

Class 1 - World History

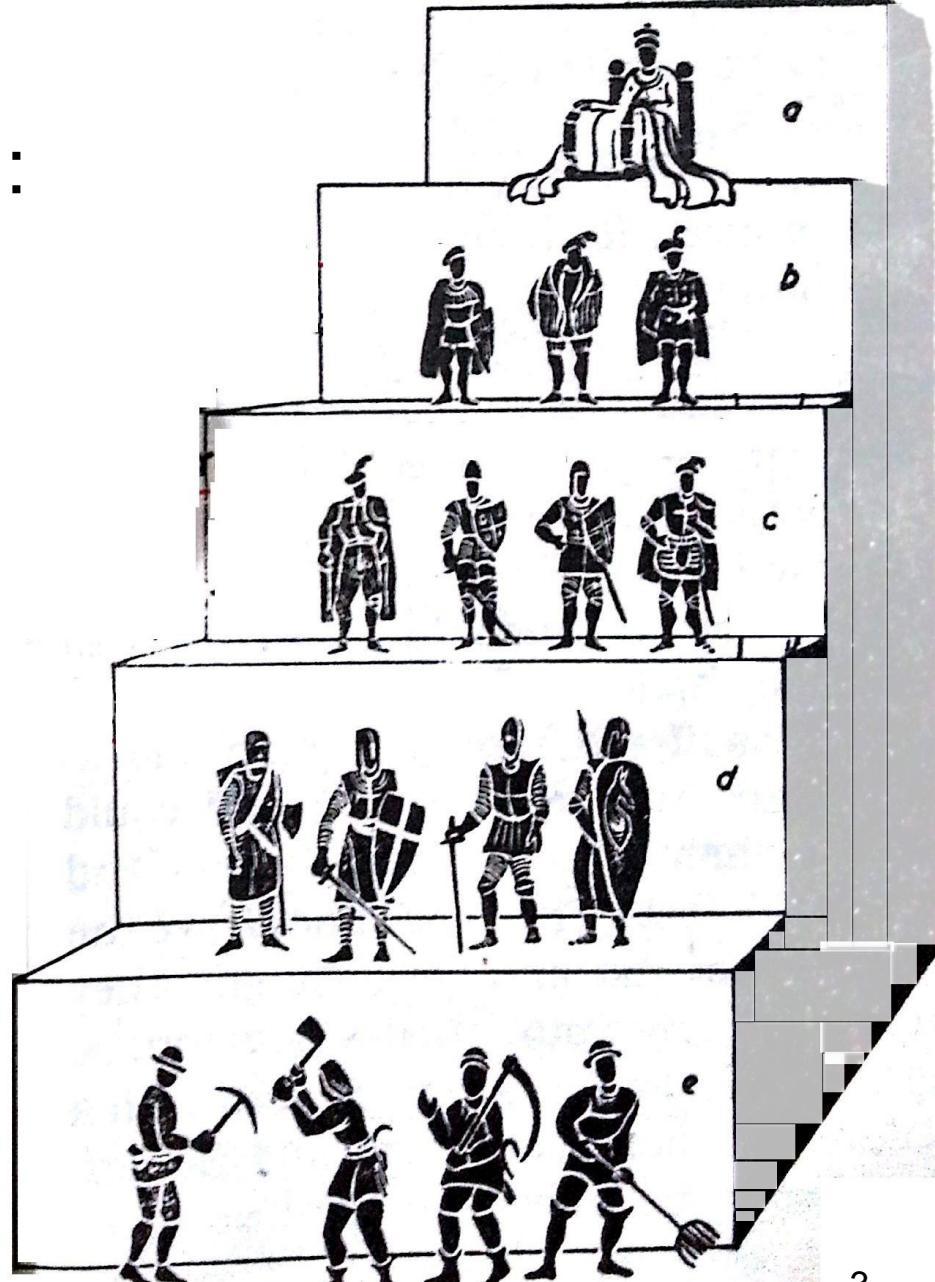
Era before mid 18th c

Feudalism

Medieval period (600-1500 AD)

"Social" and Economic System :

- King, Noblemen
- System of Vassal
- Land in name of overlord
- Hierarchy became Hereditary
- Result
 - Rigid Classes
 - Economic & Social Stagnation
 - Masses tied to land
- **One feature that marks decline of Feudalism:** over time the Knights started 'paying' the Feudal Levy instead of actually fighting & raising army. Hence paid mercenaries made up the army as <> Lords.



Social and “Economic” System :

- Land was source of power
- The Manor
 - Land owned by lord
 - Peasants were
 - Serfs
 - Freeholders
 - Villeins
 - Freemen



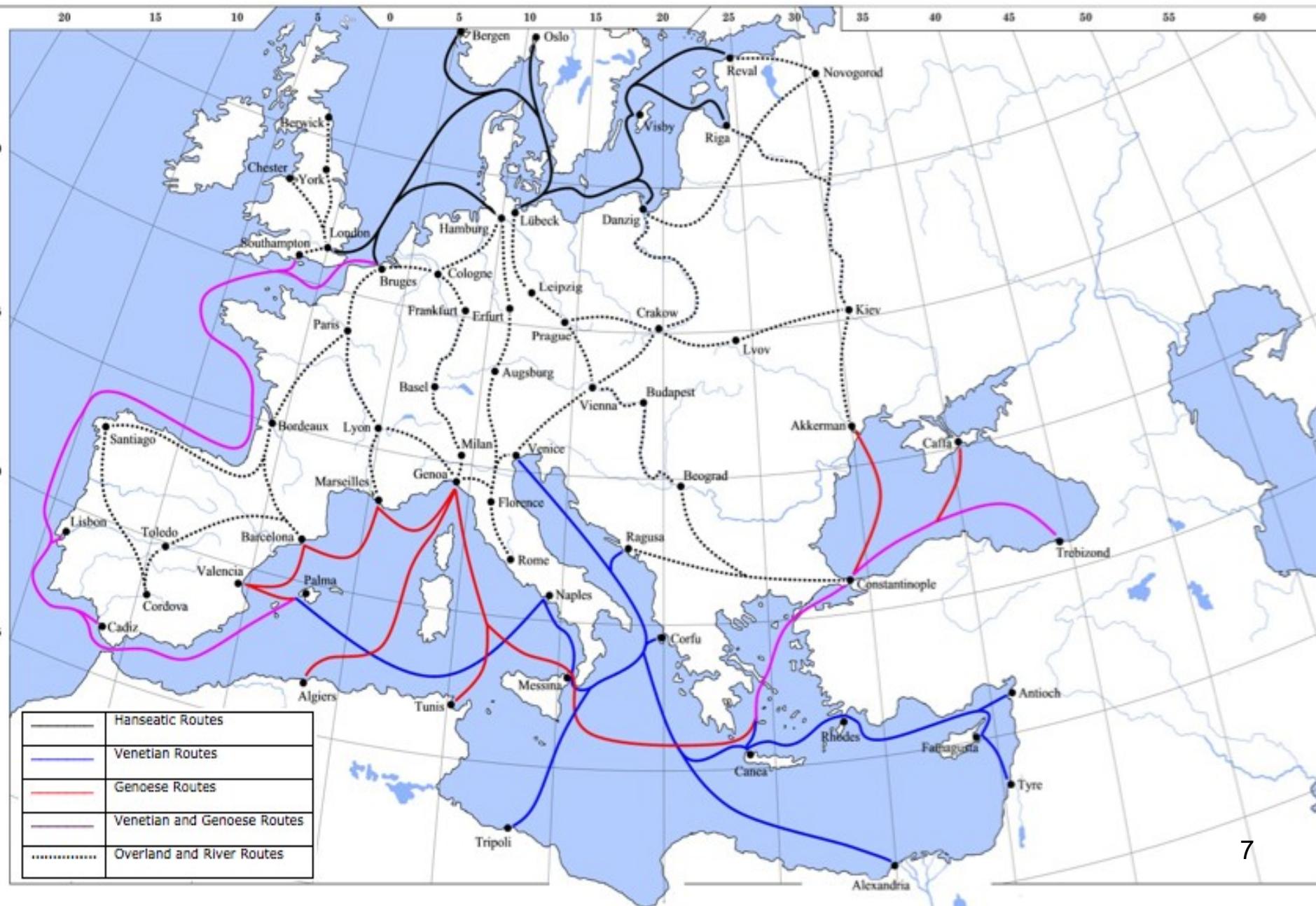
- Let us come to the term *feud*
- *Features:*
 - ***Exploitation of Peasants:***
 - Serfdom & high taxes for Freeholder
 - ***Economy:*** Rural, Agrarian, Closed & not Cash Based
 - ***Polity:*** Lack of Central Political Authority
 - ***Real Power Centres:*** Church & Nobility

Church In the Middle Ages (600 AD to 1500 AD)

- Christianity was adopted by Roman Empire
- Pope more powerful than Kings by 6th Century
- Corruption in Monasteries
- Money for **posts**
- Money for **Rituals**
- Letters of **Indulgence**
- Rich Clergy
- Wandering Monks
- **Education** meant Lela & career meant Monkship
- Once a year confession compulsory else punishment
- Church became **violent-Heresy** when its propagated principles to “glorify” God were challenged.



Emergence of Trade, Towns and Cities



Trade began due to:

- » Crusades of 7th Century exposed to luxury of East i.e. Arabs [7th ce Islam begins in Arabia & Quran documented. 11th to 13th proper crusades began]
- » Increase in agri productivity made peasants buyers of non-agri goods
- From 11th CE emergence of Towns (whr crafts were produced), Trade, Crafts
- Artisan class came into existence
- Merchants settled in Towns which expanded to Cities along land based trade routes or around ports. Italy saw maximum development (Genoa & Venice) due to location & natural harbors.

- **Guilds** came into existence to harness specialisation in crafts & high dmd.
- Emergence of **strong Merchant Class**
 - Towns freed themselves from Feudal control
 - Developed own Govt, Militia, + Money based Economy
 - Towns attracted hinterland peasantry that -> domestic demand in towns
- **Transition to Capitalist Economy** coz of Money based society in towns
 - Cash based economic system was introduced
 - Land now used for **Cash crops**- to provide RM for NonAgriGoods
 - Money came to symbolize wealth instead of gold/silver. Profits in money could be reinvested unlike idle gold/silver. Such wealth is called Capital.
 - Town became centre of economic activity as against village as now main economic activity shifted away from agriculture to trade.

- **King Merchant Nexus** developed coz desired less interference from Church & reduced dependence on Lords.
 - King instead of relying on Lords, got paid mercenary army with merchant gold i.e. by taxing Urban centres.
- the **Peasant revolts** in hinterland (1300s) against Church & Lords.
 - Propagated religious doctrines at variance with Church
 - Reason in Br: **Wages fixed low** by law coz after **Black Death** killed half of population of Br, the labor was scarce. Thus peasants demanded higher wages to work in Manors and revolted.
- Thus began decline of Feudal system & beginning of **Renaissance**. Thus by end of Middle ages Feudalism began declining and completed its fall only by 18th 19th c.

Modern Era: 1500AD+

- **Renaissance**

- 14th to 17th-began in Italy. Term means **ReBirth**
- **What was it?** Movt to revisit old scriptures to achieve past glory because like today there was no SnT & old scriptures were the only road to happiness.
- **Goal?** Happiness on earth & not Peace after Death
- **Means?** Focus on **Humanism & REASON**
 - Study of Man & Nature & not Theology
 - Human Rights, dignity & potential of Man were focussed
 - Rationality & Reason was focussed
- **Impact? :** Rise of local European **languages** which were basically different dialects of Latin & this led to national consciousness
- Invention of **Printing Press** in 15th CE

- **Reformation** (16th CE)
 - **Protestant Reformation** (only faith is enough, no need for Rituals & Procedures)
 - Setting up of Protestant Churches- E.g. pioneer Martin Luther with support of King in Prussia.
 - **Principle-** Reason more important than Religion
 - **Nationalism** led to decline of Roman Church authority
 - Discarded Latin & used common **languages**
 - **Catholics Reformation**
 - Jesuits setup in Spain to win back followers & setup missions in India Africa China America
 - **Religious wars** started and in England they got merged into politics through English Civil War (1642-51)

- Voyages of Discovery (began at end of 15th CE)
- Colonialism began

- Rise of Absolute Monarchs
- **English Civil War (1642-51)**
 - Against absolute rule of King Charles I
 - Against divine right of King
 - Against taxes by King w/o P approval
- **Result:**
 - King Charles I was executed
 - Monopoly of Church in England ended
 - Now King could not rule without consent of Parliament

Glorious Revolution of 1688

established supremacy of Parliament as Parliament appointed King for 1st time

Magna Carta (1215)

Commoners & Lords both were represented in P

1] Definition of Colonialism:

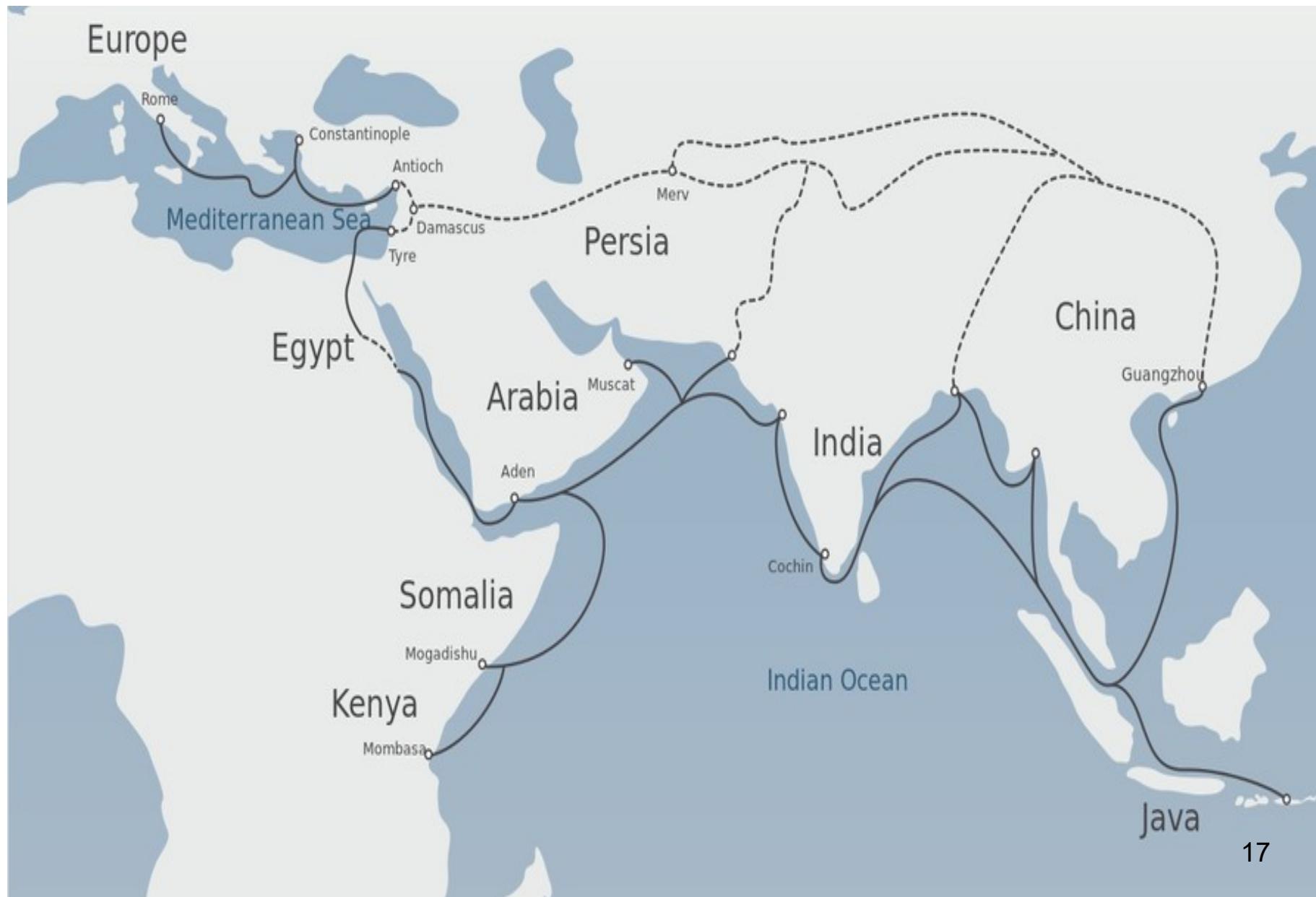
- Establishment, Exploitation, Maintenance, Acquisition, & Expansion of colonies in one territory by people from another territory.
- It is a set of unequal relationships
 - b/w Colonial Power & Colony
 - & b/w Settlers & Indigenous people

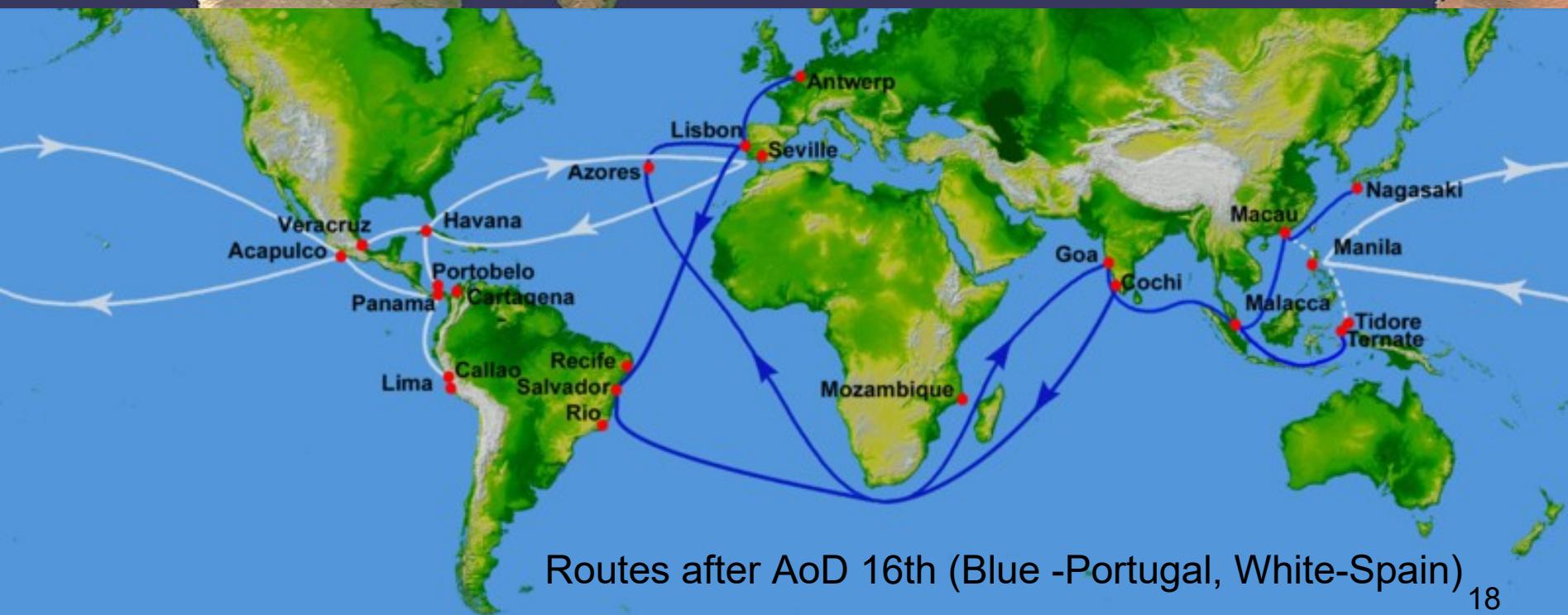
2] How did Colonialism happen?

• 2.1] Role of Explorations:

- Background: 13th CE Marco Polo discovered China
- **Huge Monetary Profits:** eg Venice became main port for Spice Trade with India
- **Role of Geog:** Monopoly of Sea Spice Route by Venice forced other EU powers to buy Spices at high prices
- **Ottoman blocked route in 1453** after defeating Byzantine->quest for new route

Silk & Spice Trade Routes





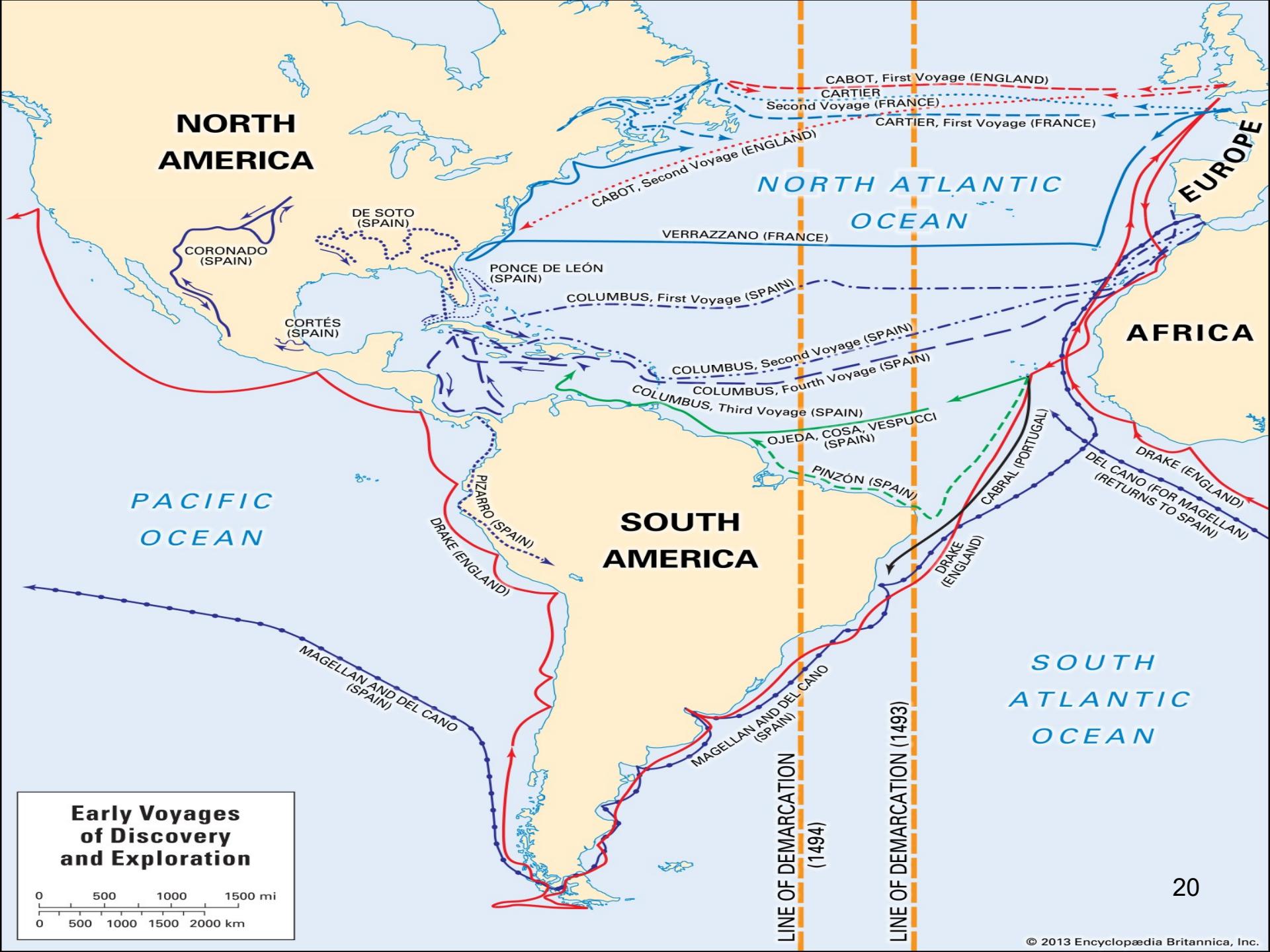
2] How did Colonialism happen?

