

World History Class 01

TOPICS TO BE COVERED:

- Colonialism.
- 7 Year War 5463 (1754-1763).
- AR6583 (1765-83).
- FR 1789 + 23 Years of War (French versus rest) till 1815.
- Unification of Germany and Italy, 1870.
- IR 1750-1850 + IR post 1870(USA, Japan, Rest EU).
- Race for colonies (victims- Africa, China) (colonial powers-USA, Japan, British, France, etc).
- WW1 1914-1919.
- Inter-war years (1919- 34- GD 1929, Fascism, Communism).
- Cold War.
- Socialism (theory+ in USSR+ in China).
- EU+ Arab Israel war+ decolonization (apartheid).

FEUDALISM IN WESTERN EUROPE (01:34 PM)

- Medieval period (600-1500 AD).
- Social and economic system (King, Noblemen, system of Vassal).
- Land in the name of the overlord.
- Hierarchy became Hereditary.
- System of serfdom and slavery.
- The land was the source of power.
- The manor- the land owned by the owner.
- Peasants were serfs, freeholders, villeins, and freemen.
- Feud- exploitation of peasants, economy, and polity.
- Real power with- the church and nobles.
- **Church in middle age 600AD-1500 AD (01:58 PM)**
- Christianity was adopted by the Roman Empire.
- Pope is more powerful than the king.
- Money for posts, and rituals.
- Letters of Indulgence.
- Rich clergy.
- Wandering monks.
- Church became violent- Heresy when its propagated principles to glorify God were challenged.
- Emergence of trade, towns, and cities.
- Mercantile capitalism emerged with time.
- Era of a strong king began.
- Emergence of the middle class happened.
- Renaissance of 14th century.
- Renaissance means good life.
- * Please refer to the handout- Pre Mid 18th Century for detailed coverage.

COLONIALISM (02:52 PM)

- Establishment, Exploitation, Maintenance, Acquisition, & Expansion of colonies in one territory by people from another territory.
- It is a set of unequal relationships- b/w Colonial Power & Colony & b/w Settlers & Indigenous people.
- Colonialism and its exploitative nature.
- God, gold, and glory.
- * Please refer to the handout- Pre Mid 18th Century for detailed coverage.

SEVEN-YEAR GLOBAL WAR 5463 (1754-1763) (03:02 PM)

- (*Page 11 VisionIAS world history notes).
- Actual war-1756-63, but legally state of war from 1754.
- (* Settlers- in 13 colonies of Britain, in North America.
- Britain established 13 colonies in the 1600s.
- Settlers= foreigners who come to occupy foreign territory and start living there).
- (* Appalachian mountains- separated 13 colonies from the rest of North America).
- (For maps- PPT number 2).

- (* American Indians/ Red Indians- are the original peoples/inhabitants of America(North and Central). Not Europeans).
- **Interests (03:15 PM):**
- Settlers- they had to pay rent as most lands in 13 colonies were owned by British aristocrats.
- They were non-propertied subjects of the British crown.
- Therefore they did not have the right to vote in elections to British parliament.
- 13 colonies enjoyed self-government within the British Empire.
- That is in the domestic sphere and there existed a nexus between Britain and settlers for the domination of 13 colonies.
- Settlers desired Britain to expand to the west of the Appalachian mountains because they wanted to be big landowners.
- **Interests of American interest (03:26 PM)**
- Favoured France because feared expansion by settlers of 13 colonies under Britain.
- Whereas, French settlers were absent.
- Therefore under French, still had control of their lands.
- **Interest of Britain-**
- Wanted to establish its empire in the whole of North America (NA).
- **Interest of France and Spain-**
- Core interest was sugar islands of Central America as the export of sugar from plantation systems in islands of Central America was very lucrative.
- However, they didn't want Britain to control North America as then Britain would become the dominant power in the region and may threaten their sugar colonies.

WHY CALLED GLOBAL WAR (03:35 PM)

- Churchill called this war the real first world war, as it was fought in multiple continents, i.e. Europe, the Americas, Africa, and Asia (India).
- And had the participation of major powers of the time.
- **Reasons for the war:**
- **In North America and Central America-**
- Britain wanted to dominate the whole of North America by expanding beyond the Appalachian mountains.
- Rest of North America was under France and Spain.
- France had Canada and a region to the west of 13 colonies (Leusiana).
- While Spain had Mexico and Florida.
- France and Spain feared British domination of their sugar colonies in Central America.
- **Europe-**
- Prussia was doing territorial expansion, therefore other main land powers were opposed to Prussia.
- Which was supported by Britain due to France and Britain's rivalry.
- Therefore France, Spain, Austria, and Russia fought against Prussia and Britain in Europe.
- **India-**
- Here this war took the form of the 3rd Carnatik War 1756-53.
- The French EIC and British EIC were supported by their national militaries.
- In this war fought over control over the international trade of South India.
- **Africa-**
- In Senegal in West Africa, Britain and France fought over the important resource of Gum.
- **Reasons for British Retreat (03:53 PM)**
- 1. British supported Prussia with arms and ammunition, and that weekend the French in Europe.
- Therefore forcing France to divert military resources to Europe(* save home first).
- 2. British raised an army from among settlers of 13 colonies.
- This proved to be a major advantage for the British as now they overcame the problems of logistics of fighting a war across the Atlantic with their home army.
- Therefore, Britain had an edge over France and Spain.
- Britain was monetarily more powerful and therefore more capable of fighting such a large-scale war.
- This was because of greater trade profits and also industrialization had begun in 1750.
- For example in India soldiers of France were unpaid for months hurt their morale.
- British had a superior navy and army.
- Result was the **Treaty of Paris 1763.**
- America- North America came under British domination.

- France lost Canada and Louisiana (west of 13 colonies) + Spain lost Florida and in return was given part of Louisiana.
- France and Spain were allowed to retain their core interests, i.e. sugar islands of Central America.
- For example, France-Haiti, Spain- Cuba.
- India- decisive was the Battle of Wandiwash 1760, and the French were defeated comprehensively and limited to Pondicherry and could not fortify bases or keep a large army (* link three Carnatic wars 1746-48, 49-54, 56-63 of MIH).
- Europe- Prussia succeeded in retaining Silesia.
- Africa- British won Senegal.
- Conclusion- victory laid the foundation for the rise of Britain as a superpower.
- Along with the beginning of the Industrial Revolution from 1750 onwards.
- (*Treaty versus Peace treaty- a peace treaty is able to bring lasting peace and for this, you have to respect strategic interest even of the losing power).

NEXT CLASS TOPIC- American Revolution.

World History Class 02

AMERICAN REVOLUTION/AR (AR6583):

- *** For dictation-PPT.**
- Revolution=Huge amount of change in a short time.
- Americans= foreign settlers.
- Settlers of 13 colonies began the revolution.
- Anti-colonial struggle against Britain by 13 colonies of Britain.
- Result was the creation of the United States of America in 1783.
- Methods- until 1766 extremist movement and since then armed struggle.
- Protests, No tax campaign.
- Armed struggle (American War of Independence 1776-83)- American War of Independence.
- **Long-Term Reasons (01:16 PM)**
- Colonialism (the role of the colony is to serve the needs of the mother country or colonial power).
- Colonialism in the pre-IR era took the form of Mercantile capitalism (through trade and profit motives).
- Focus is to adopt such a policy that maximizes a positive balance of trade.
- Balance of Trade(BoT)= Export(value)-Import(value).
- Maximise BoT- maximizing inflow of gold into the country.
- British misused sovereign power over 13 colonies to benefit Britain.
- High import duty on non-British goods and preferential tariffs/ low import duty on British goods.
- No indigenous industry in the iron, steel, and textile sector, preventing IR of the colonies.
- Forcing colonies to import British goods.
- Navigation Act 1651.
- By British Parliament- can use only British ships for trade.
- Some raw materials can be exported only to Britain.
- **Short Term Reasons (01:45 PM)**
- Proclamation of 1763.
- To prevent further war expenditure.
- American Indians continued fighting despite the end of the 7-year war.
- Fear of the British government defaulting on public debt.
- Therefore Indian Reserve was created to the west of the Appalachian mountain, i.e. settlers were not allowed and Indians will live in Indian Reserve.
- **Trigger (02:00 PM)**
- No Taxation Without Representation (NTWR) because settlers didn't have the right to vote as they were not property owners.
- Stamp Act 1765 by British Parliament.
- Stamp Act 1765- a tax on every and any paper sold/purchased.
- Therefore all Business transactions are under new tax.
- Stamp Act Congress 1765- meetings of leaders of colonies.
- Here passed "The Declaration of Rights and Grievances".
- (* They are behaving like moderates of INC).
- We are loyal to the crown, but the British parliament cant tax colonies as NTWR.
- Protest continued-1766 stamp act repealed-but protest condition, therefore wanted an end to all taxes.

- British ended all import duty on British goods except for tax on tea.
- **Boston Tea Party (02:21 PM)**
- People of Massachusetts, destroyed tea on ships docked at Boston Port.
- British Parliament passed the Intolerable Acts in 1774, which took away the self-government powers of Massachusetts.
- Leaders of colonies met in 1st continental congress/ Philadelphia congress.
- Passed petition, where repeated NTWR demand+ demanded self govt. to Massachusetts+ voiced exploitation of 14 colonies by Mercantilist policies of Britain and demanded the end of mercantilist policy.
- (* Reverse of lower duty on British goods, Navigation Act, no iron and steel and textile factory, to use only British ships, etc).
- Now in 1775, the British attacked 13 colonies.
- 1776, "Declaration of Independence".
- **Inspired by enlightenment ideas (02:36 PM)**
- Self govt, Separation of Power, Republicanism.
- Fundamental rights (right to life, liberty, property- suh FRs are inalienable rights)
- (* Re HaNa is Pro-Liberty (Reason, Happiness, Nature, Progress) which means if we follow reason/logic then we can find natural laws of politics and eco-like of physics, and whatever is natural will bring happiness and progress to society).
- **Declaration of Independence (DoI) (02:45 PM)**
- All men are equal.
- Right to life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness.
- Republicanism.
- We are 13 independent and united colonies.
- American War of Independence (1776-83): 13 colonies+ France+ Spain Versus Britain+ loyalists there in 13 colonies.
- (*Recall 07 years of war 5463, the British created an army from settlers of 13 colonies).

REASONS FOR THE VICTORY (03:11 PM)

- Support of Spain, and France (weapons provided, send soldiers also).
- Logistical advantage with settlers whereas the British had to send army (weapon, food, supplies) across the Atlantic.

RESULTS (03:26 PM)

- Second treaty of Paris.
- Perpetual friendship between US and Britain.
- Spain got back to Florida (lost it in a 7-year war).
- France got nothing.
- 13 colonies independent.
- Britain retained Canada.
- 13 colonies now expanded westward by taking the lands of American Indians.
- The US purchased Louisiana from France in 1803(France had got it back from Spain in 1802 under Napoleon).
- Florida from Spain in 1819 (purchased).
- Therefore establishing modern borders of the USA.
- **Pre-1754 (7-year war 5463):**
- Spain- new Sp/ Mexico+ Florida.
- France- Louisiana+ Canada.
- British- 13 colonies.
- **1763-83:**
- Spain- Mexico+Louisiana.
- France- Nil.
- British- 13 colonies+ Canada+ T west of 13 colonies.
- **1783+:**
- Spain- Mexico+Louisiana+ Florida.
- France- Nil.
- British-Canada.
- 1802- France took Louisiana from Spain.
- 1803- France sold Louisiana to the USA.

- 1814- US bought Florida from Spain.
- Post-1783, gradual IR began, and post-1865 USA economy began industrializing properly as until 1865 US was busy with territorial expansion and US civil war 1861-65.
- 1789 US Constitution came into effect.
- **Question:** Why American Revolution 1776 was revolutionary?
- First country outside Britain to implement enlightenment ideas.
- First anticolonial struggle based on modern nationalism.
- Radicals do not have a monarchy or first republic.
- Radicals do not have a nobility class with special privileges.
- (* Only nobility could become senior officers in France).
- And to have equality before the law and equal rights.
- (* Feudal privileges that are different laws if noble or clergy).

EVALUATION OF AR (03:50 PM)

- Radical to have the right to property that is no definition of property without due process of law and without compensation.
- Radical to have FRs (via Bill of Rights 1791).
- Radical to have a fully written constitution for the whole country and therefore radical idea that every institution including the head of state would be bound by law, which is against the idea of absolutism.
- AR was not truly revolutionary.
- Above did not get the right to vote.
- Slavery continued.
- Ironically that anti-colonial struggle colonialism for Native Americans as they were displaced from their land and butchered as 13 colonies expanded westwards.
- (* Irony: Democracy= liberty and security of property, problem- black slaves= property)
- Property qualification was gradually removed for the right to vote by 1856.
- 13th Amendment of 1865 abolished slavery in the whole of the USA.
- 14th amendment- 1868- black males got citizenship, therefore the right to vote.
- 15th Amendment of 1870 clarified- no denial of the right to vote based on race and color, therefore black men got the right to vote.
- In practice it took 100 years, especially in the South when in 1965 voting rights were properly given.
- Women got the right to vote in 1920 (fought since the 1840s).
- 1924- Native Americans got citizenship and the right to vote, but in practice took 50 more years since it was up to states to implement voting rights.

USA CIVIL WAR (1861-65) (04:14 PM)

- Southern states - eco. dependence on agriculture.
- Therefore slavery provided labor on farms which provided labor on farms+ and slave traders in the South.
- Hence when Lincoln proposed to ban slavery, southern states rebelled against the Union government or the North.
- We want a confederation of Southern states(weak center and strong states).
- Results- USA preserved + slavery abolished via 13th amendment 1865.

NEXT CLASS TOPIC: French Revolution.

World History Class 03

Three Estates of French Society: (1:12 PM)

- Clergy (1st Estate)
- Nobility (2nd Estate)
- Middle Class (3rd Estate)

3rd Estate:

- Middle Class: 25% of Land, merchants, professionals (lawyers, doctors, teachers).
- Peasants: Small landlords, landless laborers.
- Artisans.

Grievances of 3rd Estate: (1:38 PM)

- 3rd Estate was the sole taxpayer.
- (1st and 2nd Estates, no taxes)
- High taxes.
- Manorial/Rent dues.
- No freedom of work.

- Need certificate of good conduct.
- Hence demanded No Taxation Without Representation (NTWR).

Reasons for the French Revolution: (2:03 PM)

- **Feudalism:**
- Feudal society was unequal.
- And the society was divided into 3 Estates.
- There were birth-based privileges and no equality for law.
- No equality before the law.
- **Economic causes of feudalism:**
- Agrarian nature of society.
- Control of landlords/wealthy.
- Trade declined.
- Freedom of work, security, and right to property suffered.
- Inspired by American Revolution.
- Fight for liberty and self-governance of 13 colonies.
- But no self-governance at home.
- **Political reasons:**
- Unpopular Monarchy.
- Unpopular rulers: King Louis 16 and Queen Mary Antoinette.
- Not interested in Public Administration.
- Huge war expenditure.
- Austrian War of Succession.
- 7 Years' War in America.
- Higher taxes, and inflation.

Event-wise structure of the French Revolution: (2:34 PM)

- 1) Meeting of Estate General.
- 2) Dissatisfied representatives of the 3rd Estate Declare '**National Assembly**' in the Royal Tennis Court.
- 3) Attack by soldiers.
- 4) People revolted and threw open Bastille Prison on 14th July 1789 (for arms),
- 5) French Revolution of 1789 begins.
- **Ideological changes:**
- Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen.
- All men are born free and equal.
- Equality before Law.
- Innocent until proven otherwise.
- All are eligible for public office.
- Freedom of speech and press.
- People are the source of all powers and authority.

