uniting China
  + **Northern March (1926)** joint front led by KMT and CCP to end Warlord era
* Chinese civil war (KMT v/s communist)
  + Post uniting country KMT started purification movement against communists as it was pro-capitalist and democracy
  + New KMT government was corrupt due to nexus of landlords, industrialists, government officials
  + 1930-34 KMT initiated encirclement campaigns to exterminate communist party
  + Communists led 6000 mile long march to escape KMT over 1 year. They gained workers and peasants support
  + Japan invaded Manchuria in 1931 and small localized events of Japanese aggression continued
  + KMT under its own soldiers pressure allied with CCP to remove Japanese in 1937 leading to full-fledged Japanese invasion in 1937
  + KMT soldiers failed but CCP guerrilla tactics led to some success against Japanese trained soldiers.
  + This increase CCP support base. Additionally Mao Zedong initiated Rectification program to reach out peasants through students and youth which further enhanced his popularity
  + With end of WWII, USA gave its occupied territories to KMT and USSR to CCP and Chinese civil war became a part of cold war
  + In 1949, CCP emerged victorious and a new communist state emerged on world map while KMT leader Chiang Kai Shek fleed to Taiwan and established a democratic government recognized by US

**Imperialist Japan**

* Before 1868
  + Rule under military generals known as shoguns and emperor was a figurehead
  + Society was feudalistic and Japan was cut-off from international contact for 200 years
* Meiji Restoration (1868)
  + Rule of shoguns was ended and a new set of advisors began ruling in name of emperor
  + Japan embarked upon industrialization and invested in heavy industries vigorously
  + Soon, these industries were sold to capitalists who became self-sufficient and ran it without government support
  + Efficient education program was started to provide for skilled labor for industries
  + Extreme nationalism was taught in schools to enthuse people to work hard
* New constitution (1889)
  + Ministers were not responsible to parliament but emperor who revered as divine
  + Ministers or parliament had no say in appointment of army officials and gradually army again came to dominate the political affairs of Japan
* Sino-Japan War (1894-5)
  + Fought over Korea leading to Korean independence which was later annexed by Japan in 1910
  + Taiwan (Formasa) was occupied by Japan
  + Senkaku islands in South China Sea were also annexed by Japan
  + Manchuria came under economic influence of Japan but it was still under political control of Russia
* Russo-Japan War (1904-05)
  + Japan was able to get control over Manchuria and port Arthur which was invaded fully in 1931 invasion
  + Russia also had to cede half of Sakhalin islands to Japan
* **(Sino-Japan Wars 1937-45)**Causes of rise in Japanese imperialism post 1930s
  + Military exhaustion of west
    - Post WWI West Europe was not in a condition to wage any military expeditions
    - US had adopted a policy of isolation
  + Economic issues-
    - Economic boom during WWI had subsided as western economies had recovered
    - Great depression of 1929 also hurt Japanese exports and workers’ wages suffered
    - Bumper rice harvest led to decline in prices hurting peasants livelihood
    - Chinese companies were trying to replace Japanese companies in Manchuria
  + Limited control of government
    - Both army and conservatives were against government’s reconciliatory approach and wanted to expand colonial empire taking advantage of Chinese civil war
    - Japan eventually slipped into the hands of military by PM assassination when he opposed the Japanese attack on China
    - Emperor though had high prestige but feared that his order will not be followed.
  + Effects-
    - Japanese Army invaded Manchuria in 1931 and full-fledged invasion of china started in 1937 and other SEA countries during WWII in want to greater resources, Eastern dominance,
    - Japan was run on fascist lines from 1931-1945 until defeat in WWII
    - US then turned it into a capitalist society under democracy.

**~~Imperialist USA~~**

* 1823- Monroe doctrine was brought out by USA hegemony over Americas and any intervention in its backyard was to be seen as an act of aggression. But its involvement in world affairs remained limited till 1890s as domestic market was large enough to meet industrial production
* But post 1890s, industrial production increased multifold inducing demand for raw materials and export market. US used the concept of White Man’s Burden to spread civilization and law of nature for strong to dominate over weak to justify its imperialist campaigns
* Pacific
  + In 1898, Spain ceded Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Guam to US.
  + Hawaii islands in Pacific was annexed by USA in 1898
  + Samoan islands was distributed between USA and Germany
* Asia
  + In 1890s, European wanted a Chinese scramble but US enforced an Open door policy making China an international colony
  + Joint European and US front fought against Boxer rebellion (1893)
  + US also supported Japan in Russo-Japanese war (1904-05) to get free trade rights in these regions
* Caribbean
  + 1904- Roosevelt expanded the Monroe doctrine to intervention in internal affairs of other American countries
  + 1906-09- Intervened in Cuba to against Spain to make it independent but US controlled its foreign policy
  + 1914- Panama Canal got completed which boosted US trade in a big manner. US bough shares in French company that had constructed it but when Colombian government opposed, US staged a revolution and then sent troops to curb revolution and made Panama and independent country which led to complete US dominance over Panama
  + Neo-colonialism- Heavy investment by US companies in these south American countries to make their economies dependent on US

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| **World War 1** |

**Events leading up to WWI (Skip)**

* Moroccan crisis (1905-06)- Germany faced a diplomatic defeat when it could not convince Britain, Russia against France occupation of Morocco. Britain-France settled their disputes by an agreement in 1904.
* Britain-Russia Agreement of 1907- Settled their disputes in Asia Tibet and Afghanistan were recognized as British sphere of influence and were to act as buffer between the two
* Agadir Crisis (1911)- Germany deployed navy on Agadir island in response to French troops in Morocco. Britain mediated by Germany given a strip of land in Morocco but German opinion became bitter against France and Britain

**Assassination snowballing into WWI (Bolden)**

* Serbian Nationalism- wanted a united Yugoslavia integrating the Balkans that threatened the integrity of Hamburg empire
  + Bosnia Crisis (1908)- Austria-Hungary annexed Bosnia which was also wanted by Serbia for its plan of Yugoslavia. Russia tried to assist Serbia but wasn’t militarily strong enough and Britain-France didn’t want immediate conflict with Germany
  + 1st Balkan War (1912)- Between Balkan league and Turkey. Germany and Britain mediated and some territories were distributed amongst Balkan league but Bosnia wasn’t happy as Albania that it wanted to Annex was made an independent state
  + 2nd Balkan War 1913- Romania attacked Serbia to get hold of Macedonia but lost. Germany restrained Austria to enter and Britain maintained neutrality. The result was a stronger Serbia.
  + Assassination of Archduke of Austria- in Bosnia by Serbia leading to Austria attacking Serbia
* Web of alliances- France-Russia (1894), French-Britain (1904), Russia-Britain (1907), Russia- Serbia, Japan- Britain, German- Austria leading to mobilization of one after another when Russia mobilized troops in response of Austrian attack on Serbia
* While the alliances can be the official reasons, there were underlying rivalry existing among various powers
  + Loss of **Alsace Lorraine** by France to Germany during Franco-Prussian war leading to mutual rivalry
  + Imperialism- Moroccan and Agadir crisis, Italy was promised territory, Japan wanted German islands in pacific
  + Naval rivalry- To protect their colonies, it was primarily between Britain (which justified it for protection needed for vast expanse of its empire) and Germany (which was late entrant to colonialism and defended it for national security)
* **Schlieffen Plan**- Intended 6 week victory over France on attack from Belgium which had signed a treaty of protection with Britain. On German attack on Belgium, Britain joined war
* Russia’s suspicions- on Hamburg’s empire expansionary motives in Balkans which it wanted for itself. And if Austria had controlled Balkan, it could hurt its passage from Black Sea- an important trade route
* Tragedy of miscalculations- Germany believed that France will surely honor Russian treaty, Britain won’t come in aid of Russia/France gauging from its response of Balkan wars. Over-ambitious Schlieffen Plan,
* Cultural Glory and romanticism associated with war and notion of superiority rallied public opinion behind the wars by their respective countries.

**Events during WWI(X)**

* Trench warfare-
* War at the sea-
  + Policy of blockade followed by both sides to cripple trade and movement of arms
  + Battle of Jutland (1916)- Germany surface ships suffered huge loses
* US issues
  + British searched all ships to prevent supplies to Germany which restricted US ship movement and also trade with Germany
  + Post, surface ship warfare was dominated by British, Germany indulged in unrestricted submarine warfare that did not distinguish between neutral or merchant ships.
  + This led to US catapulting on the side of Allied powers

Why did US join WWI- a) above b) Zimmerman Plan (conspiracy of Mexican attack on US c) Fall of autocratic Czarist regime led to removal of moral concern in spirit of American revolution

**Woodrow Wilson’s 14 points (1918)-** US president during war and these points served as war aims of Allied powers

* Free trade
  + Removal of trade barriers
  + Free navigation of ships of all nations during war & peace
  + Sea access to Serbia
  + Permanent opening of Dardanelles for free trade from Black sea countries
* Peace and Harmony
  + Abolition of secret diplomacy
  + General association of nations to preserve peace
  + All round reduction in armament
* Restoration of Allied territories
  + Restoration of Belgium, France, Balkan, Russian territories
  + Return of Alsace and Lorraine to France
  + Readjustment of Italian frontiers along lines of nationality
  + Self-govt. in Non-Turk Ottoman empire, Austria-Hungary
  + Independent Poland and access to sea for all.

Peace treaties and issues with (Paris Peace Conference)

* Treaty of Versailles
  + Loss of German territory-
    - Alsace-Lorraine was given to France. Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania made independent nations
    - Part of German territory were given to Denmark, Poland and Belgium
    - Dazing major German port and SAAR- major coal producing area were put under LoN
  + Union b/w Austria and Germany was not allowed
  + German African colonies
    - Given as mandates to only Allied powers to prepare them independence but it was a virtual annexation of German colonies
  + Disarmament of Germany
    - Prohibited from introducing conscriptions
    - Rhineland was demilitarized to act as buffer zone between Germany and France
    - Not allowed to have planes, tanks, ships and maximum 1 Lakh soldiers
  + War guilt clause and war reparations
    - As high as 2200 Mn (6Bn initially) pounds to cripple it economically so that it can’t become a threat again
* Treaty of St. Germain (1919) and Treaty of Trianon (1920)
  + Austria and Hungary were reduced to small size with huge population leading to economic and governance issues
* Treaty of Sevres (1920)- Turkey
  + Huge loss of territory to Greece which although had huge Turk population which led to Turkish Nationalism
  + Dardanelles strait was made open meant loss of profits for Ottoman empire
  + Ottoman empire’s colonies were given to British (Iraq, Palestine) and France (Syria) as mandates
* Issues-
  + Though Wilson’s points were used to justify all the actions but they were always applied in a biased manner generally
    - Clause of disarmament- Only applied to Germany, rest continued to keep rather increase their arms
    - Clause of self-determination-
      * Germans- Austria though consisted of majority Germans was not allowed to merge with Germany, Sudetenland (3 Mn Germans) was merged with Czechoslovakia etc.
      * Turk majority regions were forcefully merged with Greece.
      * Colonial empires were not given freedom of self-determination (Arab, India)
    - Free trade- Though Dardanelles was opened but trade barriers were not removed from Allied markets
  + War guilt clause on Germany and its allies was unfair as all powers were equally responsible for war
  + Colonies were distributed as mandates firstly only to Allied powers and they were virtually annexed with no sight of independence so to say!
  + Russia was not part of any negotiations and Italy didn’t get the territories promised to it.