2.2] The technical innovations:

- Compass (direction)
- Astrolabe (location)
- Art of Mapping
- Better Ships

All this led to better knowledge of sea (weather patterns, route maps)

- » 1492: Columbus: Haiti/ Americas
- » 1498: Vasco Da Gama- India
- » 1500: Amerigo(Sp) South America
- » Portuguese discovered Philippines & China



3] Spread of Colonialism

- Profits led to race for exploration & Sp,
Portugal were joined by Dutch, Br, Fr
- **Determinants of success in Colonial era**
 - **Sea Power:** Merchant fleet, Navy,
Domination of sea routes, Ports of Call
 - thus Pr and Sp replaced Italy but later
Dutch, Fr, Br

3] Spread of Colonialism

3G, Loot & Plantation Systems

- (Sp looted Incas (Peru) & Aztecs (Mexico))
- Plantation System introduced in Brazil by Pr)

New commodities in EU: Tobacco (Cuba),

Potato, Maize, Spices

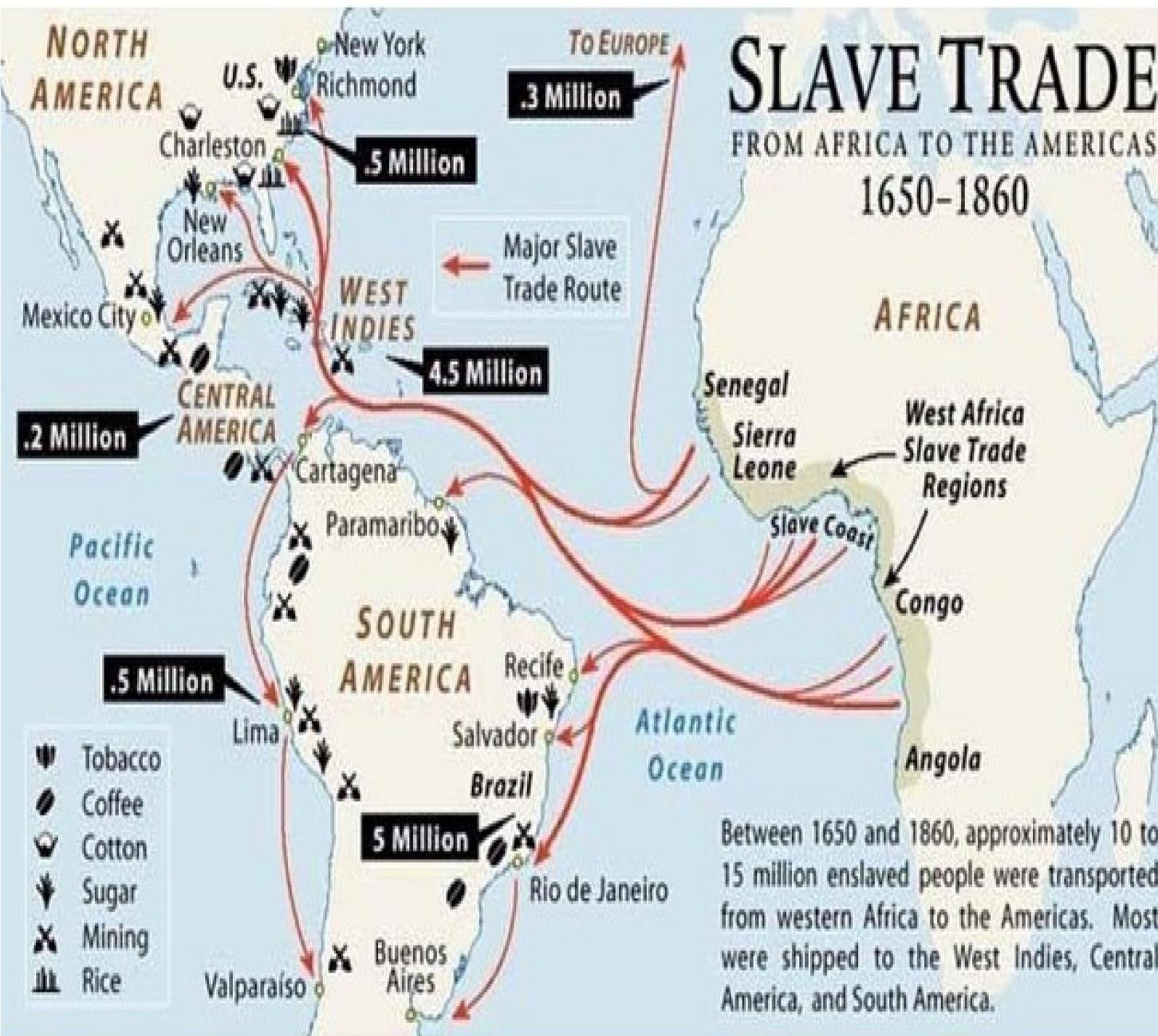
Era of Mercantile Capitalism:

- Establishing of Trading Posts,
- attacking merchant vessels,
- trade barriers,
- blocking trade routes,
- special trading rights

4] Slave Trade:

Slave trade was started by the Portugal in Brazil, Sp in Haiti, Florida, Mexico, Chile & other Coastal South America

- For labour on Plantation Systems for Sugar, Tobacco, Cotton
 - Trans-Atlantic/Triangular in nature.
 - From Individual Merchants in late 15th to Cos by end of 16th CE
- **Did Industrial Revolution increase Slave Trade?**
 - **Slavery Abolishment-Fr (1789), Br(1833), US(1865).**



Class 2 - World History

Seven Year Global War (1754-63)

- European States ([map](#))
- Colonial Possessions
 - North America ([map North America](#), [map 13 Colonies of Br](#))
 - Central America ([map Caribbean](#))
 - India ([map India](#))





Pacific
Ocean

New Spain

Gulf of
Mexico

Atlantic
Ocean

Spanish Florida

Map of North America (1750)

gt2 4

Hudson
Bay

CANADA

Newfoundland

Fort Bourbon
Fort Dauphin
Fort La Reine

Upper Country

Fort Michillimakinac
Fort Beauharnois

Upper Louisiana
(Illinois Country)

LOUISIANA

Lower
Louisiana

Baton-Rouge (1720)
La Nouvelle-Orléans (1718)

Charleston (1680)
Savannah (1733)

Spanish Florida

Tadoussac (1600)

Québec (1608)

Trois-Rivières (1634)

Montréal (1642)

Fort Richelieu

Fort Chamby

Fort Frontenac

Fort Duquesne

New York (1626)

Philadelphia (1681)

Baltimore (1729)

Boston (1630)

Louisbourg (1719)

Port-Royal (1605)

Plaisance (1662)

4

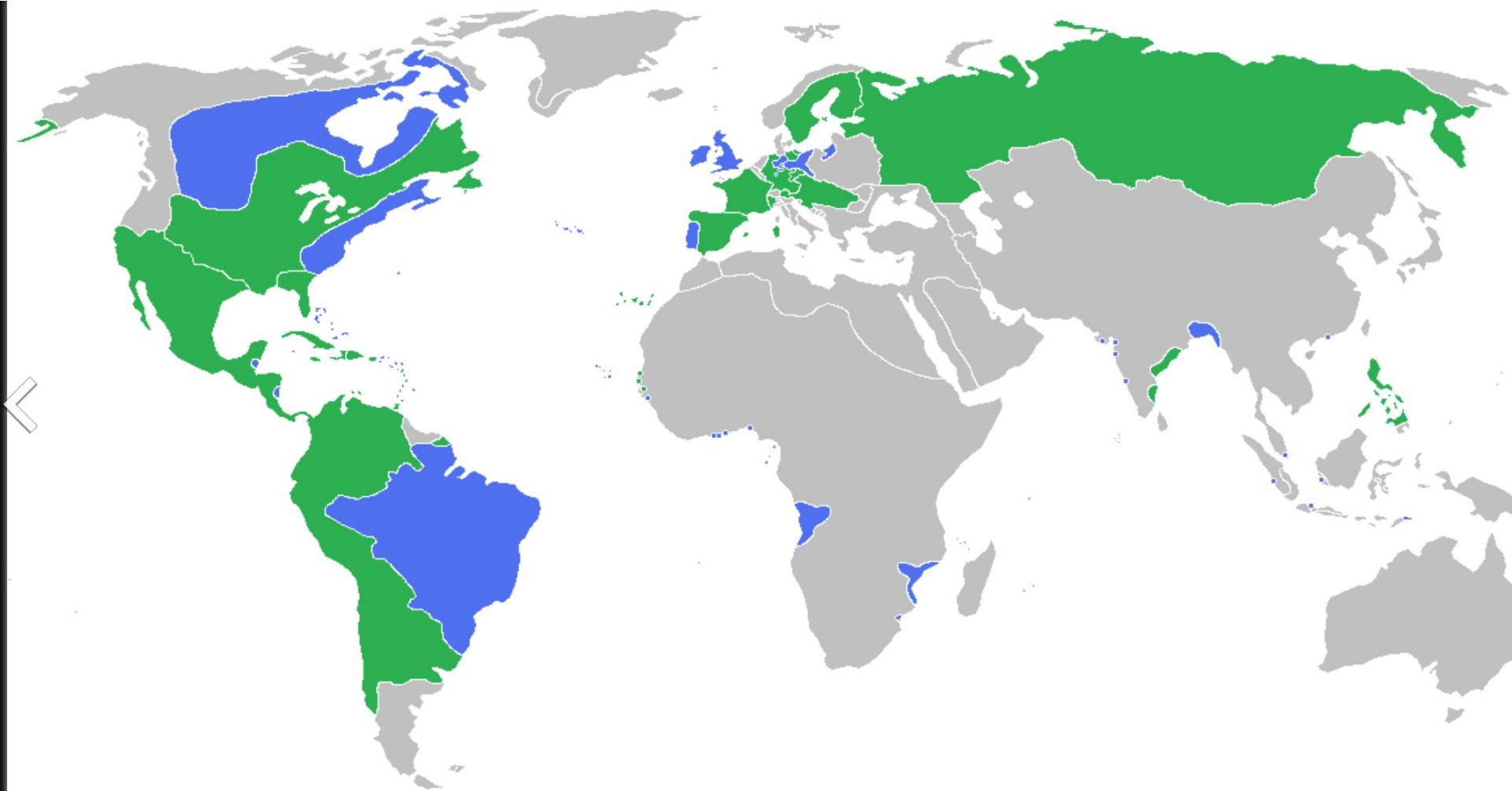
13 Colonies 1607 -1732



Seven Year Global War (1754-63)

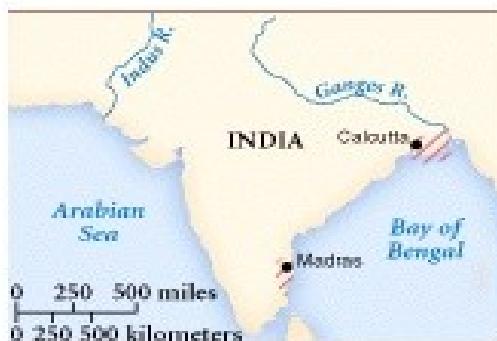
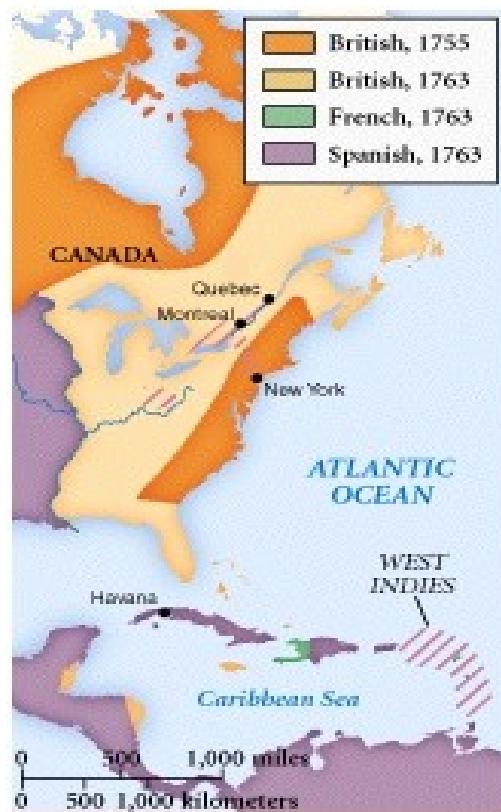
- Reason for War
 - colonial expansion
 - Fr & Spain were concerned for their Caribbean colonies
- Industrial Revolution in Br made Fr concerned.
- Sea Power of Br was on a rise with soaring maritime trade profits

» Seven Year Global War (1754-63)



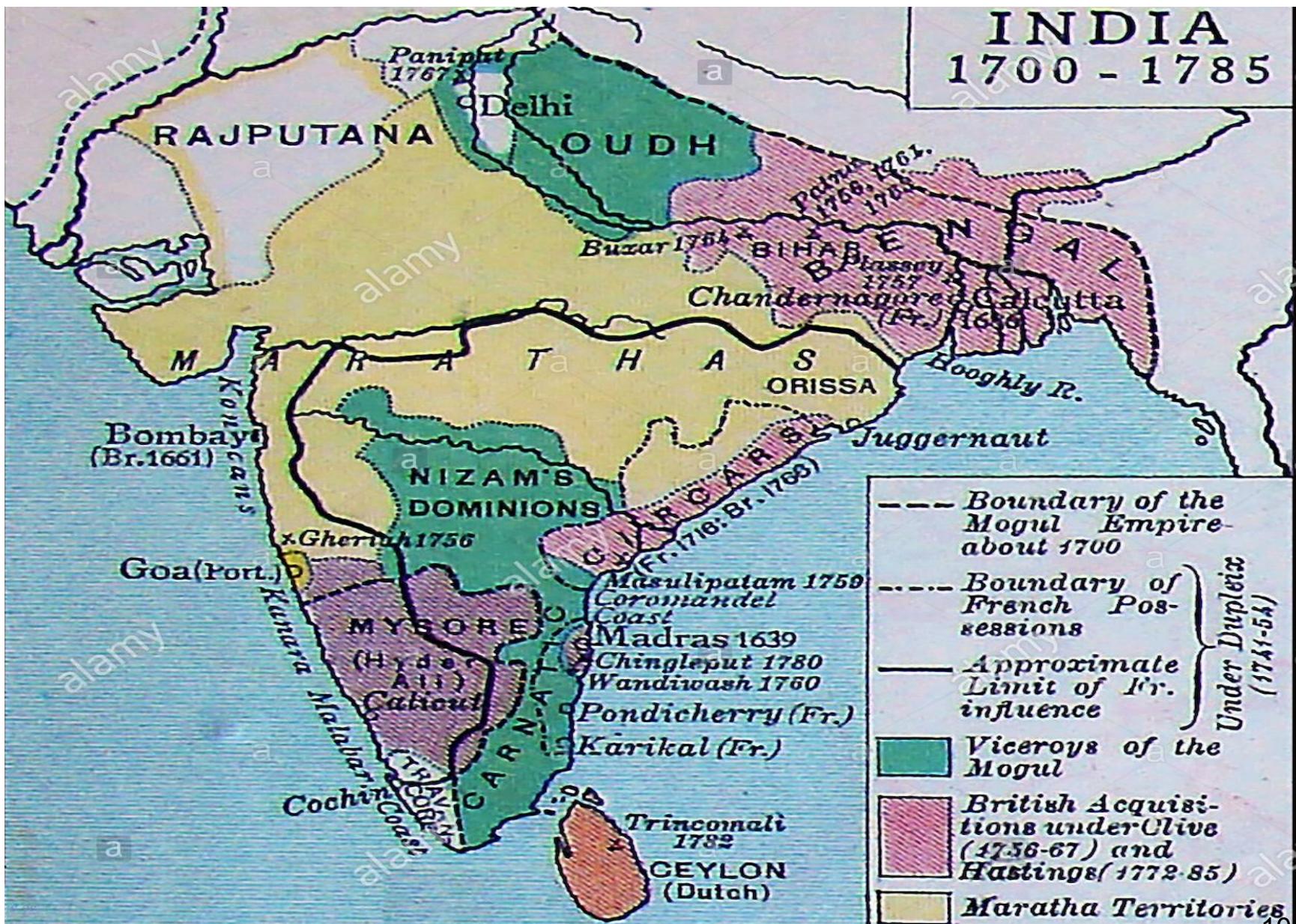
All the participants of the Seven Years' War █ Great Britain, Prussia, Portugal, with allies █ France, Spain, Austria, Russia, Sweden with allies

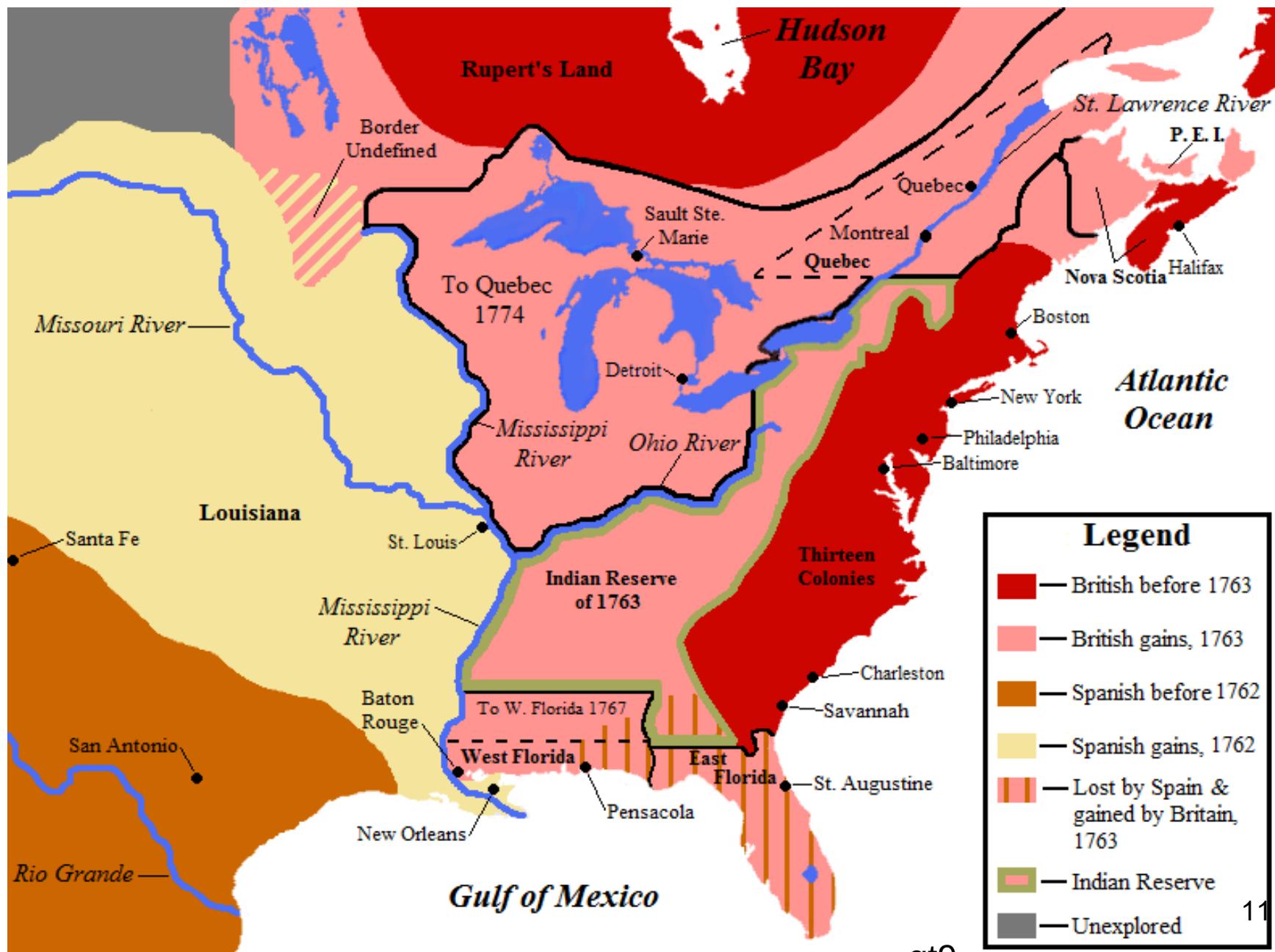
- Where was the 7 yr “Global” war fought?

