

MIND MAP

WORLD WAR - II

INTENSIFICATION OF ANTI - COLONIAL STRUGGLE

THE HARSH DECISIONS IN THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE AGAINST THE DEFEATED COUNTRIES.  
THE RISE OF FASCISM IN ITALY AND GERMANY

THE ECONOMIC SLUMP IN THE US IN 1929 AFFECTING ALL CAPITALIST COUNTRIES

ANTI - COLONIAL STRUGGLES GAINED STRENGTH DESPITE REPRESSIVE MEASURES IN FRENCH INDO - CHINA

FOUNDATION AND CONSOLIDATION OF EUROPEAN RULE IN AFRICA AFTER THE BERLIN COLONIAL CONFERENCE OF 1884 - 1885

THE BRITISH SUBDUED AFRIKANERS AND SET UP A UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA WHICH WAS RACIST IN NATURE

THE MONROE DOCTRINE PREVENTED COLONIZATION OF LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES BY EUROPEAN POWERS AND THEREBY ENSURED EARLY SOVEREIGN STATUS TO THEM

WORLD WAR - I

## THE WORLD BETWEEN TWO WORLD WARS

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## POINTS TO REMEMBER

➤ **Post-World War I and its impacts:**

- Due to slump in the US economy, the US government imposed restrictions on the export of capital which led to the steep decline in the volume and value of exports all over the world.
- In England, the Labour Party was defeated in the general elections of 1931.
- In the USA, the Republican Party was rejected by the people in successive elections for about 20 years.

➤ **Rise of Fascism and Nazism:**

- Emergence of Mussolini in Italy and Rise of Hitler in Germany
- Hitler's deliberate attempts to breach the Treaty of Versailles led to the outbreak of World War II.

➤ **Anti-colonial movements and Decolonization process in Asia:**

- Indo-China (today's Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam) showed discontent for French occupation.
- The mainstream political party in Indo-China was the Vietnam Nationalist Party.
- **White terror:** In 1929, the large scale peasant revolt led by communists to assassinate French Governor-General was crushed by the government.
- In India Swadeshi Movement in 1905 was launched against British government.
- Government of India Act, 1935 by British government gave greater power to local bodies.

➤ **Anti-colonial Movements in Africa:**

- In Africa, European colonisation began after about 1875.
- Apartheid, which means separateness, became the racial policy of the Nationalist Party in 1947, in South Africa.
- The Boer War lasted for three years (1899 - 1902)

➤ **Political developments in South America:**

- Before the European discovery of America, 3 centres of civilisations (the Maya, the Inca and the Aztec) existed there.
- The Manroe doctrine declared that if Europeans interfered anywhere in America, north or south, it would amount to waging a war against the United States.
- **Dollar Imperialism:** The policy of the USA in maintaining and dominating over distant lands through economic aid.

## I. Choose the correct answer:



## TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

1. **With whom of the following was the Lateran Treaty signed by Italy?**
  - a) Germany
  - b) Russia
  - c) Pope
  - d) Spain
2. **With whose conquest did the Mexican civilization collapse?**
  - a) Hernan Cortes
  - b) Francisco Pizarro
  - c) Toussaint Louverture
  - d) Pedro I
3. **Who made Peru as part of their dominions?**
  - a) English
  - b) Spaniards
  - c) Russians
  - d) French



4. Which President of the USA pursued "Good Neighbour" policy towards Latin America?  
a) Roosevelt                      b) Truman                      c) Woodrow Wilson                      d) Eisenhower
5. Which part of the world disliked dollar imperialism?  
a) Europe                      b) Latin America                      c) India                      d) China
6. Who was the brain behind the apartheid policy in South Africa?  
a) Verwoerd                      b) Smut                      c) Herzog                      d) Botha
7. Which quickened the process of liberation in South America?  
a) Support of US                      b) Napoleonic invasion  
c) Simon Boliver's involvement                      d) French Revolution
8. Name the President who made amendment to Munro doctrine to justify American intervention in the affairs of Latin America  
a) Theodore Roosevelt                      b) Truman  
c) Eisenhower                      d) Woodrow Wilson



## ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

9. In the Presidential election of \_\_\_\_\_ the Communist Party polled about 6,000,000 votes.  
a) 1935                      b) 1932                      c) 1936                      d) 1938
10. Social Democratic Party was founded as the General German Workers Association on 23 May 1863 in  
a) Leipzig                      b) Tongking                      c) Tenochtitlan                      d) Peru
11. \_\_\_\_\_ from Mexico conquered the Maya country in the fourteenth century.  
a) Smutz                      b) Aztecs                      c) Herzog                      d) Pedro I
12. The Spirit of independence was growing under the leadership of \_\_\_\_\_ called EILiberator, the liberator.  
a) Pedro I                      b) Simon Bolivar                      c) Herzog                      d) Smutz
13. The great economic depression began in  
a) France                      b) England                      c) USA                      d) Germany
14. Who propagated Nazi Party's ideology?  
a) Himmler                      b) Goebbels                      c) Heydrich                      d) D'Annunzio

## ANSWER

- |                           |                          |                      |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. c) Pope                | 2. a) Hernan Cortes      | 3. b) Spaniards      |
| 4. a) Roosevelt           | 5. b) Latin America      | 6. a) Verwoerd       |
| 7. b) Napoleonic invasion | 8. a) Theodore Roosevelt | 9. b) 1932           |
| 10. a) Leipzig            | 11. b) Aztecs            | 12. b) Simon Bolivar |
| 13. c) USA                | 14. b) Goebbels          |                      |

## II. Fill in the Blanks:



## TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

1. The founder of Social Democratic Party was \_\_\_\_\_
2. The Nazi Party's propaganda was led by \_\_\_\_\_



## THE WORLD BETWEEN TWO WORLD WARS

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3. The Vietnam Nationalist Party was formed in \_\_\_\_\_
4. The Secret State Police in Nazi Germany was known as \_\_\_\_\_
5. The Union of South Africa came into being in May \_\_\_\_\_
6. The ANC leader Nelson Mandela was put behind the bars for \_\_\_\_\_ years.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ were a military nation
8. Boers were also known as \_\_\_\_\_



### ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

9. Hitler's Government followed a policy of repressing \_\_\_\_\_ people.
10. The descendents of original Dutch settlers of South Africa, also known as \_\_\_\_\_.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ was the Prime Minister of South Africa from 1958 to 1966.
12. Franklin Roosevelt in his \_\_\_\_\_ policy agreed that the US would not intervene in the internal affairs of any state.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ forced creditors to stop lending.
14. In \_\_\_\_\_ the Labour Party was defeated in the general elections of 1931.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first Caribbean country to throw off Slavery.

### ANSWER

- |                       |                    |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Ferdinand Lassalle | 2. Joseph Goebbels | 3. 1927            |
| 4. The Gestapo        | 5. 1910            | 6. 27              |
| 7. Aztecs             | 8. Afrikaners      | 9. Jewish          |
| 10. Boers             | 11. Verwoerd       | 12. Good Neighbour |
| 13. Devaluation       | 14. England        | 15. Haiti          |

## III. Choose the correct statement:



### TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

1.
  - i) During World War I the primary task of Italy was to keep the Austrians occupied on the Southern Front
  - ii) Germany took to Fascism much later than Italy.
  - iii) The first huge market crash in the US occurred on 24 October 1929.
  - iv) The ban on African National Congress was lifted in 1966.
  - a) (i) and (ii) are correct
  - b) (iii) is correct
  - c) (iii) and (iv) are correct
  - d) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
2. **Assertion :** A new wave of economic nationalism which expressed itself in protectionism affected the world trade.  
**Reason :** This was because the USA was not willing to provide economic aid to the debtor countries.
  - a) Both A and R are correct
  - b) A is right but R is not the correct explanation
  - c) Both A and R are wrong
  - d) R is right but it has no relevance to A



3. **Assertion :** The Berlin Colonial Conference of 1884–85 had resolved that Africa should be divided into spheres of influence of various colonial powers.