Constitution of France: (2:45 PM)

- It provided a Constitutional monarchy.
- The right to vote was linked with income.
- Ended feudalism. (There should be a meritocracy.)
- The Revolution ended Feudalism.
- Equality of taxation, legal punishment, etc.
- Rule of law, freedom to do anything unless barred by law.
- Ended Manorial dues.
- Ended Tithe and Taille.
- Ended all forms of personal servitude.
- Ended the purchase of public office, e.g. Judgeship.
- No need for a Certificate of Good Conduct.
- **June 1791:** King and Queen fail to escape from France, wanting to do a counter-revolution with the help of the European Monarchy.

Reign of Terror: (3:31 PM)

- **Maximilien Robespierre** was leader of Jacobins.
- Robespierre Guillotined 1400 in a month.
- **January 1793:** King was guillotined.

- **October 1793:** Queen was guillotined.

Rise of Napoleon: (3:41 PM)

- **Napoleon** came into the political picture in 1799.
- **In 1804**, he became the Emperor of France.
- Napoleon was at his peak in **1807**.

Napoleonic Code: (3:48 PM)

- **Book I:** Law of Persons (Civil Rights). Domicile, etc.
- **Book II:** Law of Things. (Ownership, rental, etc.)
- **Book III:** Methods of acquiring rights.
- **Some highlights of the code:**
- All male citizens are equal.
- Ended preference in inheritance to the eldest son.
- Hereditary nobility, Class privileges, etc. were ended.

Napoleon: (3:55 PM)

- Napoleon hated France until the French Revolution.
- Napoleon was 20 years of age when French Revolution occurred.
- **1796-97:** Became commander of France.
- Defeated Austrians in Italy.
- Developed the image of a liberator in Italy.
- Signed the Peace Treaty of Campo Formio (1797).

Topic for the next class: Napoleon, continued, Unification of Italy and Germany.

World History Class 04

[1:04 PM] RISE OF NAPOLEAN CONTINUES...

- 1799 - Coup-d'etat - consulate govt with 3 counsel heads
- 1800 - Changed the constitution and became the 1st Consul
- 1800-01 - Attacked and defeated Austria
- 1803 - Became 1st consul for life
- 1804 - Napolean code
- 1805 - Battle of Austerlitz - defeated both Austria and Russia
- 1806 - Prussia got defeated and unified more than 250 states and destroyed feudalism and imposed a continental blockade.
- 1807 - Russia submits and joined the continental blockade

[1:39 PM] DECLINE OF NAPOLEAN:

- 1808-13 - Spain exited the continental blockade and Napoleon attacked Spain but failed
- 1812 - Russia exited the continental blockade and attacked Russia
- 1813 - Exiled to Elba after Leipzig defeat.
- 1815 - Exiled to St. Helena (in the Atlantic Ocean) after the battle of Waterloo
- 1821 - Napolean died.

[2:02 PM] EVALUATION OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION:

- **POSITIVES:**
- **Inside France:**
- **Feudalism ended** - leading to democracy and republican
- 1793 - The Jacobian constitution -
- Vote (Right to vote was given to all),
- Work (Pro-poor right to work),
- Resurrect (right to overthrow the govt),
- Be happy (goal of govt = happiness of people)
- **Economy** - redistribution of wealth - because the land is redistributed
- Equality of taxation + freedom of work
- **Society** - no three estates, no aristocracy, no birth-based privileges - the society is an equal society
- **Culture** - the rise of nationalism - the idea that the nation is people and the nation is supreme - resulted in Capitalism, emphasis on democracy and republic, and no feudal society, **liberty, equality, and fraternity.**
- Napoleonic Code 1804

- **Implementation** - In 1815 the old monarchy came into power and in 1830 - the people of France rose to overthrow t
- In 1848 - People rose to overthrow the monarchy and 2nd republic was established (1st republic - 1792)

- 1852 - Napoleon - III declared himself an emperor
 - 1872 - Franco-Prussian war, lost by France, Monarchy was overthrown - 3rd Republic (1870 - till Hitler conquer France)
 - 1946 - 58 - 4th Republic
 - 1958 onwards - 5th republic with more powers to the President.
 - Therefore the spirit of the republic did not end if the republic ended.
- **Outside France:**
- **Inside Europe:**
- Nationalism - Republic, ideas of liberty, equality, fraternity - through inspiration, Napoleonic wars, end of feudalism, and ideas of French Revolution
- - **Nationalism leads to -**
 - Anti-colonialism -Greece (1833) from Ottoman and Belgium (1834) from the Netherlands
 - Republicanism (anti-monarchy) - 1830 - 1848 - all of Europe was on fire
 - The desire for unification - 1830 - 48 - Italians and Germans fought for the unification
 - The desire for own nation is the break-up of multi-ethnic empires - Yugoslavia was desired by Slavs, Germany was desired by Germans
 - Achievement - fight in 1830 and 48 but achieved post World War -I (1914-1919).
- **Outside Europe:**
- Nationalism spread from Britain to North America to France and from France, it spreads to rest of the Europe, to Central America, and to South America
- - **Nationalism and the Weakening of the colonial powers (from 1792 - 1815) leads to the Decolonization of -**
 - 1813 - 1824 - Ecuador, Venezuela, Bolivia, Peru, and Columbo, got independence from Spain under Simon Bolivar
 - Haiti (1792 - 1802) fought and won independence from France
 - Mexico (1810 - 1821) fought and won independence from Spain.
 - Brazil got independence from the Portuguese in 1824.
- **NEGATIVES:**
- 23 years of devastation
- Liberty in polity evaded French people - because a stable republic only by 1870
- Reign of Terror 1793- 1794
- Napoleon = conqueror (from 1804 onwards) from liberator (pre-1804) = child and murderer of French Revolution of 1789

[3:19 PM] CONTEXT OF CONGRESS OF VIENNA OR CONCERT OF EUROPE (1815-1914):

- COV (1815 - 1914) - League of Nations (1920 - 1939) - UN (1945 onwards) - for global peace because of the devastation of wars (23 years of war)
- **Fear of Monarchs of Europe** - wars (expansive devastation), Such nationalism that threatens multiethnic empires, that threatens monarchy and desired democracy and republics.
- - Nationalism without a desire for democracy and republic will be loved by Monarch.
 - Great economy - an empire with a colony so we the people feel awesome, eg. Germans under Hitler, Napoleon.
- COV set up Concert of Europe.
- Austria and Britain played the lead role
- **Goal** = Prevent war and maintain peace + preserve the monarchy
- **Method** = Set up COE that was an informal body of European monarchs for conflict resolution
- Established a balance of power in Europe by doing such territorial redistribution that no one power was extra powerful to have the confidence to wage a war. (Britain outside mainland Europe therefore not affected territorially).
- **For example**, Germany was not created/united, and German kingdoms were grouped into a weak German confederation (1815 - 66) (* like SAARC) +
- Italy was not united + Austria got back to northern Italy +
- To contain France GC 1815-66 + 1853-56 Russia attacked Ottoman in the Crimean War,
- Therefore for the balance of power France, and Britain aided Ottoman Empire.
- Assist each other if people threaten Monarchy
- **Result:**
- Britain continued to be a superpower as the balance of power is in mainland Europe
- **COE failed - in 1830, and 1848, people revolted**, and partially successful example, 1832 Greece and 1839 Belgium got independence
- 1848 - Prussia was forced to set up a national assembly
- 1870 - the unification of Germany, Italy was taking place
- **@war** - 1853 - 56 - Crimean war - Russia was a member of COE

- Prussia fought wars in 1864, 1866, and 1870 to create Germany in 1870
- War by Sardinia in 1859, 66, for the unification of Italy in 1870
- 1914 - world war

[3:58 PM] UNIFICATION OF GERMANY

- Prussia was defeated and Napoleon united more than 250 German kingdoms into the Confederation of Rhine (1806-13), which was a puppet state of France.
- 1815 - COV created the German Confederation (GC) (1815-66) having 39 German kingdoms + some Prussia + some Austria territory + northern German kingdoms under the influence of Denmark which was also a member of GC.
- Purpose of GC = economic coordination to improve trade and economy of the region (Link SAARC) + Balance of Power (not having united strong Germany + a mildly strong entity to the east of France)
- **1834 - Zollverein - a customs union** of 18 German Kingdoms created by Prussia, the largest of the German kingdom. Therefore a step towards economic unity.
- - **Custom Union** - for example, European Union - common tariffs, low tariffs, a common procedure for trade import and export
- 1830, 1848 - Germans revolted for unification and democracy, Partially successful as forced **German kings to set up Frankfurt National Assembly** (May 1848 - May 1849) for drafting a constitution for United Germany.
- However, disunity in FNA between leaders of workers and of middle-class @nature of the constitution.
- In 1849 monarchies bounced back and dissolved FNA by force.
- Therefore failure to unite as a democracy.
- **One issue of Greater Germany or not.**
- Greater Germany was to have all German Kingdoms + German populated territory of the Austrian empire
- Not greater Germany - German kingdoms - German populated territory of the Austrian empire
- **Unification of Italy:**
- France + Sardinia defeated Austria in 1860
- North Italy was captured from Austria in 1860 (France + Sardinia vs Austria war)
- Venice was Captured from Austria (Prussia + Italy vs Austria war 1866)
- The Papal States conquered and added to the kingdom of Italy in 1870

NEXT CLASS TOPIC - COMPARISON OF THE UNIFICATION OF ITALY AND GERMANY, INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

World History Class 05

UNIFICATION OF GERMANY- 1:06 PM

- Germany at one time had more than **300 kingdoms**.
- **Role of Napoleon** – organized roughly 300 German kingdoms into a confederation of the Rhine with a 38-member kingdom, therefore, contributing to the process of unification of Germany.
- **German Confederation(GC) 1815** – the congress of Vienna in 1815 created a German confederation(GC) that replaced the confederation of the Rhine. German Confederation 1815 had 38 German kingdoms and some territory of Prussia and Austria.
- Also, some northern German kingdoms part of GC 1815 were under the control of Denmark.
- **Why created COV/COE-**
- To create a military strong kingdom at the right hand of France i.e. Balance of power.
- **If too strong-** changes to capture surrounding nations
- **If too weak-** the chances of annexation by France or other strong surrounding nations.
- To improve the economy- help in policy formulation and better trade of this region.
- **1834 Zollverein** – it was a customs union of 18 German kingdoms led by Prussia. Therefore, a step towards economic unity. (*common tariff and import/export policies, lower or zero tariffs).
- In 1830 & 1848 Germans protested for unification under a democratic Germany.
- In 1848 they successfully enforced German kings to set up **Frankfurt national assembly (FNA)** whose purpose was to draft a democratic constitution for a united Germany.
- FNA functioned for 1 year and drafted a constitution with –
- United Germany to include German kingdoms and Prussia but exclude German-populated territories of the Austrian Empire as it would mean loss of territory for Austria.
- The constitution proposed a constitutional monarchy under the Prussian king – Kaiser.
- (*FNA had representatives of German kings, Prussia, and Austria and representatives of the people.
- **Greater Germany** – all Germans including Austria in one Germany.
- **Smaller Germany** – Greater Kingdom + Austria

- *Hitler wanted greater Germany.)
- However, Prussia rejected the proposal of **constitutional monarchy** and German kings bounced back and FNA was disbanded. Therefore there was a failure to unite as a democracy.
- Now Germany was to be united not as a democracy but through a policy of blood and iron of Bismarck.

BISMARCK AND HIS CONTRIBUTION- 1:59 PM

- **Bismarck** was a very able **statesman and diplomat** (born in 1815).
- Represented **Prussia in Frankfurt national assembly**, In **German confederation (GC)** 1815 from 1851 to 59, ambassador to France and Russia (1859-62), where tried positive relations and tried convincing them for united Germany under Prussia.
- **1862-** Made minister President and foreign minister.
- **The policy of blood and Iron-**
- **1861-** Kaiser wanted to modernize the military but the Prussian national assembly was not passing a budget for the same.
- **Bismarck convinced parliamentarians** through his famous Blood and Iron speech where he argued that Germany won't be united through speeches and protests but via sacrifice and war through blood and iron.
- Therefore it was Bismarck who laid the foundation of the modern German/Prussian military.
- **Bismarck utilized nationalism** among German kingdoms to gradually gather support for a united Germany under Prussia but before unifying Germany, GC had to be disbanded as it was also dominated by Denmark and Austria.
- **1864-** Prussia allied with Austria and defeated Denmark.
- Denmark was removed from GC and now Austria and Prussia dominated GC, Schleswig was taken by Prussia, and Holstein was taken by Austria.
- North German kingdoms under the influence of Denmark.
- 1866- Prussia allied with the **Kingdom of Italy (KOI 1860)** to defeat Austria, therefore, Austria removed GC in 1815 and GC disbanded, North German Confederation was created by merging Frankfurt with North German kingdoms.
- **1817- Franco-Prussian war-**
- **Southern German kingdoms** did not surrender in 1866 as had confidence that France would prevent the expansion of Prussia in his neighborhood therefore now Bismarck wanted war victory over France.
- **Napoleon III-** Also wanted a war victory over Prussia to prevent the unification of Germany and to win the support of the French people who had again started demanding democracy and republic.
- With the defeat of **France Southern German kingdoms** agreed to merge and Germany got unified under a semi-absolute rule of the **Kaiser as Germany's constitution** provided for a weak parliament and real power with Kaiser and his chancellor i.e. Bismarck.
- Alsace loraine coal rich region of franch annexed by Prussia.
- Now Germany began the Industrial Revolution properly.
- French overthrew Napoleon III, to establish the **third republic (1870-1940)**, therefore finally a stable republic.

UNIFICATION OF ITALY- 2:55 PM

- French Revolution inspired **nationalism**.
- **1797-** Napoleon removed Austria from North Italy and reorganized it into two republics allied with France.
- On the defeat of Napoleon Austria took back North Italy.
- Napoleon had ended feudalism by applying the Napoleonic Code of 1804, therefore, promoting nationalism. (ended feudalism in 1797 itself).
- **1815-** Congress of Vienna/COE did not unify Italy as Austria wanted North Italy.
- **1830, 1848-** Italians protested for - Anti-Colonialism against Austria, democracy, and Unification (manifestations of nationalism).
- Mazini (heart), Garibaldi (Sword), and Prime Minister Cavour (mind) of unification of Italy.
- Mazini (founder of Young Italy) 1830.
- **Desired unification, anti-colonialism**, republic-led protests in 1830, 1848- equal to heart because the infused spirit of nationalism and patriotism among Italians
- **Garibaldi referred** to the sword because **he was a revolutionary** - a member of Young Italy - had a private army called red shirts.
- In 1860 with the help of **Sardinia attacked the kingdom of two Sicily** and unified them with the kingdom of Sardinia leading to the kingdom of Italy in 1860 under the Sardinian monarchy.
- **PM Cavour was PM of the kingdom of Sardinia**, he was referred to as Mind because he used diplomacy and followed a Bismarck-like policy and made alliances, and fought wars to unify Italy.

- **1. 1860-** Gave some territory to France in return for support in the war against Austria therefore part of North Italy was captured from Austria (1860).
- **2. 1860-** Garibaldi captured the kingdom of two Sicily and now the Kingdom of Italy was created.
- **3. 1866-** Italy took the help of Prussia and defeated Austria to capture Venetia in North Italy.
- **4. 1870-** France had the responsibility of protecting papal states under the pope but was busy and defeated in the 1870 Franco - Prussian war therefore opportunity was seized by Italy and annexed papal states completing the unification of Italy in 1870.