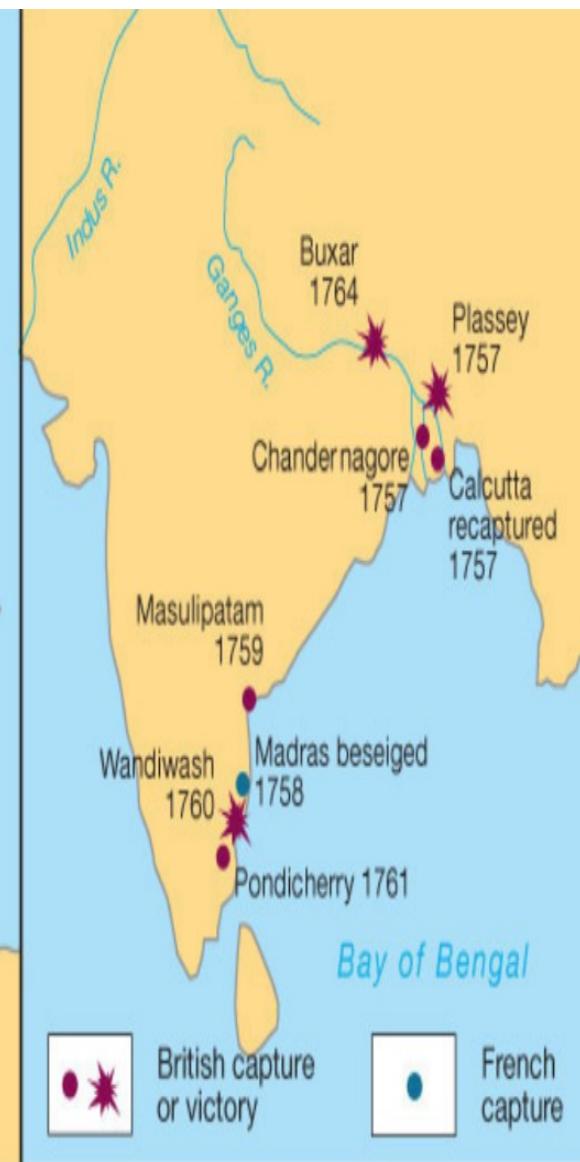
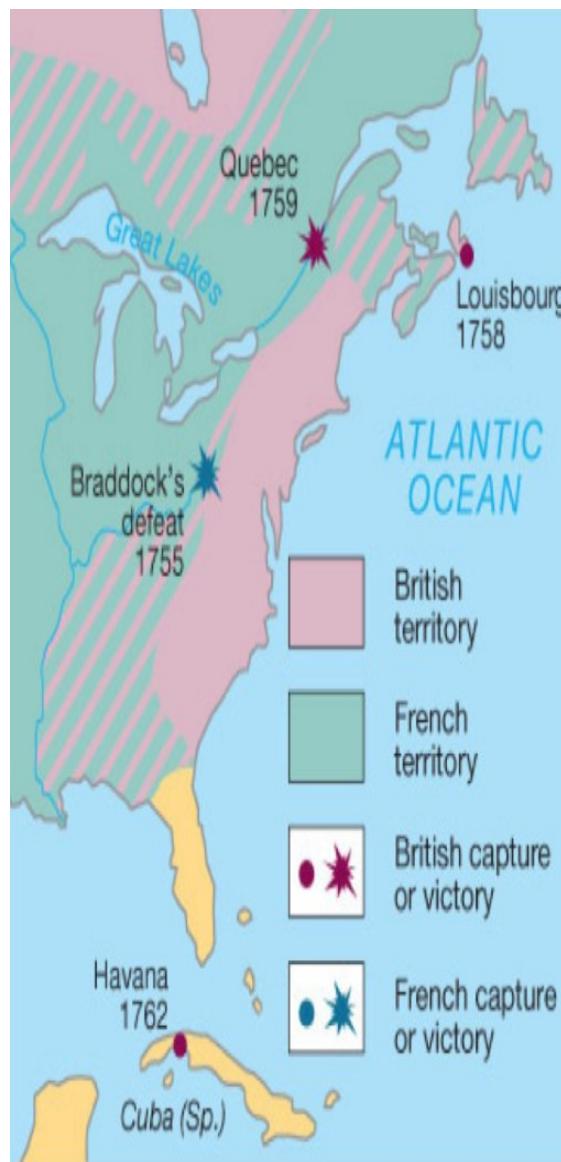


Seven Year Global War (1754-63)

- **Result:**
- Treaty of Paris of 1763 (*King Louis XV from Fr side & King George III from Br)
 - Fr gave up all territory in Mainland North America and retained **Caribbean Sugar islands lost during the war (main Haiti)**
 - Br got **Canada** from Fr, **Florida** from Spain and gave **Louisiana** of Fr to Spain in return of Florida
 - Spain retained **Cuba & Phillipines**
- India
- Effect of the Seven Year War on world politics
 - Balance of Power in favour of Br
 - laid foundation for American Revolution(1765-83) & French Revolution (1789)







American Revolution (1765-1783)

- Reasons for American resentments against the British
 - Mercantilism (basis: Mercantile Capitalism)
 - goal=Balance of Trade
 - Use only Br ships
 - Export certain goods only to Br
 - High Tariffs on non Br imports
 - No indigenous Iron Works & Textiles

Why AR?

- Proclamation of 1763



Why AR?

- » Recovery of
 - (Seven Year) War
 - Expenditure:
 - Br had floated instruments in financial markets to borrow debt to fund the war.
 - Introduced Stamp Act 1765 that required colonists to pay taxes on every page of printed paper they used (Newspaper, Playing Cards, Legal documents). The aim was to pay for costs of Br troops present in continent after 7 yr war. It was similar to a Sales Tax.

AR in action: NTWR

No Taxation without Representation Slogan became the main theme after Stamp Act 1765:-

- » **Stamp Act Congress 1765:** Agenda was not independence but only NTWR
- » The colonists didn't have R2V coz they were non-land owning Br subjects.
- » Massachusetts Assembly (*Legislative Assembly) raised the NTWR slogan & called for a meeting of all the colonies – i.e. **a Stamp Act Congress** – in New York in October 1765.
9 colonies attended. Others didn't want to offend the Br.
- » Stamp Act congress passed petition called "**Declaration of Rights and Grievances**" with following main theme:
 - » Loyal to crown but resolve issue of taxes
 - » Only representatives chosen by Colonists can levy tax & thus the Br Parliament in its present composition cannot levy tax.

AR in action: NTWR

1. 1766 Stamp Act
repealed to prevent
embargo on Br imports
 2. Americans continued
opposing the tax on
imported consumer
goods.
 3. Br responded with
abolishment of all
taxes except on Tea
- » Boston Tea Party of
1773 (in
Massachusetts)
 - » Br pass Coercive
Acts 1774
(Americans called
them Intolerable
Acts)

AR in action: 1st Continental Congress

- **Philadelphia Congress or First Continental Congress** of 12 colonies(1774):-
 - **held against Intolerable Acts of 1774**
 - **Resolution/Appeal to King George III:**
 - Self Govt to Massachusetts by repealing Coercive Acts
 - remove restrictions on Indigenous industry
 - trade with all countries with reduced tariffs
 - no tax on citizens without consent
- Br attack in 1775 led to **Declaration of Independence in 1776** vide which:-
 - Americans listed their grievances
 - summarized political philosophy of Enlightenment Thinkers like Locke

Ideas of Enlightenment Thinkers (17th CE to mid 18th CE)



- **Locke (1690):** +ve view of Man, **Self Govt, LLP** are natural rights & **purpose of Govt** to protect these rights else **Right to Overthrow with People.**
- **Hobbe:** Pro absolute Monarchy & gave idea of **Social Contract**
- **1750~:** idea of Democratic Self Govt started taking roots
 - Ideas of **Republicanism & Liberalism** challenged Colonialism
 - Locke, Harrington, Milton believed in **Fundamental Rights**
 - **Montesquie** 1748 gave **Separation of Power**
 - **Thomas Paine** called it absurd that island can rule continent
- They gave *mn **ReHaNa is Pro Liberty**

AR in action

Declaration of Independence in 1776

- » That all men are created equal.
- » That they are endowed by their creation certain **inalienable rights** like right to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness.
- » **Republicanism** i.e. the principle that people are the source of authority and it is people's right to setup their own government.
- » **Independence** i.e.
the American colonies are oppressed by the British government and these United Colonies are and ought to be free and independent states.
(*notice here that these colonies declared themselves as “independent states”. The principle of states coming together to form the US Federation can be read between these lines.)

AR in action

- American Revolutionary War or American War of Independence (1775)
 - *Loyalists+Br vs Fr, Sp, Dutch, Colonies*
 - **1777 encirclement** failed
- Second Treaty of Paris 1783
 - Spain got back Florida
 - Perpetual Peace Br-US
 - Restoration of property to Loyalists
 - No Br claims valid henceforth on any property or monetary dues

Evaluation of AR

- In 1789, US constitution came into effect.
- Industrial Revolution & Territorial expansion
 - Louisiana from Fr 1803 [Fr had got it back from Spain in 1802]
 - & Florida from Sp 1819 [Spain got it back after 2nd Treaty of Paris]
- Radical:
 - No special privilege for Nobility, Fundamental Rights implemented via Bill of Rights (1791)
 - No Monarchy, 1st written national constitution
 - No deprivation of Property without due process of law and just compensation + No Property Tax by Union Govt
- *Slavery, Blacks, American Indians, Women*
 - **Property qualification** for R2V gradually removed from states from 1792-1856. Most states allowed non-propertied white males to vote in 1828 Presidential elections
 - **Citizenship** 1868: 14th amendment gave **citizenship to all males** born in USA setting the stage for expansion of voting rights
 - **R2V 1870:** 15th Amendment bars denying R2V based on race, color. Thus, **Blacks** got R2V in 1870 after Civil War
 - **Women got R2V** in 1920 (fought since 1840s)
 - All **Native Americans** got citizenship & R2V in 1924

Movement of Africans in USA

- # The real problem is historical institutionalization of poverty
- # Sugar, Rice, Cotton, Tobacco - Plantation System based INDUSTRY THRIVED on Cheap Slave Labor, ∴ initial foundations of thriving US economy were based on Slavery.

SLAVERY: 13th Amendment - 1865 abolished slavery in whole of US but Southern States found ways to continue
Black Servitude |
How?

Introduced BLACK CODES e.g. in Louisiana. The codes stated THAT "every Black needs to be in service of a white person else will be arrested". These codes were finally banned in 1866.

- # Convict Leasing: for free black labor
 - ↳ method: arrest more blacks & then make them do free labor as Prisoners by leasing them to white businessmen.
 - ↳ E.g.: Plantation owners in Southern states leased prisoners for work on farms
 - ↳ BLACK PRISONERS were taken on lease by COAL mines in ALABAMA in 1890s.

Police OPPRESSION (EARLY 20th century): Majority of prisoners were black & in many places standard police procedure was to arrest & hold for 10 days before decision on whether to apply charges or not.

CIVIL RIGHTS movement (1960s)

Civil Rights movt (1960s) was a movt \hookrightarrow Racism and also a movt of Workers against Capitalism, \therefore in favor of Socialism. BLACKS were POOR \therefore most formed Part of Working CLASS.

KARL MARX (died 1883) had pointed out how Racist ideology can be used by Ruling class to divide Black & White workers.
E.g. after banning of SLAVERY, white & black workers contd to clash yet unite as a working class.

1946-60: Economic expansion in USA & WAGES OF WORKERS ALSO Ted. However BLACKS DID NOT BENEFIT & \therefore CIVIL RIGHTS movt began in 1950s.

SEGREGATION / SEPARATENESS: i.e. SEPARATE Housing FOR BLACKS but also SEGREGATION OF JOBS, SEPARATE TOILETS, SEPARATE RESTAURANTS, SEPARATE HOTELS, SCHOOLS esp in SOUTHERN STATES.

- # BLACKS DID NOT BENEFIT FROM BOOM IN HOUSING INFRA AS MOST NEW NEIGHBOURHOODS WERE WHITE NEIGHBOURHOODS.
- # 60% OF BLACKS WERE BELOW POVERTY LINE
- # VERY FEW BLACKS IN SENIOR POSITIONS IN EMPLOYMENT
- # BLACK SCHOOLS HAD INFERIOR EDUCATION STANDARDS

GOALS / DEMANDS OF CIVIL RIGHTS MONT:

- # DESSEGREGATION OF SCHOOLS I.E. ALLOW BLACK CHILDREN IN BETTER (WHITE) SCHOOLS. BLACK CHILDREN WERE NOT ALLOWED IN WHITE SCHOOLS BY LAW.
- # EQUAL STANDARDS FOR PUBLIC FACILITIES / UTILITIES TO BLACKS.
- # MORE SCHOOLS & COLLEGES FOR BLACKS

MONT:

- # 1955: ROSA PARK (A WOMAN CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVIST)
REFUSED TO MOVE TO BACK SEAT OF A BUS
& THEN WAS ARRESTED. THIS → 1 yr OF BUS BOYCOTT
BY BLACKS IN MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.
- # MARTIN LUTHER KING JR
 - WAS A PASTOR & LED BUS BOYCOTT.
 - ∴ BLACK CHURCHES PLAYED IMPORTANT ROLE IN ORGANIZATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS MONT.
 - SETUP SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE WITH CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVISTS & CHURCH LEADERS AS MEMBER & GOAL OF ENDING SEGREGATION. (1960s)

ARKANSAS: Governor Deployed NATIONAL GUARDS TO PREVENT ENTRY OF BLACK KIDS INTO A SCHOOL.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER SENT ARMY TO ensure THEIR GET ENTRY & THESE SOLDIERS WALKED KIDS TO SCHOOL FOR 1 yr.

OVERALL, IN SOUTHERN STATES THERE WAS STILL LITTLE PARTICIPATION OF BLACK STUDENTS IN WHITE DOMINATED SCHOOLS

President Lyndon Johnson (1965) "Freedom not enough, we need equality as a result of this freedom"

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT 1964

↳ outlawed any discrimination based on Race & color

IMMIGRATION & NATIONALITY ACT 1965

ended restriction of Race & color for immigration

Problems in Black Communities are misidentified as BAD CULTURAL issues:

- ↳ Civil Rights Act 1964 failed to solve issues of Crime & Poverty among Blacks
- ↳ whites blamed Crime & Poverty on inferior black culture
 - e.g. some politicians believe the Black Communities who are poor are unfamiliar with value of work

Even President OBAMA said on violence :

"We need better role models in Black Neighborhoods than Gangbangers"
∴ There exist Societal Stereotypes that Blacks are lazy & against Authority and Education

COLOR BLIND America (1970s)

In 1970s politicians & media began propagating that now America is COLOR BLIND i.e. there is no discrimination on basis of color & no Racism in US. Hence continuation of poverty, poor education & crime among Blacks in FUTURE would not be due to Racism and ∴ of INFERIOR BLACK CULTURE.

BUT REALITY WAS THAT Ban of SLAVERY (1865) & Civil Rights Act 1964 didn't end Black poverty

PROPAGANDA BUILT AROUND COLOR BLIND AMERICA :

Why Blacks are poor, criminals, uneducated?

∴ of

Their cultural weaknesses.

Which ⇒ the Govt can't do anything about it and

∴ any +ve intervention by Govt in form of
targetted Govt funding/intervention will be unfair
to non blacks and would be a waste ∵ cultural
problems won't be solved by such govt action.

i. COLOR BLIND propaganda ⇒ led Withdrawal of +ve intervention
by STATE

∴ Systemic suppression in past but no systemic upliftment in future.

and many times not solving a problem perpetuates a
problem & ∴ COLOR BLIND became a tool for continuation
of Black oppression as Racism did exist but everyone
said no we are color blind.

Color Blind PROPAGANDA formed basis of withdrawal of social
welfare funding in (1969-75) NIXON administration.

"America is a free & independent society & Poverty
is a result of individual choice"

NIXON Shifted FUNDS from SOCIAL WELFARE $\xrightarrow{\text{To}}$ ↑ in Police force
that ↑ed police
atrocities.

1980s REAGAN further cut Federal AID for social welfare programmes to cities, ↑ing capacity to help poverty struck Black neighborhoods.

Cuts in Social welfare programs expenditure have had lasting impact on black education & poverty.

COLD WAR: In 1970s there was crackdown on Leftist organizations but Blacks were hit the hardest.

Black Politicians rose but conditions of Blacks didn't improve:

b Beginning 1967, many Mayors of important cities have been black including Police Chiefs & OBAMA 1ST black President in 2009.

b BUT THEY DON'T HAVE SUPPORT FOR TARGETED +ve intervention

FOR BLACKS. ALSO many feel that Black political elites have no fundamental political difference with the status quo in the US.

2015 Survey by USA TODAY found Blacks are 10 times more likely to be arrested than any other race.

2020 # Today "BLACK LIVES MATTER" slogan has become the rallying cry of Black Activism

+

There is demand for compensation to Blacks.

One millionaire has put the fig at 14 Trillion \$

over a span of decades \Rightarrow 10,000 USD per Black person

This on lines of Germany's payments to Jews today.

#1 13th Amen (1865)
Banned Slavery
But South intro BLACK CODES (1865-66)

#3) 1870: 15th Amen bars denial of R2V on basis of Race, color.
∴ BLACKS got R2V after Civil War.

#2 1868: 14th Amen gave citizenship to all males born & naturalized in US

∴ Blacks got citizenship after Civil War 1861-65

#4

Convict Leasing (1870s)

#5 Civil Rights Movt (1960s) ^{now} ↳ RACISM + CAPITALISM

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT 1964

↳ outlawed any discrimination based on Race & color

IMMIGRATION & NATIONALITY Act 1965

↳ ended restriction of Race & color for immigration

#6 COLD WAR:
esp 1970s
Crackdown

#6 COLOR BLIND America (1970s)

↳ died Withdrawal of Intervent ion by STATE

2020 # Today "BLACK LIVES MATTER"

Evaluation / Impact of French Revolution 1789:

I It led to End of Feudalism in France

- # Polity:
 - Constitutional monarchy was set up by Constitution drafted by National Assembly (1791) ∴ Democracy replaced Absolute Monarchy.
 - Republic (1792): Fr was proclaimed a Republic in 1792 ∴ it was the 1st European country to be a Republic.
 - Jacobian Constitution (1793): National Convention (1792) drafted the constitution for Fr as a Republic in 1793. This constitution was one of the most democratic constitution of the time as
 - (a) it gave right to vote to all men without linking it with income/property criteria
 - (b) Right to work
 - (c) goal of govt was to ensure happiness of masses
 - (d) Right to overthrow the govt to the people if govt fails to protect rights of people.

Society:

- # The 3 estates & associated special privileges were ended.
- # ∴ everyone was to be an equal citizen
- # Meritocracy was established as equality of opportunity for all, allowed commoners to aspire for senior positions in Bureaucracy & military.
- # There was to be rule of law & equality before law
- # Equality of taxation

Culture:

There was rise of Nationalism represented by Liberty, Equality & Fraternity (Unity) among the ppl. Nation was given its modern meaning i.e. summation of ppl who felt one.

Nationalism ∴ represented - ppl's interest as being supreme & unity among the ppl.

- # Economy :
- CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH IN THE 1ST & 2ND ESTATE WAS REDUCED AS LANDS CONFISCATED DURING THE REVOLUTION BY PEASANTRY WERE RECOGNIZED AS LEGAL HOLDINGS. ∴ FR 1789 LED TO LAND REDISTRIBUTION.
 - THERE WAS TO BE FREEDOM OF ENTERPRISE & SECURITY OF PROPERTY ∴ STRENGTHENING CAPITALISM IN ECONOMY.
 - FREEDOM OF WORK AS CERTIFICATE OF GOOD CONDUCT WAS ENDED.

② NAPOLEONIC CODE (1804)

- # IT LED TO CODIFICATION OF COMPLEX & SCATTERED LAWS INTO A SINGLE CODE ∴ BROUGHT UNIFORMITY IN LAW & A CLEARLY WRITTEN LAW.
- # IT CODIFIED ALL LAWS RELATING TO CIVILIAN LIFE & PROPERTY.
- # IT ALSO RE-AFFIRMED END OF FEUDALISM & MERITOCRACY.
- # NAPOLEONIC CODE WAS IMPLEMENTED IN TERRITORIES UNDER FR'S CONTROL ∴ IT BECAME THE TOOL FOR ENDING FEUDALISM & EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION EVEN OUTSIDE FR. IT INSPIRED SIMILAR CODES IN REST OF THE WORLD.

③ SPREAD OF IDEAS OF FR 1789:

- # THERE WAS SPREAD OF NATIONALISM, SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY, REPUBLICANISM & DESIRE TO END FEUDALISM IN REST OF EUROPE.
- # NAPOLEON'S VICTORIES LED TO SPREAD OF REVOLUTIONARY IDEAS AS FEUDALISM WAS ENDED IN TERRITORIES BROUGHT UNDER CONTROL.
- # PPL OF MANY EUROPEAN COUNTRIES ROSE IN PROTESTS IN 1830 & 1848 FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF DEMOCRACY & REPUBLIC.
- # GREECE WON INDEPENDENCE FROM OTTOMAN EMPIRE IN 1832
- # BELGIUM " " KINGDOM OF NETHERLANDS (1839).
- # ITALIANS STRUGGLED FOR INDEPENDENCE FROM AUSTRIA IN NORTH ITALY & ALSO DEMOCRACY & UNIFICATION IN 1830 & 1848.
- # GERMANS STRUGGLED FOR DEMOCRACY & UNIFICATION IN 1830 & 1848.

In general there was desire among ppl to have REDRAWAL OF NATIONAL BOUNDARIES ON BASIS OF NATIONALITY WHICH IN EUROPE WAS DEFINED BY ETHNICITY & LANGUAGE.

AFTER 1804 NAPOLEON'S IMAGE CHANGED FROM A LIBERATOR TO A CONQUEROR. IT WAS SPIRIT OF NATIONALISM GENERATED BY FR 1789 THAT SPANISH PPL FOUGHT & DEFEATED NAPOLEON'S FORCES (1808-13)

IN CENTRAL AMERICA, HAITIANS FOUGHT WAR OF INDEPENDENCE AGAINST FR & WON (1792-1804).