**Reason :** The War between the British and Boers in South Africa, however, was in defiance of this resolution.

- a) Both A and R are right  
b) A is right but R is not the right reason  
c) Both A and R are wrong  
d) A is wrong and R has no relevance to A



### ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

4. i) Hitler was the son of a Blacksmith.  
ii) Hitler qualified as an elementary school teacher.  
iii) When the Fascist party was founded in 1919 Mussolini immediately joined it.  
iv) Hitler organized a Nazist March on Rome.  
a) i) and ii) are correct  
b) iii) is correct  
c) iii) and iv) are correct  
d) i), ii) and iii) are correct
5. **Assertion :** The Jews were removed from government positions, excluded from the Universities and deprived of citizenship.  
**Reason :** Hitler's Government followed a policy of repressing Jewish people.  
a) Both A and R are not related  
b) A is right but R is not the correct explanation  
c) Both A and R are wrong  
d) R is right but it has relevance to A
6. **Assertion :** Gold Standard is a monetary system where a country's currency or paper money carried a value directly linked to gold.  
**Reason :** Countries in the Gold Standard agreed to convert paper money into a fixed amount of gold.  
a) Both A and R are correct  
b) A is right but R is not the correct explanation  
c) Both A and R are wrong  
d) R is right but it has no relevance to A

### ANSWER

1. d) i), ii) and iii) are correct  
2. b) A is right but R is not the correct explanation  
3. a) Both A and R are right  
4. d) (iii) is correct  
5. d) R is right but it has relevance to A  
6. a) Both A and R are correct

### IV. Match the following:



### TEXTUAL QUESTION

- |    |                         |                        |
|----|-------------------------|------------------------|
| A) | 1. Transvaal            | a. Germany             |
|    | 2. Tongking             | b. Hitler              |
|    | 3. President Hindenburg | c. Italy               |
|    | 4. Third Reich (Empire) | d. gold                |
|    | 5. Matteotti            | e. guerilla activities |

**Ans:**

- 1) d  
2) e  
3) a  
4) b  
5) c



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### ADDITIONAL QUESTION

- |    |                 |                    |
|----|-----------------|--------------------|
| B) | 1. Uitlanders   | a. Central America |
|    | 2. Afrikaners   | b. South America   |
|    | 3. Conquistador | c. Boers           |
|    | 4. Mexico       | d. Conqueror       |
|    | 5. Peru         | e. Foreigners      |

Ans:

- 1) e
- 2) c
- 3) d
- 4) a
- 5) b

## V. Answer the following in brief:



### TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

#### 1. What do you know of the White Terror in Indo-China?

- In 1929 the Vietnamese soldiers mutinied, and there was a failed attempt to assassinate the French Governor-General.
- This was followed by a large scale peasant revolt led by the Communists.
- The revolt was crushed and thousands of rebels were killed. This incident is known as the 'White Terror'.

#### 2. Discuss the importance of Ottawa Economic Summit.

- The Great Depression of 1929 had a disastrous impact on British trade and business.
- Britain transmitted the effects of Depression to its colonies.
- Bilateral trade treaties between Britain and the Member States of the British Empire were signed at an economic summit in Ottawa in 1932, in which the participants (including India) agreed to give preference to imperial (British) over non-imperial goods.

#### 3. Explain the Monroe Doctrine.

- The Monroe Doctrine was developed in 1815, by the then President of the USA, Monroe.
- It declared that if Europeans interfered anywhere in America, north or south, it would amount to waging a war against the United State.
- Due to this threat, by 1830 the whole of South America was free from European domination.

#### 4. What was the result of Mussolini's march on Rome?

- In October 1922 in the context of a long ministerial crisis, Mussolini organised the Fascist March on Rome.
- Impressed by the show of force, the King invited Mussolini to form a government.

#### 5. Point out the essence of the Berlin Colonial Conference, 1884-85.

- The interior of Africa was unknown to the outside world until the last quarter of nineteenth century. European colonisation began after about 1875.
- The Berlin Colonial Conference of 1884-85 had resolved that Africa should be divided into spheres of influence of various colonial powers.
- However the war between the British and Boers in South Africa was in defiance of this resolution.



6. **How did Great Depression impact on Indian Agriculture?**

- The 'Great Depression' dealt a death blow to Indian agriculture and the indigenous manufacturing sector.
- The value of farm produce, declined by half. But the land rent to be paid by the peasant remained unchanged. In terms of prices of agricultural commodities, the obligation of the farmers to the state doubled. Farmers and Indian manufacturers therefore had to sell their gold and silver reserves to subsist and survive.