**Impact of WWI**

* Unfair peace treaties as discussed above were used as justification by Hitler later to rise to power internally as well as foreign invasions (eg. Sudentland, Polish Corridor)
* League of Nations was created to prevent future wars
* Russia and rise of communism- Russian revolution key grievance was wastage of Russia’s resources in a long drawn war
* US as a hegemonic power
  + Limited loss of soldiers as it joined in last phase and no loss of infrastructure as war was not fought on European soil
  + Economic troubles of Europe leading to rise of American industries
  + Huge debt given by US to Allied during war and German after the war
  + Leading role played by Wilson in negotiations demonstrated US stature during WW
* Disintegrations of empires and new nations- Ottoman (Turkey), Habsburg (Austria, Hungary, and Yugoslavia), Estonia, Latvia were also made independent from Germany etc.
* New weaponry- Barbed wires, Poison gas, Shelling took world on the path on further dangerous wars
* Continuation of imperialism- Mandates and rolling back on promise of war promises to colonies
* Changed outlook towards war- The destruction caused made public against the war glorification

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| **Post WWI events** |

Attempts of reconciliation after WWI

* LoN
* Anglo- Russian treaty (1921)- As both countries had failed to crush communism or capitalism and Russia desired investment from Britain
* Washington conference (1921)- discussed below
* Genoa Conference (1922)
  + Reasons for it
    - France Germany hostility was hurting the European economy
    - Britain and other European countries were finding it difficult to repay the US loans and demanded concessions as US had gained a lot of export profits due to UK, France focus on war
    - Britain wanted to establish diplomatic ties with Russia
  + Outcome –
    - Russia withdrew as Britain demanded debt of Czar govt. ,
    - Germany withdrew due to inflexibility shown by France,
    - US didn’t join as it was not ready to give any loan concessions to west
  + Impact
    - Russia and Germany signed their separate agreement to cancel any war reparations to each other
    - France occupied Ruhr 1923 to force Germany to pay war reparations to which Germany did not heed leading to galloping inflation in Germany and further economic crisis for Europe
* Dawes Plan (1924)- US program to fund German economy and agreement that Germany to pay only the possible amount till economic recovery to push forward European economy
* Locarno treaties (1925)-
  + Led by Stresemann (Germany), Briand (France), Chamberlain (Britain) ushered in an era of mutual friendship and economic prosperity in Europe. Each country agreed to respect frontiers and Germany was allowed to enter LoN (1926)
  + But it was an illusion as everything depended on economic prosperity which post Great Economic Crisis (1929) ceased.
  + Also, Britain and Germany didn’t guarantee German border with Poland and Czechoslovakia which gave an impression to Germany under Hitler to make advances
* Young Plan (1929)- War reparations for Germany were reduced from 6.6 Bn pounds to 2 Bn pounds to be paid over 59 years

**Economic crisis of 1929**

* US unsound foreign policy was key reasons for Great depression of 1929 and rise of fascist power
  + Washington Conference (1919-22)
    - Held by US to check increasing Japanese influence in far East.
    - Supported by US, Japan had become a rival for US in pacific and threatened naval race in pacific which US wanted to avoid
    - Japan to leave China and US, UK, Japan to maintain naval peace in Pacific
    - But Japan soon violated it knowing US/UK incapability to engage in any war due to economic crisis leading to rise of imperialist Japan
  + Policy of isolation
    - US initially decided to not interfere in world affairs but it soon realized the futility of it when European conflicts started to affect its own economy a) investments made in Europe before WWI b) exports market of Europe c) war loans extended
    - US also did not join LoN as it saw it as threat to its sovereignty which also kept the growth of unchecked fascism as Britain and France were not in condition to wage a war
  + Kellogg-Briand pact (1928)-denouncing war as state policy it didn’t mean much as there was no action against aggressor. (eg. Japan signed it but attacked Manchuria and US didn’t do much)
  + Web of loans and global crisis
    - Firstly, its economy was heavily leveraged by loans extended to west Europe during WWI
    - Secondly, after Ruhr occupation of France in 1923 and galloping inflation in Germany leading to non-payment of war reparations by Germany and then loan payment defaults by France made US understand the importance of growth of German economy and it started funding German economy to continue the cycle under Dawes Plan (1924), Young Plan (1929)
    - But Wall Street crash led to failure of this cycle of loans and when US demanded immediate repayment of loans, whole European economy crashed.
* Impact on world politics
  + Rise of fascist regimes imperialism as they knew allied powers are not in position to act
  + Policy of appeasement followed by US, Britian, France to avoid war
  + Every nation was concerned with their own economic issues leading to Policy of Isolation by US, Withdrawal from Geneva Protocol by UK etc.

**Roosevelt’s new deal-**

* Proposed in response to the Great Economic Depression. In series of 2 steps
* New deal was primarily based on three Rs:-
  + Relief for unemployed
  + Recovery of economy by federal spending (**Keynes concept later** used worldwide)
  + Reform of capitalism by means of regulatory legislation and creation of new social framework
* New Deal One (1933-34)
  + Stock market had recovered only meagerly and unemployment stood at 25%
  + He launched serious of legislation often called alphabet soup
  + Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA)- incentives to farmers to decrease production which led to increase in prices
  + Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)- Employment to young single men on government projects
  + Federal Emergency Relief Act (FERA)- Funding to states for govt. employee salary and other relief measures like free food etc.
  + Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)- Federal backing to all deposit in banks against banking failure
* Second New Deal (1935-38)
  + Working Progress Administration (WPA)- Employed million from infrastructure to writing plays
  + Wagners Labor relation Act- Right to organize and form unions to labor
  + Social Security Fund for pension to over 65 years
  + Fair Labor Standards Act- Minimum hourly wages, mandated 40 hours work per week, prohibited Child laboretc
* Though it is often argued that it was actually the WWII military expenditures by European countries that led to US economy bouncing back but these above reforms did put the economy on the right path and many labor reforms, govt. spending etc. remains an integral part of macro-economic policies even today.

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| **Theme oriented analysis of world events** |

Theme 3- Rise of would be Axis Powers

Theme 4- Faulty policy of appeasement of France and Britain led to rise of Axis powers and subsequent miscalculations

* Why
  + To avoid war- not economically and militarily strong and also feared bombing on cities and civilians like in Spanish civil war (1936) by Germany
  + Economic Crisis
  + Public opinion was also strongly against war post harsh realities faced after WWII
  + Failure of LoN to resolve disputes and then British PM adopted a policy of strong bilateral relations
  + Economic importance of Germany’s export market for Britain which it could not put into jeopardy
  + Fear of communist Russia was far more and both Britain and Germany viewed Nazi Germany as a buffer state
* Some attempts to control Germany
  + France dragged Germany into International Court against Austria-Germany Custom union
  + France ensured USSR entry in LoN in 1934 to check Germany
  + Italy and France both signed non-aggression pact with Russia but there was also an angle of communist distrust in France as it did not include military cooperation

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| **World War II** |

**Factors that led to it**

* Hitler’s role-
  + Attack on whole of Poland instead of just Polish corridor/ Dazing
  + Many scholars argue (i/c mentions in Mein Kampf) Hitler wanted to destroy Russia for his Lebensraum (living space for Germans)
  + Miscalculation of British and French appeasement
  + Opportunistic attitude when he attacked Czechoslovakia during internal L&O issues
* Role of Appeasers
  + Hitler was given Sudetenland on platter in Munich conference (1938) which led to Hitler’s belief that Britain and France will not act militarily
  + Picking up the wrong issue as demand on Polish corridor (Dazing had 95% german) was fairer than attack on Sudetenland
* Treaty of Versailles and German pride
  + Hitler rose to power not by a coup but democratically by getting voted for Nazis
  + Department of propaganda and school curriculum for systematic brainwashing
  + Role of capitalists ensured there was public phobia against communist
* Relations of USSR with European powers
  + Had USSR not signed Non- aggression pact of 1939 with Germany , the aggression would have been localized
  + Comintern activities in British India and rising communism was a threat to capitalist economies in France and Britain. Thus there was no military cooperation clause in French and British agreement in 1935 (check Britain’s agreement)

**Key events of WWII and analysis (Phase 1 and 2)**

* **Phase 1-** Opening moves (Sept 1939 to Dec 1940)
  + **Defeat of Poland-** Non aggression pact b/w Germany and Russia (1939) leading to dual frontier offensive. France failed to act in timely manner and Britain wasn’t of much help as air force was extensively used. Poland divided among USSR and Germany
  + **The Phoney War-** 6 months period of no offensive by Germany waiting for peace agreement by Britain and Western Europe
  + **Russian invasions-** Finland (1939) to prevent its frontiers from west European attack. Baltic states (Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania) captured by Germans after Brest Litovsk treaty (1917) and made independent after Treaty of Versailles (1920)
  + **Invasion of Norway-** By Germany to use Norwegian Fjords as naval sites and undisrupted supply of Swedish Iron ore
  + **Invasion of France, Belgium, Norway-** Battle of Dunkirk where 4 lakh soldiers of Britain were removed but France could not move its soldiers eventually leading to capture of Northern France and Paris (Battle of France 1940) and Puppet govt. was installed in unoccupied France known as Vinchy France ending 3rd French Republic (1870-1940)
    - **Why France lost** 
      * Both Left (Non-aggression agreement 1939) and Right (admiration of Hitler’s achievement) wanted truce and hence were not prepared for war
      * Slow troop mobilization (mechanized divisions moved along with cavalry)
      * France neglected advancement of air support
      * Non-aggression pact with Russia ensure Germany focus on one front
  + **Battle of Britain (1940)-** B/w German and British air force- first defeat of Germany and Britain won due to early warning systems
  + **Mussolini’s invasion in Egypt & Greece (1940)** On Egypt from its Libyan colony and Greece from Albania. British drove Italian back from both areas and also captured Albania and Libya from Italy
* **Phase 2-** Increase in Axis Offensive **(1941-42)**
  + **North Africa and Greece-** Hitler sent forces to help Italy and drove out British from Libya and Egypt and also invaded Greece.
  + **Operation Barbarossa (1941)-**Attack on Russia by Germany breaching NAP and was successful in capturing Leningrad, Ukraine, Moscow. Key reasons for attack:-
    - Hatred of communism
    - Lebensraum for the Germans
    - Hopeful for Japanese attack from east
  + **Pearl Harbor and entry of US (December 1941)**
    - To achieve greater East Asia Co-prosperity sphere- (Far East and Asia Pacific)
    - Raw materials from British Malaya, Burma and Dutch East Indies (rubber, oil, tin)
    - US obstructions in Japanese invasions in China,oil embargo by US for forcing Japan withdrawal from French Indo-China
    - Ascendance of aggressive general Tojo
    - Japan got control over the pacific (US), Malaya, Burma (British) and Dutch indies
    - Hitler declared war against US thus brining USSR, US, British Commonwealth together against Axis powers
    - Japan (SEA) and Germany (Baltic states) didn’t treat natives well which were otherwise tired of despotic rule and ready to support Axis
* **Phase 3-** Three major defeats of Axis powers
  + **Battle of Midway (1942)-** US bombers destroyed Japanese Aircraft carriers and taking control of lost islands in Pacific (Island hopping) by air and ground assaults
  + **Battle of El Alamein (1942)-**War in desert drained Germany and led to complete exit of Axis powers from North Africa.
  + **Battle of Stalingrad (1942)-**Though Germans destroyed infrastructure by August but Russians didn’t surrender and by winters took Germans down. This led to loss of further territories by Germans (Leningrad etc.) due to moral defeat.
* **Phase 4-** Final Axis defeat
  + **Fall of Italy (1943)-**US and Britain airdropped in Sicily and Italy joined Allied powers. Germans sent troops to help but lost, these troops could be used in Russia
  + Operation Overlord **(1944)- Battle of D-Day** (Normandi)- for liberation of France from German occupation with Allied powers
  + **Invasion of Germany (1944-45)-**US + Britain defeated Germany. Russia captured Berlin and Hitler committed suicide.
  + **Defeat of Japan (1945)-**Nuclear bombing and Japan’s surrender. Bombs were also used to showcase US as world super power
* **Why Axis powers lost the WWII**
  + Shortage of raw materials
  + Blitzkrieg strategy (crucial for resource crunch)wasn’t successful due to British air and naval supremacy
  + Huge combined resources of Allied powers (US, USSR and British Commonwealth)
  + Exposure of too many fronts at same time
  + Tactical mistakes- Japan (low focus on Airforce), Hitler (unprepared for Russian winters)
  + Mussolini proved to be incompetent general