SIMON BOLIVAR FROM (1813-24) WON INDEPENDENCE FOR ECUADOR, VENEZUELA, BOLIVIA, PERU, COLUMBIA FROM SPAIN.

- MEXICO ALSO WON WAR OF INDEPENDENCE FROM SPAIN (1810-21)
- SPAIN WAS WEAKENED BY FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY WARS (1792-1804) & NAPOLEONIC WARS (1804-1813) ∵ IT EMBOLENEED THE FREEDOM STRUGGLE OF COLONIES.

BRAZIL WON INDEPENDENCE FROM PORTUGAL (1824). PORTUGAL WAS ALSO WEAKENED BY WARS.

∵ FR 1789 & CONSEQUENT WARS CONTRIBUTED TO DECOLONIZATION, RISE OF DEMOCRACY & REPUBLICANISM, UNIFICATION MOVEMENTS.

④ CONCERT OF EUROPE - WAS 1ST ATTEMPT TO HAVE SOME FORM OF AN ORGANIZATION FOR MAINTENANCE OF REGIONAL PEACE AS A CONSEQUENCE OF 23 YRS OF WARS.

DRAWBACKS:

- (a) FR1789 DID NOT BRING A STABLE DEMOCRACY IN FRANCE.
- # REIGN OF TERROR (1792-94)
 - # JACOBIN CONSTITUTION (1793) WAS NEVER IMPLEMENTED.
 - # NAPOLEON DECLARED HIMSELF AS EMPEROR IN 1804 ∴ ENDING THE REPUBLIC OF 1792.
 - # IN 1815, OLD MONARCHY RECLAIMED POWER.
 - ∴ REPUBLICANISM & DEMOCRACY COULD NOT BE ACHIEVED IN A STABLE FORM. ∴ FRENCH FAILED TO WIN LIBERTY IN POLITY.

However,

SPRIT OF FR1789 SURVIVED, AS FRENCH PROTESTED IN 1830 & 1848 FOR ACHIEVING DEMOCRACY & REPUBLIC.

IN 1848 2ND REPUBLIC WAS ESTABLISHED, HOWEVER, NAPOLEON III (NEPHEW OF NAPOLEON) DECLARED HIMSELF EMPEROR IN 1852 ENDING THE REPUBLIC.

IN 1870, AFTER DEFEAT OF FRENCH IN FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR A STABLE REPUBLIC WAS FINALLY ESTABLISHED IN FORM OF 3RD REPUBLIC.

ALSO, EVEN IF IN POLITY THERE WAS FAILURE OF FR1789, THE FEUDALISM COULD NOT BE RE-ESTABLISHED IN SOCIETY.

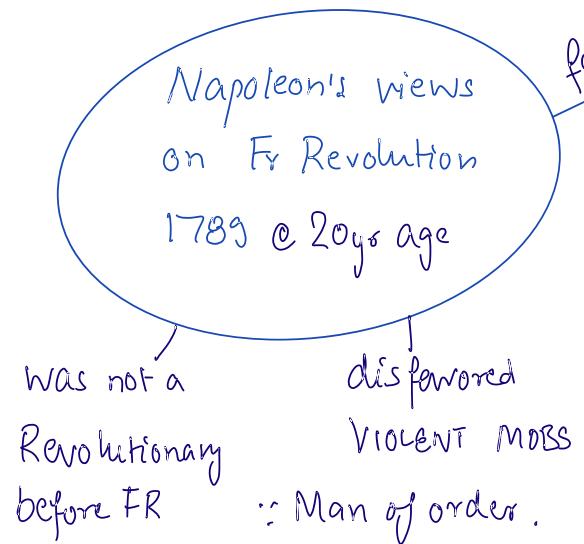
- (b) NAPOLEON BECAME A CONQUEROR FROM LIBERATOR AS HE ENDED IN EMPIRE BUILDING.
- (c) FR1789 LED TO 23 YRS OF DEVASTATING WARS IN EUROPE.
- (d) PEASANTS GAINED LAND HOLDING, MIDDLE CLASS GAINED DUE TO STRENGTHENING OF CAPITALISM & THEY GAINED POLITICAL POWER.
BUT WORKERS GAINED LITTLE FROM FR1789 AS THEY DIDN'T EVEN GET RIGHT TO VOTE AS IT WAS.

LINKED TO income CRITERIA.

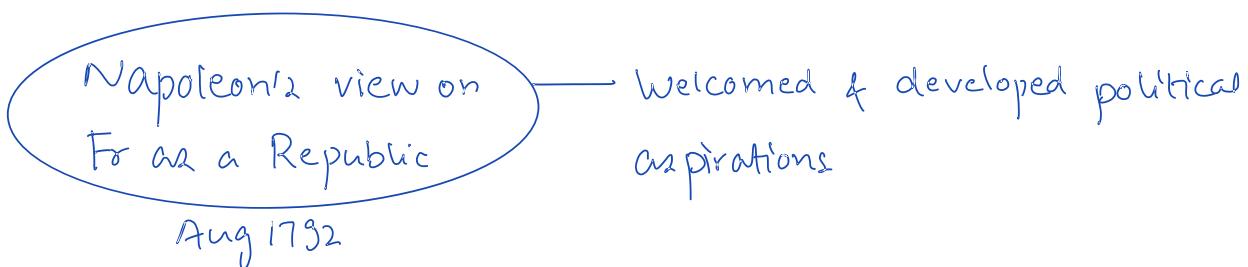
∴ THIS LED TO RISE OF SOCIALISM AS AN IDEOLOGY
WANTING DECLINE OF CAPITALISM.

NAPOLEON

Views on FR (1789) # Views on Fr=REPUBLIC (1792) # Views on ROBESPIERRE



In 1789, he was a captain in Army. Was \leftrightarrow mob violence but in favor of Δ brought by Fr Revo & ideas of Liberty & Equality. As now his dreams of top military positions were possible realities as end of class privileges + felt good that Conqueror of CORSICA i.e. the King is no more powerful. [CORSICA WAS HOMELAND OF NAPOLEON & annexed by Fr in 1769]



Napoleon's view on Jacobins
p ROBESPIERRE

Supported Robespierre's idea that temp suspension of liberty necessary & justified for saving lTM liberty i.e. the Republic, + he was \leftrightarrow chaos & believed in maintaining order by all means.

1794 Toulon (PORT TOWN) DEFEATED BR.	OCT 1795: [@ DIRECTORY] Crushed Pro Monarchy PROTESTERS with CANNONS in PARIS PROMOTED to FULL GENERAL OF INTERIOR ARMY	1796-97: Commander of Fr in Italy # DEFEATED AUSTRIANS in ITALY # DEVELOPED IMAGE OF: LIBERATOR in ITALY + INVINCIBLE # TREATY OF CAMPO FORMIO (1797) - 2 REPUBLICS in N. ITALY allied to Fr - BELGIUM from AUSTRIA ALL TERRITORY west of RIVER RHINE which was conceived as the eastern border of France.
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1798: WINS BATTLE OF PYRAMIDS (EGYPT). Br DESTROY Fr Fleet & STUCK. FAILS TO CAPTURE SYRIA	Dec 1799: COUP → CONSULATE Governs with 3 CONSULS at Head.	1800-01: Attacked & DEFEATED AUSTRIA & Peace Treaties with Aus (1801), Br (1802) lasted till 1803	1803: 1 ST CONSUL FOR LIFE
	1800 CONSTI ΔF 1 ST Became 1 ST CONSUL (HEAD of STATE)	1801: CONCORDAT: GOT SUPPORT OF CLERGY	1804: EMPEROR 1804: NAPOLEONIC CODE

1805: Bo AUSTERLITZ Defeated AUSTRIA & RUSSIA	1806: PRUSSIA Destroyed Feudalism UNIFIED >250 STATES	1807: RUSSIA SUBMITS AND JOINS CONTINENTAL BLOCKADE	1812: Attacked RU ∴ exited BLOCKADE
	1806: CONTINENTAL BLOCKADE	1808-13: FAILED @ SPAIN	1813: EXILED TO ELBA AFTER LEIPZIG DEFEAT

1815: Exiled to St HELENA (in ATLANTIC)
after WATERLOO

1821: DIES

How Napoleon became popular & rose to power?

(i) 1794 - Port town of **Toulon** had revolted & came
25 yrs age under Br naval protection.

F_r defeated Br in Toulon with help of
Napoleon's suggested tactics / strategy.

 PROMOTED to **BRIGADIER GENERAL**.

Vaccum in top positions, ∵ of desertion by
nobles, helped.

(ii) OCT 1795: Crowds came out on streets of **Paris** with
26 yrs age National Guardsmen (elite force of King)

with demand to restore monarchy.

Napoleon ruthlessly crushed revolt by
using canons on crowd.

Promoted to **FULL COMMANDER OF**

INTERIOR ARMY as he

had saved the DIRECTORATE (1795)

(iii) 1796: Made COMMANDER of French Army in end 1797 ITALY with goal of removing Austrian control from north Italy

Defeated Austrians, reached VIENNA & signed TREATY OF CAMPO FORMIO (1797)

- (i) 2 Republics in North Italy allied to France
- (ii) BELGIUM from AUSTRIA

@ 1796 (Italy) (iii) Territory on West of River RHINE Annexed

"I felt as if earth flee under me & I am being carried to the SKY"

Via victories in Italy, Napoleon:

- (a) became immensely popular among his soldiers
- (b) began to be perceived invincible and not just a military commander but also a statesman / politician ∵ of the Treaty with Austrians

"Our Quarrel is only with those who enslave you"

Welcome as liberator in Italy (1796)

- (d) began PROPAGANDA by commissioning his paintings after victories + began own NEWSPAPERS for self promotion

"Bonaparte flies like lightning & strikes like Thunderbolt"

STRATEGY: "HE ATTACKS Everyday, HE attacks when

it snows, when it rains.

When we think he will stop, he continues & then continues the next day.

This is not how wars were fought
& it took us offguard"

② Treaty (1797) with Austrians

Threw Tea Set "This is what will happen to your empire. Your empire is like an old housemaid".

③ MORALE of SOLDIERS (post 1803)

o Put his own medal on a soldier & ans to "Who is the bravest soldier in the unit"

o Drove his soldiers hard but not more than self "RODE 10hr on horse, lunch on Horse"

(iv) End of : Fr was in turmoil ∵ of
1797 weak govt of DIRECTORY which was
unstable, unpopular & under ↑ war debt.
o Now he waited for right moment to
seize power + ppl looked upto him.

"I can't obey anymore. I have tasted command & can't give it up"

(v) 1798: Captured Egypt with goal of hurting
Battle of
PYRAMIDS Br trade with India.
But, Br destroyed French fleet trapping
him in Egypt.

Temples/Tombs etc.

o Commissioned studies on ! under scientists
& mathematicians in his crew.
This led to discovery of ancient scriptures
that form basis of modern day study
of Egypt.

OCT
1799 o Came back to Fr w/o army &
welcomed by huge crowd ∵ had
conquered the PYRAMIDS.

o Viewed as only HOPE <> ↑ war debt, J, LnD
& weak Directory govt. "I am ur savior"

- Dec : COUP <> DIRECTORY to establish
- 1799 new govt called CONSULATE with
3 consuls at head one being
Napoleon.
- 1800 : Rewrote constitution to declare himself
HEAD
OF
STATE FIRST CONSUL i.e. Head of state.
o Said "Revo is over
I am the revolution"
- 1800-1801 : Attacked Austria & defeated it.
 "My power depends on my glory & my glory on my victories"
 1801 : Austria signs peace treaty
 1802 : Br " " "
 :- viewed as harbinger of peace in
 a tired France & Europe.
- 1803 : Became 1ST Consul for Life by amending
Constitution. ∵ He used war victories from
1800-1802 to further consolidate power.
- 1804 : NAPOLEON CODE
- 1804 : Declared himself EMPEROR ∵ desired LEGACY
 "POWER is MY MISTRESS" o desired entry into elite club of European
 monarchies
 Invited POPE to validate crowning for
 sanctity among public
- BETHOVEN - "He is now an ordinary mortal King
 who would trample on Human Rights & become a
 TYRANT"

HIS GOVERNANCE : Worked 7 days a week, 18 hrs a day

- 1801 agreement with POPE - "The CONCORDAT"
making Catholicism the dominant
but not exclusive religion of Fr.
He had no personal use for religion
but understood its political value.

"Religion is excellent stuff for keeping
common ppl quiet"

- Church condoned actions of those who had
Confiscated Property of CHURCH @ FR 1789
- As compensation - Govt to give suitable salaries to
BISHOPS & others
- (N) Govt R2 Nominate Bishops
- Est of Colleges for Training in Theology allowed
i.e. SEMinaries allowed.

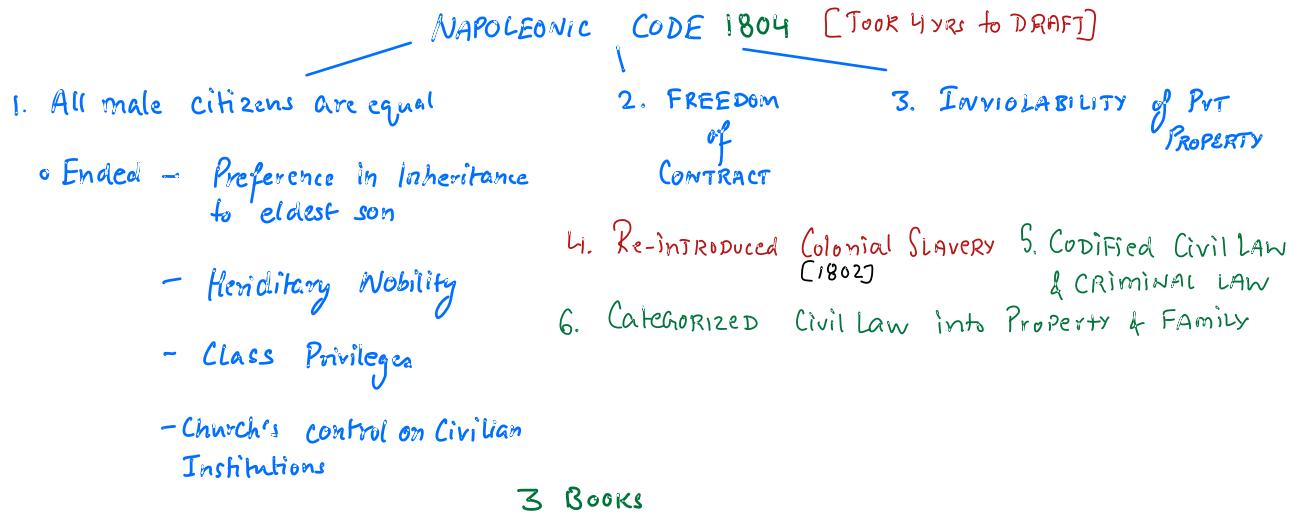
[* SECULARISM in 1905 : SEPARATION OF Church & STATE]

"I will make Paris the loveliest city that ever
will be & Fr the greatest country"

- Est a strong central govt with strong Bureaucracy
- Est a new system of State Secondary Schools
- Est a Central Bank -The Bank of Fr
- built Parks, Roads, Bridges, Canals, Reservoirs.
+ oversaw Civil code (1804)
- Overall, this policy was of Carrot & Stick i.e.

NAPOLEONIC CODE (1804)

Earlier attempts FAILED due to lack of consensus
∴ Fr lacked a single unified set of laws that
APPLIED ON WHOLE COUNTRY Evn. each area had different LAW
which DEVELOPED on per customs.



Ist Book detailed - LAW OF PERSONS , IInd Book - LAW OF THINGS , IIIrd : METHODS OF ACQUIRING RIGHTS

- ↳ Enjoyment of Civil Rights
- ↳ Domicile, Guardianship, :
- ↳ Relations of PARENTS-CHILD
- ↳ MARRIAGE & DIVORCE

: -ve: Subordinated women to their fathers & husbands who controlled all family property & men were favored in DIVORCE PROCEEDINGS

IInd Book: LAW OF THINGS detailed REGULATION OF PROPERTY RIGHTS

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graph TD
    A[REGULATION OF PROPERTY RIGHTS] --> B[OWNERSHIP]
    A --> C[COMMON SHARED USE]
    B --> D[RENTAL]
  
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IIIrd Book: METHODS OF ACQUIRING RIGHTS

- By Succession, Donation, Marriage Settlement, Obligations
- Financial Contracts & Different kinds of Contracts
- Limitation of Actions i.e. time limits after which law suit can't be filed.

Influenced Civil Codes of 19th C of Europe & SA countries.

- o Believed in equality

"a man should be able to rise
on basis of his ability & a
career should be opened to all
talents w/o distinctions of birth"

| BUT

NOT LIBERTY as he didn't tolerate
dissent & ruled with an
Iron Hand. & crushed anyone who
spoke out <> him making a
cham of Parliament & free
elections.

- o Napoleon represents the Fr Revolution not just the territorial expansion but also the idea ∵ wherever he went he deployed the Napoleonic Civil Code.

1803: Br declared war 1805: Austria, Russia too

1805 BATTLE : Defeated Russia & Austria
of AUSTERLITZ

@ Br 1803-1805: Neither Br nor Fr crossed ENGL CHANNEL ∵ SEA POWER Vs LAND Power.

1806 # Prussia attacked Napoleon who was in Austria
(\because he was becoming too powerful) OCT 1806
Defeated them. Marched into BERLIN & abolished
Feudalism [ended class privileges, brought equality
ended feudal laws, Implemented his civil code]

1806: Enforced CONTINENTAL BLOCKADE \leftrightarrow Br
i.e. forbade EU to trade with Br

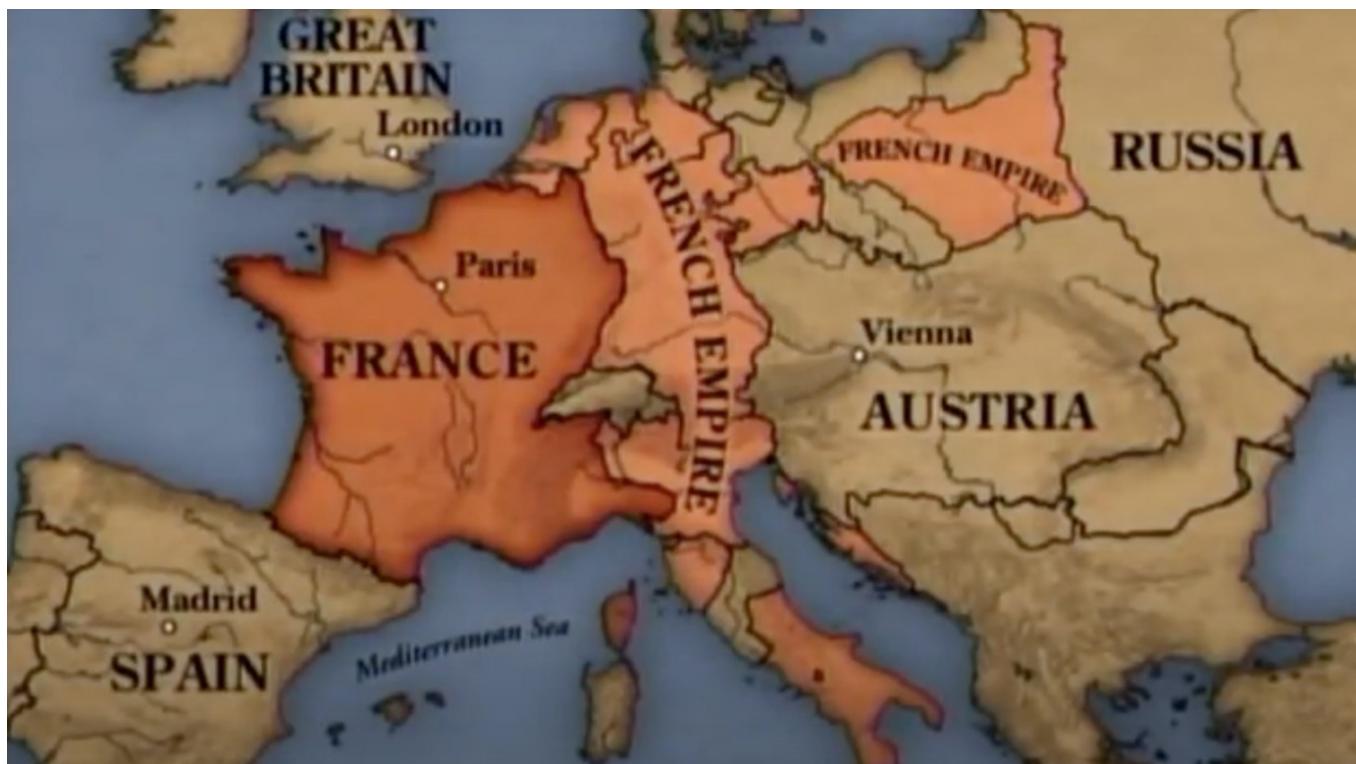
June : Russia sought peace & agreed to
join CONTINENTAL Blockade of Napoleon
i.e. wont trade with Br.
PEAK of Nap
BIGGEST MISTAKE :: Russia wont honor deal.