7. **Explain the reason for the Smuts–Herzog alliance.**

- South Africa had gained Dominion Status, and thus had full control over foreign policy.
- The world economic depression brought unemployment and bankruptcy to South Africa.
- Labour movement withdrew its support given to the National Party.
- Smuts believed that a coalition government was required to solve the country's economic problems. Therefore the South Africa Party and the National Party united in 1934 to form the United South Africa National Party or United Party for short.
- This Smuts–Herzog alliance lasted until 1939.

8. **Define “Dollar Imperialism.”**

It is the term used to describe the policy of the USA in maintaining and dominating over distant lands through economic aid.



**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS**

9. **What was the result of withdrawal of American Capital?**

- At the end of the World War I, America was financially in a sound position. America was the moneylender to the World.
- America encouraged the flow of capital into Europe, which helped the European debtor countries.
- The capital outflow also found outlet in new investments. But these investments would yield profits only after a period.
- In the meantime, a slump in the U.S. economy forced the government to impose restrictions on the export of capital.
- This resulted in a steep decline in the volume and value of exports all over the world.

10. **Explain stock market crash in US.**

- The withdrawal of American capital was aggravated by the US market crash in 1929.
- The first huge crash occurred on 24 October 1929.
- This discouraged investors and consumers to such an extent that more and more people began to sell their shares and dispose of their stocks. But there were no buyers.
- This was followed by the failure of American banks. The American financiers were forced to recall their own funds invested abroad.
- The stoppage of loans to Germany by America led to the failure of two large German banks.
- The Bank of England also found itself in bankruptcy.



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### 11. **Apartheid in South Africa - Explain.**

- Apartheid means separateness. It became the racial policy of the Nationalist Party in 1947.
- From 1950 onwards a series of laws came to be enforced.
- The whole country was divided into separate areas for the different races.
- Marriage between white and non-white was forbidden.
- Nearly all schools were brought under government control so that education different from that of white could be implemented for Africans.

### 12. **Name the five republics of Central America.**

Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua

### 13. **What was the impact of Napoleonic invasion of Spain and Portugal?**

- The Napoleonic invasion of Spain and Portugal in 1808 quickened the process of Liberation Struggle in South America.
- Already the spirit of independence was growing under the leadership of Simon Bolivar, called El Liberator, the liberator.
- In the case of Brazil, the Portuguese royal family in the context of conquest of Portugal by Napoleon fled from Lisbon and thereby assisted the transition of Brazil from colony to independent nation.
- Pedro I renouncing the claim to the Portuguese throne declared the independence of Brazil.

### 14. **What is Gold standard?**

- Gold standard is a monetary system where a country's currency or paper money carried a value directly linked to gold.
- Countries in the Gold standard agreed to convert paper money into a fixed amount of gold.

### 15. **Write a short note on Fascism.**

Fascism is a form of radical authoritarian ultra-nationalism, Characterised by dictatorial power, forcible suppression of opposition and strong regimentation of society and of the economy, which came to prominence in early 20<sup>th</sup> century Europe.

### 16. **Write briefly about Mussolinis pact with Pope.**

- Mussolini signed a pact with the Pope in 1929.
- It was called the Lateran Treaty.
- In order to give respectability to the Fascist party, Mussolini won over the Roman Catholic Church by recognizing the Vatican city as an independent state.
- In return the church recognized the kingdom of Italy.
- The Roman Catholic faith was made the religion of Italy and compulsory religious teaching in schools was ordered.

### 17. **What is meant by decolonisation?**

Decolonisation is a process through which colonial powers transferred institutional and legal control over their colonies to the indigenous nationalist governments.



## VI. Answer all the questions given under each caption:



## TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

## 1. ANTI-COLONIAL STRUGGLE IN INDO-CHINA

## a) Define the concept of decolonisation.

Decolonisation is a process through which colonial powers transferred institutional and legal control over their colonies to the indigenous nationalist government.

## b) What were the three States that formed Indo-China

Indo – China comprises of Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam

## c) How did Communist ideas help in developing the spirit of Anti-Colonialism.

Many became convinced that the considerable wealth of Indo-China was benefiting only the colonial power.

## d) Which was the mainstream political party in Indo-China?

Vietnam Nationalist Party was the mainstream political party in Indo-China.