**Impact of WWII**

* **Destruction** 
  + 40+ Mn people were killed, half of which were Russians
  + Cities and industrial areas were turned into ruins by aerial shelling
  + Holocaust- 6Mn Jews were tortured in concentration camps
  + Nuclear bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and disabled generations
* **Balance of Power**
  + European domination ended as they were reeling under financial distress and US and USSR emerged as world powers thus starting a bipolar world engulfed in cold war
  + Non-allied powers emerged and thus the concept of third world countries (declaration of newly independent countries as 3rd world officially at Algeria in 1973)
* **Geopolitical systems**
  + With decline in colonial powers prestige and financial distress, colonialism declined
  + Rise of communism (USSR) and nationalism which strongly opposed colonialism
  + Establishment of United Nations for world peace, reconstruction and prosperity
* **Peace settlement**
  + Italy lost all its colonies along with Albania and Ethopia
  + Japan surrendered all its captured territories and thus withdrew completely from China
  + Germany and Austria under Allied powers control (USSR denied any settlement)
  + East Prussia divided among Russia and Poland
  + USSR took East Czechoslovakia, parts of Finland and didn’t free Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania

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| **Socialism** |

Socialism refers to state ownership of common property. It has following characteristics:-

* An egalitarian society- No class, caste or color should be discriminated against
* Satisfaction of basic needs- focus on distribution of resources to achieve common good than profit
* Common ownership of resources, industries and other means of production (state/society)
* Ideal of service- Idea of general welfare and common good

**Comparison between democratic socialism v/s social democracy**

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| **Factors** | **Democratic Socialism** | **Social democracy** |
| Key ideology | Socialism from below | Democratic process to achieve a socialist society |
| Target group | Workers and poor peasants | Middle class |
| Economic system | Full socialism | Mixed economy |
| Means | Not important hence can be reformist or revolutionist (generally this dominated) | Reformist and gradual- means are equally important as goals |
| Role of state | Minimum role, focus on control by masses (not even a welfare state) | State to control the commanding heights of economy |
| System of polity | Decentralization of power is main focus be it under democracy or communist state | Democracy with rule of law |

**Rise of socialism- key movements**

* Utopian socialists- Saint Simon (from each according to his capacity and to each as per their work), Robert Owen. They desired collective society but their ideas were impractical hence utopian
* French revolution and workers movement (1789)
  + Successful in ending feudalism and popularized idea of equality but failed to benefit the worker class that was key force behind it.
  + Different classes came to power after that Bourgeois (middle class), Jacobins
  + Babeuf’s conspiracy and manifesto- He tried to establish socialist society but failed
  + Auguste (1805-81)- Active participant of Paris uprisings from 1830 to 1871. Idea of violent revolution
* Industrial revolution (19th century)
  + Conditions of workers- Exploitation by factory owners, unsafe work conditions, long working hours, rampant child labor, lack of social security, wages were paltry, Trade unions were illegal
  + Luddites (1811-17)- they broke machines as they saw it as causes of all their miseries
  + Chartist movement (1830-40s)- demanded right to vote for all. Even in failure, it inspired generation of workers to demand for their rights in UK (Finally granted in 1929)
* Communist Manifesto (1848)
  + 1848 revolts in Europe- Inspired by Marx and Engels communist manifesto workers participated enthusiastically to end aristocratic class domination, end of capitalism and establishment of democracy.
    - Middle class fearing takeover by workers made compromise with autocratic rulers.
  + League of Just and Communist league were some early popular communist organizations

**Ideas of Karl Marx**

* Karl Marx ideas can be drawn from his key works- **Communist Manifesto (1848) and Das Kapital (1867)** which were based on his experiences in post-industrialized Britain
* Summary of his ideas
  + Capitalism, conflict and classes- As per him workers coming together for production is natural but capitalism leads to profit seeking capitalist class and low wages for workers which leads to conflicts and that leads to division of society into classes. He said industrialization per say is not an issue but capitalist industrialism is the evil. He theorized that if a society becomes “fully industrialized”, workers will eventually revolt and take control of govt.- “Dictatorship of Proletariat”
  + Stateless society- He was against state which is controlled by Bourgeois (middle class capitalist). He was hence also against all elements of state- army, govt., bureaucracy (non-neutral, secrecy, class interests), law (arbitrary will of ruling social class).
  + Communist Society- He wished for a society where all wealth is collectively owned in which “each would contribute according to his ability and get according to his need” but he did not give any implementation model of this airy ideology.
  + Internationalization- Aim of all workers in all countries to overthrow of Capitalism and thus every worker should be seen as comrade or brother
  + Inevitability of socialism- As capitalism doesn’t serve the needs of man
  + Surplus production- Cause of colonization and exploitation of resources

**Internationalism**

* Definition- Idea that issues of working class across the world are same and need international unity against global system of exploitative capitalism
* 1st international (1864)
  + Organization- Closely knit socialist/communist organization in Europe (eg. Society of Fraternal Democrats in Britain)
  + Key ideology- international unity of working class and socialist groups, arranged aid for helping workers of one country by collecting funds from other countries, against war
  + Collapse- Europe govts. turning against it due to its support to Paris commune and Split in 1872 over methods and aims of organization
* Paris Commune (1871)
  + Worker class was opposed to attack by French on Prussia but once attack happened were against policy of truce with imperialist Prussia and ceding of Alsace Lorraine
  + Captured Paris and established an elected govt (UAF) comprising of workers and lower middle class
  + French govt. in other regions removed them with help of Prussia- ~30k workers were killed
* 2nd international (1889-1916)
  + Important work
    - May day (1890)- Proposed maximum 8 working hours for workers
    - Against war- During Russo-Japan war (1904-05) as a symbolic gesture leaders of socialist parties in Japan & Russia were made 2nd International head. It made efforts to protect WWI- proposed general strike to prevent war participation, using socio- politico crisis to bring down capitalists and autocratic governments.
    - Opposed to imperialism- Opposed scramble for Africa and also condemned subsequent militarization.
  + Strengths over 1st international
    - Well organized socialist parties (with support of lakhs of people (eg. German socialist party 7 Lakh voters supported them)
    - Trade union membership had increased by multifold
    - Spread outside Europe- Japan (1890s), India (Signalers’ strike 1899)
  + Weakness
    - Lose federation of socialist parties without cultural, linguistic and geographical cohesion
    - Internal differences- methods of struggle (reformists/ revolutionary), opposed war but didn’t oppose local govts. (fear of breakdown, moral concerns against use of crisis)
  + It can also be argued that Nationalism during the heated WWI era won over socialist internationalism

**Russian Socialism**

* Russian revolution 1905
  + Causes
    - Nicholas II was an autocratic ruler and people wanted transition to democracy
    - Workers grievances- working conditions, meagre wages, miserable life
    - Serfdom- though ended in 1861- they had to pay the government in return of their freedom that led to huge debt and dire poverty
    - Economic conditions degradation reached its peak during Russo-Japan war (1905)
    - Press was gagged and there was very little freedom of speech and expression
  + Failure
    - Army remained loyal to Czar
    - Concessions promised in October manifesto (1905)
    - Lack of unity, common ideology and central leadership among opponents
  + October manifesto (1905)
    - Promised establishment of elected Parliament called Duma& genuine democracy
    - Promised pay hikes to workers and improved working conditions
    - Serfdom redemption payments was to be abolished
    - Promised greater freedom of speech, expression and press
* Why no revolt after October non-fulfillment of October manifesto
  + Economic recovery post 1906
  + Leaders against Czar were short of money/ imprisoned/exiled
  + Reforms introduced by PM Stolypin-
    - Redemption payments were abolished for ex-serfs
    - Land reforms- uncultivated cheap lands in Siberia-> wealthy peasants-> pro-govt.
    - Worker reforms- Inspectors for working conditions, industrial growth post 1906 allowed increase in wages. Sickness and accident insurance scheme
  + Non-unity among key political parties- Bolsheviks, Mensheviks, Social revolutionary Party
* February revolution 1917
  + Causes
    - Non-fulfilment of October Manifesto (Czar dissolved 1st and 2nd Duma and in 3rd and 4th duma- workers and peasants did not have voting rights)
    - Land reforms failed by 1911- population growth outpaced agricultural growth resulted in food inflation
    - Worker welfare program was not good enough- in 1912- a worker at gold mine was shot leading to wide scale revolts
    - Use of secret police- against peasants, workers, intelligentsia and secret killing of revolutionaries among them.
    - Unity of various political parties in Russia
    - Royal family lost credibility- (eg. controversy of Czar involvement in PM Stolypin)
    - Participation in WWI- worsened economic conditions, food inflation. Even army was against Czar due to his inefficient war leadership (slow movement of arms etc.)
  + Events-
    - Feb revolution was a spontaneous outburst. Nicholas II sent his troops but they refused to fire and then mobs seized public offices.
    - 4th Duma suggested for constitutional monarchy which Czar refused
    - Later, army generals convinced Nicholas II to abdicate throne but next heir (Czar’s brother refused
  + Impact- Czar and his family was executed and provisional government was set up
* October revolution 1917
  + - Provisional government did not withdraw from WWI
    - Did not fulfil 2 immediate promises- land redistribution and elections
    - Rise of soviets which were elected committee of soldiers, workers who led city governance and asked people to not obey government
    - **Return of Lenin** from exile supported by Germans (Zimmerman plan) and he promised attractive reforms (basically above grievances only)
    - **Kornilov affair**- An army general who sent troops against Petrograd soviet but lost as his own troops mutinied. Led to complete sway of public opinion
  + Impact
    - This led to overthrow of Provisional government
    - Immediate withdrawal from WWI by Treaty of Brest Litovsk (1917)
    - Immediate elections- Peasants party (Social revolutionaries party won and Bolsheviks were only second to them
    - Challenging of Lenin’s vision in assembly led to Lenin ordering Red guards to disband the constitutional assembly leading to Civil war (1918-20)
* Civil war of (1918-20)
  + Events
    - Fought between whites (Mensheviks, SRP, genuine democracy defenders) and Bolsheviks
    - US, France, Japan sent troops in favor of whites to curb communism and Russia’s re-entry in WWI
    - Dominance of soviets by Bolsheviks (Mensheviks, SRP were forced out by Red guards)
    - Era of Red Terror- whites were shot dead (in attempt of Lenin’s murder)
  + Why Bolsheviks emerged victorious
    - Whites weren’t well organized and they lost support of peasants due to civil war brutalities (both by whites and then on them)
    - Red army was very strong under able leadership of Trotsky
    - War communism helped Bolsheviks to push agenda for nationalization of all factories, private trade was banned, seizure of peasants produce to feed troops and workers etc.
  + Impact- Thus Bolsheviks were able to establish communism in Russia and seizing back of Georgia and Ukraine

**Leninism**

* Lenin v/s Marxism
  + When to start the revolution- Marx hoped for full industrialization for dictatorship of Proletariat while Lenin wanted involve peasants for united front
  + Pragmatism- Marx was against state while Lenin used state machinery to protect communism
  + War communism- Lenin during civil war ordered forceful capturing of grain something not envisioned by Marx
* New Economic Policy 1921 of Lenin
  + Factors that led to it
    - War communism- leading to production of food for only self-consumption as there was no incentive to produce more
    - Huge economic loss by Treaty of Brest Litovsk (1917)- Loss of 1/3rd farm land, 2/3rd coal mines, half of heavy industries
  + Key features
    - Temporary measure to boost economic growth
    - Allowing for private ownership of land and capitalist incentives to increase in food production, eg. surplus production to be allowed after payment of taxes (grains)
    - Private ownership of small scale industries while Heavy industries like coal, iron, steel etc. and other key industries like banking, power, transport under state ownership.
    - Introduction of capitalist measures for workers like bonus, piece wages etc.
    - Brought back old managers removed during revolution of 1917
    - Long term solution was state control over economy and collectivization of farms but he died in 1924 before his vision could be implemented
    - Many left wing members of party left as they felt this would give rise to rich landlords kulaks
* Political changes
  + Banned factionalism in 1921- dissent was allowed only till a decision is taken- post which all ministers have to implement policy with full dedication
  + Purging with help of secret police (forceful expulsion from party- 1/3 members purged)
  + Trade unions were not 100% free (rejected their demand of running factories, old managers against spirit on 1917 revolution were brought back)
* Criticism of Lenin
  + Anti-democratic policies- 1918 civil war and disbandment of parliament using Red forces, mass-killing of opponents (against dissent)
  + His political policy (ban on dissent, purging, lack of control of trade union, secret police) anti- democratic socialist in nature were further misused by Stalin
* What after Lenin- debate
  + Rapid industrialization (Left wingist)- abandon NEP and immediate full industrialization
  + Socialism in one country (Right wingist)- Prosperity of peasants, gradual industrialization
  + Permanent revolution- Proposed by Lenin’s confidante Trotsky to spread communism across the world to ensure its own communism is not affected.