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION (1750-1850)- 3:32 PM

- **Why the industrial revolution?**
- It is called revolution as the impact/change was so huge after 100 years.
- Production- machines, centralized production in urban areas, fast-paced consumption of raw material, and production of finished goods.
- **Why in England?**
- Political stability
- Geography- Island country
- Democracy- Security of property for capitalists
- Capitalism- Profit motive in society and masses
- Accumulated trade profits
- Good natural harbors
- Coal and Iron in the same place

The topic for the next class- Continuation of the topic 'Industrial Revolution
World History Class 06

COMPONENTS OF INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION (IR)- 1:07 PM

- **PISTA-** Postal and Telegraph, Iron, Steam, Transport, Textile, and Agriculture.
- **A. Textile:** Faster spinning machine, faster power looms, developed horsepower looms.
- **B. Steam Engine:** 1769 by James Watt
- **Adapted by looms-** faster extraction of water lodged in coal mines, faster and more coal.
- **C. Transport:**
- **1. Roads-** Pakka roads or macadamized roads were built.
- **2. Train-** Steam Powered Railways by George Stephenson in 1814- 1st cargo in 1814- passenger trains in 1830- Huge construction of railway network.
- **3. Canal & Boats-** Canal network built in Britain, steam-powered boats, inland waterways.
- **4. Ships-** Steam engines deployed and the Suez Canal was built in 1859-69 which shorten the distance between India and Britain.
- **D. Agriculture:**
- **Industries helped agriculture-** Through the Introduction of technologies, manure, use of machines.
- **Agriculture helped Industrial Revolution-** The revolution in agriculture started before IR through encircle movement which allowed landlords to acquire land for small farmers or communities- Economies of scale as now big machinery can be used in an organized manner.
- Less land was needed for food security for Britain and the production of cash crops increased.
- Mass landless tenants - Machines decreased the need for labor.
- **E. Postal services:** Increased the speed of business transactions and people-to-people connections.

IMPACT OF INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION - 2:17 PM

- **Impact on Britain-**
- It made Britain an Economic superpower.
- **It led to an increase in Britain's** - Military power, Diplomatic power, and Used FDI for domination of world trade.
- **Impact in Europe-** The race for IR began, IR done 1870 when political stability was achieved in Western Europe.
- **Outside of Europe** - the USA started IR in 1865 and became economic power by 1814- Japan did IR in 1868 after the Meiji restoration
- **Impact on Colonies-** Race for IR, Resources, materials, colonies, etc which led to conflict and finally led to WW-I (1914-19).
- Race for colonies led to - **a.** Scramble for Africans by 1914 whole of Africa got colonized.
- **b.** Colonialism in China, imperialism by Britain and others.
- **C.** India - Drain of wealth theory- India acted as a source of raw material for Britain factories.

- The handicrafts sector was destroyed by competition from cheaper and better Britain goods.
- No IR in India therefore agriculture sector is overburdened.
- Suez Canal and the revolution in transport increased the exploitation of India.

IMPACT ON WORLD OF IR- 3:00 PM

- More interconnectedness vis trade and FDI.
- Supplied finished goods to the non-Industrialised world, and purchased raw materials from the non-Industrialised world.
- **On people of Britain** - Inequality and social uprooting of masses.
- **Inequality**- Slums/Ghettos vs. gated colonies of rich-
- Poor living conditions
- Poor sanitation
- Poor wages
- Poor/ no social security
- Child labour
- Lower wages for women worker
- Huge pollution- air, war etc.
- **Social uprooting**- Mass migration to urban areas.
- **On ideology**- Working class movement began properly
- Chartist movement (1830-40)- right to vote - irrespective of income
- **Communism** -Marx wrote communist manifesto 1848, workers in EU fought not just for democracy and self rule but also for their class rights.
- **Democracy increased**- gradually fear that working class will rise in revolt and capitalism itself will end therefore laissez faire (no state intervention in economy).

COLONIALISM IN CHINA (1840)- 3:27 PM

- **1514**- Portuguese discovered a route to China and began trading via Canton port.
- **1700**- Other European powers and the US began trading with China.
- **1640-1911**- Manchu dynasty ruled China.
- **The policy of seclusion**-
- China whereby no diplomatic relations with Europeans, and entry of foreigners into China was restricted, Europeans were allowed to trade only via Canton port and only with 13 state-appointed Chinese traders.
- China did not import any European goods.
- **Reason**- European powers try to export Christianity which created friction, China was anxious due to the superior navy of Europeans, and rich Chinese economies therefore no need for European goods.
- **1st Opium War (1840-42)- Britain vs. China**
- **Reasons- Merchantialism** - British policy with the goal of maximizing the inflow of gold by maximizing a positive Balance of trade but the policy of seclusion of China hurt British mercantilism.
- **Illegal Opium trade by the British**- To minimize the outflow of gold British began the illegal opium trade with China.
- By the 1830s Quantum of opium exported to China grew to such an extent that Britain had positive BoP with China but this destroyed Chinese youth.
- Finally, when Chinese authorities acted by destroying opium cargo in British ships, a war began.
- British parliament approved war against China on the grounds of ensuring the security of property for British traders.
- It was ironically illegal property of British traders more important the right to life of Chinese youth.
- Chinese action was seen as a challenge to British supremacy.
- However real reason was that the British wanted to extract certain positives after the war victory against China.
- **Result**-
- **1.** China was opened up externally i.e. post to end seclusion- five more zones/ports opened for British trade.
- **2.** Restrictions to trade with only 13 Chinese traders ended.
- **3.** Lower tariff on goods traded by Britain
- Therefore these decisions contributed to positive BoP as British exports to China increased.
- **4.** China was forced to establish diplomatic relations with Britain and a British envoy was stationed in China.
- Hongkong was annexed therefore British got a base for trade with China and nearby region
- British law applies to British citizens in China.

- The sovereignty of Britain on British trading centers in China.
- As per the '**Treaty of Nanking**'.

The topic for the next class- Continuation of the topic 'COLONIALISM AND COLONISATION'
World History Class 07

THE CLASS STARTED WITH A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS CLASS (09:15 AM)

FIRST OPIUM WAR (09:18 AM)

- The first Opium War was the Treaty of Nanjing (Nanking).
- More ports were opened for trade
- Custom duty was decreased.
- Political contacts and diplomatic ties were further raised.
- The sovereignty of Britain on ports and trade posts was established.
- Hongkong was taken away i.e. territorial acquisition.

SECOND OPIUM WAR 1856-60 (09:28 AM)

- **Reasons:**
- a) Britain and France wanted more concessions from China.
- b) Trigger- Britain and France were pressurizing China to legalize the opium trade and Chinese authorities confiscated a British ship carrying opium in one incident some British officials were killed.
- Since the first opium war 1840-42, the influx of Christian missionaries under French protection increased into China, creating friction and killing some missionaries.
- **Result:**
- **Convention of Peking (1860)**, (because a group of treaties therefore named as Convention)
- China was opened up more externally and internally.
- Further lower tariffs.
- Freedom of navigation in Chinese rivers to foreigners
- Therefore now easier extraction of raw materials and faster capture of Chinese markets (Export market)
- A century of humiliation = Colonialism in China.
- Freedom of travel to trade inside China.
- The right to establish a church in China for Christian missionaries and China was made to guarantee their security of life.
- Ironically on the one hand export of Christianity and the other hand opium trade was legalized.

RUSSIA-CHINA (1858) (09:46 AM)

- While China was engaged in the second opium war and Taiping Rebellion (1850-64), Russia threatened and took over all territory above River Amur.
- **Reason:**
- Russia as a northern power always desired access to warm waters. (*Established Vladivostok-PM Visit Recently)
- **Reasons why was China not colonized politically but India was.**
- **Geographical:** China was farther away and had a vast territory compared to India.
- **Geopolitics:** Strong neighbors like Russia and Japan.
- Backyard concept.
- EU powers will be cautious.
- **Polity:**
- Single central authority and stronger with respect to India's fragmented polity.
- The main aim of the European powers was trading.

TAIPIING REBELLION (1850-64) (10:26 AM)

- Proof of cultural colonialism and the extent of the export of Christianity to China.
- A revolt by Chinese christian converts who wanted to establish the "heavenly kingdom of great peace" which would have Christianity as the state religion.
- **Result:**
- Taiping rebellion was suppressed with the help of Chinese warlords (*Similar to Maratha Sardars, Misl Chiefs, etc)
- Therefore status and prestige of the Manchu Dynasty (1640-1911) got degraded.
- Warlords now tried to increase their power at the expense of the Manchu dynasty-Central government. (*Therefore decline of central authority is equal to the product of weakness created by European imperialism) (* Like the Wagner group challenged the central government in Russia in June 2023)

IMPERIALISM BY JAPAN (10:52 AM)

- **Colonialism/Imperialism:**
- Sphere of Influence ---->Puppet State---->Partial sovereignty----->Protectorate(Paramountacy, Subordinate alliance)--->Annexation.
- **First Sino-Japanese War (1894-95)**
- **Reasons:**
- Since 1868, the Meiji Restoration and the Establishment of a strong central government took place in Japan.
- Japan had built an industrialized economy and a strong military. (*Industrial Revolution led to modern Military)
- Now Japan wanted the benefits of imperialism like the Europeans.
- This war was fought over Korea which was under the control of China and Japan wanted influence in Korea, for influence in Manchuria.
- Manchuria was a resource-rich region of China and Japan wanted raw materials like Coal for its factories. (But since 1858, Manchuria was the Sphere Of Influence of Russia)
- **Result:(Shimonoseki Treaty)**
- Korea was made independent of China.
- Formosa/ Taiwan annexed by Japan.
- Senkaku Island in the east china sea was annexed by Japan.
- Japan began its influence in Manchuria, so the rivalry between Russia and Japan began.
- **1899-Boxer Rebellion:**
- Rise of modern nationalism among Chinese youth post-1850s.
- Many middle-class Chinese youths studied abroad as well, therefore there was a desire for democracy, republic, and anti-colonialism.
- They feared that China already divided into the sphere of influence by foreign would be politically partitioned into the colonies of foreign powers.
- In the Boxer rebellion in 1899, Chinese youth attacked the property and life of foreigners to end foreign interference in China (* Name Boxer is equal to English translation of the name of a secret society that began rebellion- like Anushilan samiti, Yugantar, Abhinav Bharat of Modern Indian History)
- **Result:**
- The joint army of Britain-France-Germany-US-Japan crushed it and made the empress of China sign the **Boxer protocol**, whereby huge compensation was extracted for loss of life and property and cost of war plus foreign powers got the right to station their troops in China for protecting their life and property.
- Dupleix stationed French troops in Hyderabad for the protection of Salawat Jang during the Second Carnatic War (1749-54).
- **Open door policy in China:**
- The primary goal of Western power was economic benefits and not empire-building in China (*Doesn't Include Russia, Japan)
- Therefore they wanted to prevent a repeat of the Boxer Rebellion, which threaten their business and property, therefore under the leadership of Europe Sphere Of Influence was ended and an open door policy was implemented, i.e. all powers will have equal rights to trade in China plus territorial integrity of china to be respected.
- This is how China escaped political annexation and stayed politically independent.

COLONIALISM AND IMPERIALISM (11:38 AM)

- Colonialism is a set of unequal relationships between foreigners (State, settlers, businesses, missionaries) and indigenous people in economy, polity, and society/culture.
- Imperialism is synonymous with colonialism.
- Imperialism uses military either actual or threat.
- Usually, imperialism is done by the state (Exception East India Company)
- Imperialism led to the loss of partial or full sovereignty.

RUSSIA-JAPANESE WAR (11:49 AM)

- Fought over Manchuria which was a Sphere Of Influence of Russia since 1858 with a Russian military base at Port Arthur.
- After a decade of the first Sino-Japan war and continuing Industrial Revolution since 1868, Japan is now confident to deal with Russia (* IR in Russia mainly post-1929)
- **Result:**
- World was surprised that an Asian power defeated a European power.
- In reality, an industrialized power had defeated a non-industrialized power.

- INM got inspired.
- Russia removed from Port Arthur now Manchuria = Sphere of Influence of Japan.
- Korea was converted into a protectorate by Japan.
- Half of the oil-rich Sakhalin Islands were annexed by Japan.
- The loss led to the first Russian Revolution in 1905, for the overthrow of the Czar/ Monarchy. (*Nationalism and war victory leads to Napoleon)
- Nationalism and war loss led to the third republic in France in 1870.

1911-REPUBLIC OF CHINA (11:59 AM)

- Manchu dynasty was overthrown.
- By western-educated Chinese youth with the help of warlords.
- **Dr. Sun Yat-sen** became head of the republic but was forced to resign and go into exile as they (warlords) didn't want democracy.
- War loss put puppet Yuan shi kai in power.
- In 1916, he declared himself emperor, therefore overthrown by warlords.
- Therefore 1916-28, there was no central government in China and this decade was equal to the warlord era, where different regions of China were ruled dictatorially by warlords.
- Peasants were oppressed and had no law and order stability.

DR. SUN YAT SEN (12:08 PM)

- Western-educated Chinese intellectuals plus wanted a republic like the US.
- He was nationalistic and therefore anti-colonialism plus wanted land reforms in favor of small peasants (*Like Rayatwari)
- However, wanted unity among different social groups and therefore favored gradual land reforms and not immediate radical land reforms.
- With the help of warlords became head of the republic in 1911 but was then forced to resign.
- He wanted to end the warlord era.

WWI (12:14 PM)

- May 4th movement 1919- by Chinese youth against Japanese imperialism @WWI plus this contributed to the Washinton conference 1921 where Japan agreed to give up these acquired territories.
- Washington Conference 1921- Britain and the US were concerned about the rise of Japanese influence in the Pacific and far east.
- **Result:**
- Japan agreed to withdraw from Kiao Chau Island and Shantung Province.
- Japan agreed to cap its navy.
- Japan-British-US Navy = 3:5:5
- Japan, Britain, US agreed that they will not have military bases within striking range to reduce the chances of conflict.
- In return US and Britain agreed to control Japan on some Islands, but since Japanese interests were limited to east Asia, even with 3/5 the navy of the US/Britain It became a superior naval power in the region.
- While the US and British Navy were spread across the world.

THE TOPIC FOR THE NEXT CLASS: END OF THE WARLORD ERA.

World History Class 08

A BRIEF REVISION OF THE PREVIOUS CLASS (09:02 AM):

- 1850-64: **Taiping Rebellion**
- Industrial Revolution - Technology - Modern military - Important for imperial ambitions.

END OF WARLORD ERA (1916-28) (09:11 AM):

- **1921- KMT** is able to get the support of the USSR which gave arms, money, and military training to KMT cadres.
- USSR also helped in the formation of the **Chinese Communist Party** (CCP 1921) (A minor force right now).
- From 1921- [KMT 1912 + CCP 1921] with USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) help Vs Warlords.
- **Eg:** Union of (States) 13 colonies which became independent/ republic.
- [Note: USA = Union of 13 Republics].
- By 1928, KMT was victorious (* After **October Revolution 1917**, Communists were in power in Russia).
- Communism believed in the end of capitalism + **Lenin** withdrew Russia from WW I in 1917 while the **US, Britain, France, and Japan** wanted the re-entry of Russia into WW I.
- Therefore, **Russian civil war** (RCW 1918-20) where, non-communists of Russia + Joint Army of the US, Britain, France, and Japan Vs Bolsheviks/communists/Lenin.

- Bolsheviks won but the USSR in 1920 was isolated in world affairs.
- Therefore, USSR wanted a friend in the neighborhood.
- Therefore, supported KMT from 1921, so KMT could establish a central govt. in China, friendly to USSR + To spread communism, USSR helped set up CCP 1921.
- (**Mao Zedong** - one of the founding members).