DOWNFALL

(i) 1808-13: Failed to capture Spain who
was violating blockade.
Nationalism was in operation &
his image was of a CONQUEROR & liberator
& GUERRILLA WARFARE + BLINDED by Success

(ii) 1812: Attacked Russia \therefore it refused to adhere to
Blockade anymore (\therefore)
LOST

Napoleon at his peak (1807)



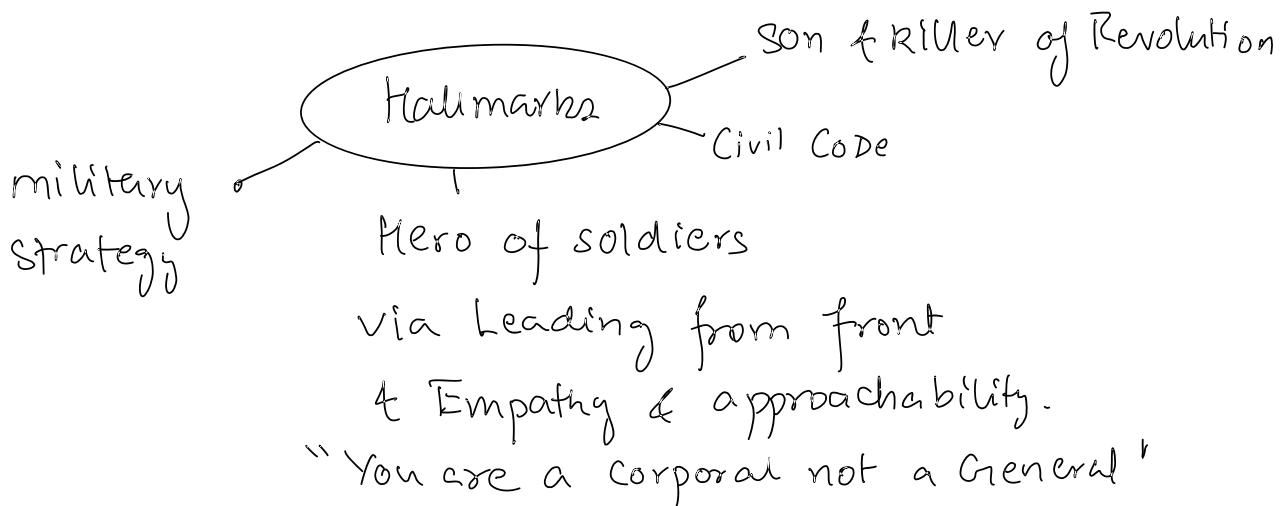
(iii) 1813 LEIPZIG: Defeated by Br, Aus, Pr, Ru, Sweden

(iv) 1814: Renounced Throne. Banished to ELBA
(to right of CORSICA his birth island)

(v) Feb 1815: Escaped ELBA. Took back crown from Bourbon Monarchy. Ppl supported.

(vi) 1815:
JUNE Final loss at WATERLOO \leftrightarrow (Br + Pr)
Abdicated Throne 2nd time
Banished to ST HELENA south
Atlantic

(vii) Died 1821.





French Revolution (1789)

FEUDALISM in Fr :

FEUDAL SOCIETY :

Society / PPL OF Fr were ORGANIZED NOT AS EQUALS BUT INTO 3 ESTATES.

(A) CLERGY : 1st Estate :

Political Influence as reinforced Divine R2 Rule of King

- o Higher Clergy served as Political Advisors to King

Monopoly over Religious matters + no other

APPROVED Religion in Fr (i.e. no Protestant Christianity)

Economic Power : 10% OF LAND with CLERGY

∴ Got RENT and Tithe. [MANY used to leave their ESTATE to

CHURCH after Death] ∴ Largest per capita owner of Land

[Owned 10% LAND, 1.3 lakh pop (0.5% pop)]

Exemption from Tax : PAID ~2% OF Revenue Earnings

EVERY 5 yrs as a Bribe To King to continue the EXEMPTION,

No Equality before Law : CLERGY COULD BE TRIED ONLY IN

Ecclesiastical Courts i.e. Religious Courts manned by CLERGY & not civil courts.

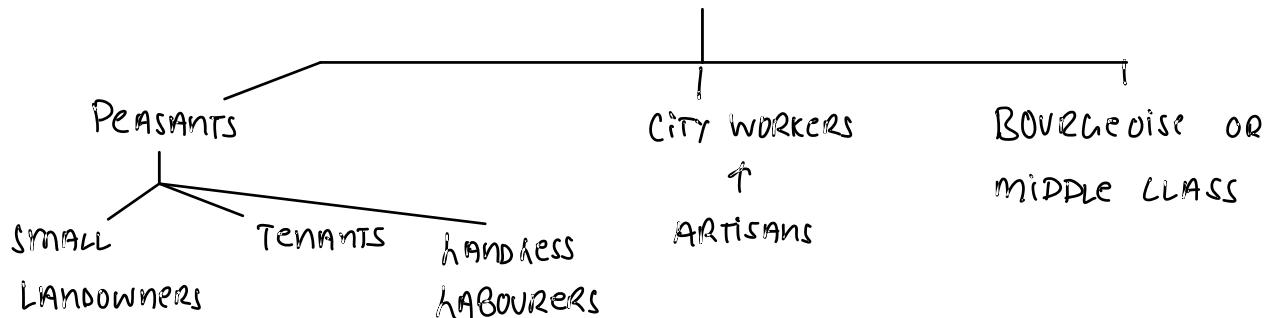
Enlightenment Writings Questioned CHURCH'S POWER + POORLY PAID LOWER CLERGY (i.e. PARISMS FORMING 1/3 Clergy) WHO LIVED among 3rd estate were unhappy with HIGHER CLERGY. MANY OF THEM joined NATIONAL ASSEMBLY in 1789 AFTER FR 1789.

(B) NOBILITY : 2ND ESTATE:

- # They were ARISTOCRATS & Dominated the Polity as they Dominated the King's Court.
- # They Dominated the BUREAUCRACY & MILITARY as only they could be appointed to senior positions.
- # They Dominated the Economy as 2ND ESTATE was the LARGEST LANDOWNER.
($\approx 1.5\%$ of population, controlled 30% land)
- # They Dominated the JUDICIARY. However some MIDDLE CLASS members of 3RD ESTATE were JUDGES as JUDGESHIP COULD BE PURCHASED.
 \therefore THERE WAS NO MERITOOCRACY

(C) 3RD ESTATE: IT COMPRISED OF REST OF THE POPULATION

\therefore masses were PART OF 3RD ESTATE.



(i) Peasants: 80% of population of Fr was Peasantry.

Among them HALF were HANDLESS LABOURERS;

TENANTS HAD TO PAY HIGH RENTS ($2/3^{RD}$ of Land Revenue)

(These DUES = MANORIAL DUES ; MANOR = ESTATE OR BIG PATCH OF LAND)

LANDOWNER PEASANTS FORMED A TINY % & THEIR LANDHOLDINGS WERE SMALL.

(ii) CITY WORKERS & ARTICANS

THEY HAD POOR WAGES

WORKERS COULD NOT SHIFT JOBS WITHOUT CERTIFICATE OF GOOD CONDUCT.

SINCE SOCIETY WAS NOT INDUSTRIALIZED, THEIR % WAS LESS.

(iii) BOURGEOUISE / MIDDLE CLASS:

FORMED ~ 8% OF POPULATION

THEY WERE TRADERS, LAWYERS, DOCTORS, WRITERS & THINKERS.

WERE MONETARILY BETTER PLACED BUT DID NOT ENJOY ANY SOCIO-POLITICAL STATUS ∵ BELONGED TO 3RD ESTATE.

∴ THERE WAS NO MERITOOCRACY & COMMON MAN COULD NOT ASPIRE FOR A CAREER ESPECIALLY IN BUREAUCRACY & MILITARY.

FEUDAL POLITY: ABSOLUTE MONARCHY

THERE WAS NO DEMOCRACY & NO PARLIAMENT

∴ MASSES WERE NOT HAVING ANY REPRESENTATION / SAY IN POLITY WHICH WAS DOMINATED BY KING & NOBILITY.

THERE EXISTED A BODY - "ESTATES GENERAL" BUT IT CAN'T BE CALLED A PARLIAMENT AS:

(a) IT WAS AN ASSEMBLY OF 3 ESTATES & NOT OF PEOPLE OF FR ∵ WAS A SYMBOL OF FEUDAL SOCIETY OF FR.

(b) IT WAS NOT AN ELECTED BODY

(c) IT DID NOT HAVE ANY POWERS & AT BEST WAS AN ADVISORY BODY WHICH COULD BE IGNORED.

(d) IT HAD RARELY MET AFTER 1789 ∵ WAS AS GOOD AS NON EXISTENT.

THERE WAS "TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION" as all TAXES WERE PAID ONLY BY 3RD ESTATE & 1ST & 2ND ESTATE DID NOT PAY TAXES WHILE 3RD ESTATE i.e. MASSES WERE NOT REPRESENTED IN ANY PARLIAMENT.

∴ TAXES WERE APPLIED BY MONARCH WITHOUT CONSENT OF MASSES.

THERE WAS NO UNIFORMITY OF LAW & DIFFERENT LAWS EXISTED IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF FR.

NO RULE OF LAW AS 1ST & 2ND ESTATE ENJOYED SPECIAL PROTECTIONS & PRIVILEGES AND THERE EXISTED HIGH DISCRETION WITH JUDGES.

∴ THERE WAS NO "EQUALITY BEFORE LAW".

POSTS OF JUDICIARY COULD BE PURCHASED.

Feudal Economy :

ECONOMY WAS LARGELY AGRARIAN ECONOMY & LAND WAS SOURCE OF POWER # ECONOMY WAS VILLAGE BASED ECONOMY.

THERE WAS CONCENTRATION OF LAND HOLDINGS AMONG THE NOBILITY & CLERGY WHILE MASSES WERE LARGELY LANDLESS.

∴ ECONOMY WAS DOMINATED BY NOBILITY & HENCE MASSES ENGAGED IN PRODUCTION NOT AS OWNERS OF PROPERTY & NOT FOR PROFIT MOTIVE. ∴ MODERN CAPITALIST ECONOMY WAS LARGELY ABSENT.

- # THERE WAS NO RIGHT TO PROPERTY FOR THE 3RD ESTATE.
- # LACK OF FREEDOM OF WORK FOR WORKERS ∵ OF CERTIFICATE OF GOOD CONDUCT.
- # ALTHOUGH SERFDOM (WHERE PEASANTS ARE BOUND TO THE LAND AND WORK FOR FREE FOR LANDOWNER /MASTER) WAS ABSENT; HOWEVER DUE TO MANORIAL DUES i.e. INDEBTEDNESS OF PEASANT MASSES TO LANDOWNERS THERE EXISTED SERVITUDE (i.e. PROVIDING LABOR IN LIEU OF INDEBTEDNESS) AND ∵ PEASANTS WERE INFORMALLY BOUND TO SERVITUDE ∵ NOT FREE.
∴ LABOR WAS NOT TOTALLY FREE.
- # TITHE : 1/10th OF LAND REVENUE TO BE PAID BY LANDOWNERS TO CLERGY. ∵ IT WAS NOT A TAX BUT A FEUDAL LEVY.
- # TAILLE : A TAX BY STATE PAYABLE ONLY BY 3RD ESTATE.

Reasons for FR 1789

① Feudalism : Broadly

- (a) UNEQUAL SOCIETY DIVIDED INTO 3 ESTATES WITH EACH ESTATE HAVING DIFFERENT PRIVILEGES & RESPONSIBILITIES.
- ④ OPPRESSION OF MASSES BY ELITE 1ST & 2ND ESTATES
- ④ LACK OF MERITOCRACY
- (b) CONCENTRATION OF LAND HOLDINGS AMONG 1ST & 2ND ESTATE WHILE MASSES WERE ECONOMICALLY OPPRESSED & WERE SOLE TAX

PLAYERS ④ NO FREEDOM OF WORK ⑤ NO SECURITY OF PROPERTY

⑥ LACK OF ANY DEMOCRACY & RULE OF KING & NOBILITY.

⑦ INSPIRATION FROM ENLIGHTENMENT THINKERS OF 17TH & 18THC:

THEY ARRIVED IN FAVOR OF MODERN POLITICAL IDEAS LIKE SELF GOVT, DEMOCRACY, REPUBLICANISM, RULE OF LAW, EQUALITY BEFORE LAW, NATURAL RIGHTS i.e. FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS TO ALL INCLUDING RIGHT TO LIFE, LIBERTY & PROPERTY.

THEIR IDEAS INSPIRED ESPECIALLY EDUCATED MIDDLE CLASS.

⑧ INSPIRATION FROM AMERICAN REVOLUTION 6S83 (1765-83)

IF 13 COLONIES COULD OVERTHROW THE BRITISH TO ACHIEVE SELF GOVT & DEMOCRACY AND IMPLEMENT ENLIGHTENMENT IDEAS THEN WHY COULD NOT THE FRENCH OVERTHROW FEUDALISM.

IRONY WAS NOT MISSED BY FRENCH THAT THEY PAID FOR INDEPENDENCE & SELF GOVT OF 13 COLONIES AS FRENCH MILITARY SUPPORTED IN AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE 7683 (1776-83)

WHILE AT HOME FRENCH HAVE NO SELF GOVT.

⑨ UNPOPULAR MONARCHY :

KING LOUIS XVI WAS UNINTERESTED IN ADMINISTRATION
"BRAIN WORK TIRES ME".

QUEEN MARY ANTOINETTE WAS FAMOUS BY NAME OF "MADAME DEBT" AMONG FRENCH DUE TO HER LAVISH LIFESTYLE WHEN FRANCE WAS UNDER FINANCIAL STRESS.

⑤ Economic Reasons:

(a) TAXES WERE HIGH & ONLY 3RD ESTATE PAID TAXES.

(b) Huge Fiscal Deficit Due To Expensive Wars Of Recent Past & France Didn't Gain Much From These Wars.

(Austrian War of Succession 1740-48, 7yr Global War 1754-63, American War of Independence 1776-83)

(c) In 1788-89 One Of The Worst Famines Took Place.

⑥ Trigger: King Louis XVI Called A Meeting Of Estates General Where He Wanted To Seek Legitimacy For His Decision Of Yes In Taxes.

Events @ FR 1789

MIDDLE CLASS REPRESENTATIVES OF 3RD ESTATE DEMANDED DOUBLE REPRESENTATION IN THE MEETING SO THERE EXISTS PARITY B/W (1ST + 2ND) & 3RD ESTATE AND ∴ CHANCE OF MINIMIZING OR OPOSING YES IN TAXES.

KING GRANTED DOUBLE SEATS BUT NOBILITY CONVINCED KING TO HALVE THE VOTE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF 3RD ESTATE
∴ RESTORING 1/2ND WEIGHT OF 3RD ESTATE.

3RD ESTATE REPRESENTATIVE BOYCOTTED MEETING OF ESTATES GENERAL & ASSEMBLED IN ROYAL TENNIS COURT DECLARING THEMSELVES

The NATIONAL ASSEMBLY i.e. AN ASSEMBLY OF THE PPL
of NOT OF ESTATES.

NOBILITY CONVINCED KING TO SEND TROOPS TO DISBAND THE
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

NEWS SPREAD IN PARIS & THEN TO REST OF FR

(a) IN PARIS, SPONTANEOUS UPRISEMENT BEGINS & PPL
THROW OPEN "BASTILLE PRISON" ON 14 JULY 1789
TO GATHER ARMS TO RISE IN VIOLENT REVOLT.
 \therefore FRINGE OFFICIALLY BEGAN ON 14 JULY 1789.

(b) IN COUNTRYSIDE, MANORS & PROPERTY OF 1ST & 2ND
ESTATE WAS ATTACKED. LANDS WERE SEIZED BY
3RD ESTATE.

NOBILITY (CONTINUED MILITARY, POLICE, BUREAUCRACY, POLITY)
SURRENDERED & NOW NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BEGAN
LEGISLATING THE CONSTITUTION.

PRINCIPLES OF THIS CONSTITUTION WERE 1ST HIGHLIGHTED IN
FORM OF "RIGHTS OF MAN & CITIZEN".

French Revolution

The Revolution

- Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen:
 - All men are born free and equal.
 - Equality before law.
 - Principle of innocent until proven otherwise.
 - All people were eligible to the public offices
 - Freedom of speech and press.
 - Right to private property unless the public welfare necessitates to infringe this right.
 - The society has a right to demand accountability from each civil servant.
 - The document gave the term nation its modern meaning i.e.
 - a Nation is sum total of the people residing in a territory and not the territory itself. From the idea of Nation followed the idea of sovereignty of the people.
 - Thus people were the source of all power and authority and there cannot be any ruler above the people but only a Republic.

French Revolution

The Revolution Ended Feudalism

- Equality of Taxation + Equality of Legal punishment i.e. Equality before Law
- Rule of Law i.e. freedom to do anything unless barred by law
- Ended Manorial dues which led to land redistribution in favor of tillers
- Ended Tithe, Ended Taille
- All forms of personal servitude ended without need for any redemption payment
- end to purchase of public office e.g. Judgeship
- Ended Game Laws which barred people to hunt animals & birds. Now all could hunt pigeons
- Freedom of Work- no need for Certificate of Good Conduct now from present employer for shifting job

Above implemented by Constitution of 1791:

Right to vote was linked with income criteria

Form of Democracy adopted was Constitutional Monarchy.

KEY

T: Tuscan

P: Papal States

V: Venice

Sa: Savoy

Sard: Kingdom of Sardinia

Sw: Switzerland

D: Denmark

Sn: Spanish Netherlands

N: The Netherlands/ Dutch Republic



French Revolutionary Wars (1792 - 1804)

And Jacobins

- # JACOBINS WERE MEMBERS OF JACOBINS CLUB & JACOBINISM STOOD FOR IDEOLOGY OF NATIONALISM, SACRIFICE, SOCIAL RIGHTS & EQUALITY.
- # THEIR SUPPORT BASE WERE WORKERS & THEY WANTED RADICAL REFORMS LIKE RIGHT TO VOTE TO ALL MALES INDEPENDENT OF INCOME CRITERIA; AND RIGHT TO WORK FOR ALL I.E. RIGHT TO EMPLOYMENT

French Revolutionary Wars (1792 - 1804)

- # HERE FRENCH WERE FIGHTING \leftrightarrow MOST OTHER EUROPEAN KINGDOMS TO PROTECT THE GAINS MADE FROM FR1789 WHILE OTHER KINGDOMS WANTED TO RESTORE THE PRE-FR1789 ORDER TO PREVENT SPREAD OF IDEAS OF REVOLUTION AMONG THEIR POPULATION WHICH COULD HAVE THREATENED PRIVILEGES OF NOBILITY & POWERS OF MONARCHY.

① June 1791: King & Queen
FAIL TO ESCAPE FROM FR.
WANTED TO DO A COUNTER
Revolution WITH HELP OF
OTHER EUROPEAN MONARCHS.

② APRIL 1792
AUSTRIA, SAVOY, PRUSSIA ATTACK FR
†
NOW MANY FRENCH NOBLES WHO WERE
ALSO MILITARY COMMANDERS BEGAN
DEFECTING TO ENEMY SIDE.: WANTED
COUNTER REVOLUTION.

③ INFLUENCE OF JACOBINS ↑ED IN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
AND AMONG PPL AS WAR DEFEATS PILLED UP &
ABILITY DEFECTED TO ENEMY
• THEY ARGUED TO DEFEAT ALL ENEMIES OF FR 1789
- EXTERNAL AS WELL AS INTERNAL

④ AUG 1792 : KING IS OVERTHROWN
SEP 1792 : MONARCHY ABOLISHED & FR PROCLAIMED REPUBLIC
↓
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY REPLACED BY NATIONAL CONVENTION
I.E. A NEW CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY CUM PARLIAMENT,
TO DRAFT A CONSTITUTION FOR FR AS A REPUBLIC.
[DRAFTED IN 1793 aka JACOBIN CONSTITUTION]

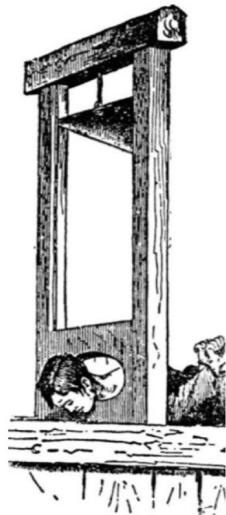
(5) Emergency: WAR DEFEATS PILE UP & JACOBINS WANTED
EMERGENCY DECLARED. NEUTRALS SIDED WITH THEM.
∴ EMERGENCY POWERS GIVEN TO "COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY"
TO SAFEGUARD REVOLUTION

(6) REIGN OF TERROR BEGINS (1792-94)

ROBESPIERRE WAS LEADER OF JACOBINS
& HEAD OF COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC SAFETY (JULY 1793-
JULY 1794)

"LIBERTY CANNOT BE SECURED UNLESS CRIMINALS
LOSE THEIR HEAD"

∴ JACOBINS BELIEVED THEY COULD KILL ALL WHO
OPPOSED THE FR 1789; THAT INTERNAL ENEMIES OF
REVOLUTION MUST BE ELIMINATED; & THAT TEMPORARY
SUSPENSION OF LIBERTY WAS JUSTIFIED TO SECURE FR 1789
[ENDS MORE IMPORTANT THAN MEANS]



1793-94: # ROBESPIERRE (^{JULY 1792}
_{JULY 1794}) GUILLOTINED 1400 IN A MONTH

JAN 1793 KING GUILLOTINED

OCT 1793 QUEEN "

3 LAKH JAILED # 10,000 DIED IN PRISONS

17000 GUILLOTINED i.e. EXECUTED BY STATE

WHEN ROBESPIERRE TARGETTED OTHER POLITICIANS, THEN A COUP WAS
DONE - ROBESPIERRE WAS ARRESTED & GUILLOTINED & JACOBIN CLUB
BANNED.

DIR ECTOR Y GOVT (1795-99)

Bourgeoisie leaders again linked right to vote to income criteria & Constitution provided for a Republic with Govt called Directory Govt.