**Stalinism**

* Introduction- Stalin rose to power in 1929 after defeating his rivalries like Trotsky etc.
* Challenges before Stalin- Food shortage, Poor military, Poor industry, Strong capitalist west
* Positives
  + Industrialization- USSR invested heavily in heavy industries for
    - To provide base for bringing in economic growth
    - Stalin believed that a war of communist Russia is inevitable with capitalist west
    - Greater industrialization would lead to more workers and less peasants- hence stability of communist regime
  + Introduction of FYPs
    - 1stFYP- Ruthless reinvestment of agricultural profit in industries as capital from west was unavailable due to Russia declining Czar’s regime debts
    - 2ndFYP- Industry expanded on base on 1stFYP investments
    - 3rdFYP- focus was on armament industry due to WWII
    - 4thFYP- war reconstruction from German reparations
    - General features- heavy industrial focus, setting up of hydro plants and oil refineries, education of skilled workers. High focus on efficiencies, social security for workers
  + Collectivization of Agriculture
    - NEP 1921 was disbanded and farm lands were forcefully collectivized to bring efficiencies and economies of scale to shift surplus workers to industrial sector, ensure food security, ensure excess supply of raw materials
    - It saw initial setbacks as Kulaks preferred burning their cattles and crops rather than giving it to state.
    - By 1937, 90% of land was collectivized and food production also increased
* **Negatives** 
  + Purges- Forceful exiles, imprisonment and even assassinations of dissenting party members
  + Authoritarianism- He even adopted title of Stalin (Man of steel)- decline of party power and rise of Stalin power concentration
  + No freedom of speech and expression- Artists, writers were supposed to glorify soviet achievements. Free and compulsory education was used as tool of indoctrination
  + Forced labor- Prisoners were made to do this. **Gulag**- a government agency managed forced labor camps. It was also used as a tool of political oppression
  + Clampdown on Orthodox church
  + Zero tolerance against separatism- he played critical role in annexation of Georgia and Ukraine and suppressing the revolt by Armenia and Azerbaijan. The real problem was that 47% population was non-Russian
  + Cold War- Stalin highly got involved in cold war. Multiple initiatives were taken such as:-
    - Iron curtain in Europe (not allowing East Germany and other parts east of it to interact with capitalist west),
    - Warsaw Pact (NATO like military alliance),
    - Cominform (group of communists in Europe to ensure USSR has firm grip on them)
* De-Stalinization (Nikita Khrushchev) (1953-64)
  + Political reforms-
    - Primacy of party was restored and use of secret police was decreased,
    - Common man was given more freedom and controls on press were reduced
    - Policy of peaceful-coexistence with West but cold war still continued (Cuban missile Crisis in response to missiles in Turkey and Italy)
    - Revisionism- Peaceful co-existence than forceful and violent imposition of communism
  + Industry-
    - Continuation of FYPs, light industry (consumer goods etc.) were also given imp.
    - Decentralization of economy was tried by setting up 100 regional economic councils
    - Managers were given incentive to produce more (capitalist)
    - Gulag labor camps were disbanded
  + Agriculture
    - Virgin land scheme to bring lands in Siberia and Kazakhstan under cultivation- *failed due to poor land productivity and natural hazards*
    - More incentives (higher payment, private selling) were given to collective farmers
  + Russia under Khrushchev had allegedly taken capitalist road to socialism
* Brezhnev Era (1964-82) USSR intervention in foreign affairs if socialism is threatened (eg. Afghanistan in 1979, Poland in 1981)

**Fall of communism/Mikhail Gorbachev (1985-1991)**

* Domino effect- Starting with Poland (1988) where Solidarity Trade Union forced fair elections and communist party lost. Such protests spread to all Russian satellites (Hungary, East Germany in 1989 and fall of berlin wall (1991), followed by Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Romania (1989), Yugoslavia (1990), Albania (1991))
* Key reforms
  + Improved relations with China and West- he wanted western investments and reduce military expenditure (exit from Afghanistan, reduced military intervention in satellite states)
  + Glasnost (Openness)- Encouraged provided there was zero criticism of communist party
    - Politics- Amnesty to erstwhile dissidents, allowing purged leaders to return to Moscow, transparency in politics (eg. 1988 party conference was televised)
    - Cultural affairs- Independent elected heads to various films, writers associations, and
    - freedom of press- eg. Chernobyl incidence was frankly discussed on media
  + Perestrokia (Economic changes)
    - Competition among PSUs and quality control functions to improve efficiencies
    - Sharing of employment burden with state- Private MSMEs and services
    - Market demand based production and factories were allowed to take direct orders from customers
  + Perestrokia (Political changes)
    - Members of local soviets to be elected by people (though no multi- party system)
    - Elections for factory management process
    - Supreme soviet was made to function like a real parliament with law making power
* Disintegration of USSR-
  + 2 school of thoughts- Gorbachev’s policies just accelerated the underlying weakness of system, another pitting Gorbachev as the culprit as his contemporary Deng Xiapoing was able to usher in liberal reforms protecting the one-party communist system. Below are arguments in the latter’s favour
  + Opposition from radicals and conservatives- formers didn’t support reforms and later accused him of not doing enough (Yeltsin was key rivalry)
  + Economic reforms failure-1987 act had tried to incentive efficiency based on value of output which led to decreased production of basic goods and high inflation. There was strike by Siberian Coal miners which gained momentum and joined by half million miners across USSR. Eventually, they were given control of industries, parallel they also started building pressure for multi-party democracy
  + Nationalist sentiments- fueled by glasnost and Perestrokia- soviets demanded more autonomy for their individual parliaments and federal seat seemed to lose control over individual republics (Balkan states declared themselves independent, Azerbaijan- Armenia conflict could not be resolved)
  + Rivalry between Gorbachev and Yeltsin- he shaped public opinion against Gorbachev using glasnost
  + 1991 coup- Conservatives led a coup against Gorbachev idea to make USSR a voluntary union of 15 soviets. Yelstein again shaped public opinion and formed CIS which was voluntary eventually leading to dissolution of USSR
  + Russia became a market economy under Yelstein. IMF also gave $10Bn loan to Russia to ensure communist don’t win the elections
* Communism post disintegration of USSR- What ended was Stalinism but communism/socialism still continues to drive most USSR soviets

**Indian socialism**

* Provisions in constitution
  + Preamble- mentions socialism as one of its key ideals
  + Art 43A-Role of workers in management of factory
  + Art 19 (1) (C)/Art 43B/Part IXA- Cooperatives rights (though voluntary)
  + SC observed in **Nakara v/s Union of India (1982)** that Indian socialism is a blend of Marxism and Gandhism bending more towards Gandhian socialism
* Key features
  + Evolution
    - Meerut conference- Adopted Marxism as their creed
    - Rejected Stalinism post call of violence by Stalin and called for democracy
    - 1931- NEP Karachi Session mentioned nationalization of key industries to bridge rich-poor divide
    - Even Nehru in his speech- Tryst with dynasty mentions socialist ideas
  + **Marxist-Leninist ideology-** 
    - Reducing inequalities (child labor provisions, Minimum Wages Act)
    - Equitable distribution of wealth preventing concentration (though ensuring individual liberty is not killed)
    - Public control over key sectors (especially heavy industries, only when required)
    - Collectivization of agriculture (cooperativization but voluntary)
    - Land re-distribution- Anti-zamindari, Land ceiling were parts of land reforms
    - Adopted economic planning (FYPs) to contain the commanding heights
  + Gandhian elements-
    - Nonviolent reformist socialism and evolutionary (Fabian socialism)
    - Devolution of power,
    - Trusteeship (factory owners responsibility of workers welfare),
    - Arbitration (Industrial Dispute Act 1947)
  + Indian specific- not just classless but also casteless (both Zamindari and reservations), Both liberty and
* Critical analysis
  + As per Oxfam 1% Indians have 73% wealth, clearly highlighting deep social inequalities in India
  + Caste based inequalities are still rampant- (data through SECC 2011 was not released by govt.)
  + Land re-distribution has not been very successful (even today 86% farmers are small and marginal (1-2 hactare land)

**Chinese communism- Maoism**

* Similarity with Russian model (1958)
  + Agricultural reforms- Land re-distribution which involved violence followed by cooperatives formation but with persuasion rather than violence like in Russia (1956- 95% peasants were part of one or other cooperative in China)
  + Industrial changes- Planned economy with government controlling commanding heights and major focus on heavy industries but following factors led to a change in approach
* Why shift from Russian model (post 1858)
  + New class of technicians and engineers- and rising conflict with party cadres
  + 100 flowers campaign (1957)- issued by Mao to understand masses concerns which soon became blatantly aggressive criticism highlighting inefficiencies of party cadres by experts but acted as an early warning of discontent among masses and Mao launched Great Leap forward (1958) and ushered in Maoism
  + Additionally, Mao didn’t agree with USSR’s capitalist economic measures and co-existence with west by Khrushchev
  + Realization that pure Marx philosophy of worker class won’t work as over 50% population comprises of peasants.
* Great leap forward (1958)
  + Innovation of communes- they were not mere agglomeration of collective farms but have broader functions-
    - Units of local self-governance for 100-300 families (30k-75k people)
    - They also had functions of planning and implementing small infra projects like dams, irrigation, roads
    - Also, had skill development, schooling and primary health provision roles
    - These not only included villagers but 30-40 technicians were part of it
  + Less focus on heavy industrialization and increased focus on consumer goods industries to keep inflation in check
  + Promotion of labor intensive small-scale backyard industries to ensure employment
  + Short term issues-
    - Inexperienced party cadres were not fit for new range of activities,
    - Series of bad harvest, and withdrawal of Russian aid.
    - Nearly 20Mn people died pre-maturely
  + Long term benefit-
    - Local governance institute not only helped agriculture but also provided a safety valve for public grievances
    - Helped govt. to be in touch with common people.
    - Scattered model of industries did help in generation of employment
* **Cultural revolution** (1966-69)
  + To protect the communism revolution& to keep GLF on Marxist lines countering party right wing leaders who demanded capital incentives reform
  + Support for Great leap forward as Mao was aware that in short term there’ll be public grievances
  + Red guards- school and college drop-outs (for revolution only) were sent to rural areas to understand challenges but they soon became violent (initially against dissenters and then against anyone and everyone)
  + Red guards were allowed to made excesses by gang of four- that included Mao’s wife and 4 key ministers who later had to take the blame
  + Mao brought in army to check Red guard terrorism and escaped the blame in 1969
* **Positive impact of Mao’s reign**
  + Consumer good industry prospered
  + High percentage of skilled man force developed due to decentralized commune schooling
  + No famines in China and grain production kept pace with population growth
  + Industrial development tripled, machinery and petroleum industries were developed from scratch