CHINESE CIVIL WAR (1927-36,1945-49) (KMT 1912 Vs CCP 1921) (09:48 AM):

- In 1929, **Dr. Sun Yat Sen** and KMT came under **Chiang Kai Shek** who was radically **anti-communist** and saw CCP as a threat to KMT.
- He favored capitalism and supported industrialists and big landlords.
- Therefore, from 1927 began attacks on communists (Example: Remove them from KMT + Attacks) (*This is called purges- Removal from the party, exiling, imprisonment, execution).
- 1927 + **Purification campaigns**- communists were removed from KMT and Attacks on CCP in 1921 began.
- 1930-34 - **Encirclement campaigns** - Fierced attack on CCP cadre and leadership.
- However, Mao and CCP somehow survived.
- By 1936, KMTs army forced Chiang Kai Shek to make a truce with CCP to jointly fight Japan.
- 1931 - Japan attacked China and separated **Manchuria** to create a puppet state of **Manchu Kuo**.
- 1933 - Japan attacked northeast China.
- 1937-45 full-blown invasion of China via the **Second Sino-Japanese War** 1937-45 (merged into WW II 1939-45).
- By 1945, Japan was defeated.
- 1945-49 - Civil War resumed and became part of the cold war between the US and the USSR.
- The US supported capitalist KMT to contain communism while USSR supported CCP to spread communism.
- By 1949, mainland **China** was under the CCP, and **Taiwan** was under KMT that set up a govt in exile for the whole of China under US military protection.
- **Reason for CCP victory (10:19 am):**
- **Guerrilla warfare tactics** led to more success for CCP against Japan, therefore, got more support from nationalist Chinese + it also contributed to the victory over KMT.
- Mao did not wait for complete victory over KMT and did **land distribution** in favor of peasants in areas which came under CCP control, therefore increasing support for CCPs.
- Support of USSR.
- **Summary of a century of humiliation (10:43 am):**
- China was forced to open up economically, politically and culturally, as forced to give up the policy of seclusion.
- **Loss of territory** in 1840-42, 1858, 1895, WW I, 1931, 1933, and WW II.
- Over **Japan Vs Russia**, Over **Manchuria** and **China** could only be a spectator.
- **Cultural colonialism** disturbed internal polity.
- Decline and then the demise of central authority.
- **Nationalism** was brutally repressed. Eg: the 1899 **Boxer rebellion** and made to pay for it.
- **The Warlord era** of 1916-28 led to the end of democracy but the West did not care (so-called champions of democracy).
- **Internal chaos** in the form of civil war, supported by the US and USSR.

IMPERIALISTIC JAPAN (10:54 AM):

- **Meiji Restoration 1868:**
- [Rule of **Shogun/warlords** in Japan (Like Samrajya of Maratha Sardars as the successor of Mansabdars).
- **Feudal polity:** No power to people: Lack of strong culture (Rule of nobility/warlords/chiefs) + Absolute Monarchy, strong center].
- **Meiji** means **king**, therefore, restoration of the status of the king as head of the polity.
- Also, he was given divine status in Japanese society.
- (*Religious society, therefore, the status of god-like, far strong center).
- (*Like the Ottoman Empire).
- However, the **Meiji Restoration** also symbolizes a series of changes brought in Japanese polity, economy, and culture post-1868, that create the foundation of modern Japan.
- **Context:**
- Japan, a small power + always in awe of China.
- But Japan witnessed the humiliation of China since the 18th century and then in the first **Opium War** (1840-48).

- In the 1850s, the US may be threatened by Japan to open up far trade and Business.
- Japan wanted to avoid China like colonialism therefore, voluntarily gave up the policy of seclusion and opened up its economy.
- But now Japan wanted to be like the West to avoid colonialism in failure which led to a series of changes during the Meiji restoration of 1868.
- **Background (Pre-1868) (11:24 am):**
- **Polity:**
- **Feudal polity** with a very weak center.
- Rule of military **nobles/shoguns** in different regions of Japan.
- Monarchy existed but no status or authority therefore fragmented polity (*UPSC mains MIH question on fragmented polity).
- **Economy:**
- **Feudal economy** + largely agrarian + concentration of land holdings/wealth while masses = small peasants and landless laborers + closed economy ie very low trade as the policy of seclusion.
- **Culture:**
- Lack of modern nationalism.
- **Events (11:21 am):**
- **Polity:**
- A group of **military nobles** restored the political and cultural status of Meiji ie King.
- They set up a **privy council** that acted as the real center of power and as an advisory body (like the King's court and PM's cabinet).
- They defeated the rest of the military nobility and ended the rule of shoguns.
- Now Japan sent experts to the West to learn from the West.
- **Eg:** Set up the west-like polity.
- The 1889 constitution was greatly influenced by the **German constitution** i.e. a strong center with weak parliament.
- (*west like polity - Strong center + Democracy; Japan chose semi-absolute rule like in Germany and not proper democracy like Britain, USA).
- Japan set up a parliament i.e. **Diet** but it was weak as an executive not responsible for Diet but to Meiji + Limited powers.
- **Eg: Limited financial powers** with **Diet** (*Link ICA 1892 in MIH), therefore, strong executive + **R2V** only elitists/rich.
- The executive did not have the power to appoint a military general as it was with Meiji, therefore civilian govt had limited control over the military which gradually grew as an independent power.
- (Like the collegium system where judges appoint themselves) (*1931 military overthrew civilian govt when the invasion of Manchuria was opposed).
- **Economy:**
- Changes in the economy led to IR.
- Japan sent experts to Europe for learning and importing technology and machines.
- The state took in IR by setting up PSUs as the private sector was absent.
- Therefore, funding for IR came from the state.
- The state utilized profits from trade with the West. **Eg:** the **Silk Trade**, to invest in the industrial sector.
- Simultaneously state promoted the private sector with **subsidies, tax incentives, and pro-industry labor laws**. (***Eg.** Mitsubishi benefitted).
- Once the Private sector became capable/atmanirbhar, PSUs were privatized, therefore Japan did IR Post 1868.
- (*Think about: Could India have done IR if no British, political colonialism, what if won 3rd Balance of power in 1761).
- (Why we could not have followed Japan Model).
- (From world history, one can link LPG 1991 and continuing privatization ie gradual withdrawal of the state as the private sector became capable).
- State took the lead in India post-1947 as IR.
- **Difference@IR:**
- **Japan:**
- State took the lead.
- Top-down.
- Investment by state.

- Important role of bureaucracy.
- Technology imported and advanced.
- Oil and coal = Energy
- Textile/steel/chemical sector
- Internal combustion engine.
- 30yrs.
- **British (1750-1850):**
- Private sector led.
- Bottom-up.
- Coal, textile, steel
- Steam engine
- 30 years
- **Europe (1870+):**
- Private sector but the support of govt.
- The mix of private + state.
- By private + by taking loans from banks supported
- Technology imported + industrial espionage ie stolen + adapted
- Steel, chemical, and banking sectors dominated.
- Internal combustion engine = major role.
- **Military (12:14 am):**
- The modern military developed with the help of the import of **arms** and **technology**.
- (Compulsory military service therefore rural youth forced to join the military).
- With the modern military Samurais/military nobles who revolted were defeated.
- Military grew strong as IR progressed which led to strong heavy industry.
- (Industry: Light-Consumers; Heavy-Core sectors, steel, transport, railways, etc)
- **Culture (Education /Media) (12:19 pm):**
- **Role of education -**
- **Political aspect** - Extreme nationalism promoted + Worship of Meiji as godlike promoted.
- **Economic aspect** - Skilling promoted for the supply of **blue-collar workers** + High technology and management education for white-collar workers.
- **Extreme nationalism** inspired youth to sacrifice for a great nation + motivated the working class to delay their class struggles ie ready to work at low wages.
- But it lead to public support for imperialism and military rule later + the God-like image of Meiji led to a strong central authority.
- Education became the cornerstone of the modernization of Japan as it did IR in 30 years only.
- (*1895- 1868 = 27 years)
- [1895 - First Sino Japanese war
- 1904-05 - Russian Japanese war
- IR -Imperialism of Japan].

TOPIC FOR THE NEXT CLASS: US imperialism.

World History Class 09

US IMPERIALISM (1:09 PM)

- **US imperialism started in 1890.**
- **I] WHY LATE IMPERIALISM-**
- **Geographically isolated** with the **Atlantic on the east** and the **Pacific on the west**.
- This acted as a **demotivator for imperialism** as the **cost of military conflicts** and establishing and **maintaining colonies in far** areas would be **high**.
- 1783 onwards, busy with **territorial expansion** to the west and south of the Appalachian mountains.
- 1861-65, **the civil war** was there.
- 1865 onwards - **industrialization**.
- The US had a **huge landmass**, therefore **high domestic resources**.
- Rapidly **rising urban population**, therefore **huge domestic market**.
- Therefore relatively **less need for foreign sources** of industrialization.
- Therefore **less desire for imperialism**.
- **II] MONROE DOCTRINE 1833-**

- Via this US adopted a **policy of isolation** whereby the US wanted to be isolated from the political and military conflicts in Europe to prevent war expenditure.
- Example-
- If the US signs a military alliance, that is in advance promising military help, then can be dragged into war.
- But the **US wanted to interact and engage in the domain of the economy** that is trade and investment.
- Therefore wanted only positives from its interactions with the rest of the world and not the negatives.
- Under the Policy of isolation, the US wanted to be the sole power in its backyard and did not interfere in the backyard of European powers.
- Example-
- Africa
- **Question-Since the 19th century US followed the Policy of isolation but give it up totally post world war II.**
- **Answer-**
- Absent from scramble Africa 1870-1940.
- Gave up a policy of isolation temporarily when its trade and investment came under threat.
- Example-
- 1850's opened up Japan.
- 1899-put down the Boxer rebellion and then took the diplomatic lead at opened door policy in China.
- 1917-enter world war I when its trade and merchant vessels were hurt by Allied blockade and unrestricted submarine warfare of Germany.
- It then took the lead in the Treaty of Versailles 1920 and in the formation of the League of Nations 1920.
- But then Republicans came to power and readopted the Policy of isolation.
- Therefore didn't join the League of Nations and did not ratify the Treaties of Versailles 1920.
- Partially gave up its policy of isolation in 1924-29, when its trade and investment were hurt by conflicts between France and Germany(French occupation of Ruhr 1922)-
- This further led to-
- Dawes's plan in 1924
- Locarno treaties 1925
- Kellogg Briand Pact 1928
- Young Plan 1929
- **Post great depression 1929** the US reverted to a Policy of isolation.
- **Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor forced the US to give up the policy of isolation and joined World War II.**
- 1945- a world divided into bipolar with US and USSR superpowers.
- Now the US adopted a policy of containment under the Truman Doctrine in 1947 and permanently gave up the Policy of Isolation or Monroe Doctrine -1823.
- It became a UNSC member and set up military alliances.
- NATO 1949, Bagdad Pact 1955, SEATO 1954, and fought the cold war.
- **As the military expanded, the US backyard expanded**, and by the late 19th century began claiming areas as far as Hawaii, the Philippines, etc.
- These areas were under Spain which also had Puerto Rico and Cuba in Central America.
- This led to the 1898 Spain -US war where -
- Spain removed from the US backyard.
- Cuba -protectorate of the US.
- The US annexed Puerto Rico, the Philippines, Guam, and Hawaii.
- However, the reasons for US imperialism were not the raw material and export market but the geopolitics of dominating America and the Pacific.
- Panama Canal 1914, a product of US imperialism.
- The construction of the Panama Channel was the most important development in US economic history.
- Panama was part of Colombia.
- Dispute between US and Colombia over treaty regarding usage of Panama Canal.
- The US manufactured a rebellion in Panama and recognized Panama City as an independent state and then signed a much more favorable treaty
- US military intervened in Central America and South America.
- **Example-**
- In Cuba, in the name of maintaining law and order, and in other places for having pro-US governance.

- 1913-Central intelligence agency assisted in the overthrow of popularly elected leader Madero in Mexico.
- Therefore, **the US became imperialistic by 1890.**

SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA (2:51 PM)

- In **AFRICAN COLONIALISM BROADLY TOOK PLACE IN THREE PHASES-**
- **I] PRE-INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION ERA 1870-**
- The **human resources of Africa were exploited via the slave trade** that continued for 300 years until Europe began industrialization- triangular, transatlantic slavery
- Whereby slave traders and later slave trading companies from Europe captured and transported Africans in inhuman conditions across the Atlantic to sell them to plantation owners in the Americas as slaves.
- And the balance was sold in Europe.
- Billions of people from west coast Africa were sold as slaves.
- 1833, Britain ended slavery, and in 1848, France abolished slavery for the second time after 1794(Hightien rebelled therefore in 1794 but was reintroduced by Napoleon).
- The US abolished slavery in 1865.
- European powers also established some colonies in coastal Africa.
- **Examples-**
- Dutch settlers set up the Cape colony in 1652 in South Africa.
- Britsih replaced the Dutch in power.
- By 1910 set up the Union of South Africa.
- Portugal began colonizing Angola from 1575 onwards.
- In 1830 Algeria was taken over by France.
- However **internal parts of Africa were dark continents** due to a lack of knowledge of this region among Europeans as it was not explored due to complex geography.
- **II] POST-1870-NEW IMPERIALISM-**
- **New implied race for colonies for raw materials and export market.**
- The pace of exploitation powered by Industriaition in Europe.
- **Non -British European powers wanted to industrialize** as soon as possible to catch up with Britain.
- Therefore race, as colonies would act as a source of assured supplies of cheap raw materials and also an export market.
- **By 1870, the whole world was colonized and only Africa and China were available.**
- **Therefore scramble for Africa began in the 1870s.**
- **III] NEO-COLONIALISM-**
- When **exploitation and domination continued even after achieving political independence** post World War II, it came to be known as neo-colonialism.
- Independent African countries were underdeveloped and suffered from tribal rivalries leading to political instabilities.
- Therefore ex-colonial power -**IMF and WB gave loans -aid and in return dominated policies.**
- Ex-colonial power intervened militarily many times to restore law and order.
- Therefore gaining influence over ex-colonies.
- **Features/trends in the second phase-**
- In the 1870s, explorers detailed the wealth of internal in Africa and demonstrated the navigability of rivers which attracted European powers to Africa.
- King Leopold II of Belgium was the first to establish a private colony in Congo in 1876.
- This inspired European powers and now the scramble began.
- During this scramble, **the following conflict arose-**
- Britain versus France and Egypt and Sudan over the Niger River valley.
- France versus Spain over Morocco.
- France versus Italy over Tunisia, and Libya.
- Portugal versus Belgium over the congo river valley especially Congo wanted access to the sea for trade
- Germany versus France over Morocco and in general rivalry as Germany for the second power in Europe, therefore, aspired for the second largest empire which was with France.