## 2. HO CHI MINH

## a) Where was Ho Chi Minh born?

Ho Chi Minh was born in Tongking.

## b) How did Ho Chi Minh become a popular Vietnam Nationalist?

Ho Chi Minh became a popular nationalist by his articles in newspaper and especially the pamphlet 'French colonialism on Trial'.

## c) What do you know of Ho Chi Minh's Revolutionary Youth Movement?

In 1923 Ho Chi Minh went to Moscow and learnt revolutionary techniques. Then in 1925 he founded the Revolutionary Youth Movement.

## d) How was the League for Independence called in Indo-China?

The League for Independence in Indo-China as Vietnam or Viet Minh.

## 3. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTH AMERICA

## a) By which year did the whole of South America become free from European domination?

By 1830, the whole of South America became free from European domination.

## b) How many republics came into being from the Central America?

Central America split into five republics (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua).

## c) In which year was Cuba occupied by the USA?

Cuba was occupied by the USA in 1898.

## d) What made oligarchic regimes unpopular in South America?

The situation created by the Great Depression made it impossible for oligarchic regimes to accommodate rising expectations of several assertive groups.



## ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

## 4. EMERGENCE OF MUSSOLINI

## a) What do you know about Mussolini other than a fascist?

Mussolini was a School master, a Journalist with socialist view and a forceful speaker.



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### b) When was the Fascist Party founded?

The Fascist Party was founded in 1919.

### c) In which place did Mussolini organise the Fascist Party?

Mussolini organised the Fascist Party in Rome.

### d) What facilitated Mussolini's triumph?

The inability of the Democratic party leaders to combine and act with resolution facilitates Mussolini's triumph.

## 5. EVOLUTION OF GERMAN FASCISM

### a) What is the full form of Nazi Party?

The full form of Nazi Party is the National Socialist German Worker's party

### b) Which army did Hitler serve during World War I?

Hitler served the Bavarian army during World War I.

### c) Write the name of the autobiography book of Hitler.

The autobiography book of Hitler is 'Mein Kampf' - My struggle

### d) What did Hitler associate?

Hitler associated Judaism with Marxism.

## 6. GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT OF 1935

### a) What provided for the greater power and introduction of direct elections?

Government of India Act of 1935 provided greater power and introduction of direct elections.

### b) Which party won the election in 1937?

The Congress Party won in 1937.

### c) When did the Indian National Congress emerge as a militant mass movement?

The Indian National Congress emerge as a militant mass movement in 1930s.

### d) Why did India resign from office?

Britain's decision to involve India in Second World War without consulting the popular Congress ministers made India resign from office.

## 7. EUROPEAN COLONIZATION AND ITS IMPACTS

### a) What do you know about Aztecs?

Aztecs were a military nation. They had military colonies and garrisons.

### b) Name the Spainard who caused the collapse of Mexican civilization.

Hernan Cortes was Spainard who caused the collapse of Mexical civilisation.

### c) What was the world's worst genocide at that time?

The great city of Tenochtitlan collapsed. This is one of the world's worst genocide.

### d) Which country did the Spaniards annex as part of their dominian?

The Spaniards annexed Peru as part of their dominian.

## 8. APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA

### a) Which party followed the racial policy of Apartheid?

The Nationalist Party of South Africa followed the racial policy of Apartheid.



**b) In which year Apartheid became the racial policy in South Africa?**

Apartheid became the racial policy in South Africa in 1947.

**c) Who was the Prime Minister of South Africa from 1958 to 1966?**

Verwoerd was the Prime Minister of South Africa from 1958 to 1966.

**d) When was the ban on ANC was lifted?**

The ban on ANC was lifted in 1990.