**Communism post Mao’s death- Socialist market economy**

* Power struggle- Anti-Mao gesture by executing gang of Four similar to De-Stalinization and rise of Deng Xiaoping after Mao’s death in 1976
* Dramatic policy changes under Deng
  + Confiscated property during cultural revolution was returned
  + Freedom of expression was returned and freedom of religion was given to masses
  + 4 modernization- agriculture, industry, science, defense with foreign investment and open door economic policy. It joined IMF and WB in 1980
  + Decentralization was increased. State controlled farms were given more autonomy over profits utilization
  + Capitalist measures like bonuses, piece wages, profit sharing were introduced to stimulate growth and incentivize workers
* Deng’s goals for future- people to get richer. More decentralization, higher capital investment, party’s withdrawal from administrative tasks, leading an alliance of peace loving nations to counter USSR and USA
* Impact of Deng’s policies- Economy improved but radical economic demands led to political reforms
* Democracy wall (1979)
  + Poster campaigns started on walls demanding radical political demands- it was banned except in Deng’s own constituency and was famously known as democracy wall
  + By 1979, demands and posters became very radical – rights to criticize government, representation of non-communist parties in parliament, freedom to travel and change jobs
  + Dissidents were detained and Democracy wall was demolished
* Market socialism-
  + Compromise between socialist planning and free enterprise in which enterprises are owned by government but production and consumption is determined by market forces. 2nd round of economic reforms with 1984 being the significant year of changes
    - Communes were disbanded and state owned lands were distributed to individual farmers who could keep most of their profits
    - Compulsory state purchase of crops was discontinued and farmers were encouraged to sell at market prices
    - It initially had negative effects as price competitive imports increased and CAD also became high
* Tiananmen Square Protests (1989)
  + Background- Deng allowed criticism only to the extend it helped him usher reforms, check corruption and bring efficiency, Beyond this he clamped down heavily on dissenters
  + Dilemma- Simultaneous economic and political reforms as done by USSR or just eco reforms
  + Events-
    - Student’s protests after death of reformist leader (Hu Yaobong) after his forced exit by conservatives.
    - Became conduit of public anger and demand for democracy was made
    - Paratroopers and tanks were used against students and ~3k were killed
* Why it worked in China but failed in USSR
  + Economic reforms preceded political reformsso countries didn’t blame political system for economic failure (right from GLP, Deng’s changes)
  + Left-right split was not as strong in China and party leaders had common ideology while in Russia Yelstein openly critiqued socialist party
  + Leadership ideology- Deng was hardcore believer of Marxism- one party system and was ready to use force while Gorbachev was sympathetic with multi-party demands
  + Social factors- Homogeneity (in China v/s ~50% population being non-Russian), contact with masses was stronger than in Russia (innovation of communes)
  + Flexibility- From Russian communism model (Stalinism) to Maoism to Market socialism
  + Russia was much more involved in cold war

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| Fascism |

**Italy- Rise and fall of Mussolini**

* Factors leading to his rise
  + Treaty of Versailles- Territories promised to Italy were given to Yugoslavia and Albania that was also promised to Italy was made free
  + Poor economy- It worsened due to war expenditure along with high debt from US whose payment led to further depreciation of Italy’s currency. There was massive unemployment due to reduction in war-time production of heavy industries
  + System of proportional representation- It failed to provide a stable government
  + Acerbo law helped him consolidate power (1923)- This law provided for automatic assignment of 2/3rd seats in parliament to party with maximum votes.
  + Violence by communists- Multiple violent strikes, looting of shops by communists from 1919-20. Mussolini’s March to Rome with support from 50K Black Shirters ( Italian Fascist party squad) made him savior of capitalism
  + Latern treaty (1929)- To address Church’s concern of forceful integration of Pepal state during 1870 unification- Italy recognized Vatican city as sovereign state and in return papal recognized the kingdom of Italy
* Key changes
  + Totalitarian measures- PM was no to be responsible to parliament but only king, New laws didn’t require parliament approval; voting rights were reduced from 10Mn to 3 Mn.
  + Corporate state- where workers and employers would work together and amicably. Strikes were not allowed and employers were also not allowed a lockdown. Workers were also given attractive holidays etc. to compensate for lost freedom
  + Elected local bodies were abolished and appointed officials run the towns
  + Anti-fascist material could not be printed or circulated over media
  + Education was supervised by secret police- children were indoctrinated through youth organizations and anti-fascist teachers were removed
* Positives of Mussolini rule in Italy
  + Industry- By 1930, production of steel doubled in (in <10 years), artificial silk production increased by 10 fold. Many hydro-power projects were installed
  + Agriculture- Battle of wheat- led to self-sufficiency in wheat
  + Land reformation program- Planting forests and other land productivity projects
  + Public Works department- Helped in building infrastructure and tiding over unemployment
  + Public morale- got a boost by above factors and L&O stability
  + “After work” Organization- to provide leisure activities, organized cruises, allowances for holidays. Happiness quotient was generally high
  + Foreign policy success- Corfu (Italians murdered on greek soil, Italian naval forces took over (1923), Fiume (1924), invasion of Ethopia
* Negatives
  + Economic issues-
    - Energy was still a challenge as supply of coal and oil was limited
    - Export began to fall due to great depression further exacerbated by high pegging of Italy’s currency
    - Above led to revival of economic crisis and massive recession
  + Inequity increased (north v/s south) and no welfare schemes for health, insurance were provided
  + There was over-centralization of empire and no effective mechanism to monitor implementation
* Reasons of fall
  + Entering into WWII even though Italy was reeling under economic crisis (30% wages drop, food shortage, inflation)
  + Anti-Semitic policies (1938) against Jews led to popular opinion of Italy being a satellite state of Germany
  + Shame in North Africa after defeat from Britain and soon Allied powers captured (Sicily) and King dismissed Mussolini

**Fall of Weimar republic and Rise of Hitler**

* Attempts against Weimar Republic failed
  + Spartacist Rising (1919)- by radical communist and subsided by Freikorps (private anti-communist ex-army officers)
  + Kapp Putsch (1920)- Govt. tried to disband Freikorps
  + Munich Beer hall putsch (1923)- Hitler’s attempt to overthrow govt. with import WWI general Ludendorff and this trial helped him gain public popularity
* Collapse of Weimar Republic
  + Lack of credibility of government
    - Treaty of Versailles- public humiliation of Germans
    - Anti-democratic sentiments- General public, Nationalists, Communists
    - Instability- Proportional representation system
    - Inexperience- Due to inactive Reichstag (Parliament) and rule by Chancellor
    - Private armies of political parties undermined govt. authority
  + Nazi propaganda- blamed government for all issues- and popularized “stabber in back” notion for Treaty of Versailles against them. Promised national unity, prosperity, full employment, decisive govt
  + Increase in violence- as private armies fought each other and due to multiple attempts to overthrow government (Spartacist rising, Kapp Putsch, Beer hall putsch), communist violence (Reichstag fire)
  + Economic issues
    - High cost of war (expenditure, post-treaty reparations)
    - France capture of Ruhr and German refusal to manufacturing for French leading to galloping inflation
    - Impact of 1929 Economic crisis- US loan support initiated after Dawes Plan stopped, Exports were hurt, Stresemann (Germany’s best crisis manager died in 1929)
  + Chancellorship- to avoid violence by Nazis and communists he was given Chancellorship by right wing (Nationalists)
  + Dictatorship- After coming to power, he enacted Enabling Law (1933) which gave government to not need any approval of parliament for making law for 4 years. It was passed using force
* Nazism in practice
  + Political changes
    - One party state and Police state
    - Appointed dictators in state and state and local governments were made defunct
    - Trade union were abolished, strikes were banned
  + Social changes
    - Anti-Semitic policy- Jews were blamed for every German problem, removed from jobs/schools, deprived of citizenship, final blow wad Holocaust/concentration camps
    - Euthanasia campaign- To eliminate people with mental disability on lines of Social Darwinism
    - Religion was brought under state control and nuns, priests were arrested and sent to concentration camps
    - Education- Policy of indoctrination -Nazi and Anti-Jews propaganda, racial superiority
  + Economic changes
    - Closely monitored economic sector- Telling industry what to produce, Price control on food prices, forex rate was controlled etc.
    - Successful in eliminating unemployment due to Public Works scheme, removal of Jews, Conscription (compulsory enlistment in national services)
    - Got support from all sections- Farmers (price control), Workers (subsidized holidays, movie tickets etc.), Business man (safety, L&O, communism in check), Army (rearmament, conscription)
  + Foreign policy- many successes like Introduction of re-armament, Stressa front(dissolved after Italy invaded Ethiopia) etc.
* Assessment- Unemployment but authoritarian and social injustice

**Spanish Fascism**

* Spain transitioned from constitutional monarchy to republic in 1931 with a coalition government between socialist and right wing middle class
* Civil war (1936-39)
  + Causes
    - Coalition wasn’t working-
      * Right wing opposed many leftist measures like self-government of two provinces, secularism (church was against), Nationalism of private estates (rich landlords), increase in workers’ wages (industrialists)
      * Left wings blamed socialist of cooperating with conservatives
    - Economic crisis of 1929 brought many economic issues- price rise, export decline (olive and wine)
    - In 1933, right wing government came to power and there were brutal repressions on socialist under General Franco and when Popular front (socialist) came to power in 1936- right wing leaders were murdered triggering civil war
  + Why Nationalists (right wing won)
    - Right wing was supported by Germany and Italy while left wing by Russia (which was not militarily strong) and anti-fascist powers (Britain/France) chose to stay out of this.(fear of civilian bombing as seen in Spain)
    - Disunity among left wing (Anarchists, Socialists)
    - Lack of able leadership like right wing (Franco)
  + Franco’s regime
    - His regime can be taken as pseudo fascist as it followed some principles while discarded others (pro- eg. repression, military control, mass executions, non-fascist- Church support in education and religious matters, Anti-war stand-non participation in WWII, during late 1960s he relaxed control- elections to parliament, right to strike, )
    - Spain held its first free multi-party elections post Franco’s death in 1977 re-instating constitutional monarchy

**Philosophy of Fascism**- Initiated by Mussolini but has no written tenants like Karl Marx communism

* Extreme Nationalism
* Totalitarian government
* One party system
* Charismatic leader
* Autarchy (Economic self-sufficiency)
* Glorification through war
* Hitler’s Fascism differed in following ways:-
  + Race theory
  + High focus on military strength
  + Use of oppression and atrocities
  + Hitler’s regime was stronger as he was the supreme power without kings

**Communism v/s Fascism**

* Similarity
  + One party system
  + Aggressive foreign policy
  + Focus on self-sufficiency
  + Totalitarian state – every aspect controlled by state
* Difference
  + Ideology- Left wing v/s right wing
  + Leader is supreme and follows cult personality while in an ideal communism- party is supreme (though this ceases to be the case)
  + War- Fascists (pro- war to harbor the war glory to promote their public propaganda) while communists are (anti-war)
  + Wealth ownership is key difference (Fascists- private ownership v/s Socialists- collective/state ownership of wealth)

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| **Cold War** |

Post WWII US and USSR emerged as key powers but history of suspicions and effort of each side to spread their political ideology and control worldwide led to the emergence of Cold war. Cold War is marked by an era where USA and USSR though did not wage a war directly but were constantly involved in one or the other war of third countries.

**Causes**

* History of suspicions-
  + Bolsheviks tried to export communism to western capitalist economy post RR’1917
  + Support of US/Britain etc. to whites during Russian civil war to instate democracy
  + Stalin blamed Allied powers for not opening second front against Germany as they wanted USSR destruction along with communism
* Leadership- Stalin and Truman doctrine (elaborate based on content ahead)
* UN ineffectiveness- It was capitalist led block, lack of powers, lack of impartiality
* Fear of Domino effect- eg. US intervention in Vietnam war (1961-75) as it feared spread of communism in Japan whose economy it was fueling with money for capitalism, USSR feared US increasing influence in its backyard due to Marshall plan etc.
* In one way or other both sides were responsible.