BERLIN CONFERENCE 1884-85 (3:41 PM)

- Many **disputes regarding colonies were resolved** and most modern **borders of African countries were decided** here.
- **Decisions -**
- **1. Over Niger Valley-**

- Upper Niger Valley to France.
- Lower Niger Valley to Britain.
- Freedom of navigation to all in the Niger River.
- **2. Freedom to all in the Congo River.**
- Congo was recognized as a legitimate private colony of Leopold II.
- In return, he agreed on freedom in trade and investment for all in Congo.
- **3. France to have special rights over Tunis**(under control since 1881, but rightly under control as per other 1885).
- **4. Special rights of Spain over Western Sahara.**
- **5. Germany and other powers got recognition for their colonies.**
- **B. FRANCE VERSUS GERMANY OR FRANCE IN AFRICA.**
- Germany rose rapidly post-1800 unification which disturbed the balance of power in Europe.
- Since 1870, Franco-Prussian, Germany had Alsace Lorraine (Coulrich) of France.
- Germany wanted the second-largest colonial empire in line with the power of status.
- While France had the second-largest empire, therefore rivalry.
- Britain was anxious about the rise of Germany as a naval power and feared for its colonial impact.
- **Morocco-**
- 1. Strategically located at the mouth of the Mediterranean Sea and faced the Atlantic, therefore important for European trade.
- 2. 1830- France captured Algeria.
- 3. In 1844 France defeated Morocco as Moroccos supported Algeria's freedom struggle.
- 4. Spain invaded Morocco-1860.
- 5. Early 1870's Morocco wanted to be a protectorate of the US to prevent colonization (China-like model).
- But the US policy of isolation.
- **1880-Madrid conference-**
- Germany got the right to be consulted before any change in Morocco.
- Territorial neutrality of Morocco was agreed upon and an open door policy that is freedom of trade and investment to all in Morocco.
- This led to the creation of the international territory.
- 1900-04-France isolates Germany.
- The agreement that France has special rights over Morocco and Italy over Libya.
- 1904-France and Spain divided Morocco into France Morocco and Spain Morocco
- **1904- Entente Cordiale**-Britain and France over Morocco.
- Therefore, finally ending colonial disputes.
- **1906-Moroccan crisis-**
- It anxious Germany and called a conference but was isolated and had to agree to control Moroccan police and Banks with France.
- Germany felt humiliated, therefore, tensions between Germany and France increased.
- **1911- Agadir crisis-**
- Trans-stationed troops in Morocco, therefore, Germany captured the island of Agadir of Morocco.
- Britain became anxious as now German could threaten British trade.
- The Conference was held but Germany was again isolated and forced to agree on French control of Morocco and in return, Germany got small Strips of land in Africa.
- Therefore Germany was humiliated.
- **1912-France converted Morocco into a protectorate.**

THE TOPIC OF THE NEXT CLASS IS THE IMPACT OF COLONIALISM AND WORLD WAR I.
World History Class 10

IMPACT OF COLONIALISM ON AFRICA 01:03 PM

- **Add the topic of Egypt from 5.2 Scramble for Africa**
- By 1914 whole of Africa was scrambled only **Abyssinia and Liberia** stayed independent.
- Italy lost the **Battle of Adowa (1896)** as it underestimated Abyssinia.
- Russia and Abyssinia both had orthodox Christianity.
- Therefore, Russia had militarily strengthened it. (Russia was also Slav and a good ally of Slavs in the Balkan, that is Serbia and Montenegro.)
- Liberia was set up as a colony by the US for the voluntary relocation of blacks from the US to Africa.

- Where white settlers settled, they took over the land of blacks and established domination over the economy and polity in alliance with colonial power.
- Land, factories, and trade belonged to the whites while blacks were farm laborers and poor workers.
- **Cultural Colonialism:** Black culture, language, and religion was suppressed and Western culture imposed.
- Black suffered from racism and separateness i.e. separate housing colonies, beaches, buses, etc., and inferior education, health, and other public services so that they are forced to remain in poverty.
- Black Nationalism was brutally suppressed with the help of colonial powers (**agent-client relationship**).
- There existed nexus between colonial powers and white settlers who acted as agents of colonial power to exploit colonies.
- Slavery for 300 years.
- **Absentee Colonialism:**
- That is colonial power did not establish any system of governance, there was a more significant negative impact as their total neglect of social and physical infrastructure was there.
- Post Independence these countries continued to suffer from underdevelopment and are prone to neo-colonialism.
- Angola in 1975 had no graduates, no doctors, and no lawyers.
- **Arbitrary borders:** Borders were decided via table mapping based on power structures of European Powers and no regard for economic and administrative viability, geographical continuity, and cultural homogeneity.
- Therefore, this created trouble in polity and economy pre and post-independence.
- Very different tribes now found themselves part of one country which led to tribal rivalries.
- Colonial power, therefore, easily engaged in division and rule by arming one tribe against another.
- Post Independence, there were coups and counter coups and therefore, political instability.
- In Rwanda in 1994, in a week in April 5 lakh minority Tutsis were killed by Hutus.
- Therefore, the geographic nation was not cultural.
- Plus there was a lack of economic diversity and development and many African Countries were dependent on the exports of single items the price crash in the International Market led to economic crashes in African Countries
- When blacks resisted exploitation, there were mass killings.
- For example, In **Leopold II of Belgium's regime** in the Congo killed 1 crore people plus rampant child labor and the hands of children cut if parents opposed.
- Post Independence, IMF, World Bank, and ex-colonial power gave loans but they were linked with conditionalities.
- Therefore money was not allowed to be spent on social welfare plus could not apply protectionist measures for safeguarding industries.
- Therefore could not follow independent policies despite being politically independent. Therefore, colonialism continued as neo-colonialism.

WORLD WAR I (1914-19) (02:03 PM)

- **Reasons:**
- **Polity Structure-** Aggressors were not democracies which increased the chances of conflict due to the desire for empire-building by semi-absolute or absolute monarchs.
- Example: Germany had a constitution but all power was concentrated in Kaiser and his chancellor with a weak parliament.
- Austrian-Hungary Empire/Habsburg Empire was an absolute Monarchy and there was no democracy in Ottoman Empire.
- **On Allied Sides:** Russia-Absolute Monarchy, Italy- Semi Absolute Monarchy, Japan- Semi Absolute Monarchy.
- **Colonial Rivalries:** Post-1870, the race for Industrialisation led to the race for colonies for raw materials for factories of Industrialising Power.
- Therefore Industrial capitalism led to colonial rivalries as the capitalist world competed for raw materials.
- **Nationalism:** It rose in Europe especially post-french Revolution of 1789 and people wanted their nation to be great - politically and economically.
- Therefore, there was public support and even pressure on the government for empire-building.
- **Geopolitical Conflicts:**
- **Britain vs. Germany** - German Naval Power continuously expanded which made Britain anxious for its colonial empire.

- **France vs. Germany:** Alsace-lorraine-coal rich- was annexed by Germany in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870.
- Germany wanted the second-largest colonial empire as it was the second most powerful after Britain.
- That led to conflict with France which had the second-largest empire.
- It resulted in, conflict in Morocco via **Madrid Conference in 1880.**
- In a conference to resolve the colonial dispute, Germany was isolated which decreased tensions, Germany felt encircled by Britain, France, and Russia.
- Therefore, Germany developed the belief that only War victory will allow it to meet its ambitions.
- **Habsburg vs Serbia:** Serbia wanted Yugoslavia, one country for Slavs of the Balkan Peninsula. Plus Austria Hungary was a multi-ethnic empire with Slavs, Czechs, Slovaks, Poles, Germans, etc.
- Therefore Yugoslavia would have meant a loss of territory for the Habsburg empire and could have led to balkanization as other ethnicities would have also demanded their own country.
- **Russia:** Straits of Dardanelles provided an exit to Russian trade from the black sea to the Mediterranean Sea.
- Therefore, freedom of Navigation through the strait was in the interest of Russia.
- Straits of Dardanelles was surrounded by the rival ottoman empire on the east and the Balkan peninsula on the west.
- Therefore, Russia wanted a strong ally in the Balkan peninsula. Therefore Russia supported Serbia.
- Romanov dynasty was also the Slav dynasty.
- **Alliance System:** European Power has divided themselves into alliances that increased the chances of bilateral war getting converted into World War.
- **Triple Entente:** Britain, France, and Russia
- **Triple Alliance:** Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy

EVENTS IN THE RUN-UP TO WORLD WAR I (03:06 PM)

- **Moroccan Crisis of 1906**
- Britain-Russia Agreement of 1907
- Russia's defeat in Russian Japanese War led to the Russian Revolution of 1905.
- This led to Britain Russia Agreement where Russia got FDI, north Iran, and Britain got south Iran, Tibet, Afghanistan, and India to be spheres of influence.
- **Bosnian Crisis 1908:** Bosnia was under the influence of the Habsburg Empire but was part of the Ottoman Empire.
- Serbia desired Bosnia as it had a Slav population.
- In 1908, Habsburg annexed Bosnia created tension with Serbia, and approached Russia for help.
- Russia called a conference but Britain and France did not attend as they believed that Germany could go to war in support of the Habsburg empire if the issue escalated.
- Russia felt humiliated, therefore it began militarisation so it could help Serbia and protect the core interests in the Straits of Dardanelles.
- Militarisation increased tension and made war more likely.
- **1912: First Balkan War:**
- Montenegro, Serbia, Greece, and Bulgaria attacked Ottoman and took over its territory in the Balkan Peninsula.
- The tension between Serbia and Habsburg increased as under the influence of Germany, Albania was made independent and not given to Serbia.
- Therefore Serbia remained landlocked.
- **2nd Balkan War 1913:** Bulgaria was unhappy with territorial redistribution after the first war which led to a dispute with Serbia Bulgaria was defeated by Greece, Romania, Serbia, and Ottoman.
- Now Germany developed the perception Britain won't participate in future wars.
- As it did not intervene in the Bosnian crisis in 1908 and did not help Serbia in Balkan Wars despite being Pro-Russia and Pro-Serbia.
- **Assassination of Archduke Habsburg Empire 1914**
- Franz Ferdinand was killed by Bosnian Terrorists when he was on a visit.
- Habsburg blamed Serbia for the assassination and attacked Serbia.
- But this bilateral war turned into a world war due to
 - a. Alliance System
 - b. Existence of Multiple Conflicts in Europe
- Russia declared military support to Serbia and mobilized its army.
- Germany declared military support to Austria-Hungary if Russia supported Serbia.

- Germany miscalculated that Russia would not support Serbia to avoid war with Germany.
- War begins between Habsburg and Serbia.
- Germany allied with Ottoman and Bulgaria and declared War on Russia, Serbia, France, and Belgium.
- Germany miscalculated that Britain-an ally of Belgium- would not enter the war to avoid war expenditure.
- Germany wanted to end the two-front war in 6 weeks.
- It brought **Schlieffen Plan** by attacking France via Belgium.
- Britain declared war on Germany and allied in support of Belgium.
- Japan declared on central powers (Germany and Allies) as it wanted German Pacific Islands.
- Miscalculation by all that mobilization of the army would not necessarily lead to war.
- Italy joined on the side of the Allied Powers on the promise of territory
- The USA joined in 1917 due to unrestricted submarine warfare by Germany in the Atlantic Ocean.
- Therefore war became a world war.

CORE EVENTS (04:00 PM)

- Schlieffen's Plan failed as Belgium showed resilience against Germany.
- Trench warfare led to a stalemate.
- By 1916-17, the German navy lost to the British Navy.
- Now Germany began unrestricted submarine warfare and attacked US merchant vessels.
- Germany tried to delay US entry by instigating Mexico into war with the US.
- **Zimmerman Plan:** Supply arms to Bagha Jatin in India.
- Bring Lenin from Switzerland to Russia to start a civil war.
- **Reasons for German Defeat:**
- On the sides of **central power**, only Germany was industrialized on the other hand USA, France, Britain, and Japan all were nations with huge industrial bases.
- The British navy was superior.
- Schlieffen Plan and the Zimmerman Plan failed.

The topic for the next class: **Treaty of Versailles and Inter-war Years**

World History Class 11

WHY GERMANY LOST THE WAR? (01:09 PM)

- **Germany** lost because:
- Resource mismatch;
- Weak alliance;
- Miscalculations- at the rate Schleffein plan;
- Britain won't enter the war;
- Russia won't support Serbia;
- France will support Russia;
- Unrestricted submarine warfare will give quick naval victory;
- Zimmerman's plan will delay the US entry.

IMPACT OF WWI (01:13 PM)

- **Treaty of Versailles with Germany.**
- **In November 1918, Germany surrendered** and signed Armistice in France.
- Germans could submit their demands only in writing.
- ToV was dictated peace as most German demands were rejected.
- ToV was very harsh therefore humiliated Germany and sowed seeds of:
- Rise of Hitler;
- WWII
- (No Arms- Germany was disarmed, maximum of 1 lakh soldiers, only six battleships, no tanks, no submarines, no airplanes).
- Therefore, Germany lost the capacity not just for **self-defense** but also for domestic law and order (no arms).
- Conscription banned.
- Rhineland was demilitarised to create a buffer between France and Germany.
- This made Germany vulnerable to invasion.
- (No money) Unjust huge war reparations of sixty-six hundred million pounds for the destruction of civilian infrastructure.
- Keynes had argued that two thousand million pounds was the right amount.
- France wanted to keep the German economy permanently weak.

- (No territory) Some German territory was given to (*DBPL) Denmark, Belgium, Poland, and Lithuania.
- Saar (coal-rich area) of Germany- under League of Nations administration and its coal to be used by France for 15 years and then a referendum for joining France or Germany (revenge of Alsace-Lorraine).
- Danzig- had a very good port- was put under the League of Nations (LoN) administration so Poland has access to the sea.
- Alsace-Lorraine returned to France.
- Austria now had a majority of Germans but Union/Anschluss was not allowed with Germany.
- Cameroon and Togoland to France.
- German South West Africa to South Africa within the British Empire.
- Germany's East Africa to Belgium (Rwanda and Burundi) and to Britain (Tanzania).
- German Pacific islands were taken over by Japan.
- Therefore, the principle of **self-determination was** not followed for Germany, and lost all its colonies.
- Sudetenland- German populated - of Habsburg- given to Czechoslovakia (Cz) because industrially rich, therefore, for the economic viability of Cz.
- **War-guilt clause:**
- This made Germany legally responsible for WWI.
- This bound Germany legally to pay war reparations.
- It humiliated Germans and made them responsible for the death of millions while in reality, all major powers were responsible.
- **Treaty of Sevres (1920) with the Ottoman:**
- A permanent opening of the **Strait of Dardanelles**.
- Ottoman reduced to a small Turkey.
- Some Turk-populated areas were given to Greece.
- Arabs supported the British by starting a civil war under the leadership of the British officer PE Lawrence.
- They felt cheated when not given independence and Syria to France, and Britain took over Iraq, Trans-Jordan, and Palestine.
- Therefore, no self-determination for Turks and Arabs.
- **Balfour Declaration 1917 by Britain:**
- It promised the creation of **Israel in the** future which hurt Arab sentiments.
- The ill-treatment of the Ottoman contributed to the Khilafat movement as it was a breach of promise to Indian Muslims to get their support in WWI.
- Italy felt cheated as not given territory promised in 1915- was given to Greece.
- **Treaty of St. Germain (Austria) and to Trianon (with Hungary):**
- Before the end of WWI, Austria, and Hungary separated, therefore, two treaties.
- Now very small Austria and Hungary as the Habsburg empire dismantled.
- Small size hurt **economic viability**.
- Industrially rich Sudetenland given to Cz.
- Poland, Cz, Romania, and Yugoslavia got territory.
- Therefore, the **Principle of self-determination was** not followed for Austria as Anschluss barred.
- The principle of **economic viability was** not followed as Anschluss would have made economic viability.
- **The attitude of people towards war changed from romanticism to avoiding war** due to the huge devastation caused by new weapons- tanks, poison gas, barbed wires, airplanes, and Spanish flu.
- This later led to the **Policy of appeasement** that led to the popularity of fascists.
- The European economy was devastated, and now the pressure of the US loans taken to fight WWI.
- **The US and Japan benefitted from WWI:**
- Japan gained German Pacific islands.
- Japan and the US captured the Export markets of Europe.
- No battle was fought in the US and Japan, therefore, evading destruction.
- The US entered the war late but gave loans and sold arms.
- The US had influence over Europe due to loans.
- Imperialism continued and colonies of central powers were taken over by **allied powers**.
- LoN (League of Nations), 1920 was set up as **an international organisation to maintain world peace**.
- **Four League of Nations Security Council (LoNSC)** members include France, Italy, Japan, and Britain.
- The principle of **collective security** was adopted which is all powers to come to the aid of victims of aggression.
- **German Revolution, 1918:**

- It led to the **end of the monarchy** and the establishment of **the Weimar Republic (1919-33)**.
- **Russia**- WWI led to the end of the Monarchy as huge losses at the hands of Germany and high war expenditure led to February Revolution, 1917.
- Then in the October Revolution, 1917, Russia became communist.
- **Lenin** withdrew Russia from WWI but the Treaty of Brest litovsk, 1917 with Germany was very harsh- lost Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine, and Georgia to Germany.
- Russia was not invited to ToV negotiations and was not made a member of LoN like Central powers.
- Therefore, suffered the most from WWI and now isolated as the communist Government was not recognised.
- **Territorial reorganisation**- Ukraine, Georgia won back by Russia in Russian civil war, 1918-20.
- Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania got independence.
- Poland (created from)= Russia + Germany +Austria-Hunagry.
- Yugoslavia from Serbia, Montenegro, and Austria-Hungary.
- Cz from Austria-Hungary.
- Austria
- Hungary
- Turkey
- These are the new countries that came into existence.