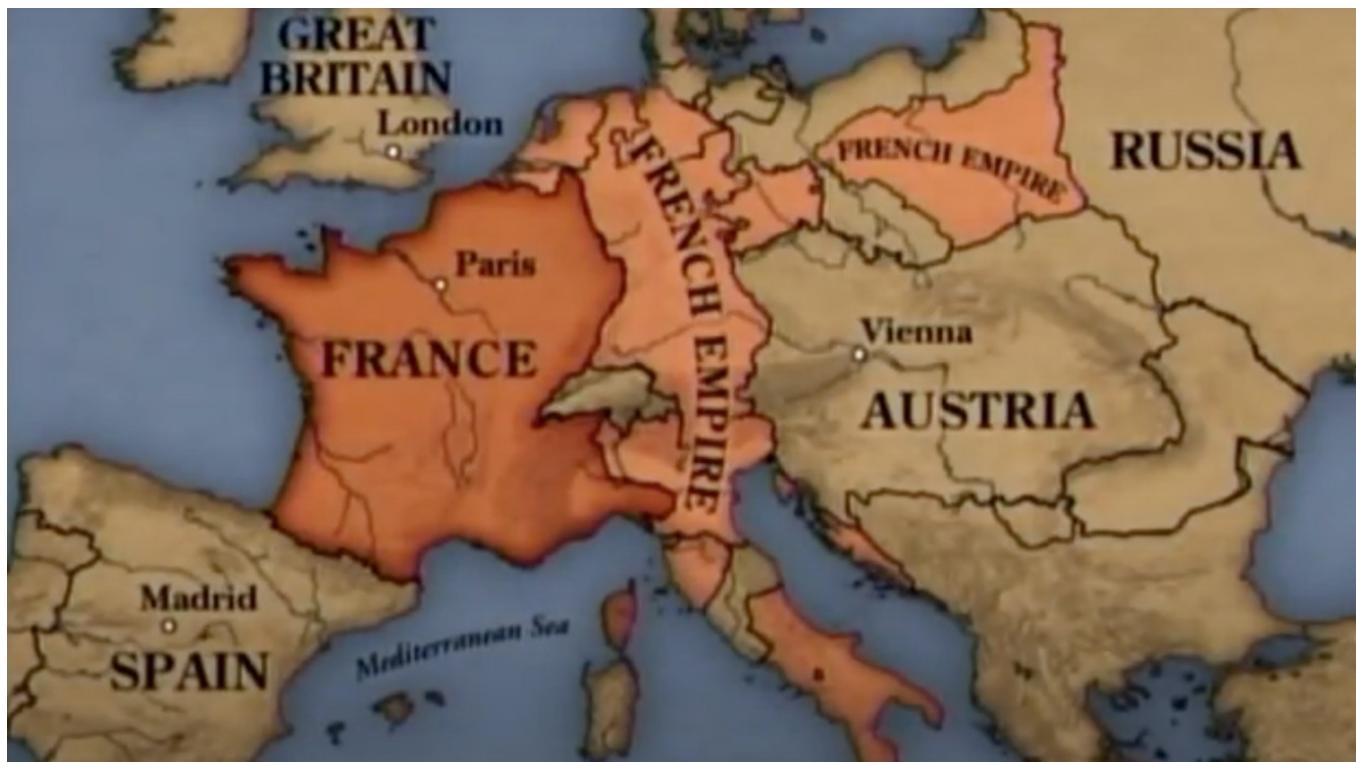
This Govt was

- CORRUPT • UNSTABLE ∵ OF COALITION GOVTS
- FAILED TO PROVIDE LAW & ORDER
- FAILED TO CONTAIN FISCAL DEFICIT

∴ By 1799, Napoleon was viewed as a savior by ppl of Fr. "you need a savior & here I am".

He captured power in 1799 in a coup.

Napoleon at his peak (1807)





~~NAPOLÉONIC CODE 1804 [Took 4 yrs to DRAFT]~~

1. All male citizens are equal

2. FREEDOM
of
CONTRACT

3. INVIOABILITY of PVT
PROPERTY

- Ended - Preference in Inheritance to eldest son
- Hereditary Nobility
- Class Privileges
- Church's control on Civilian Institutions

4. Re-introduced Colonial SLAVERY

5. CODIFIED CIVIL LAW & CRIMINAL LAW

6. CATEGORIZED Civil Law into Property & Family

3 BOOKS

Ist Book detailed - LAW OF PERSONS , IInd Book - LAW OF THINGS , IIIrd : METHODS of ACQUIRING RIGHTS

- ↳ Enjoyment of Civil Rights
- ↳ Domicile, Guardianship,
- ↳ Relations of PARENTS-CHILD
- ↳ MARRIAGE & DIVORCE

: -ve: Subordinated women to their fathers & husbands who controlled all family property & men were favored in DIVORCE PROCEEDINGS

Ind Book: LAW OF THINGS detailed REGULATION OF PROPERTY RIGHTS

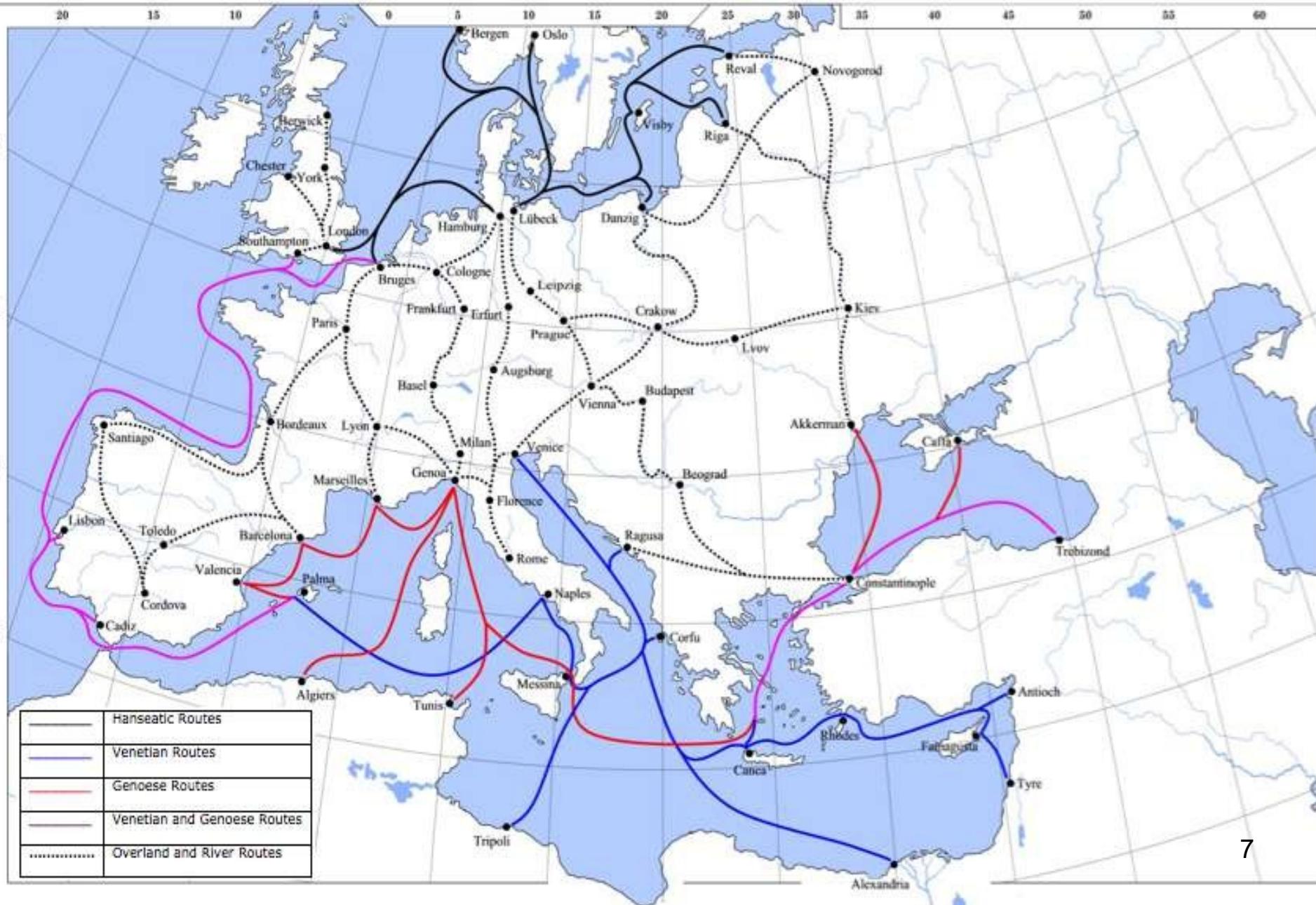


IIIrd Book: METHODS OF ACQUIRING RIGHTS

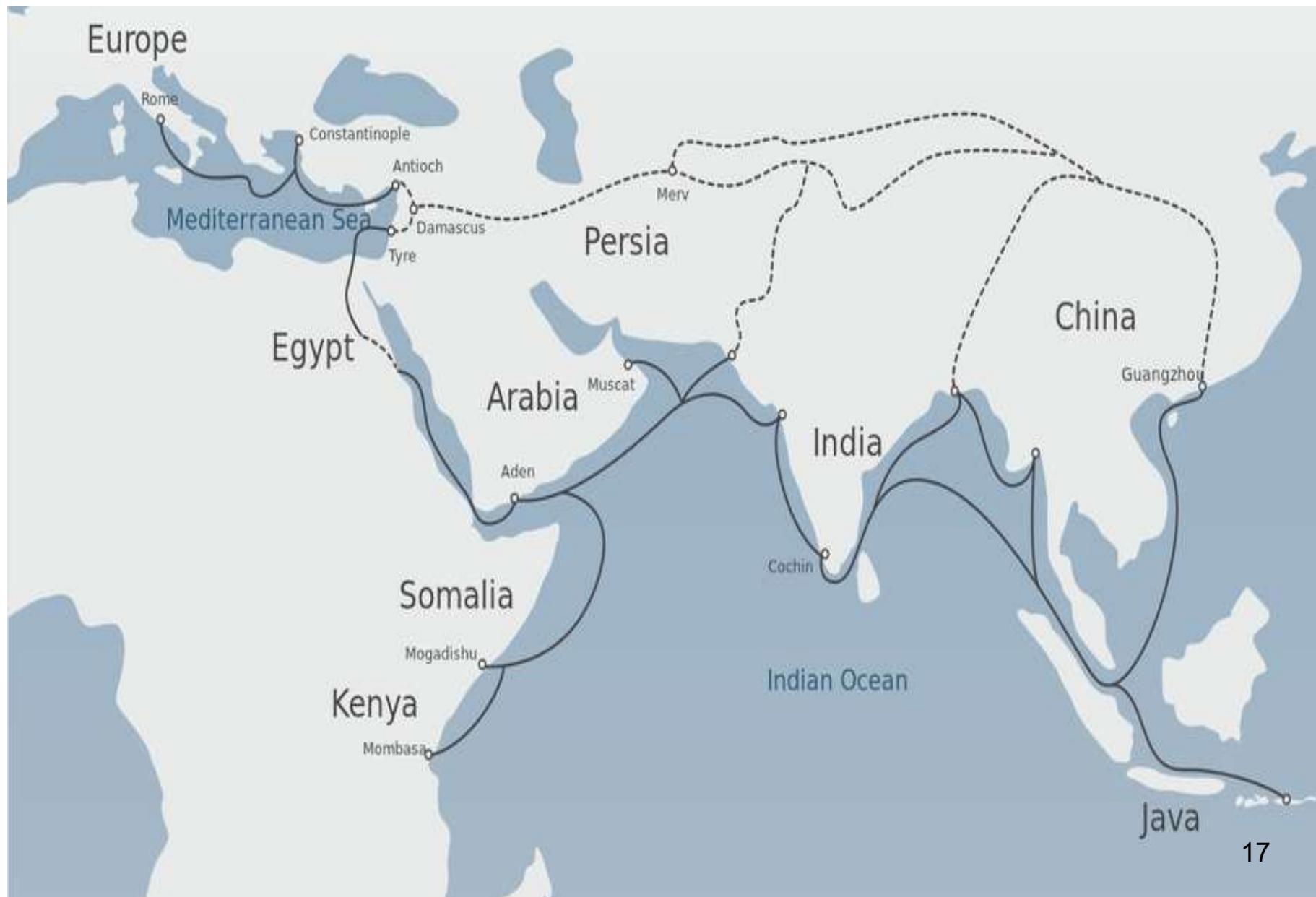
- o By Succession, Donation, Marriage Settlement, Obligations
- o Financial Contracts & Different kinds of Contracts
- o Limitation of Actions i.e. time limits after which law suit can't be filed.

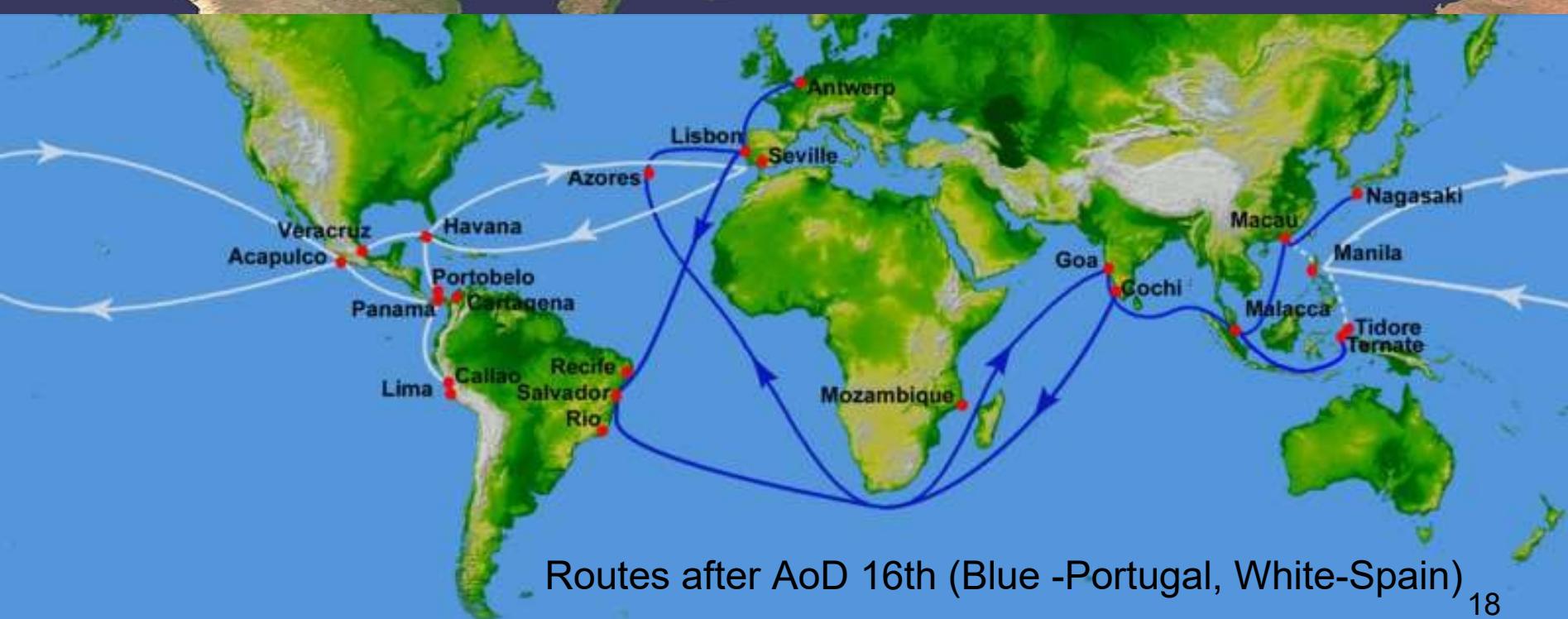
Influenced Civil Codes of 19th c of Europe & SAmerica countries.

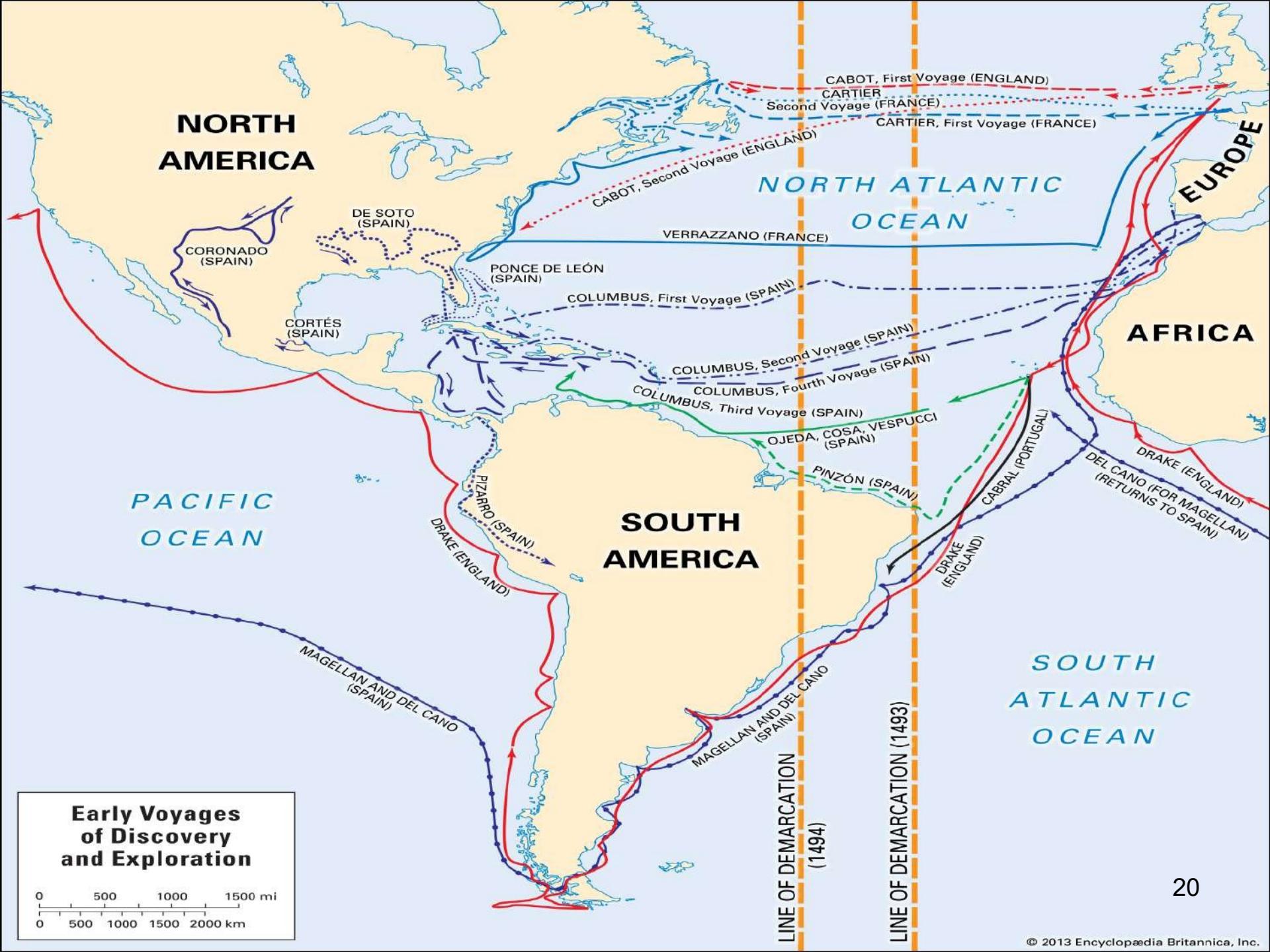
Emergence of Trade, Towns and Cities

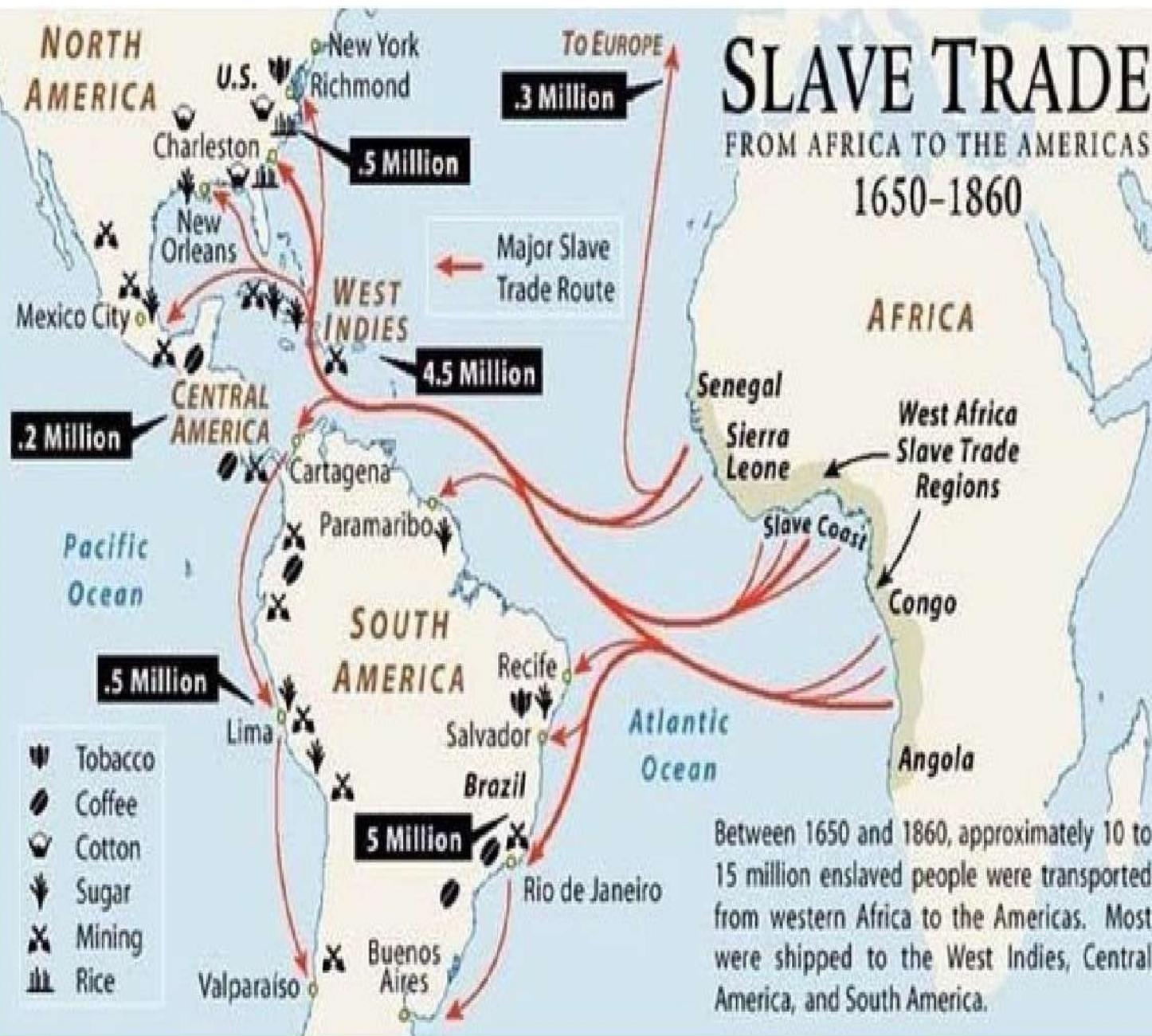


Silk & Spice Trade Routes









Between 1650 and 1860, approximately 10 to 15 million enslaved people were transported from western Africa to the Americas. Most were shipped to the West Indies, Central America, and South America.