**VII. Answer in detail:**



**TEXTUAL QUESTIONS**

**1. Trace the circumstances that led to the rise of Hitler in Germany.**

- The origin of German fascism goes back to 1919 when a group of seven men met in Munich and founded the National Socialist German Workers' Party. One of them was Adolf Hitler.
- Hitler had developed violent political biases against Jews. He associated Judaism with Marxism.
- During World War I, he served in the Bavarian army.
- In 1923 Hitler attempted to capture power in Bavaria.
- He failed in his attempt. He was arrested and sent to jail. During his time in prison he wrote 'Mein Kampf' (My Struggle), an autobiographical book containing his political ideas.
- In the Presidential election of 1932, the Communist Party polled about 6,000,000 votes. Alarmed capitalists and property owners tilted towards supporting fascism. Hitler exploited this opportunity to usurp powers.
- Republican government fell, as the Communists refused to collaborate with the Social Democrats. Industrialists, bankers and Junkers prevailed upon President Von Hindenburg to designate Hitler as Chancellor in 1933.
- The Nazi state of Hitler, known as Third Reich brought an end to the parliamentary democracy. Germany was converted into a highly centralised state.
- All political parties except the Nazi party were declared illegal.
- The army of brown-shirted and jack-booted storm-troopers was expanded.
- The Hitler Youth was created, and the Labour Front set up.
- Trade unions were abolished, their leaders were arrested. Strikes were made illegal, wages were fixed by the government and the Labour Front was used by the Nazis to control industry.

**2. Attempt a narrative account of how the process of decolonization happened in India during the inter-war period (1919-39).**

- The decolonization process started in India from the beginning of the twentieth century with the launch of the Swadeshi Movement in 1905.
- The outbreak of the First World War in 1914 brought about rapid political as well as economic changes.
- In 1919, the Government of India Act introduced Dyarchy that provided for elected provincial assemblies as well as for Indian ministers to hold certain portfolios under Transferred Subjects.



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- The Indian National Congress rejected the arrangements under Dyarchy and decided to boycott the legislature.

### **Lack of measures to industrialise India:**

- There was no change in the colonial economic policy.
- The government of British India provided incentives to the British iron and steel industry by guaranteeing purchasing contracts.
- But in the case of indigenous industries, support was only in the form of providing technical advice and education.
- Even this policy was soon abandoned as many British enterprises were opposed to this.

### **India in the days of Great Depression:**

- The 'Great Depression' had a disastrous impact on British trade and business.
- Foreign investments declined.
- For the colonial government the expansion of trade was the only ideal mode of economy, as it guaranteed easy access to indirect tax revenue and foreign currency.
- Britain transmitted the effects of Depression to its colonies.

### **Impact of Depression on Indian Agriculture:**

- The value of farm produced, declined by half. But the land rent to be paid by the peasants remained unchanged.
- Therefore farmers and Indian manufactures had to sell their gold and silver reserves to subsist.
- The great fall in price prompted Indian nationalists to demand protection for the internal economy.

### **Government of India Act, 1935:**

- To appease the Indian nationalists The Government of India Act was passed.
- Elections were conducted and the Indian National Congress won a resounding in most of the provinces.
- The decision of Britain to involve in the Second World War, without consulting the Congress ministries forced the latter to resign from office.

### **3. Describe the rise and growth of nationalist politics in South Africa.**

- There were two main political parties: The Unionist Party which was mainly British and the South Africa Party which had largely Afrikaners (Boers).
- The first Prime Minister, Botha belonged to the South Africa Party ruled in cooperation with the British.
- But a militant section of the South Africa Party formed the National Party under Herzog.
- Herzog wanted a twin policy of supremacy of Whites over Blacks and Afrikaners over British.
- In 1920 elections, the National Party got 44 seats and the South Africa Party secured 41 seats.
- At this juncture the British-dominated Unionist Party merged with the South Africa Party.
- This gave Smuts a majority over the militant Afrikaner controlled National Party.





### ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

#### 4. Write briefly about the political developments in South America.

##### Mayas and Aztecs

- Before the European discovery of America three centres of civilisations existed in Mexico in Central America and in Peru in South America: the Maya, the Inca and the Aztec civilizations.
- There were several states in each of these areas of civilisations. Well organised and strong governments existed.
- Around the 11<sup>th</sup> century, large cities formed into a league of Mayapan (centre of Maya civilization of Native Americans / American Indians). It existed for over hundred years.
- Though Mayapan was destroyed towards the close of 12<sup>th</sup> century, other cities continued.
- Aztecs from Mexico conquered the Maya country in the 14<sup>th</sup> century and founded their capital city of Tenochtitlan. For nearly two hundred years the Aztecs ruled their empire.
- In the sixteenth century (around 1519) when the Aztecs were at the height of their power, the whole empire collapsed before a handful of adventurers led by a Spaniard named Hernan Cortes.
- With the conquest of Cortes, the whole of Mexican civilisation collapsed.
- With it the great city of Tenochtitlan also perished. This is one of the world worst genocides.
- The other famous Conquistador (conqueror) was also a Spaniard by name Francisco Pizarro. who led the conquest of the Incan Empire.
- Later the Spaniard made Peru a part of their dominions.
- By the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, demand for freedom and administrative autonomy spread throughout Latin America.
- There were bloody conflicts between Haitian slaves, colonists, the armies of the British and the French colonizers.
- The struggle led by Toussaint L'Ouverture ended in the Haitian people's independence from France.
- Haiti thus became the first Caribbean country to throw off slavery and French colonial control.