INTER-WAR YEARS (03:09 PM)

- **1919-24:**
- **Italy:**
- After WWI, high unemployment, inflation, and the burden of US loans.
- In 1919, Italy adopted a system of proportional representation that was more democratic but led to unstable coalition governments.
- *Party I won 20% votes and gets 20% seats.
- Party II gets 45% votes, it will get 45% seats.
- Rise of communism in Italy due to the poor economy and inspiration from the Communist USSR RR-October, 1917).
- Mussolini captured power via **March on Rome (1922)** by projecting himself as the savior of capitalism.
- Therefore, getting the support of the propertied class.
- Communism desires the end of private property.
- Therefore, the rise of fascism in Italy.
- **Corfu incident, 1923**- Italy bombed Greece and demanded compensation when Italian members of **the boundary commission** on the Albania-Greece dispute were killed.
- LoN gave a decision favouring Greece but Britain-France to avoid war forced Greece to pay compensation.
- This hurt the credibility of LoN.
- Fiume(1924) was under the joint administration of Italy and Yugoslavia.
- Italy threatened war and therefore got Fiume.
- **Turkey:**
- **Mustafa Kemal Atatürk** ended the rule of Khalifa and set up a secular republic, defeated Greece, and took back Turk-populated areas.
- **Germany versus France:**
- French occupation of **the Ruhr industrial region, 1923**.
- France was dependent on war reparations from Germany for rebuilding the economy and repaying the US loans.
- Germany defaulted on installment in 1923.
- In 1923, France and Belgium crossed demilitarised **Rhineland** and occupied Ruhr industrial region.
- German workers began non-cooperation when the French seized all goods and tried to force German workers to continue production so they could extract war reparations in kind if not in cash.
- German economy crashed as supply from Ruhr stopped and now, **hyperinflation** and run on banks that led to failure of banks.
- Hitler tried to use this as an opportunity to capture power by imitating **March on Rome** in Munich beer Hall, Putsch, 1923 but he failed as the police stayed loyal to the government.
- The US economy by now interlinked with the European economy via trade and investments.
- Therefore, the political-military-economic crisis in Europe had negatives for the US economy.
- Therefore, partially gave up Pol (policy of Isolation) via **Dawes Plan 1924**.

- **1924-29:**
- Under this plan, the US promised huge cheap loans to Germany enabling Germany to pay for war reparations, enabling France to recover and pay back the US loans.
- Germany to pay whatever it can annually to France as war reparations.
- In the long term, Germany to repay the US loans.
- The US exports to France over Germany will increase as buying power of Germany, and France increased.
- France and Belgium to withdraw from Ruhr.
- Therefore, the German economy is now dependent on US loans and the US created a web of loans.
- **Locarno Treaties, 1925:**
- Germany agreed to the borders of Belgium.
- France and Britain guaranteed the borders of Belgium.
- Germany agreed to keep **Rhineland demilitarised** (*CBM (Confidence Building Measure)) but Germany did not agree to the borders of Cz and Poland but promised arbitration rather than a war for dispute resolution.
- France guaranteed the borders of Cz and Poland but the British did not because ToV was unjust and did not want to be dragged into war.
- Italy was unhappy as the borders of Austria were not guaranteed.
- **Kellogg-Briand Pact or Paris Peace Pact, 1928:**
- Led by the US and France.
- Signatory nations rejected war as a tool of Foreign policy that is war became illegal.
- Many nations signed but it was paper tiger as no punishment against those who broke the pact.
- **Young Plan, 1929:**
- Dawes Plan did not reduce the total amount of war reparations (WR) which was now reduced to 2000 million pounds to be paid in 59 years.

The topic to be discussed in the next class- The Great Depression.

World History Class 12

BRIEF REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS CLASS (01:03 PM)

Great Depression (01:04 PM)

- **Kindly refer to Handouts**
- **Crash of Wall Street:**
- **Reason:**
- 1. Speculation and lack of regulator
- 2. High exposure of the common man to the stock market
- 3. Bubble burst
- **Impact:**
- Depression in the US as all savings of the common man wiped out, therefore, crash in demand and therefore crash in supply and therefore unemployment and therefore further crash in demand therefore a vicious cycle
- **Why the US crisis became World Crisis?:**
- Because the US economy is huge and strongly interlinked with the rest of the world economy.
- European/Japanese exports to the US decline, therefore hurting their economy, plus US FDI in the EU will decline plus a bag of loans created by the US.
- The German economy was dependent on cheap loans from the US and the French economy was dependent on reparations from Germany.
- Now, the US stop giving loans and demanded repayment of short-term loans, causing a crisis in Germany.
- When the German economy crashed, the French economy also crashed and the rest of Europe was also adversely affected, therefore world exports crashed.
- World exports→investment decline→bank fail→income crash=unemployment increases.
- **Solution :**
- **Franklin D. Roosevelt and his New Deal (1932)**
- Basis=create demand and idea of fiscal stimulus
- That government will create demand, plus government will put money in the pockets of companies.
- **How?**
- Giving unemployment allowances i.e. social security 1935
- Public works programme * MGNREGA + fire sights chats for confidence in the public to prevent a run on banks

- Insurance for bank deposits
- SEC to regulate stock markets.
- Big projects started by the government
- WWII→ ended →depression
- **Note:**
- **Eco of War**
- Short Term: Fiscal stimulus boosts demand and GDP
- Medium and Long Term: Fiscal deficit hurts
- Government increases taxes to recover stimulus
- RBI increases repo rates to decrease liquidity -> decrease inflation
- Borrowing cost for Companies increases.

Run up to WW II (01:45 PM)

- **Kindly Refer to the handouts**
- **Question: Great Depression of 1929 had a huge political impact and contributed to the rise of Fascism, the rise of communism and WW II.--**
- 1. GD 1929 led to the popularity of communism because under capitalism workers failed to have basic economic security as proven by GD 1929.
- Karl Marx was viewed as correct as he predicted in mid 19th century that capitalism is anti-poor and unstable and is bound to fail.
- Communism is a pro-poor ideology
- Therefore, the Rise of communism as poor was heard the most by GD 1929.
- 2. Rise of Fascism:
- Eg: Hitler came to power, in 1933; Military rule in Japan in 1931; Franco in Spain after Spanish Civil War (1936-39)
- **Why Rise of Fascism?:**
- 1. Fascists projected themselves as the saviour of capitalism from communism
- 2. GD 1929 led to **the Policy of appeasement**
- POA tolerate or promotes illegitimate behaviour of aggressive foreign power.
- 1933-39: League of Nations and World powers did nothing when Hitler broke TOV because Britain, US, and France wanted to avoid war due to devastating WWI, GD1929 and costly wars.
- Because of POA-Fascist were emboldened i.e. the belief that the world won't ever act and therefore became more and more aggressive and when the threshold was crossed finally the world acted and WWII Began.
- The rise of Fascism resulted in the decline of rivalry between Communist-USSR and Capitalist-West
- Fascism was a common enemy but when WWII ended rivalry resumed in the form of the Cold War.
- GD 1929 did not impact the USSR economy because it was not interlinked with the economy of the capitalist world.
- **Kindly Refer to the handouts**

Events Post Great Depression until WW II (1939) (03:09 PM)

- **Kindly Refer to the handout**
- **Reasons for WWII:**
- 1. Harsh and unjust TOV
- 2. GD 1929 led to the rise of Communism which allows Hitler to use fear of communism
- 3. Economic crisis hurt Weimar for which Hitler promised to restore German Prestige by breaking TOV.
- 4. GD 1929 also led to POA which led to the popularity and success of Fascists.
- 5. Horrors of WWI led to public pressure on governments to follow POA.
- 6. Failure of League of Nations- it did not have its own army + principle of collective security was weakened in 1923 when military contribution to the maintenance of world peace was made warranty.
- 7. Hitler was responsible as determined to break TOV and create Third Reich/ Empire by bringing all Germans under Unified Germany
- *1870- Greater Germany unfulfilled*
- Dreams of Lebensraum of Hitler (Living space of future German generations) by capturing all regions to the east till the Ural Mountains.
- If this was the goal, then WWII was inevitable.
- **Role of USSR:**
- Sign a 10-year Non-aggression Act with Germany. Therefore, ending the possibility of an alliance with France against Germany→Therefore, boosting the confidence of Hitler

- However, from the USSR's perspective, it wanted to buy time as it was not ready to fight the war right away.
- For example, Shifted factories to the East of the Ural Mountains as Stalin always believe in the future attack from the West plus needed time for Completing IR
- **Why Axis powers lost WWII?**
- Until 1942, highly successful.
- Defeated France as France was unprepared plus no military alliance with the USSR plus the mistake of following defensive policy.
- Therefore, not attacking Germany during 6 months-phoney war (After Poland's defeat) gave Germany time for military mobilisation.
- Germans Blitzkrieg- simultaneous massive attack by Air and Ground led to quick victories→ therefore, the Air Force played an important role. From 1942, Britain, and the US made effective use of the Air Force.
- **Why Axis lost?-**
- Resource imbalance: Lower the war, lower the chance of victory
- Germans lost after attacking USSR (1941) in the Battle of Stalingrad as came unprepared for October rains and Harsh winters as expected with victory.
- Lost the battle of Britain where Germany lost more aircraft.
- Italy=Very Poor ally→Germany had to divert the resources to rescue Italian forces.
- 1943, Britain defeated Italy.
- 2 Big mistakes = attacking USSR and US in 1941.
- The US focus more on producing aircraft carriers and defeated Japan.

TOPIC FOR THE NEXT CLASS: WILL CONTINUE WITH THE COLD WAR

World History Class 13

THE CLASS STARTED WITH A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS TOPICS (09:06 AM)

IMPACT OF THE WW II (09:09 AM)

- More than 40 Million died of which half were Russians + Holocaust against Jews + Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan where nuclear bombs were dropped in 1945 to force Japan to surrender.
- Italy lost all colonies + Japan lost all territories captured in the last 90 years.
- USSR took over the huge territory in eastern Europe and took back baltic states i.e. Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and converted eastern Europe into its sphere of influence.
- Germany and Austria separated and converted into four occupation zones of Britain, France, USSR, US (Also Berlin and Vienna into four occupation zones)
- Reason= USSR wanted to keep Germany permanently weak.
- Austria and Germany were in front of the capitalists and communists.
- There was no agreement between the United Germany and Austria.
- After the end of the war, a conference was held in Potsdam, Germany, to set up peace treaties.
- The countries that fought with Hitler lost territory and had to pay reparations to the Allies. Germany and its capital Berlin were divided into four parts.
The zones were to be controlled by Great Britain, the United States, France, and the Soviet Union.
- The three Western Allies and the Soviet Union disagreed on many things and as time went on Germany was divided into two separate countries: East Germany, which had a Communist government, and West Germany, which was a democratic state. This laid the foundation of the Cold War and finally cold war begins.
- Europe was weakened because of WW I (1914-19), the Great Depression (1929), WW II (1939-1945)
- Combined with the pressure of the US and USSR, UN (1945), decolonization began.
- After the war, Britain, and France were confronted with various domestic and external problems.
- Britain and France could no longer hold onto their respective colonies Thus, the post-war world witnessed the end of colonialism in Africa and Asia.

IDEOLOGIES (09:54 AM)

- **Left Wing and Right Wing:**
- **Origin:** After the French Revolution in 1789, Jacobins used to seat on the left side and they were pro towards the working class, and pro bourgeois (Traders, lawyers, etc.) used to seat on the right side of the assembly.
- **Concept of Socialism:**
- After the French Revolution of 1789, the Working class was not happy and peasants were happy because they got land, bourgeois class was happy since they got political power as well as security of the property.

- Belief that the end of the power of the bourgeois class is a must for the welfare of the working class.
- **Socialism Theoretical aspect:**
- Don't end capitalism, rather end the negatives of capitalism.
- Believe in the peaceful struggle.
- Rather than ending private property, follow the land redistribution.
- Multi-party democracy can be followed.
- Not Anti religion.
- Mix of Nationalism and Internationalism.
- **Concept of Communism:**
- Communist thinks that only at the end of Capitalism will serve their interests.
- Theoretically, Communists are against the private property concept.
- Communists believe in a stateless society.
- Communists believe in armed struggle.
- **Practice:** One-party system.
- State-owned economy would be there.
- All decisions will be taken by the state.
- They are focused on total equality.
- **Religion:** Anti-religion.
- Focused on Internationalism (Unity of workers all over the world)
- Worker first Identity.
- **Exception:**
- Instead of Party = Supreme, the leader would be supreme due to Charisma.
- For Example, Lenin, Stalin, Mao, etc.
- **Concept of Fascism:**
- Ideologywise one of the focuses is extreme nationalism which led to the goal of a 'Great Nation'
- Nation has to be great in the domain of polity, economy, and culture.
- Domestically Stable government.
- One party system under a leader.
- A leader will build a great nation.
- Dictatorship
- Censorship and control of media, education, etc.
- End of other parties.
- End of elections.
- War as a tool for achieving a great nation and justified.
- Fascims led to imperialism and wars.
- **Economy:**
- Need to be an exporter.
- Food security.
- No Poverty among the working class and peasants and unemployment will be reduced.
- Features, some socialist features as well.
- **Culture:**
- Extreme Nationalism
- Extreme sacrifice for Nationalism.
- Belief in the leader's capabilities.
- Anti-Communism.
- Military and economic greatness.
- Language and History also play a crucial role
- **Fascism v/s Nazism:**
- Original Fascist was Mussolini (Italy) and his follower Hitler (Germany) became more extreme.
- Mussolini did dispute resolution with the church while Hilter imprisoned the religious authorities.
- In Fascism King existed and acts as legal authority above IL DUCE, While Hitler was the top Authority.
- Fascism did not believe in racism, while Nazism followed racial hatred and killed Jews in concentration camps.
- Fascism experienced less efficiency while Hitler had total control over the economy and military and higher efficiency.

- **How WW II was made inevitable by Hitler.**
- (On the Economic front policies like:
- State took the lead in the revival of the economy.
- In Agriculture, MSP was given to farmers.
- Tax breaks and incentives were given to the industry.
- Higher wages, Social security, and leisure sponsored by the state.
- Rearmament, conscription, etc.
- All these led to fiscal deficit and economic crash.
- **Solution to the issues:**
- Economic growth (Slow process)
- Annexations and war.)
- **Policies of China (After 1976)**
- **Polity:** Communism.
- **Economy:** Capitalist features were there, State is in business.
- Idea: On Driving seat with Communist party.
- Car: Ferrari (Capitalist)
- No Multiparty democracy.
- China believes that Multiparty democracy and capitalism will try to capture the state.
- So, the goal is to minimize the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few.
- **Karl Marx:**
- Karl Marx in his 'Das Capital book mentioned economic criticism of Capitalism.
- He believe that conflict was there due to private property and profit motive.
- These led to the creation of various classes in the society.
- The classes in society will have class conflicts like the Working class and bourgeoisie class.
- **Problems:**
- He thinks that workers are the real producer in the economy but, they are poor and have no decision-making authority.
- Capitalism is undemocratic.
- Capitalism is unstable.
- Workers are masses and buyers who have less buying power than MRP.
- These scenarios led to debt and default and the cycle of boom and bust.