**Evolution of Cold War**

* **Yalta Conference (Feb 1945) (X)**
  + Declaration of liberated Europe and free elections in Eastern Europe
  + Occupation zones in Austria, Vienna, Germany, Berlin among Britain, US, USSR (no agreement on form of government)
  + Provisional communist government in Poland
  + Stalin agreed to join war against Japan in return of Sakhlain (oil rich), Kuril islands
* **Postdam Conference (July-Aug 1945) (X)**
  + German disarmament
  + German economy to be controlled so that its standard of living to not exceed beyond average standard of living in Europe
  + German reparations to USSR as it had suffered the maximum loss
  + De-Nazification and expulsion of Germans beyond the temporary border of Oder-Neisse line
  + Japan bombing- US kept USSR out of loop but UK was informed
* **Europe after 1945 (X)**
  + War of words- Stalin’s speech against that capitalism Churchill’s Iron curtain theory (that USSR prevented all sort of contact between Eastern and Western Europe)
  + Stalin consolidates communism in eastern Europe- pro-communist governments were elected rigging the election, thus against the spirit of Yalta Conference
  + Yugoslavia- Tito led the communists to elect communist government through free and fair elections.
* **Truman Doctrine (1947)**
  + Policy of containment of spread of communism in free world (as it called the capitalist economies) through use of economic (Marshal Plan 1947), military (troops to overthrow pro-communist govt.) and political measures (election interference)
  + Key events
    - Greece- On request of Britain to contain the civil war by leftist rebels supported by communist countries- Albania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria thus officially initiating cold war
    - Italy- CIA officially accepted funding $1Mn in aid of Christian and anti-communist candidates defeating Italian Communist Party which was well poised to win
    - Central Asia- Nicaragua (1980s) to overthrow left govt. by supporting rebels, El- Salvador (1980s) supported authoritarian regime under the threat of leftist guerrilla
    - Middle East- US and Britain sent troops to Jordan and Lebanon to protect pro-west governments
    - Iran- CIA played an important role in overthrow of democratically PM who was aligned with USSR and instated despotic rule of Shah who gave concessions to US oil companies and signed Baghdad Pact (1995)- military alliance b/w Iran, Iraq, Turkey, Pakistan
* **Marshall Plan (June 1947)-** Officially called European Recovery program and US **funded $130 Bn to Europe** but it had hidden plans. Following were its impact
  + Strengthening of Western Europe economies leading to export boost of US
  + Economic divide between west and east Germany that eventually led to fall of Berlin wall and end of communism in east Europe
  + Stronghold of capitalist system in Europe
* **Stalin response** to Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan (1947)
  + Stalin forbade USSR satellite states to receive aid under US Marshal Plan
  + Molotov Plan (USSR aid program), Comecon (economic coordination among Cominform)
  + Cominform (ensuring Russian model of communism- centralization, collectivization, industrialization and trade primarily with other Cominform members),
  + Communists takeover of Czechoslovakia- with USSR support and only communists candidates were allowed to participate against public opinion which was against them due to refusal of US Marshal Plan aid
* **West German blockade (1948-49)**
  + Closing of all links (rail, road, canal) between west and east Germany that ensued Food shortage in the western part
  + Done to keep control over Eastern Germany which was getting out of control due to capitalism led prosperity of Western Germany
  + But it failed as US airlifted food supply to Germany for 1 year nullifying the effect of blockade
  + Impact
    - Relation between US and USSR further deteriorated
    - Finalization of German division into German Federal Republic (W. Germany) and German Democratic Republic (E. Germany)
    - US formed NATO (1949) as it was clear that militarily USSR was stronger in Europe
  + Why the economic difference- USSR was keen on extracting war reparations from East Germany so no development per say happened whereas US was funding money into West Germany’s economy through Marshal Plan
* **Partial thaw post Stalin** 
  + Why now-
    - New USSR leaders (Khrushchev etc.,) and changed policy of spread of communism (not by violence but by proving superiority
    - Both USA and USSR had nuclear bomb- so to prevent a nuclear war, amicable relations were preferred.
    - End of McCarthyism by US in 1954. Phenomenon of baseless treason charges after Russia also developed Nuclear bomb
  + Changes that USSR did
    - Gave up military bases in Finland
    - Lifted Veto and allowed 16 new nations to enter UN (US followed lead for China)
    - Cominform was disbanded in 1956
    - Agreement on Austria merger- USSR agreed as it feared merger of West Germany and East Germany and as a concession Austria was not allowed to join NATO
  + Partial thaw- Warsaw Pact (1955), Nuclear stockpiling continued, Berlin Wall (1961), Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)
  + Berlin wall (1961)- In 1960, US U2 spy plane was shot by Russia, USSR asked US to withdraw western power from Germany as migration from East Germany to West Germany was proving embarrassing for USSR but US didn’t heed, post which Russia instated wall to prevent movement of people from east to west Germany
* **USSR’s suppression of anti- communist movements in Poland, Czekoslovalia**
  + Yugoslavia (1948)
    - Tito was a popular communist leader but demanded freedom in internal affairs, trade with west and was expelled from Cominform (no attack due to his popularity)
    - Decentralization of industries was brought and were brought under workers control instead of states
    - Agricultural policy focused on primacy of elected communes who also looked in education, health, local-self governance
    - Free market was established that helped overcome inefficiencies of Marxist economy
  + Poland (1956)
    - Workers protested against poor living standards, taxes, low wages
    - Protests were militarily subdued, Poland was allowed its own form of communism but had to agree on USSR control over foreign affairs
  + Hungary (1956)
    - Poor living conditions, repressive regime, Anti-Russian feeling led to protests and overthrow of communist government
    - USSR was ready to make a compromise like in Poland bur newly elected government had radical ideas (withdrawal from Warsaw pact, multi-party system)
    - Hungary was brought under USSR control and there was a lot of violence
  + Czechoslovakia (1968)
    - After Hungary USSR adopted policy of non-interference in affairs of satellite states
    - But new liberal leader proposed too radical reforms which were not acceptable to USSR (like freedom of speech and right to criticize govt.) and this government was also subdued.
* **Arms race** and involvement in other countries internal affairs (discussed below separately)

**Why reconciliation (Détente) in 1970s?**

* Ostpolitik (New east Germany policy)- With USSR being a nuclear power it was feared that having non-confrontational relation with it would be good for Europe
* China feared its isolation from both blocks and possibly become a future target
* Both US and USSR feared nuclear war post Cuban missile crisis
* After, Vietnam war failure- US realized that war is not a solution to communism
* Arms race was proving to be draining for USSR resources
* USSR was at bad terms with China and hence wanted good US- Russia relationship when China was moving closer to US after 1971

**China- USSR during cold war**

* Good relations till 1956
  + Treaty of Mutual assistance and friendship
  + Financial and planning aid for China’s 1st year plan
  + Mutual support to North Korea
* Deterred relations post 1956
  + Mao was against revisionism proposed Khrushchev
  + Boundary dispute over huge territory north of River Amur
  + Both countries were vying for leadership of communist world
  + Vietnam angle- Chinese invasion in Vietnam in 1979 in response Vietnamese invasion in Cambodia which was run by China puppet government (Pol Pot).USSR supported Vietnam
    - Vietnam invaded as there were gross violations- brutal cleansing of Vietnamese in Cambodia, cross-border attacks, extreme hostility towards Vietnam
* Relations under Gorbachev again improved further helped by Vietnam troop withdrawal from Cambodia in 1989

**China-US relations during cold war**

* Mutual hostility till 1971
  + Korean war (1952-3)
  + US support to KMT government in Taiwan and military base in Taiwan
  + China support to second phase of Ho Chi Min war
* Détente since 1971
  + China’s worsening relation with USSR (mentioned above)
  + Withdrawal of US recognition to Taiwan government as government of whole China
  + Civil Nuclear Agreement 1985
* End of Détente
  + Tiananmen Square incident (1989)
  + Chinese hegemonic attitude toward South China Sea and subsequent US rebalancing of forces in Asia-Pacific
  + Lack of Chinese monetary policies transparency and exchange rate manipulation

**End of Cold War**

* Reverse domino effect- With Poland’s Solidarity Trade Union forcing free elections Poland in 1988 leading to fall of communism in whole of Eastern Europe eventually leading to fall of USSR
* Death of leaders- Leaders after Stalin like Khrushchev and Gorbachev took a stance of peaceful co-existence with West
* Undermining military alliances- Albania withdrew out of Warsaw pact, Romani started taking independent decision. France withdrew from military contingency of NATO and removed all NATO’s bases in France
* Military treaties-
  + SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks) 1972- US/USSR to limit certain type of missiles
  + Nuclear Test Ban Treaty 1963- only underground testing of nuclear weapons (US, UK, USSR)

**Effect of end of Cold War**

* Decrease in East West enmity- eg. NATO and Wasrsaw signed a pact to use weapons against each other only for self-defense
* Separatism and hostility in ex-USSR soviets
  + War between Armenia and Azerbaijan
  + Georgia as Northern front wanted secession
  + Breaking of Yugoslavia into Serbia (with Montenegro), Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Crotia, Macedonia was a violent affair
* Creation of **United Germany** but the tensions due to bad economy of eastern Germany continued
* Economic conditions of communists states remained poor

**Korean War (1950-53)**

* Background- Annexed by Japan in 1910, After WWII divided in USSR and US camps **along 38 parallel.** South Korea under US adopted democracy while North America adopted communism
* Causes- North Korea attacked South Korea though reasons not clear
  + Military superiority due to tanks etc. supplied by USSR
  + US Secy of state didn’t mention SK as a pacific state that will receive US protection
  + Chinese troop mobilization encouraged communist NK
* End of war- US intervened under the cloak of UN sanctions to protect the pro-capitalist South Korea. But US troops adventured further north of 38th parallel which brought China into the war and it captured Seoul. UN intervened and 38 parallel was re-instated as international border though no peace treaty was signed, so war has not officially ended yet.
* Impact of war
  + NK/SK strained relations and huge infrastructure destruction
  + UN image deterred was then viewed as capitalist organization
  + China’s global image improved in military strength improving its case for UNSC permanent membership
  + Aggressive armament doctrines by US Secy of state **Dulles (from containment to rolling back of communism)**
    - Massive Retaliation
    - Brinkmanship- Bringing USSR to brink of war but not waging a war. This put the future of humanity in danger
    - Mutually Assured destruction (MAD)- idea that no country will use it
    - Nuclear deterrence- justifying nuclear stockpiling to act as war deterrence
  + Cropping up of multiple alliances
    - India, China, Burma signed agreement of peaceful co-existence
    - SEATO, Baghdad Pact/CENTO with aim of encircling China. In this context India launched Non-Aligned Movement- NAM (1961)

**Cuba**

* Cuban revolution
  + US interference in internal affairs- Post US help in independence from Spain in 1898
  + US control over Cuban economy- **50% land, 3/5th railway, all of electricity** but the conditions of masses was poor. During non-harvest times unemployment was as high as 30%. US ensured that it remained a sugar dominated economy to serve its own interests
  + Lack of good governance- No effective administration, dictatorship under former army sergeant which was readily supported by US. His reign was brutal and repressive.
  + Violent revolution- **Fidel Castro raised** as popular leader of Anti-corruption party but elections were rigged eventually leading to revolution with army support
* Fidel’s era
  + Reforms- Land re-distribution, education & health reforms, Nationalization of Oil companies (US) leading to US putting sugar trade embargo and USSR coming to Cuban rescue by buying its sugar.
  + **Bay of Pigs**-Invasion by exiled Cuban in US but it wasn’t supported by US and was diverted in 72 hours. After this Cuba became a communist state
  + Cuban missile crisisUSSR placed surface to surface nuclear missiles in Cuba (Castro agreed)
    - US placement of Jupiter and Thor missiles in Turkey
    - U2 spy plane of US in Russia
    - Berlin Wall tensions
    - Vietnam war had begun by US
    - It brought world to a nuclear war and was finally resolved by UN.
  + Fall of USSR- It was assumed that soon Cuban government will fall but under able leadership of Castro, multiple negotiations with Canada and EU were signed, multiple MNCs also set up plants (Bayers, DHL) and economy was saved
  + *Fidel Gastro is the symbol of 3rd world resistance*
* Communism today- similar to Chinese model