#### VIII. Time Line:

1884 – 85	– Berlin Colonial Conference
1886	– Discovery of gold in Transvaal
1898	– US defeated the Spanish
1899 – 1902	– Boer War
1905	– Swadeshi Movement launched
1909	– South Africa Act passed
1910	– Union of South Africa



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- 1912 – African National Congress formed
- 1919 – 1. Fascist Party founded  
2. Dyarchy introduced by Government of India  
3. National Socialist German Worker's party - founded
- 1922 – Fascist march on Rome
- 1926 – Imperial Conference
- 1927 – Vietnam Nationalist party - Formed
- 1929 – 1. Great Depression  
2. Lateran Treaty Signed  
3. Stock market Crash in the US
- 1930 – 1. Civil Disobedient Movement  
2. Emergence of Indian National Congress
- 1931 – Defeat of the Labour party
- 1932 – Summit in Ottawa
- 1933 – Hitler designated as chancellor
- 1935 – 1. Government of India Act  
2. Mussolini invaded Ethiopia
- 1941 – League for independence of Vietnam
- 1945 – Fall of Hitler
- 1990 – Ban on African Natural Congress





## 10

## Unit Test

## UNIT - II – The World between Two World Wars

Time : 1.00 hr.

Marks : 30

## I. Choose the correct answer:

5 × 1 = 5

- Who made Peru as part of their dominions?  
a) English      b) Spaniards      c) Russians      d) French
- Which President of the USA pursued “Good Neighbour” policy towards Latin America.  
a) Roosevelt      b) Truman      c) Woodrow Wilson      d) Eisenhower
- Which quickened the process of liberation in Latin America?  
a) Support of US      b) Napoleonic Invasion  
c) Simon Boliver’s involvement      d) French Revolution
- Name the President who made amendment to Munro doctrine to justify American intervention in the affairs of Latin America  
a) Eisenhower      b) Harry S.Truman      c) Woodrow Wilson      d) Theodore Roosevelt
- During World War I the primary task of Italy was to keep the Austrians occupied on the Southern Front
  - Germany took to Fascism much later than Italy.
  - The first huge market crash in the US occurred on 24 October 1929.
  - The ban on African National Congress was lifted in 1966.
  - (i) and (ii) are correct      b) (iii) is correct
  - (iii) and (iv) are correct      d) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct

## II. Fill in the blanks:

4 × 1 = 4

- The Nazi Party’s propaganda was led by \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Vietnam Nationalist Party was formed in \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Union of South Africa came into being in May \_\_\_\_\_.
- Boers were also known as \_\_\_\_\_.

## III. Match the following:

4 × 1 = 4

- |               |   |                    |
|---------------|---|--------------------|
| 10. Transvaal | - | a. Central America |
| 11. Matteotti | - | b. South America   |
| 12. Mexico    | - | c. Italy           |
| 13. Peru      | - | d. Gold            |

## V. Answer all the questions given under the caption:

1 × 4 = 4

## 14. Evolution of German Fascism

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a) What is the full form of Nazi party? | b) During world War I Hitler served for which army? |
| c) What did Hitler associate?           | d) Write the name of the autobiography of Hitler.   |

## VI. Answer briefly:

4 × 2 = 8

- How did Great Depression impact on Indian Agriculture?
- Define “Dollar Imperialism.”
- What do you know of the White Terror in Indo-China?
- What was the result of Mussolini’s march on Rome?

## VII. Answer in detail :

1 × 5 = 5

- Trace the circumstances that led to the rise of Hitler in Germany.