THE TOPIC FOR THE NEXT CLASS: MARXISM (To be Continued)

World History Class 14

SOCIALISM (9:17 AM)

- Its **goal is an egalitarian society** (with respect to social, economic, and cultural)
- **I] SHADES OF SOCIALISM-**
- **1. Marxism/communism**-power to the community (working class).
- **2. Leninism**- Use state (not end the state).
- **3. Stalinism**-Strongly military state.
- **4. Maoism**- Agrarian communism- Focus on Agriculture, not industrial section, Rural to urbanization.
- Faith in peasants and not just the working class.
- **5. Fabianism**-Social democracy.
- **6. Democratic socialism**
-

Fabianism

Core idea- Moderation(Socialist like Nehru).

Use welfare state to help the poor.

The Centre is the most powerful.

Democratic socialism

Core concern- Democracy(decision-making power to people).

Rich but slave nevertheless. (Welfare state supporters)

PRIs- the most powerful.

- **Gandhian socialism-**

- Non-violence and morality and Panchayat Raj institution(village republics).
- India there is Gandhian socialism and there are features of Fabianism(Nehru).

KARL MARX (10:16 AM)

- Inevitability of socialism/ end of capitalism.
- **I] ACCORDING TO KARL MARX-**
- Oppression of the masses by the minority will not last long, it will cause instability.
- Capitalism -Undemocratic.
- Capitalism is unstable from an economic perspective(buying power of the masses is less than the value of goods in the economy).
- Pro-industrialization- When there is full industrialization, the masses will be working class and they will be the vanguard of the Communist revolution.
- Peasants are petty Bourgeoisies that is goal will be redistribution(not the end of property)
- Therefore the sense of community is less in peasants as work with family rather than community labour work
- Peasants can be soldiers but not leaders.
- So vanguard was the working class rather than the peasants.
- **Example-**
- Russian Revolution 1917 (Oct)-
- Masses - peasants.
- Leader- Lenin, and working class.
- In Feb Russian Revolution 1917-
- Masses led but didn't end private property.
- USSR 1920-91- Any system that oppressed masses-unstable.
- USSR failed the hopes of Marx.
- **II] REVOLUTION -**
- The means were -violent and -the **Bourgeoisie control state.**
- 1..There will be a **stateless society.**
- - **Karl Marx wanted -**
 - 1. The dictatorship of the proletariat.
 - 2. Absolute Working class.
 - 3. An absolute win for the masses.
 - 4. Absolute democracy.
 - 5. Absolute decentralization of power to people.
- 2. Parliament is not representative of the people but rather representative of Bourgeoisie
- **Marx was against of rule of law** as he believed law is biased law.
- 3. **Karl Marx is anti-religion.**
- As per him, Religion delays revolution, it is opium and does not resolve the problem.
- **4. Internationalism-**
- It is the global unity of workers.
- **Example-**
- CPI(Communist Party of India) opposed the civil disobedience movement (1930-34).
- **III] IMPACT-**
- Ideological conversion focus.
- Spread of communism.
- Truman(1945-53)-containment under the Truman Doctrine 1947
- The reason for colonialism is capitalism.
- Leninism- Reason World War I is capitalism.

SOCIALISM IN RUSSIA (11:32 AM)

- Russian Revolution takes place in the 1900s.
- **I] TIMELINE OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION**
- Feb Revolution 1917
- Oct Revolution 1917
- Russian civil war 1918-20
- National economic policy (1921-28)
- Stalinism (1929-53)
- Nikita Khrushchev (1953-64)

- Brezhnev (1964-85)
- Mikhail Gorbachev (1985-91)
- **III REASONS FOR THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION**
- **1. Russia-Japan War 1904-05-**
 - Result- Defeat of Russia.
 - The economic crisis took place.
 - Nationalism rises.
 - The ruler was Czar
 - Loss of Manchuria and war expenditure.
 - There was no democracy (No parliament).
 - The middle class was hurt by the lack of democracy.
 - The working class was hurt by low wages and no social security.
 - Peasants were hurt by the concentration of land ownership.
 - Czar failed in keeping his promises to the people.
- **2. February Revolution 1917-**
 - **Reason-**
 - Failure of October Manifesto 1905.
 - Duma setup (Representation to only elites).
 - It was Powerless.
 - Wages could not increase sufficiently by factory owners
 - Land redistribution- Failed.
 - Gave land in Siberia where a decrease in productivity.
- **3. World War I-**
 - Huge defeats of Russia by Germany.
 - It increased the unpopularity of the Czar (because of poor leadership).
 - The economy suffered- There were bread riots.
- Result-
 - The overthrow of the Czar and a provisional government under two political parties- Kadets(Capitalist) and Agrarian Socialist (SRP).
- **Russian Revolution take place in October 1917-**
 - **1. Reasons-**
 - Promises were not met.
 - Kadets against land redistribution.
 - They did not exit world war I due to pressure from Allied powers
 - The election was not done.
 - **2. Result-**
 - Bolsheviks (Communist rises under Lenin).
 - They overthrow the provisional government.
- - **Bolsheviks promised-**
 - Democracy(election).
 - Army-supported (Red Army).
 - Exit from World War I.
 - Land redistribution.

THE TOPIC OF THE NEXT CLASS-LENINISM AND STALINISM.
World History Class 15

SOCIALISM IN RUSSIA (9:07 AM)

- **PREVISION OF PREVIOUS CLASS-**
- **Bolsheviks Vs Mensheviks**
 - Emerged from Social Democrat Labor Party.
 - Workers vs. Peasant.
 - Who to be members & Party Organization.
 - Timing of revolution.

- **RUSSIAN CIVIL WAR (1918-20 (9:20 AM)**
- **I] CONCEPT-**
- When the system changes from monarchy to democracy.
- Election to elect constitutional assembly(nomination can take place).
- Time for the drafting of the constitution there will be an interim government.
- Once drafted there will be an election and the new government was brought.
- **II] REASONS FOR CIVIL WAR-**
- **Lenin fulfilled the promises -**
- 1. Land reforms.
- 2. Exit World War I.
- 3. Election for a constitutional assembly.
- But **SRP (Social Revolutionaries Party) won and Bolsheviks formed a constitutional assembly.**
- **Bolsheviks dominated and realized communism was not possible.**
- Disbanded constitutional assembly and banned other parties.
- This led to the Principle foundation of communism.
- **The civil war between the Bolsheviks (Red Army) and whites(Menshevik, social revolutionaries party, Kadets).**
- The **Whites were supported by the British, France, Japan, and the USA.**
- **Why - British, France, Japan, and the USA entered in civil war**
- 1. Re-establish two fronts against Germany (1914-1919).
- 2. **Ideological war** -that prevents communist state establishment.
- Result-**Bolshevik won.**
- **III] REASONS OF BOLSHEVIK WIN -**
- 1. Control over state and resources, army, communication, police, etc.
- 2. Red Army.
- 3. USSR 1920 formed where there was the union of 15 Soviet Socialist Republics.
- 4. Trotsky's leadership in the army.
- 5. Nationalism in favour of Bolsheviks as whites were pro-invaders.
- **IV] WAR COMMUNISM (1918-21)-**
- Policies to Win the Russian Civil War
- **1. All factories and industries are nationalized.**
- **2. Ownership of all produce from the agriculture sector to the government** so as to have food for the Red Army and workers.
- **Communism survived in Russia(1920-91)**

NEW ECONOMIC POLICY (10:17 AM)

- **Lenin died in 1925.**
- **I] FEATURES- AGRARIAN SOCIALISM-**
- 1. **Agriculture-Land distribution.**
- 2. **Industry-Mixed economy.**
- 3. **Welfare state.**
- 4. **Food security** was a major challenge there was more focus on agriculture.
- **Reason for Agrarian Socialism-**
- 1. **Food security** was a major concern because of the War-Communism.
- 2. To **win the support of the masses for political stability.**

STALINISM (1928- 53) (10:56 AM)

- **I] FEATURES-**
- **Industrial communist.**
- 1. There was a **rapid industrial revolution** (ruthless investment in the industrial sector).
- There was a **focus on heavy industries and the military** (as there were limited resources).
- 2. There was **collectivization in Agriculture-**
- i) **End of private property.**
- ii) **Creation of common land-**
- Ownership of the community not individual.
- It leads to food security
- It leads to economies of scale.
- **3. Getting resources for the industrial revolution-**

- As the economy was agrarian, so, there was a need to invest in the industrial sector.
- There was collectivization in agriculture where the ownership was with the produce of the state.
- The state gives wages/salaries to agrarian workers/collective.
- State the sell the produce at profits and may export in future and earn forex.
- These profits are used for investment in the industrial sector.

5 YEAR PLANS OF RUSSIA (11:30 AM)

- **I] 5-YEAR PLANS-**
- **A. Reason-** Low resources -so need to spend wisely.
- **B. Steps-**
- 1. Proper planning for generation and spending of resources.
- 2. Targets were given to PSUs related to quantity, what to produce, and how to produce.
- 3. Proper censorship-There was no anti-communism (Lenin, Stalin).
- Social security
- Gulags-concentrationn of camp.
- Increase in use of Secret Police.
- Thus, **Stalin built a totalitarian regime.**
- **C. Positives impact of Stalinism-**
- Defeated Hitler.
- Insutula revolution USSR.
- Social security.
- Superpower, nuclear power 1949.
- 1953-Hydrogen bomb.
- **D. The negative impact of Stalinism-**
- Food security challenge-in ling trem it was addressed.
- Too much centralization in the economy.
- Light industries were neglected standard of living was not improved.
- **II] KRUSCHEV(1953-64)-**
- Some elements of capitalism were brought into the economy.
- Example-
- Small private properties.
- Bonus.
- **III] BREZHNEV (1964-84)-**
- An era of stagnation as no reforms took place in both economic and political fields.
- **IV] GORBECHEV(1985-91)**
- Needed revival of the economy in Russia.
- It will be covered in the next class.

SOCILAISM IN CHINA (11:45 AM)

- **A. INDUSTRIAL COMMUNISM-**
- By Stalinism.
- 1949-58.
- **I] PROBLEMS OF INDUSTRIAL COMMUNISM-**
- This led to the rise of engineers, and managers because of heavy industries.
- Machines decreased the needs of the population and there was a higher population in China.
- This led to the problem of unemployment and they lived in rural areas due to the agrarian economy.
- There was also the problem of food security.
- This led to a **Great leap forward in 1958 (Maoism).**
- **B. AGRARIAN COMMUNISM-**
- By Maoism.
- 1958-76.
- **I] FEATURES-**
- **Features of agrarian communism** such as no private property and other new features-
- 1. There should be a **gradual industrial revolution.**
- 2. **Decentralized industrialization-**
- - **No big factories in urban areas-**
 - **As big factors cause-**

- Mass migration takes place.
- Rise of the managerial class,
- rise inequalities, etc.
- So good life for rural people.
- Small factories in the countryside where tools and machines will produce better agricultural products.
- **3. Labor-intensive industrialization-**
- As there was an increase in population.
- So machines should not replace humans.
- **4. Communes instead of collectives**
- It is a summation of collectives.
- **System of local self-government-**
- Each commune will have a hierarchy and elections will take place.
- The commune consists of some engineers, teachers, doctors, party cadres, etc.
- Communes can do development works- such as building small hospitals, small canals, small roads, etc.
- **II] POSITIVES OF MAOISM IN THE LONG TERM-**
- 1. Food security achievements.
- 2. The gradual Industrial Revolution also gave results such as a strong steel sector, the base for nuclear power plants.
- 3. Unemployment issue was controlled.
- 4. Women got better status.
- 5. Education- relatively prosperous rural population.
- 6. The experience of self-government (Not the power at the centre, then some power at the grassroots level).
- 7. Continuous feedback from cadres in communes to the central government which helps in political benefits.
- **III] NEGATIVES-**
- In the short run GDP reduced,
- Droughts took place.
- **C. MARKET SOCIALISM-**
- 1976 Onwards
- By Deng Xiaoping.
- **I] FEATURES-**
- 1. No compromise on the one-party system and communist party supremacy.
- 2. Capitalism in econmy.
- 3. Therefore steering in the hand of communism but the engine in the hand of capitalism.
- 4. The state generates money from state capitalists such as PSUs, taxes, etc.
- This money was used for poor upliftment.
- This is also called **State capitalism**.

THE TOPIC OF THE NEXT CLASS-COLD WAR.

World History Class 16

COLD WAR (9:04 AM)

- **I] WHAT IS COLD-**
- The **sequence of events post-world War II where both powers competed for hegemony in domains of economy, polity, military, and science-technology.**
- **II] REASONS FOR THE COLD WAR-**
- **1. 2 equals powers with opposite ideologies.**
- **i) US-**
- The US was the **top economic power by 1914** and then the **decline of Europe via WW1(1914-19), the Great Depression 1929, WWII-1939-45.**
- The US was able to recover better from the Great Depression in 1929.
- The US was **able to recover better from the Great Depression** in 1929.
- The **US entered late (1917, 1941) in WWI, WWII.(Policy of Isolation)**
- The **US was not a battleground**, therefore, escaping war devastation.
- With nuclear weapons, the US becomes a superpower
- **ii) Russia/USSR-**
- There was a late economic rise in USSR.

- 1904-5 Russia Japan war.
- But the **Great Depression of 1929 -had no effect.**
- 1929 onwards- **Industrial Revolution under Stalin(1928-53).**
- It captured huge territory-Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, some areas of Romania, and Poland.
- Puppet government -Europe after military occupation in WWII.
- **Two opposite ideologies-**
- **i) Marx/ Communism**
- End of capitalism and spread of communism.
- There cannot peaceful existence between both -Ideologies.
- **ii) Capitalist-**
- The US now adopted a policy of containment(1947).
- By 1945, the largest army of the USSR, huge natural resources, etc.
-

US system

1. Multi-party democracy
2. Freedom to people
3. Market economy, the private sector, and the state is the regulator and production for profit motive
4. Survival of the fittest.
5. Equality for opportunity.

USSR system

1. One-party system
2. Censorship-media, democracy
3. State-led economy, administered prices, no private sector, production for social good.
4. Survival of all.
5. Imposed equality.

- **2. Due to a defensive approach and Old suspicions.**
- **i) Capitalist fear-**
- 1946-Stalin- peaceful existence with the West is impossible until final victory over capitalism.
- 1929 Great Depression- chance of Communist revolution across the world.
- 1920- Lenin sent agents for revolution.
- **ii) Communist fear-**
- 1917 October Russian revolution-British, France, US, and Japan invaded in the Russian civil war 1918-20.
- A sanction, no recognition to USSR 1920.
- The belief of Stalin's attack from the West was proven right when Germany(capitalist) attacked in 1941 despite a 10-year non-aggression pact.
- Knowledge of dropped bomb on Japan -threaten USSR.
- The foundation of the cold war was laid before the end of World War II.
- **3. Role of Leaders-**
- When Stalin (1929-53) and Truman(1945-53)-High tensions.
- When FDR-Franklin D. Roosevelt (Till 1945) and when Krushchev (1953-54), Gorbachev(1985-91, Deng (1976-89)- less tension.
- **4. Psychological Fear of Communism among the Public-**
- Armed struggle, end of private property, one-party system-Communism.
- Therefore supported the cold war by their capitalist government.
- **5.. UN is seen as biased toward the US-**
- **UN is seen as the agent of capitalist power.**
- UN was dependent monetary and military-wise on the capitalist world.
- The UN was responsible for peace and could have prevented the cold war, but it was neither powerful on its own basis nor unbiased to be trusted by USSR as a mediator.
- **6. Classes were globally present and it was a cold world war.**
- The class conflicts in third world countries(Non-US, Non-USSR).
- Disunity in third countries allowed the cold war to impact third countries.
- This led to the birth of the Non-Alignment Movement in 1962.