**Vietnam**

* 1st Indo-China War (1946-54)
  + Vietnam fought war against Japanese hoping for freedom from French colonialism
  + Then, fought war with France as they refused eventually leading to **Geneva Agreement (1954**) after French suffered defeat.
  + Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam were given independence and Vietnam was temporarily divided along 17th parallel to be united after elections
* Civil war- as government in southern Vietnam refused to hold elections fearing a communist victory of Ho Chi Min. Thus, civil war broke down by revolutionaries in South Vietnam actively supported by North Vietnam
* Vietnam War (1961-75)
  + Causes of US intervention
    - Domino theory belief in US- North Korea, North Vietnam. US feared that its huge investments in Japan would be threatened if communism spread is not contained.
    - Southern Vietnam leader was unpopular- he was corrupt, inefficient. ¾ population was Buddhist peasant but he was rich catholic and was seen as US puppet eventually killed by an army coup led by Vietcong.
  + Causes of US failure
    - Wide public support for Vietcong and National Liberation Front which included both communists and non-communists
    - Guerilla warfare and camouflaging techniques- Safe village policy of Kennedy failed as they mixed up well with peasants.
    - Ho Chi Min trail- a flexible trail running from north to south through Laos and Cambodia as part of which army ensured that USSR, China supported supplies keep reaching southern Vietnam
    - Northern Vietnamese suffered high casualty but persisted
    - By 1973, public opinion in US was highly against the war, many soldiers lost their life, many human right violations had happened (Napam Jelly) but was nowhere close to end
  + Vietnam war was a reflection of failure of Truman doctrine of containment in SEA

|  |
| --- |
| Decolonization |

**African decolonization**

* Trigger for African decolonization
  + Nationalist movements- boosted by soldiers experience and educated intelligentsia
  + WWII-
    - Japan victory over Europe dismantled notion of European invincibility,
    - Some colonies developed guerilla tactics (Malaya) during Japanese invasions
    - Atlantic Charter of 1941- Non-territorial expansion, Self-rule
    - Economic and military weakness of European powers
  + Outside pressures
    - US- shared colonial history, for want to export markets, contain USSR communism which strongly favored self-rule
    - UN and USSR constantly opposed imperialism
* **British Decolonization of Africa** 
  + Policy for decolonization
    - Based on demographics- easy exit in West Africa as it has lesser British settlements v/s eastern and central African settlements
    - Wind of change (post 1957) when British realized that it can’t resist independence anymore
  + Decolonization in west Africa- Easy and peaceful
    - Gold Coast (1957)-Boycott, strikes and violent demonstration led to new constitution and election (UAF) leading to self-government w/o independence and later transition to full independence
    - Nigeria (1960)-3 ethnic groups (Muslims, and 2 tribal groups). Azikiwe led general mass strike post which step-up independence with a federation
    - Sierra Leone and Gambia (1961)
  + Decolonization in east Africa
    - Tanzania (1961)- DrNyerere led the struggle, had a reconciliatory approach towards whites
    - Uganda (1962)-federal form of government due to tribal issues
    - Kenya (1963)- Struggle of power between whites and black majority. Mau mau secret society revolts were crushed with British troop help. Later, under JomoKeyetta, independence was given, reconciliatory approach towards whites
  + Decolonization in central Africa- Deepest settlements of whites
    - Central African federation comprising of Zambia, Malawi and Zimbabwe to delay the independence and continue white rule but in 1963 federation broke-up and Malawi, Zambia got the independence but struggle in Zimbabwe continued as it had highest population of Whites
    - White settlers standoff- They continued to dominate the scene and even declared independence without British permission in 1965 post which sanctions were applied by both Britain and UN, although it failed as countries illegally continued the trade and Apartheid like situation prevailed
    - Independence- Many regional and internal forces came into play
      * Mozambique- Its freedom led to economic sanctions and safe haven for guerilla that favored black majority
      * Support from South Africa decreased due to their defeat in Angola
      * Robert Mugabe led successful military campaigns but British still leveraged tribal differences and later with UN’s intervention parliament (80% black majority) was setup as late as 1980
* French decolonization of Africa
  + Policy
    - Till 1954- Brazzaville Declaration 1944- for no near future self-government
    - Post Indo-China defeat- acceptance that decolonization can’t be delayed anymore
  + Tunisia (1956)
    - It was a French protectorate thus France didn’t interfere in internal affairs
    - Nationalist and guerrilla campaigned together, fearing communist takeover of government, independence given with expectation of neo-colonialism
  + Morocco (1956)
    - Rule of king under protectorate demanded autonomy-> guerrilla warfare, independence granted
  + 12 colonies of French Western Africa & French Equatorial Africa were given protectorate status. France later under General De Gaulle initiated the concept of voluntary membership of French community (foreign affairs + taxation), 11 except Guinea accepted it but later demanded independence (granted in 1960). France continued to exercise influence through Neo-colonialism
  + Algeria (1962)
    - Most critical and violent as it was a French colony since 1830 and had 10% French population and France considered it as an integral part of its territory
    - Post world war, peaceful struggle happened- post which Algerians started guerrilla warfare funded by 2lakh Algerians living in France
    - Given the penetration of population and history- matter was sensitive. Army was against independence (there were chances of coup if it was granted) and public opinion was divided leading civil war like situation in France. 4th republic fell
    - General De Gaulle took over as PM with condition of establishing new constitution and provided for 5th stable republic in France.
* Belgium decolonization
  + Policy-
    - Deny education to prevent radicalization (Congo had only 17 graduates after freedom)
    - Use tribal divide and rule to check nationalism (one tribe was used to check another thus saving them from burden of protecting the rule)
  + Congo (1960)
    - It was a melting pot of 150 tribes and when independence was given after national unity civil war broke out:-
      * No educated youth to provide services of law, doctor, engineers
      * No experience in governance and bureaucrats were unprepared
  + Later Rwanda and Burundi were also granted independence
* Spanish decolonization of Africa-
  + Franco had little interest in colonies and didn’t resist the independence demands in Spanish Morocco and Equatorial Guinea but he refused to heed to demands for Sahara due to its rich phosphorous deposits
  + Polisario Front in INC (India) like body that declared Sahara as Democratic Arab Republic of Sahara (SADR) in 1976
  + This demand got embroiled in Cold War with SADR support to USSR and hence US supported Morocco who has claimed 75% of the Sahara
  + SADR stays in exile in Algeria with 25% Sahara control.
  + Worst affected are people of Sahara who live in slums and camps in Algeria
* Portuguese decolonization of Africa
  + Policy- Brutal repression under Fascist regime in Portugal, Economy of all colonies suffered and were agriculture dependent, lack of education (~50 secondary educated people in Mozambique in 1956)
  + Guerrilla warfare broke out in all 3 colonies (Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea)-1961
  + Guerrillas received soviet aid as they were all Marxist
  + It had poor effect on budget- 40% was being spent on wars in 1973 eventually leading to removal of Salazar (fascist leader) by military coup
  + This became a problem for white settlers in South Africa and Zimbabwe (South Rhodesia)
* Italian decolonization of Africa
  + Italy lost all its colonies post WWII and they were distributed among Britain and France as mandates to prepare them for independence
  + Eventually, Ethopia (king), Libya (king), Eritria (federal), Somalia (independent) were placed under pro-West rule in 1950s
  + Soon after independence, civil war broke out due to poor governance and unpopular leaders and revolutionaries were supported by USSR
    - Libya- Muammar Gaddafi was put as dictat who was killed in 2011 leading to crisis where one party is UN recognized while other is army led.
    - Ethiopia- the ruler was removed in 1974
    - Eriteria finally gained independence from Ethiopia in 1993 and it suffers from grave poverty and is heavily militarized due to conscription

**British decolonization outside Africa**

* West Indies
  + Group of islands in Caribbean, British proposed a Federation as individual islands were not feasible as economic and administrative units
  + But it failed due to dispute on representation and monetary contribution. In 1962, all members were given independence
  + Later, on realization benefits of cooperation, Caribbean FTA and common market were established
* Malaya
  + Malaya was liberated from France in 1945 and experiment of organizing it into federation was successful to some extent with its own challenges
  + Multiracial society (Indians, Chinese, Malays)
  + Geographically complex to organize into one federation
  + Malay was a sum total of 9 states each under a separate Sultan
  + Federation was formed in 1948 w/o full independence and guerrilla warfare continued and when single party including various ethnic groups came together to form majority government, full independence was given in 1957.
  + Temporary federation of Malaya was formed in 1963 including Brunei and Singapore but both claimed independence as separate states by 1980s
* **Cyprus** 
  + 80% population was Greek and 20% Muslim Turks.
  + Independence in 1960 and civil war broke out in 1963
  + Greeks wanted its merger with Greece while Muslims with Turkey
  + In 1974, Turkish forces intervened and declared Northern Cyprus as separate nation.
  + UN forces are on ground on island to ensure the frontier between Cyprus and N. Cyprus
* Falkland islands
  + Switched hands among European powers but under UK since 1833. Rich oil fields around the island
  + Argentina attacked in 1979 and Britain was victorious by 1983.
  + 2013 plebiscite overwhelmingly voted in favor of staying as part of UK

**Decolonization by Holland**

* Key colonies- East Indies (Indonesia et al), Some islands in West Indies (which continue be under Dutch control), Suriname in South America (independence in 1975)
* Dutch depended heavily on colonial raw material exports (1/5 land in East Indies was reserved for growing export crops)
* Japan released a popular nationalist leader Sukarno invaded East Indies in 1942. After Japanese defeat in 1945, Sukarno declared Indonesia independent
* Dominion status (1949) and later full independence (1950)
* Sukarno was pro-communist and was removed in 1960 by American supported military coup
* It was followed by Suharno’s era and then reform era after him with more liberal changes

**Verdict on decolonization**

* **Political issues**
  + Unprepared for independence- Absence of educated class, army, bureaucracy. India was an exception due to gradual self-governance policies
  + Poor governance- As governments were run by local militia and elites which weren’t democratic or welfare oriented.
  + Artificial nonsensical borders- Like colonization, decolonization was also not planned, consequently Africa became a victim of civil wars
  + Neo-colonialism started-
* **Economic issues** 
  + Over-reliance on single export items- eg. Ghana (Cocoa), Nigeria (Oil), Zaire (Copper) and high sensitivity to global commodity prices
  + Poor industrialization- due to intentional policy of keeping these as markets of exports. In some cases like Portugal- retreating troop destroyed infrastructure in Mozambique
  + High debt and cold war- Taken to recover from economic distress
  + Food crisis- As there was high pressure to pay back debts, so African economies started sending out cash crops as raw materials for quick payback
  + Poor world economic condition and poorer nations were the most affected
* **Social issues** 
  + Black discrimination- Apartheid in South Africa
  + Tribal differences- specifically in Desert Africa.
  + Demographics- High population growth of over 2%
* **Other issues**
  + Unwillingness to decolonize- some did less violently (eg. Britain) while others like Italy took all violent measures to ensure stronghold over colonies
  + Logistical issues- eg. Partition of India

**Neo-colonialism**

* Control of less developed countries by developed countries through indirect means such as capitalist investment, foreign aid (infra etc.) and using multi-lateral institutes like IMF, WB which are usually under western control
* Neo-colonialism was opposed by 3rd world countries by:-
  + Multi-lateral groupings- NAM, ASEAN, SAARC
  + Using UNGA as a platform to raise concern
  + South- South cooperation
  + Using mixed and controlled economy

**Why no neo-colonialism in India post-independence**

* Economic reasons
  + Strong Capitalist Class at the time of independence and they were pro-government and not pro-imperialist
  + Government focus on heavy industrialization and supporting the growth in initial years
  + Closed economic model- import substitution etc.
  + India adopted a mixed economy where key sectors were nationalized
  + Indian export basket was relatively diversified in comparison to other colonies and hence wasn’t dependent on any one economy significantly
  + Food security was one concern but India was able to successfully implement Green revolution
  + India also had rich mineral resources to cater to its own industries
* Structural factors
* Indian didn’t face issues that other colonies faced in terms of unstable government as India had a long history of self-government experiments
* **NAM policy** helped India keep itself away from any major superpower protecting its resources from getting wasted in war-mongering
* India also had a strong army at the time of independence hence was very well in a position to guard country from any military aggression from outside

**Iran De-Neocolonialism**

* 1941- Pro-West Shah in Iran
* 1951- Parliament elects a new PM, takes anti- west actions such as nationalization of Anglo Iranian Oil
* 1953 coup- CIA supported place shah again and restoration of British interests
* 1974- Islamic revolution and Islamic republic under a religious leader (Ayoutolah Khomeini)

**Middle East De-Neocolonialism**

* Suez Canal episode
* Jordan’s King Abdullah was killed for being pro-British and all British troops were withdrawn
* Baghdad Pact (1955), a military alliance between UK, Turkey, Pakistan, Iran and US joined as observer state but it fell out post Iraq left it in 1959 ending all British influence in the region and remaining members of it made CENTO led by US