HOW COLD WAR WAS FOUGHT (10:47 AM)

- **I] Gathering allies-**
- Background-Nuclear bomb-breach of trust by allies.
- **A. Political allies-**
- Ensure capitalism or communist government in third world countries.
- **Political funding-**
- **Examples-**

- **1. Italy-** Central Intelligence Agencies(CIA) gave 1 million dollars to ensure communists don't win the election in 1948.
- **2. In Iran** in 1941, Mohmed Raza Pahlavi was Shah that is the ruler.
- 1951-Mussadeq became Prime minister(Not powerful).
- Demanded the nationalization of Anglo-Iranian oil companies.
- Iran earn more from oil and demanded democracy.
- He was seen as pro-USSR, anti-west.
- 1953, the CIA plotted the removal of Mussadeq.
- 1955- Military alliance-Baghdad pact.
- US- Giving arms and aid to the present capitalist governments so they can enjoy the support of people and they are militarily capable.
- USSR- tried to occupy as much territory as possible in Europe(in World War II).
- USSR interfered and used military threats and ensured only communist parties win elections in East Europe.
- By 1949 all of East Europe is communist.
- **3) China Civil War** (1945-49)-funding political parties as per the support of ideology.
- **4) Korea-**
- Under Japan since 1910. then World War II.
- Military of US- in South Korea.
- Military of USSR- in North Korea.
- Elections will be led to capitalist Korea, therefore no agreement on united Korea.
- This results in South Korea- (Capitalist) and North Korea-Communist.
- Korean War 1950-53.
- North Korea attacked South Korea because it wanted a united communist Korea.
- US Army on the side of North Korea.
- China army on the side of South Korea.,
- Partition became permanent and there is bitter relation or status quo in the territory.
- **5) Vietnam**
- First Indo-China War 1946-54.
- Colonial power France in Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia.
- The US supported colonial power against Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia (under the leadership of Ho Chi Minh).
- USSR and China supported arms, and finances to Ho Chi Minh.
- 1954 -France lost.
- Independent leadership of the communist in Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia.
- The US opposed the election, but united Communist Vietnam.
- Nationalism- the desire to unite, for socialism, and pro-poor policies as masses in South Vietnam.
- **Vietnam war(1961-75)-**
- It was South Vietnam people, North Vietnam (supported by USSR and China) against US pro-military in South Vietnam(supported by the US).
- The result is Vietnam united communists.
- **6) Afghanistan (1979-98)-**
- USSR sent a military to ensure the communist government was in power versus the US via Pakistan-supported Taliban.
- **7) Cuba-**
- US in Cuba -Exploited the economy of Cuba via US companies.
- Fidel Castro(Socialist) in 1958 overthrew the dictatorship government which was pro-US.
- The US did not help Cuba and placed sanctions.
- It forced Cuba to ally with USSR and set up a communist one-party system.
- 1961 Bay of Pigs-US supported arms and finances and it was against Fidel Cubans.
- Result-Cuba victory.
- USSR-Cuba alliance.
- **8) Eastern Europe-**
- When they protest for multi-party democracy.
- USSR ensured suppression-
- Hungarian uprisings were crushed in 1956.

- Czechoslovakia in 1968.
- Poland in 1982.
- **B. Building economic allies-**
- US Marshal Aid 1947 for Western Europe for faster war recovery, a good economy, and a good military.
- EEC 1957-
- European economic community by West Europe countries.
- For creating a common market that free trade agreements in all sectors and ease of business, common/joint economic policies.
- USSR and Eastern Europe formed Comecon in 1949.
- Molotov Aid 1947 to Eastern Europe to prevent US influence in Eastern Europe.
- **C. Military alliance-**
- NATO-1949- for Western Europe.
- A joint military and unified command.
- Collective security(defensive).
- SEATO- 1954-75.
- Bagdad Pact in 1955 till CENTO (1958-79).
- Warsaw Pact-1955-when NATO reached the border of capitalism and capitalism.
- When West Germany(1949)was made a member of NATO.
- No IMF, or WB funds to communists.
- Prevent UN membership to communists (US).
- Prevent UN membership in the capital(USSR).
- Propaganda in media and education.
- US believed USSR developed the atomic bomb-1949.
- The US via Nuclear Proliferation Treaty spying.
- 1960-Nikita tried good relations under the de-Stalinization policy.
- Spy plane crushed down by USSR.
- Nuclear and space race.
- 1953-USSR Hydrogen bomb.
- 1945-US Atomic bomb.
- 1949-US hydrogen bomb.
- Attempt STARWARS (Space launch).
- The US adopted a policy of containment under Truman Doctrine in 1947.
- **II] War of words began-**
- Feb 1946-Stalin speech.
- 1946-Churchill counter-speech.
- 1947-Truman doctrine.
- 3. US- Giving arms and aid to the present capitalist governments so they can enjoy the support of people and they are militarily capable.
- USSR- tried to occupy as much territory as possible in Europe.

THE TOPIC OF THE NEXT CLASS IS THE CONTINUATION OF THE COLD WAR.

World History Class 17

BRIEF DISCUSSION ON THE PREPARATION STRATEGY (9:10 AM)

- Follow the class notes till Fascism.
- From Fascism, look at class flow charts along with PDFs of dictation.
- In PDF wherever the handout is needed it's mentioned.

DISCUSSION ON THE PREVIOUS CLASS (9:15 AM)

DIVISION OF GERMANY (9:22 AM)

- During the Potsdam Conference, there was disagreement on the unification of Germany.
- After the world war, Germany was divided into East Germany and West Germany.
- East Germany was under the influence of communism, and West Germany was under the influence of capitalism.
- The United States wanted a strong western Germany because it was at the border.
- East Germany didn't develop much because of the weak financial condition of the USSR. It needed the resources of East Germany to develop.
- This led to the difference in the development of East and West Germany.
- West Berlin blockade was under the direction of Stalin to deprive West Berlin of its resources.

- For a year, the United States sent supplies via Airplanes to West Berlin.
- In 1949, Germany was divided into two countries, East Germany and West Germany.
- In 1989, finally, Germany was united.

COMMUNISM IN EUROPE

- Comintern was the international organization of the communist parties.
- Yugoslavia protested against the Russian interpretation of communism.
- It refused to be the puppet of the USSR.
- Yugoslavia finally joined the Non-Aligned Movement.
- Under the Truman Doctrine, the United States decided to support the free people against subjugation by minorities or outside pressure.
- Economic measures like Marshall's aid were given.
- Military measures like NATO were taken.

REASONS BEHIND US EMERGING AS WINNER OF THE COLD WAR (9:56 AM)

- (a) Communism was many times not a movement of people, but an imposed system. For example, Eastern Europe.
- (* Compare the Russian Revolution 1917, French Revolution, versus implementing communism with the external military threat in Eastern Europe. It has no public support.)
- (b) The state got power and not people in the domain of economics and politics.
- (* This is not Marxism, and democratic socialism, but socialism from the above.)
- In economics, no choice and power due to communism, that is the state-led economy. And no choice in politics due to the party system.
- (c) Lack of liberty for people. For example, no freedom of the press, no freedom of travel to the non-communist world, etc.
- (d) People didn't benefit:
- Economics- No Focus on the light industry. There was a poor standard of living. There was forced collectivization in agriculture and forced nationalization in industry.
- Polity- It was totalitarian and no democratic socialism was there. Therefore, communism failed workers. Marx wouldn't have approved policies like Stalinism.
- 'Any system that leads to the oppression of the masses by minority elites is unstable.' - Karl Marx.
- In 1981-99 Solidarity Trade Union of workers in Poland did an underground activity to overthrow the communist government.
- Siberian Coal Miner's strike in the USSR, was the biggest after the Russian Revolution, in 1917. Workers didn't have soap to wash and demanded workers' control over mines instead of state control and multi-party democracy.
- (e) Over time the United States won the arms race and nuclear race.
- (f) The US economy was much better than the USSR economy and therefore could bear the cost of the Cold War.
- (g) The weakness of the communist economic system is against capitalism.
- The lack of private ownership leads to a lower profit motive. This results in a lack of motivation among the people to produce more, hence, lower GDP.
- The lack of market forces and over-centralization via five-year planning leads to the inefficient utilization of resources.
- Under five-year planning, all the decisions related to production and selling are taken by the government.
- This makes the State the only buyer and seller, with no direct sales by the factory.
- The profits of the factory were given to the State and fresh money was given to the factory in the next budget. That is, there is no freedom of utilization of profit.
- Also, there is no freedom to increase or decrease wages or the number of workers in the hands of the factory.
- (h) High corruption in the USSR. For example Brezhnev Era (1964-85). This era is also known as the era of stagnation.
- Gorbachev's reforms came too late.
- (i) Outside the USSR, the United States focussed on strengthening capitalist countries economically.
- USSR didn't have the economic capacity to match the United States in communist countries.
- For example, Molotov aid was much less than Marshall aid.
- Also, the USA, Britain, and France strengthened West Germany and West Berlin, while the USSR extracted war reparations from East Germany and East Berlin.
- This led to no popular support for communism.

- (j) Good economics is good politics and expenditure on the Cold War and communist economy meant bad economics.

GORBACHEV (10:51 AM)

- He acted as a catalyst in the disintegration of the USSR.
- He wanted decentralization in economics, with market forces making decisions, instead of the State.
- He wanted the gradual movement towards the capitalist economy, but not shock therapy as desired by Boris Yeltsin.
- He wanted to balance the right-wing reformers with the left-wing conservatives.
- He believed that economic reforms and political reforms could go hand in hand.
- There needs to be freedom in politics along with freedom in the economics domain.
- He tried to justify his reforms by stating that Lenin would have himself agreed to such reforms as Lenin was a pragmatic leader.
- He ended up unleashing the forces which he couldn't control.
- He showed sympathy towards the demands of the Soviet Republic for autonomy, multiparty democracy, and voluntary union.
- He introduced the policies of Glasnost (Openness) and Perestroika (Reforms).
- **Glasnost**
- Freedom of speech and expression to express alternate opinions.
- It was to convince the people that change was required and to generate public support for his reforms.
- He allowed anti-Stalin books, articles, and movies.
- **Perestroika**
- Under it, the reforms were introduced in the economics and the politics.
- Under Political reforms, in local Soviets, people were allowed to elect the head instead of him being a party nominee.
- Economic Reforms
- (a) Under the economic reforms, small-scale industries were opened to the private sector.
- (b) Market demand would determine the production decision now.
- (c) PSUs were encouraged to compete with each other.
- (d) PSUs were allowed to take the order from the customers.
- **Gorbachev was responsible for the disintegration of the USSR as:**
- (a) He tried to make the PSU self-reliant but didn't end the administered prices.
- (b) He failed to balance the left wing and right wing within his party.
- (c) Budget deficit increased sharply. This led to increased inflation.
- (d) The government doubled vodka prices for antidrinking campaigns. This led to the creation of black markets.
- (e) Light industry shortages, as people preferred to invest resources where they could have higher profits.
- (f) Gorbachev was not ready to use force to protect the one-party system.

EUROPEAN UNION (11:24 AM)

- **Why Unity?**
- (a) To prevent the devastation.
- (b) Increasing economic interdependence increases the cost of war.
- (c) Increased economy will contain communism.
- (d) For faster war recovery.
- (e) To stay relevant in world affairs.
- **Types of Unity**
- The unity can be at the economic, political, or people level (For example, cultural unity).
- Economic unity is easier to achieve.
- Economic Unity can be of different types like:
- (a) Decreased Trade Barriers.
- (b) Free Trade Agreement.
- (c) Common Economic Policy. (Agricultural, Industrial, Services, Taxation, and Procedures)
- (d) Common Monetary Policy. (Policy coordinate and common currency)
- (e) Common Foreign Economic Policy.
- Political unity comes later, as it needs popular support.
- Political unity can be of various types:
- (a) Coordinating the policies.

- (b) Joint Policy.
- (c) Common Legislature and Executive.
- On the level of people, countries can have a common visa regime.
- **Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) (1948-61)**
- To distribute and the best use of Marshall Aid.
- It also created the European Payments Union. (Pay in your currency.)
- UN-GATT (General Agreement on Trade and Tariff) to reduce the tariffs.
- **Organization for European Cooperation and Development (1961)**
- It meant OEEC, USA, and Canada.
- **European Coal and Steel Community (1951)**
- No duties i.e. FTA on Iron, Coal, and Steel.
- It also included joint policy-making on coal and steel.
- **European Economic Community (EEC) (1957)**
- It was established by the Treaty of Rome.
- It was to set up the common market by ending all customs duties.
- It also included higher tariffs for non-members.
- European Commission was a bureaucratic setup.
- The Council of Ministers was set up to coordinate national economic policies.
- European Parliament had nominated members.
- The Court of Justice was set up for disputes related to the Treaty of Rome.
- The Court of Auditors was set up for auditing EEC institutions.
- **Common Agricultural Policy (1962)**
- **European Community**
- It was the combination of EEC, ECSC, and EURATOM.
- Direct Election to the European Parliament in 1979.
- **Exchange Rate Mechanism**
- It was brought so that currencies could move together.
- **European Union (1993)**
- European Council represents the head of State, president of the European Commission, and President of the European Council.
- European Parliament is the legislative part.
- European Commission is the executive.
- European Central Bank is the central bank.
- The Court of Justice of the European Union is also there.
- The Court of Auditors is the auditor.
- **Schengen Area (1995) (12:06 PM)**
- This comprises the countries with common visas.
- **Euro Zone (1999)**
- After 20 years of exchange rate mechanism.

BREXIT (2016) (12:09 PM)

- The people of Britain decided to exit the European Union.
- It was because Britain had a grievance about contributing to the budget of the European Union.
- Also, they had grievances related to lesser power in the hands of British Members of Parliaments.

DECOLONISATION (12:11 PM)

- **Reasons:**
- (a) Decline of the European economy due to World War 1, the Great Depression, and World War II.
- Therefore colonizing countries couldn't bear the cost of suppressing the nationalist movements, especially guerilla warfare.
- (b) Pressure of the US, USSR, and United Nations.
- The US and USSR, have small or no colonial empires.
- It was to boost own exports by freeing colonies.
- (c) The United States was sympathetic to anti-colonialism due to its own American Revolution.
- (d) The United States wanted to prevent the colonies from turning communist post-decolonization, therefore supporting their freedom struggle.
- (* Non-communists had sticks and stones, while the communists had guns.)
- (e) USSR's ideology favoured decolonization.

- (* Equality, internationalism, and Lenin's theory that colonization is the product of capitalism)
- (f) The USSR thought that colonies would be communist or at least a friend after decolonization if they supported the decolonization process.
- (g) United Nations supported liberty.
- (h) Colonial Powers like Britain wanted to continue the benefits of colonialism via neo-colonialism, therefore it adopted a threshold approach.
- It means decolonizing once the national movement reaches the threshold so that special relationship continues post-independence via Commonwealth, aid and loans, and trade and investment agreements.
- (i) Exposure to soldiers from the colonies during World War II, led to nationalism among them. For example, INA.
- (j) The USSR gave aid and arms to the freedom fighters. For example, Ho Chi Minh (Vietnam)
- (k) Western Education led to modern Nationalism.

TRENDS IN DECOLONIZATION (12:24 PM)

- 1945-51: Britain decolonized.
- 1951-1957: Britain resisted as conservatives in power.
- 1957: Realization after the defeat in the Suez War in 1956 that decolonization was inevitable.

LINK BETWEEN WHITE SETTLERS AND DECOLONIZATION

- West Africa- Easy Decolonization.
- East Africa- Tough (For example, Kenya)
- Central and South Africa- Toughest (For example, Zimbabwe and South Africa)
- White settlers resisted black majority rule, and when Britain pressurized they declared independence under white minority rule. For example, Zimbabwe and South Africa.
- The chance of decolonization with black majority rule increased when neighbouring countries got black majority rule.
- Power was transferred to Western-educated moderate leaders, who would not persecute the white settlers and would not join the communist camp.

ARAB-ISRAEL CONFLICT (12:32 PM)

- Israel was created in 1948, and Britain withdrew.
- After the creation of Israel, Arab countries started a war against Israel.
- Israel won the war and had control over 75% of the erstwhile Palestine.

THE SYLLABUS FOR WORLD HISTORY HAS ENDED