**Iraq-Iran War (1980-88)**

* Reasons
  + Fear of spread of Iran led fundamentalism into Iraq post 1975 Islamic revolution
  + Border dispute involving khuzestan and Shatt-al-Arab waterway
  + Mis-calculation on part of Iraq as it expected easy victory due to tired army post 1975 revolution
* Impact
  + Disunity among earlier united Arab world with conservatives like Saudi, Kuwait on Iraq’s side while others like Libya, Algeria on Iran’s side
  + Oil Crisis- as Iraq blockaded Iran’s oil imports. By 1987, US, UK warships were in region as any ship faced threat of sea mines
  + UN mediated ceasefire but even before that could be completed Iraq attacked Kuwait popularly known as Gulf War

**Gulf War (1990-91)**

* Reason
  + Oil interest of Iraq as it was hurt with long drawn Iraq-Iran war
  + It claimed that historically Kuwait belonged to Iraq which were unfounded
  + Saddam didn’t expect western opposition as US, Western Europe had supported Iraq in Iran war
* Actions by UN
  + UN applied No fly zone in Iraq to protect Khurd population bombing by Saddam against secession
  + Operation Desert storm where 30 different countries contributed militarily
  + US and UK were against Iraq as if it captured Kuwait it would give it too much leverage in oil supply
  + Conservative powers were against as it threatened their own territorial integrity

**Arab-Israel Conflict**

* **Why Israel was created** 
  + Historical grievances of Jews
    - Roman prosecution of Jews out of Palestine in 71 AD
    - Nazi persecution led to huge inflow in otherwise Arab majority place leading to change in demographics to 50% Jews in 1940
  + Middle path solution failed
    - Britain after WWI got Palestine as mandate post which Jews influx increased and Arab opposed
    - Multiple attempts were made to find a middle path solution such as 2 states, one state with cap of Jew immigration etc. failed
  + UN creates Israel in 1948 as UK was not able to bear the cost of maintaining peace
* **1948 Arab-Israel War**
  + **Event-** Soon after creation of Israel conservative Arab countries attacked it
  + **Impact-** Israel captured 3/4th of Israel more than what was given by UN and also captured half of Jerusalem. This marked the beginning of long drawn Israel-Palestinian conflict
* **Six day war (1967)**
  + Event – Egypt, Syria etc. launched an offensive against Israel
  + Result
    - Israel captured Golan Heights (Syria) and Sanai peninsula (Egypt), Gaza strip, West Bank (Palestine)
    - Russian militarization in the region (Egypt, Syria)
    - Suez blockade by Egypt continued till 1975
* **Yom Kippur War or October War (1973)**
  + Reason
    - Egypt and Syria attacked Israel on the Jewish festival Yom Kippur to catch it off-guard
    - To retrieve Sinai and Golan Heights
    - To force a negotiation on Palestine
  + Result
    - Oil Crisis (1973)- OPEC decreased oil supply to pressurize US, UK etc. into submission
    - Suez Canal– Israel withdrew the troops from canal and Egypt agreed to open the canal but didn’t give up the territories captured during six day war
* **Camp David Accords (1979)** 
  + Peace accord between Egypt and Israel mediated by US
  + Israel troop withdrawal from Sinai and it was to be demilitarized with US satellites constantly monitoring it
  + Ended the state of war since 1948 between two states
  + Israeli ships were allowed from Suez Canal
  + Though this bonhomie of Sadat with Israel was not accepted and he was executed during a public event
* **Oslo accord (1993)-** Recognition of PLO by Israel and PLO promised to give up terrorism
* **Oslo accord 1995**
  + A permanent solution was to be achieved by 1999
  + Israel would withdraw from West Bank and Gaza and Palestinian Legislative Council (1993) directly elected by all adult Arabs
  + Post, this then Israel president was executed by Israeli extremists and right wing leader came to power
* **2012** was important as Non-member observer state was given to Palestine

**Suez War 1956**

* **Importance-** Much shorter route from Mediterranean to Indian Ocean
* **Anglo-French control-** Egypt was bankrupt in 19th century and had to sell its share in company managing Suez Canal to British. Post which France and British jointly owned Suez Canal.After Egypt was decolonized in 1922, British kept the control of canal
* **Reasons of Suez War-** 
  + In 1956- UK, France and Israel attacked Egypt against Colonel **Nasser** persistent demands on British evacuation of Egypt
    - Nasser refused renewal of treaty for continued presence of British troops in Suez Canal
    - Nasser also helped Algerians in their struggle against France
    - He had organized murders and bombings in Israel
    - Also, West felt Egypt and other Arab countries are pro-USSR
  + Nasser wanted to nationalize Suez to protect Egypt from Neo-colonialism (US withdrew aid for a crucial dam) and he offered sufficient compensation to all stakeholders
* **Result of Suez War**
  + **End of British influence-** British expected quick victory but Egyptian army gave strong response and eventually won the war and from now on depended on USA for its foreign policy
  + **Positives for Israel-** Captured Senai peninsula and used it against Egyptians attacks but was returned it after UN mediation establishing ceasefire
  + **Suez and Oil Supply-** Oil supply to UK and France suffered a big blow
  + **Russian influence-** US aid to Egypt was replaced with Russian aid
  + **Algerian freedom struggle-** Moral boost for nationalists after French defeat in Suez
  + **Arab Unity under Nasser-**India also strongly opposed British unfounded claims in the region

**Apartheid**

* Introduction-
  + Boer Wars
    - 17th century colonization by Dutch farmers known as Boers but then by 19th century British took over the region resulting in clash among the Dutch and British resulting to shift out of Dutch from Cape Colony to Transvaal
    - 1st Boer War (1877-84)- Dutch reacted violently when British declared Transvaal as its colony leading to establishment of Boer Republics of Transvaal and Orange Free State
    - 2nd Boer War (1899-1902)-Preemptive strike by Dutch in Boer Republic against Natal and Cape Colony resulting in them accepting British sovereignty. In 1910, Union of South Africa was formed
  + Condition of Blacks
    - Though they formed 70% of population they were made live on reserved areas (7% of land) and their movements was restricted by Pass laws
    - No direct representation of Black in legislature (some White people represented them) and did not have right to vote
    - Black natives were treated as slaves by Dutch Boers as well as British
    - Master and slave race theory was propounded and even Dutch Reformed Church supported
* Policy of Apartheid 1958
  + Why such a policy- Independence of India and henceforth equal treatment made Europeans wary of losing their superiority
  + Policy of complete separation- Separate reserves (rural), Separate townships (urban areas), separate buses, cafés, separate schools for Black children
  + Racial identity cards and Pass laws- ID cards were to be carried at all times and pass laws to restrict the movement outside of reserve areas
  + Bantustan policy- creation of separate black areas with false promise of self-government. South African government controlled foreign and economic policies and to avoid unity and separatist movement- Bantus areas were not connected (13% areas for 70% population)
  + No political representation- As Bantus were created, Blacks lost their existing political rights
  + Apartheid in name of communism- Suppression of communism act was used as veil to suppress Anti-Apartheid voice
* South African Struggle
  + Freedom Charter 1955- Announced by African National Congress (ANC) that laid basic rights for Blacks like right to vote, right to religion, freedom of expression etc.
  + Bus Boycott program 1957- Hike in bus fares that were used for commute to work, Blacks abandoned the public transport and finally government in South Africa agreed to their demands
  + Sharpeville Massacre 1960- People had gathered in front of police station for peaceful protest against Pass laws but police open fired and this led to peaceful movement taking a violent turn under ANC leaders (Nelson Mandela)
  + Movement continued and they continued to be suppressed brutally
* Fall of Apartheid
  + Increase in outside pressure-
    - UNGA, British Commonwealth, Organization of African Unity
    - 1975- Angola and Mozambique gained independence and thus black majority came to power in immediate neighborhood
    - Civil rights movement in USA in 1970s also made US government adopt a harsh stance against South African government.
  + Internal pressure-
    - Violent struggle by ANC continued by 1960
    - Bantustans had failed- high poverty, corrupt rulers, no genuinely independent states
  + Stepwise withdrawal till 1980s
    - Trade unions, local township councils were allowed, pass laws were abolished.
    - 3 houses of parliament were established for Whites, Asians, Colored people but not for Black Africans
  + Increased pressure after mid 1980s
    - ANC started violent struggle as no representation was given to Blacks
    - Global pressure from multi-lateral bodies and sanctions started to build
    - Dutch reformed church also became Anti- Apartheid
  + Transition to Black Majority
    - With joint efforts of FW Klerk and Nelson Mandela representation was given to all including blacks
* India’s contribution
  + Trade sanctions- First country to end all trade relations
  + Diplomacy- end all diplomatic relations, global support against Apartheid (UN, NAM etc.)- the relations were finally restarted only after 1993
  + ANC support- Office in New Delhi since 1960s
  + Sports diplomacy- In 1963, IOC adopted India’s proposal against racial discrimination of South African sports contingent and they were excluded from Tokyo Olympics, 1964. Similarly, India was also successful in forcing Britain to withdraw South African invitation for 1970 Commonwealth games

[**Capitalism**](https://www.britannica.com/topic/economic-system/Criticisms-of-capitalism)

* Stages of capitalism
  + Early capitalism- Cropping up new towns and end of feudalism
  + Mercantile Capitalism- Methods of production were generally old but it was associated with positive BoT with colonies. Still not a market economy as few companies had trade privileges
  + Commercial Capitalism- Here the government intervention reduced and factors of production and competitiveness became deciding factors
  + Industrial capitalism- This was wide scale mechanization and cut throat competition among industrialized nations and its capital class for raw materials and export markets
* Negatives/Critiques
  + Adam smith points out routinization of work
  + Unreliability of growth- boom saturation and bust
  + Quality of growth- pollution, unfair exploitation
  + Equity of growth is generally not there

**Dutch colonialism in Indonesia and culture system**

* Dutch parliament awarded VOC trade monopoly rights with Indonesia. They setup important cities like Batavia and got highly involved in internal affairs of Indonesia
* There was a French and British interlude during Napoleon wars but in 1815, Indonesian islands were returned to Dutch state. Key policies during this period were
  + Culture/Cultivation system
    - A village to set out 1/5th of its cultivable land for export material as land rent
    - Positives- Total agricultural production increased and basket of export goods that the island produced also expanded but
    - Negatives
      * Rural elites were able to use it in their favor by suppressing small farmers.
      * Chinese money lenders also profited at the expense of native farmers. So, financial systems locally didn’t develop
      * Considerable tightening in administrative system of Java island compared to outer islands- Regents who were responsible for crop delivery from a particular area also harassed the farmers
  + Territorial expansion
    - Dutch had stronghold over Java by mid18th century and expanded its control over Sumatra by 19th century.
    - But new imperialism fueled expansion happened and Dutch established strong hold over the remaining sub-Sunda islands and western New Guinea etc.
  + Ethical system
    - Result of liberals particularly **Van Deventer** who critiqued the wealth drain by Netherlands from East Indies and asked for welfare policy towards East Indies
    - In 1901, change in government led to the implementation of above by expansion of health and education services.
    - Goals set for the policy were too high but little was done for implementation- just a handful of graduates in 1930s (literacy at mere 6%)
    - The positives were just the rise of select few educated class who could give expression to local concerns.

**Rousseau**

* Concept of General will- various interpretations from his famous work Social contract.
* Wide agreement that it concerns with civil liberties and societal opinion to define law.
* Moment laws become an opinion of public group, government becomes despotic
* It is a collectively held will that aims at common good.
* It also forms a part of Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizens

**Theories of Imperialism**

* Conservative theory (Rhodes, Kipling)
  + It’s necessary to preserve the existing social order in the developed countries. It’s necessary to secure markets, trade, maintain capital exports and to channelize social conflicts of metropolitan of developed countries into foreign countries
* Political theory (Cohen)
  + Manifestation of balance of power in one country tries to reduce its strategic and politicalvulnerability at the expense of others
* Liberal theory (Hobson)
  + Policy choice rather than an inevitable consequence of capitalism. Increasing concentration of wealth lead to under consumption by masses. This can be solved by consumption in foreign markets or increasing wages etc, in domestic market
* Marxist theory (Lenin)
  + Similar to above but it denies that government would choose increasing wages to increase consumption as that will be against capitalist interest.
* Socio-Psychological theories (Schumpeter)
  + Objectless expression, learnt by one country by warrior class perpetuated by manipulation of crises