EUROPE





13 Colonies 1607 -1732





Pacific
Ocean

New Spain

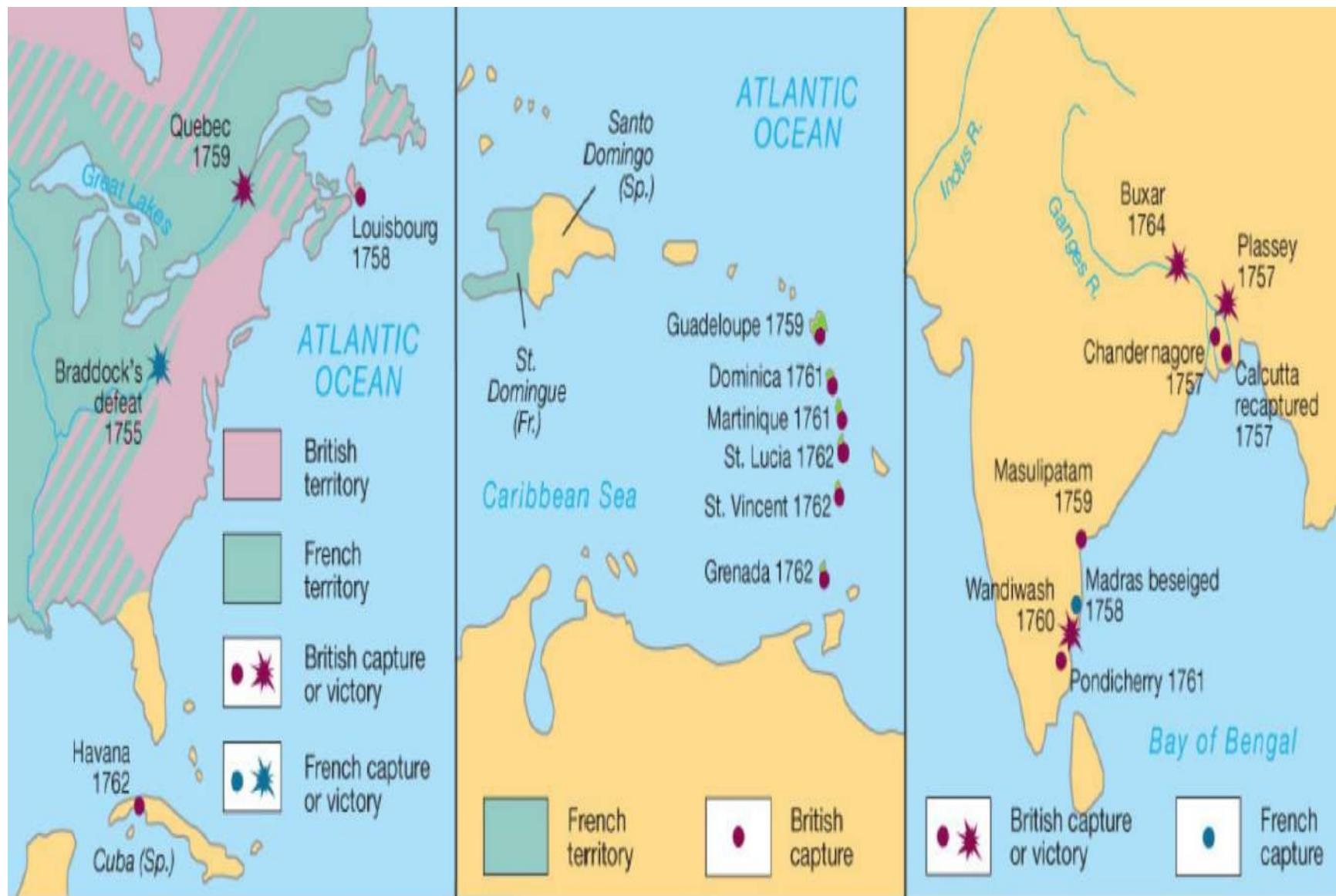
Atlantic
Ocean

Map of North America (1750)



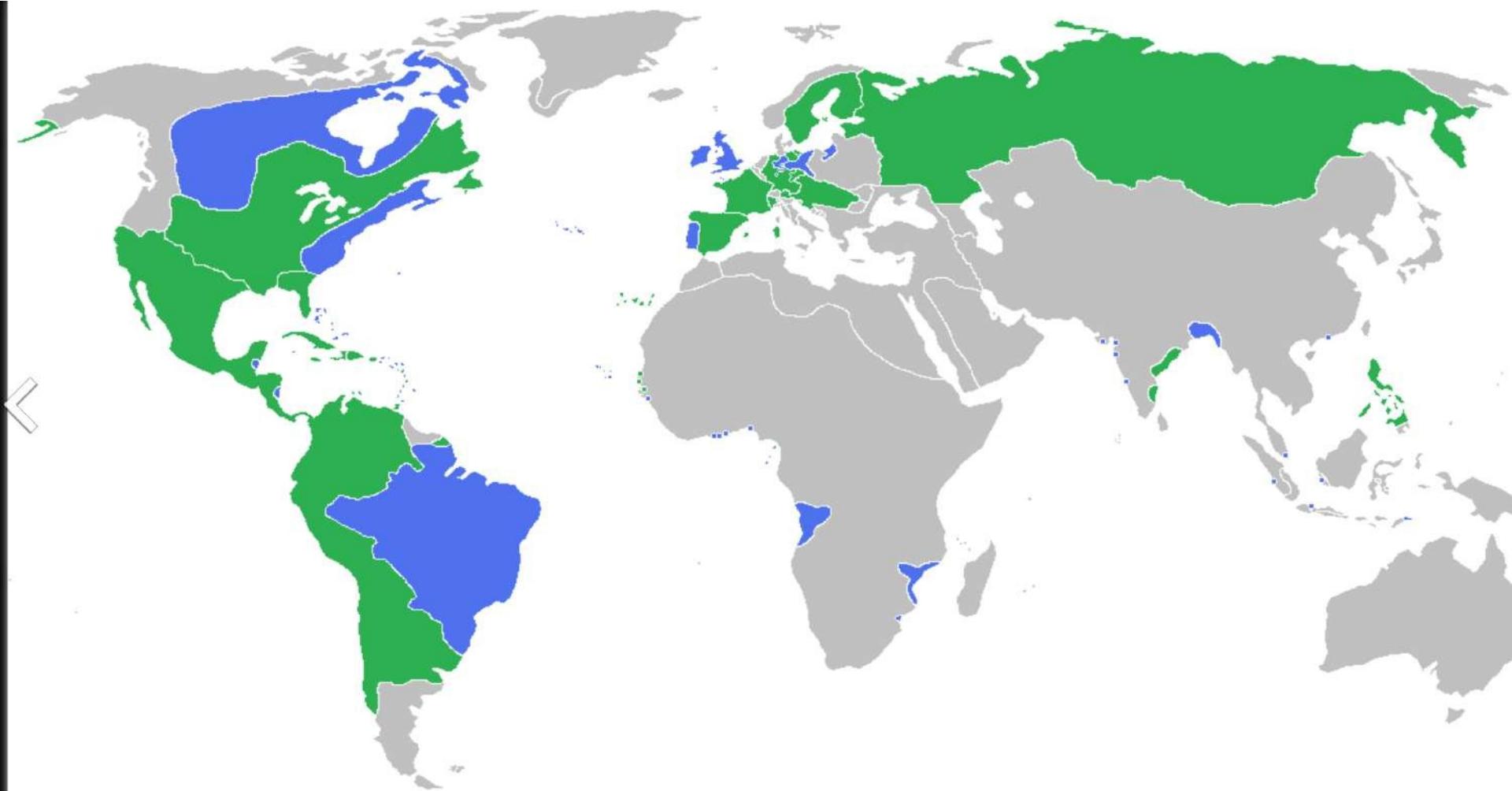
- Where was the 7 yr “Global” war fought?



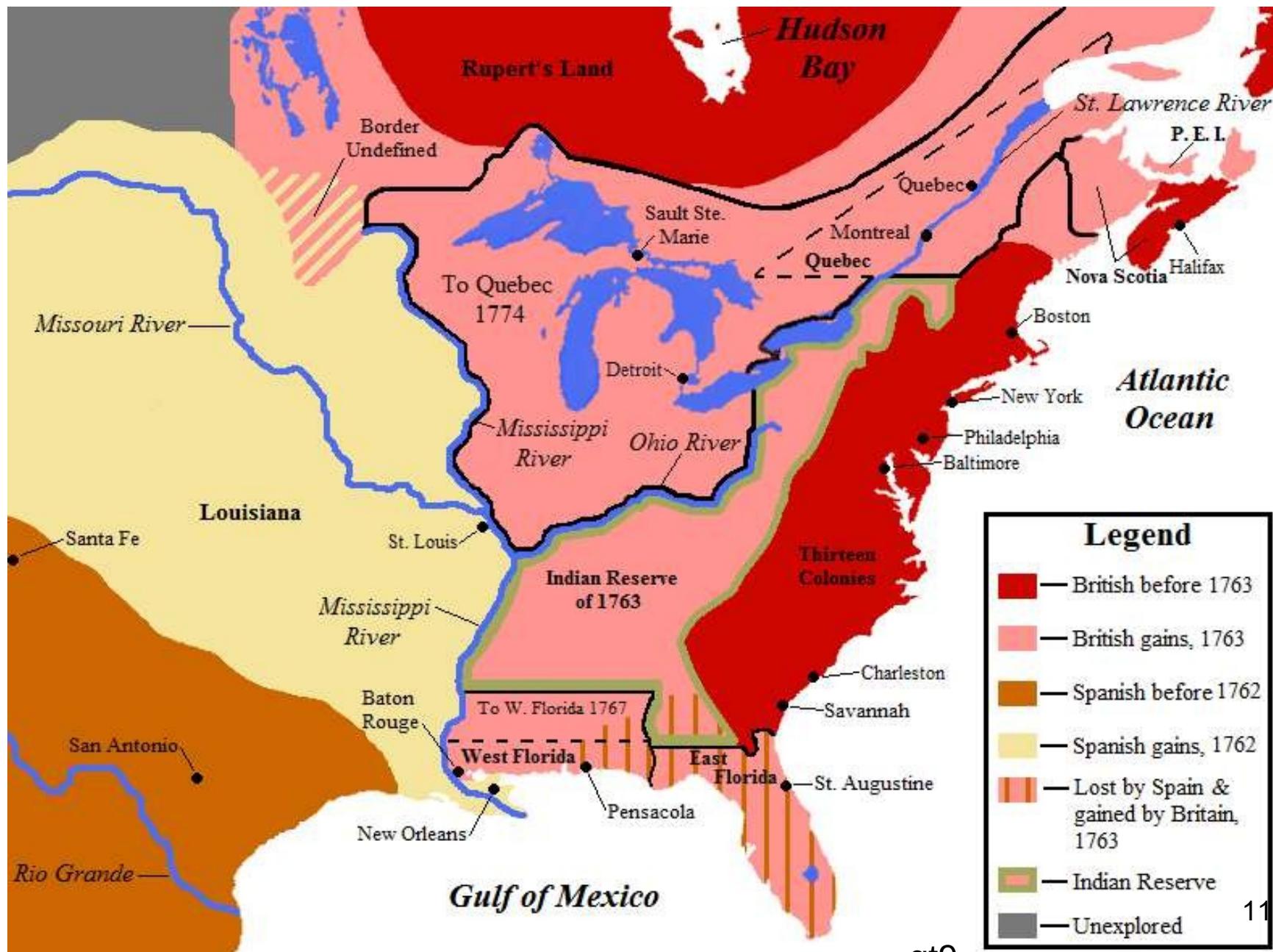




» Seven Year Global War (1754-63)



All the participants of the Seven Years' War  Great Britain, Prussia, Portugal, with allies  France, Spain, Austria, Russia, Sweden with allies



Why AR?

- Proclamation of 1763



KEY

T: Tuscan

P: Papal States

V: Venice

Sa: Savoy

Sard: Kingdom of Sardinia

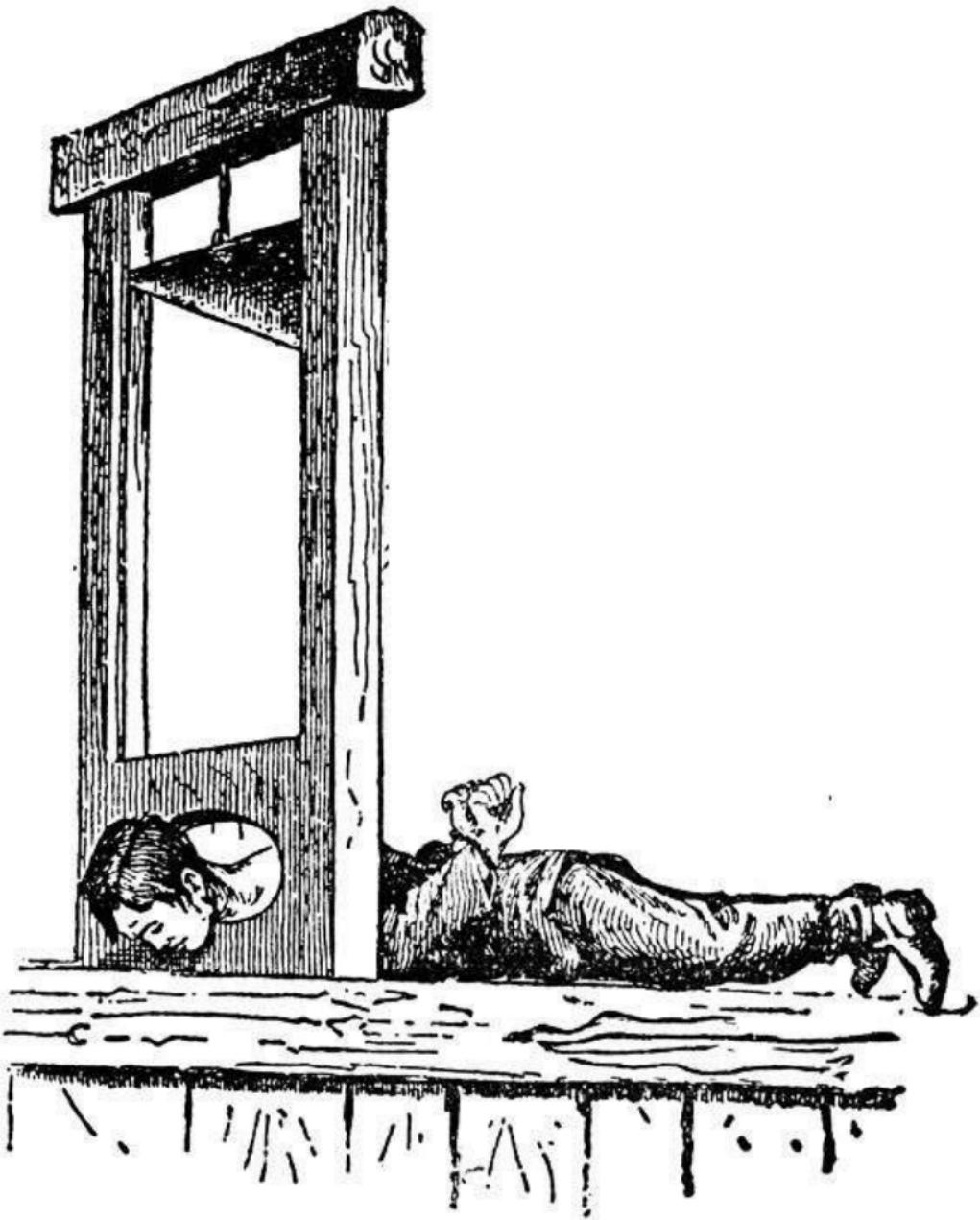
Sw: Switzerland

D: Denmark

Sn: Spanish Netherlands

N: The Netherlands/ Dutch Republic





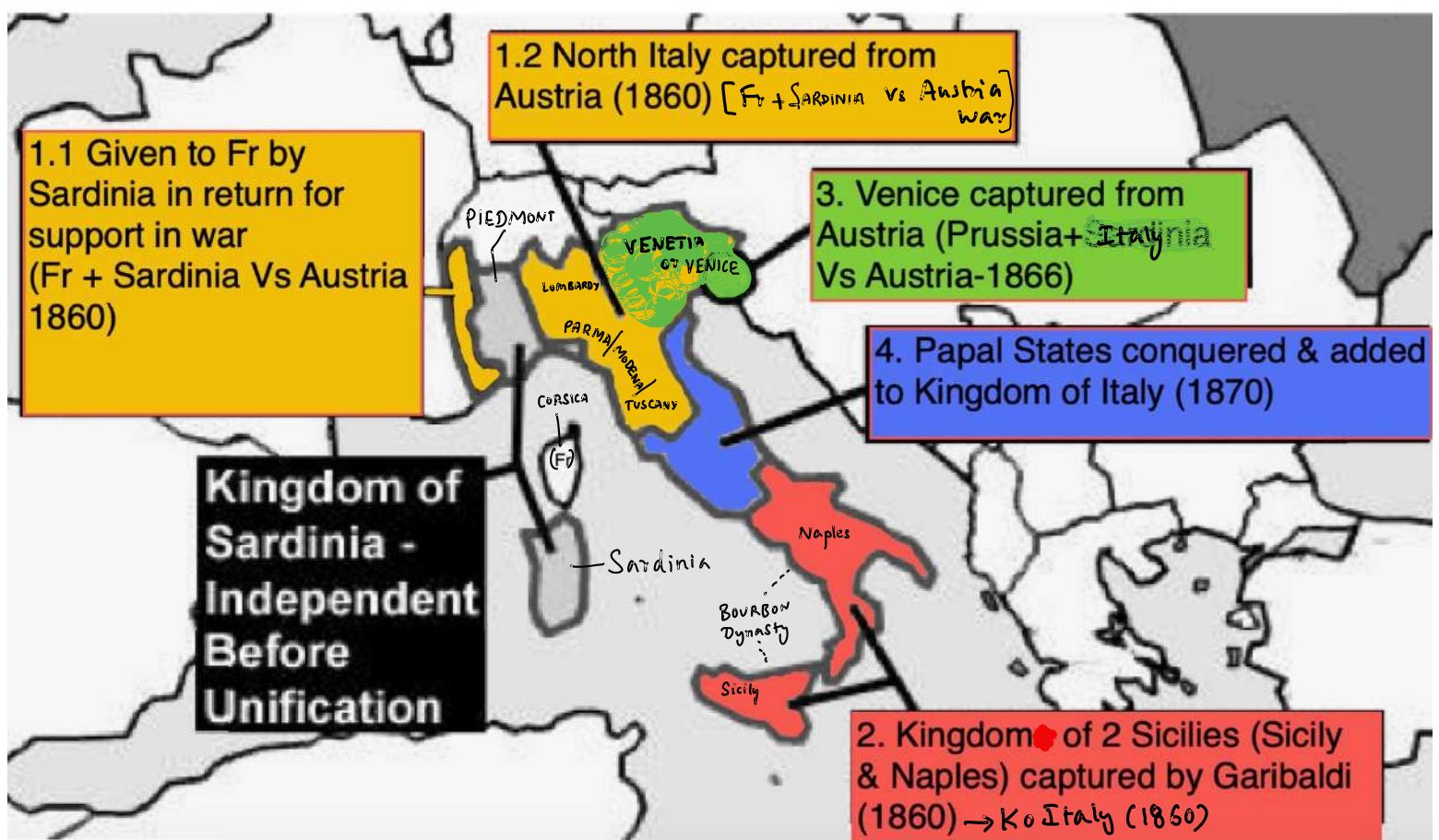
Napoleon at his peak (1807)







Independence & Unification of Italy



MN*:

60 yr old SARDINIA
went to NORTH ITALY
with FRANCE

to buy Silly Italian
Apples

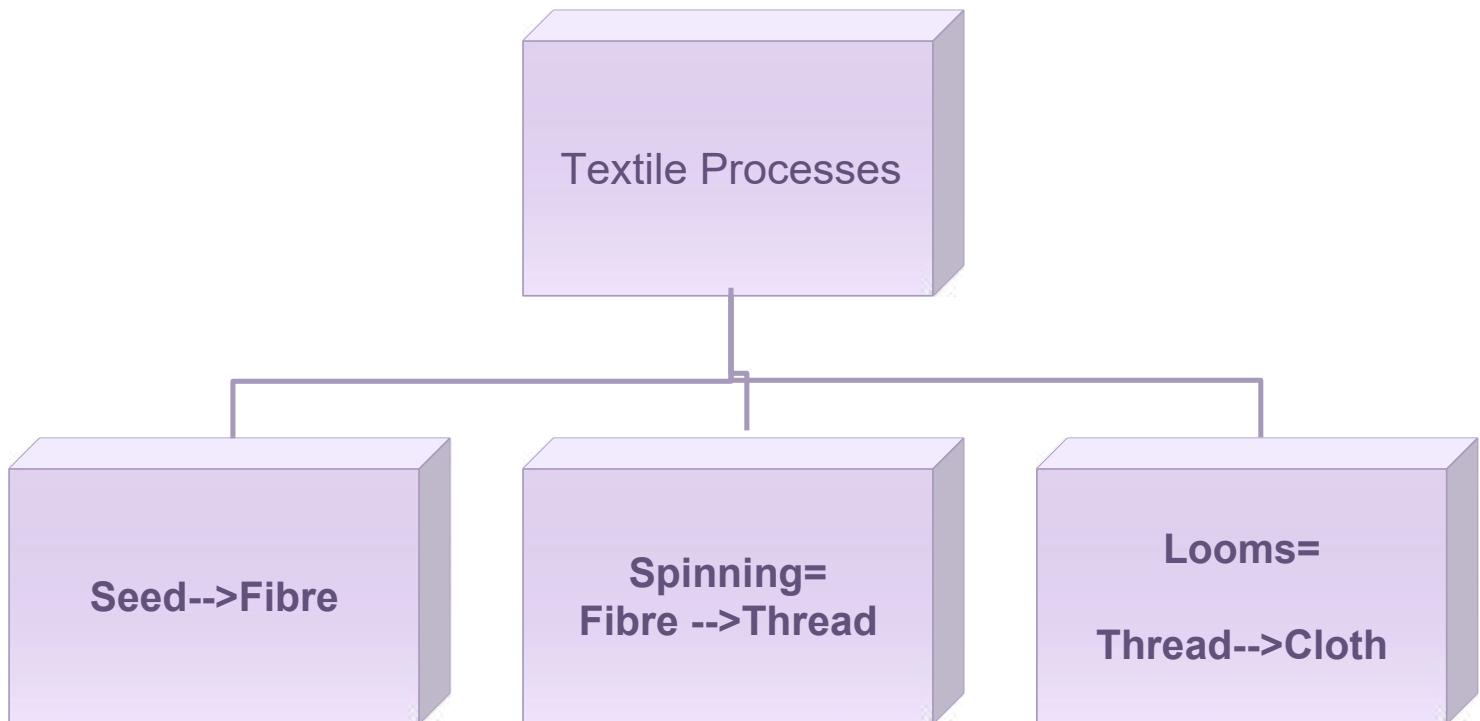
and Vine using
PAYPAL account of
FRANCE

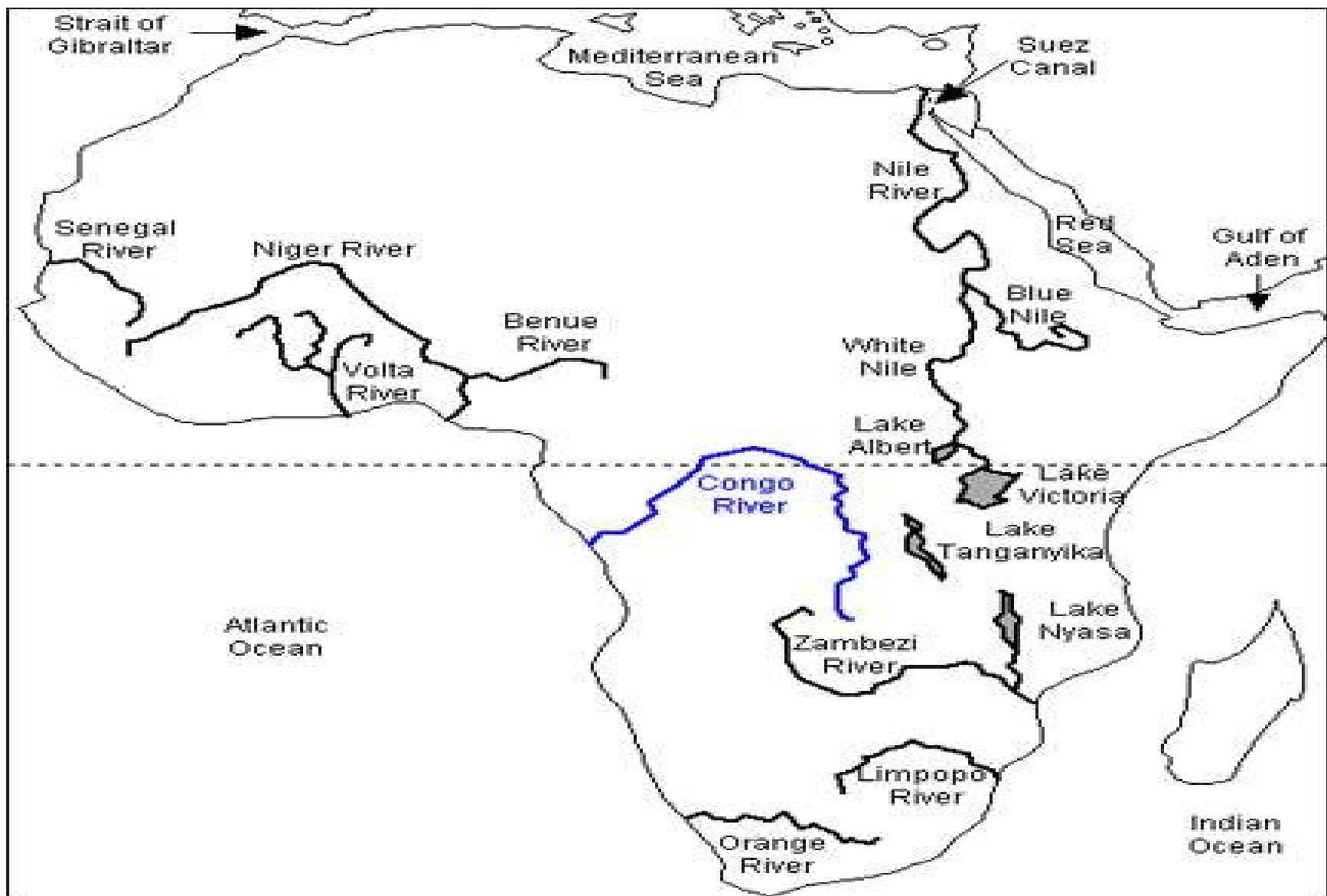
1859-60: Sardinia allied with France
to defeat Austria &
Captured North Italy

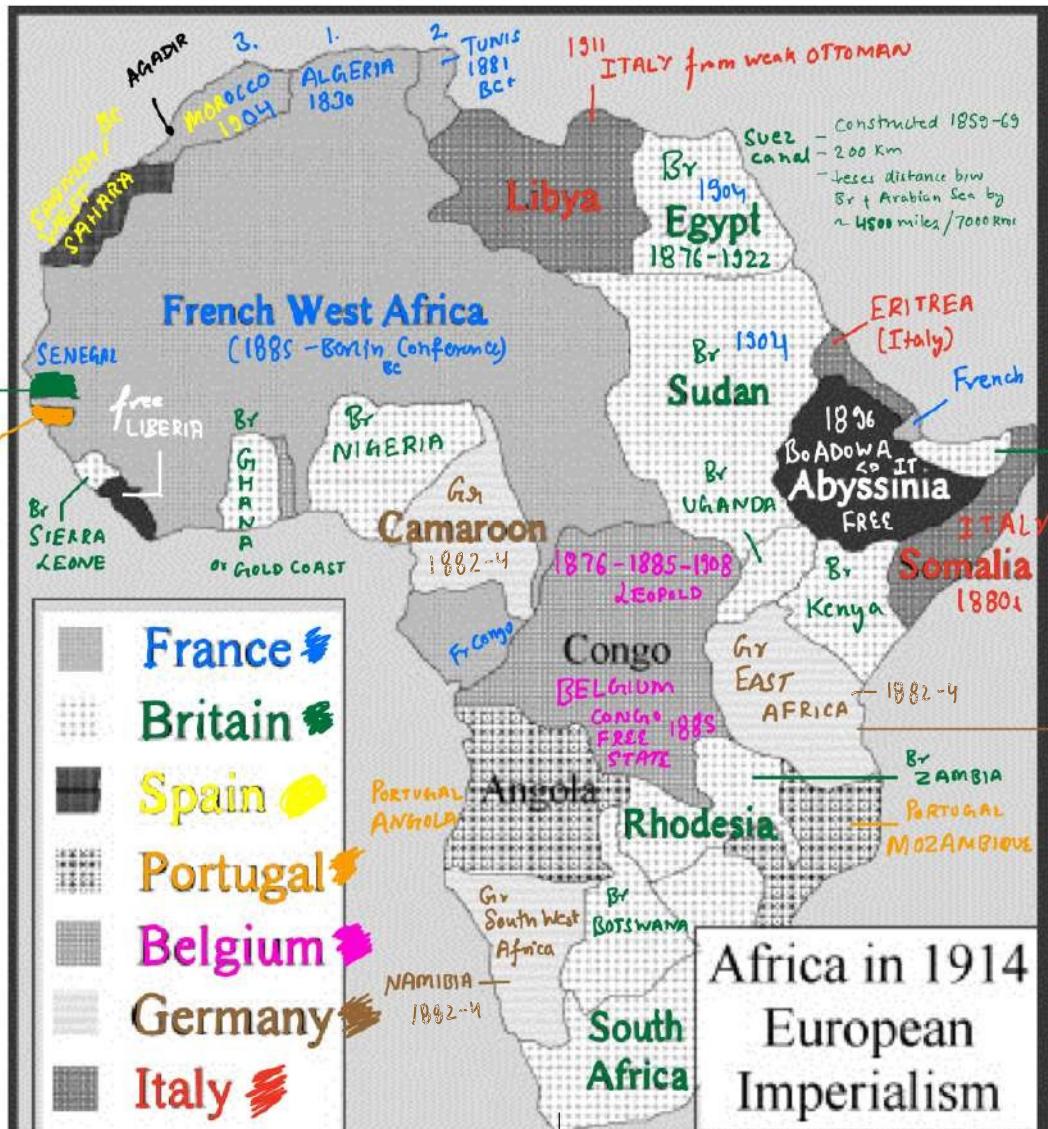
1860: Garibaldi freed Sicily & Naples
that → to formation of
KINGDOM of ITALY

1866: VENICE Captured via
[Italy + Prussia] vs AUSTRIA

1870: PAPAL States captured
taking benefit of Franco
Prussian War 1870







PORTUGUESE ANGOLA

COLONIZED TO MODERN BORDERS

FROM 1575-1915. THESE BORDERS
WERE AGREED TO AT THE
BERLIN CONF 1885: PORTO

GOT TO COLONIZE ANGOLA.

FROM 1890-1904 majority of Angola Colonized.

INDE 1975 AFTER 27 YR CIVIL WAR

ATTRACTIONS: SLAVE TRADE,
EXPORT OF CHRISTIANITY

DIAMONDS, RUBBER, COCOA, SUGARCANE

EXPLOITATION TID AFTER COUP IN PORTUGAL BY
SALAZAR (1926) (FASCIST RULE)

DUTCH CAPE COLONY (1652)

BR CAPE COLONY (1795)

1ST BOER WAR (1881-84) 2ND BOER WAR (1899-1902)

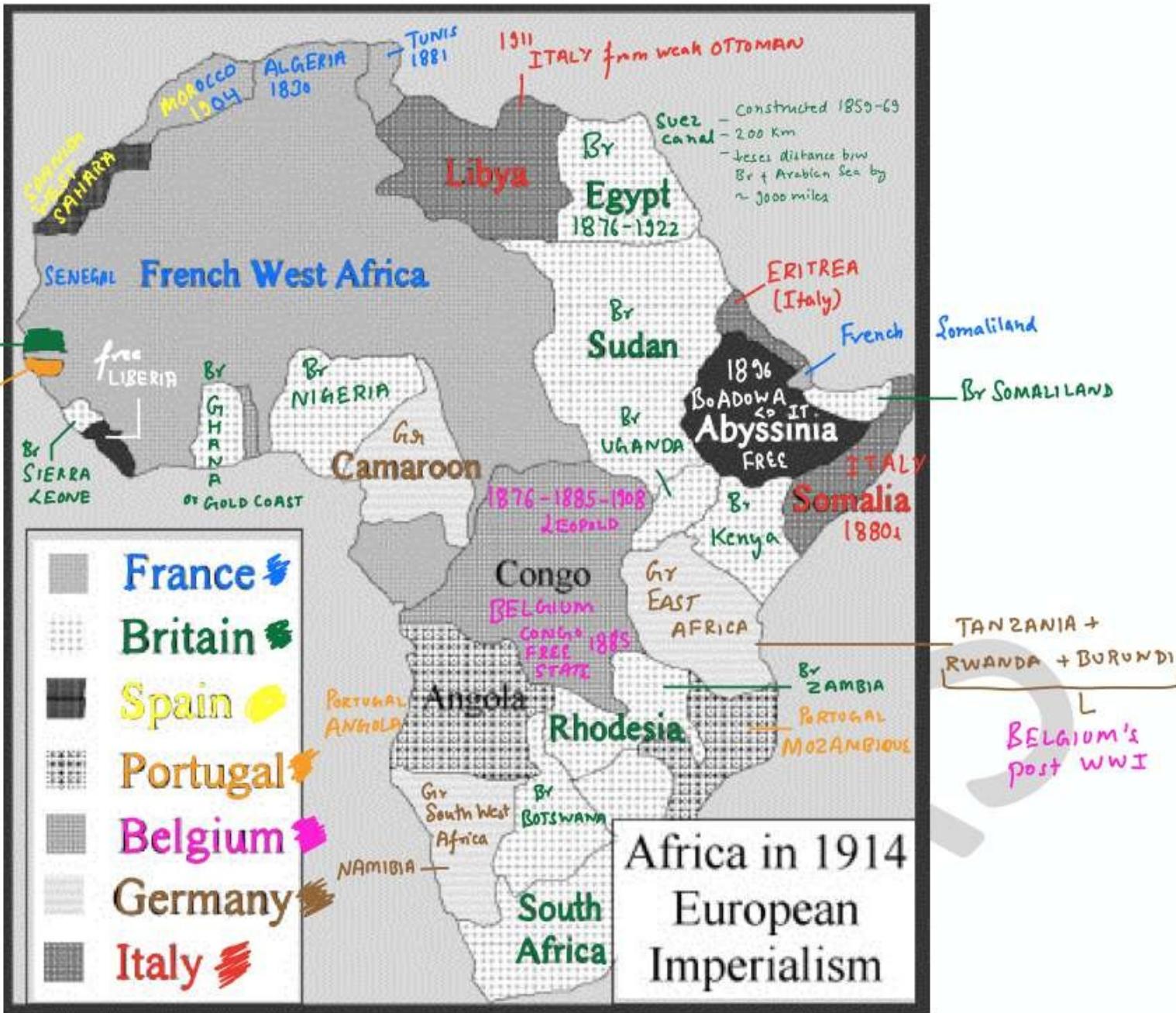
1910: UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

2. Br took whole of SAf under it post 1870.

GR SWAFRICA: BORDERS AGREED TO

@ BERLIN CONF. Demarcated (1) b/w ANGOLA

+ GR SWAFRICA.



South Africa

- Dutch moved to Transvaal, Orange Free State & Natal in 1835 but Br occupy Natal in 1843.
- **1st Boer War (1877-84)** Dutch rebelled when Br declared Transvaal as theirs.
 - Transvaal agreed to as independent.
 - Thus now Orange Free State & Transvaal under Dutch & Cape & Natal under Br.
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- **1910**: Union of SAf (*CNOT)

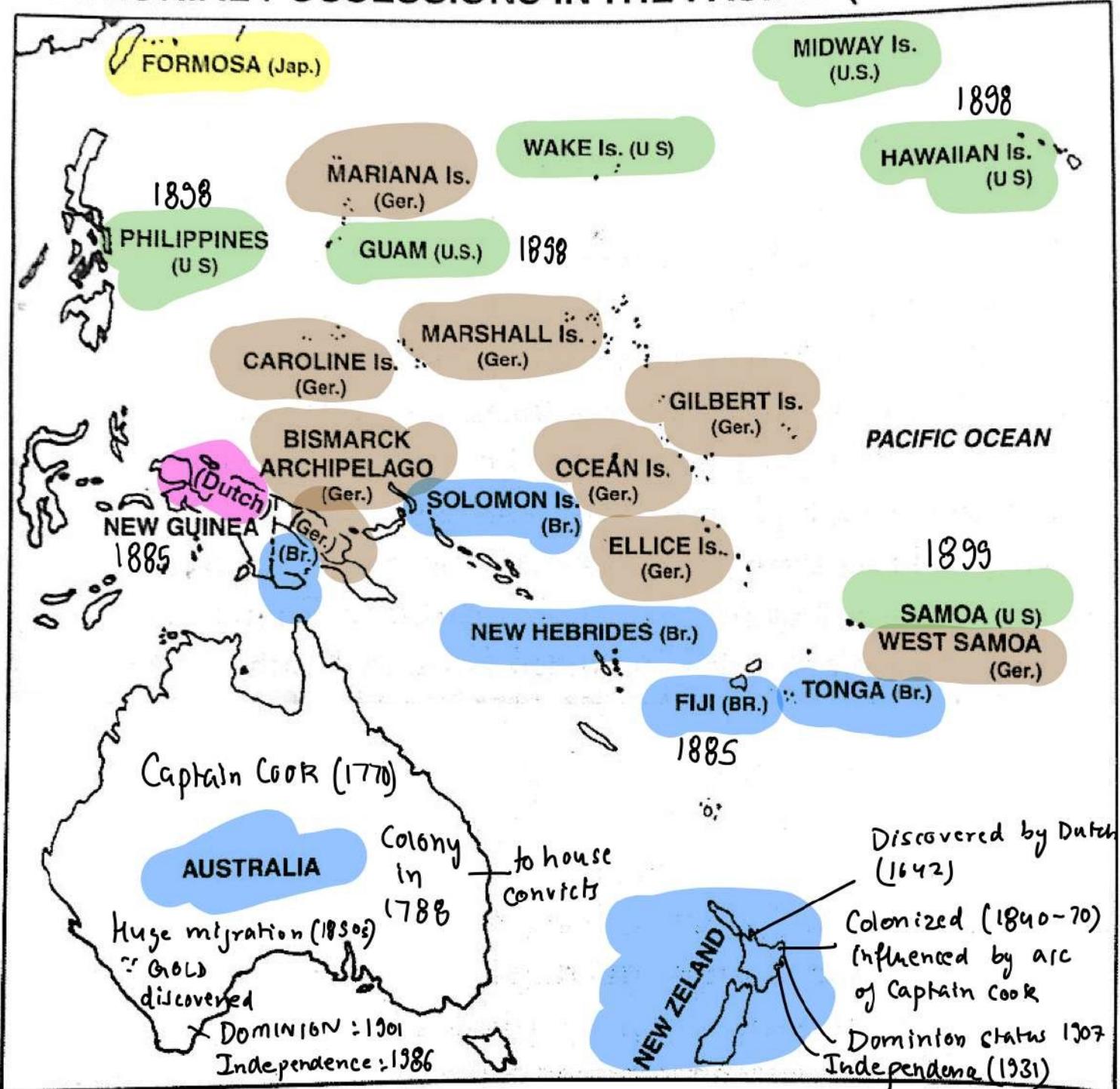


Africa

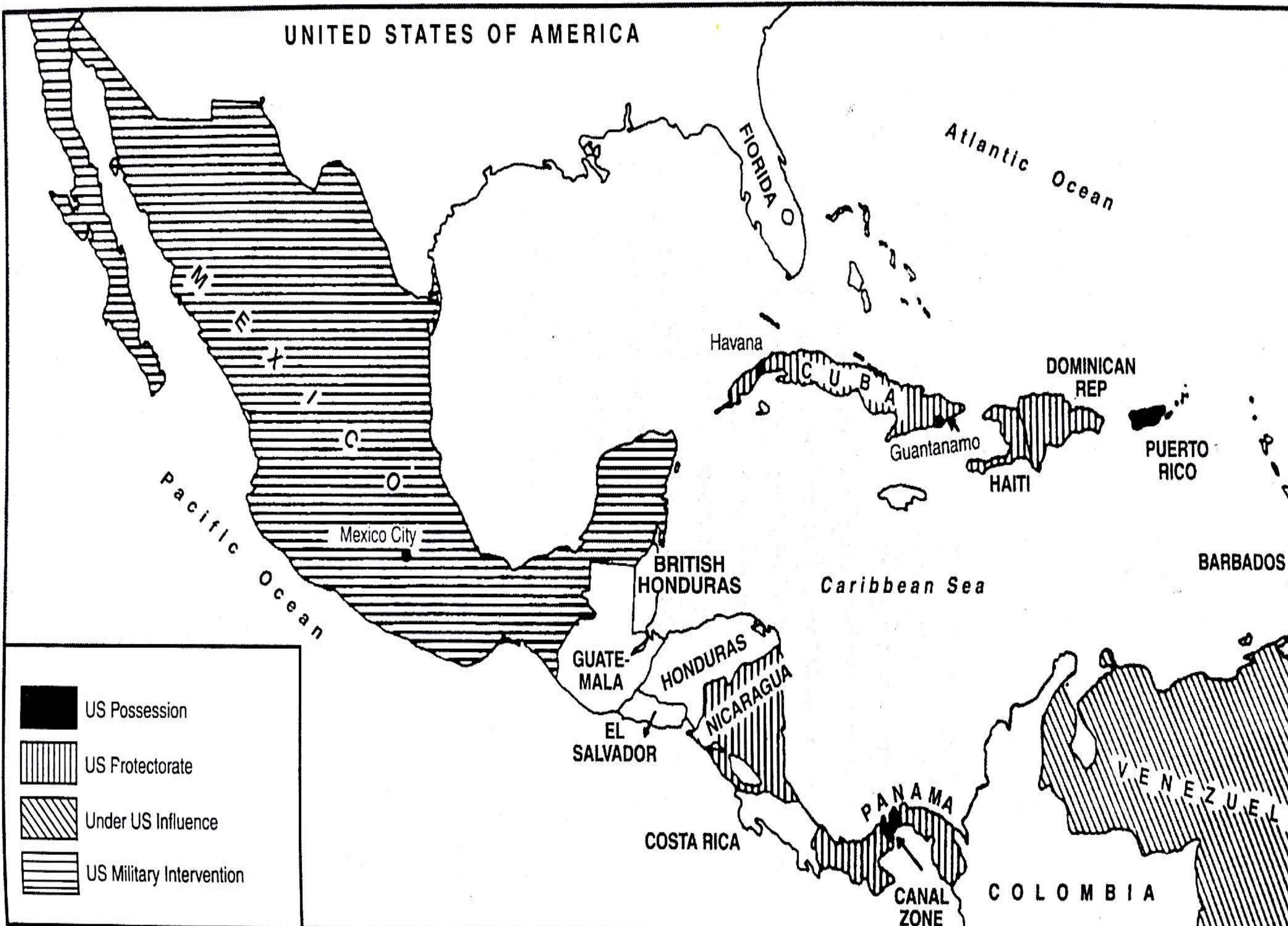


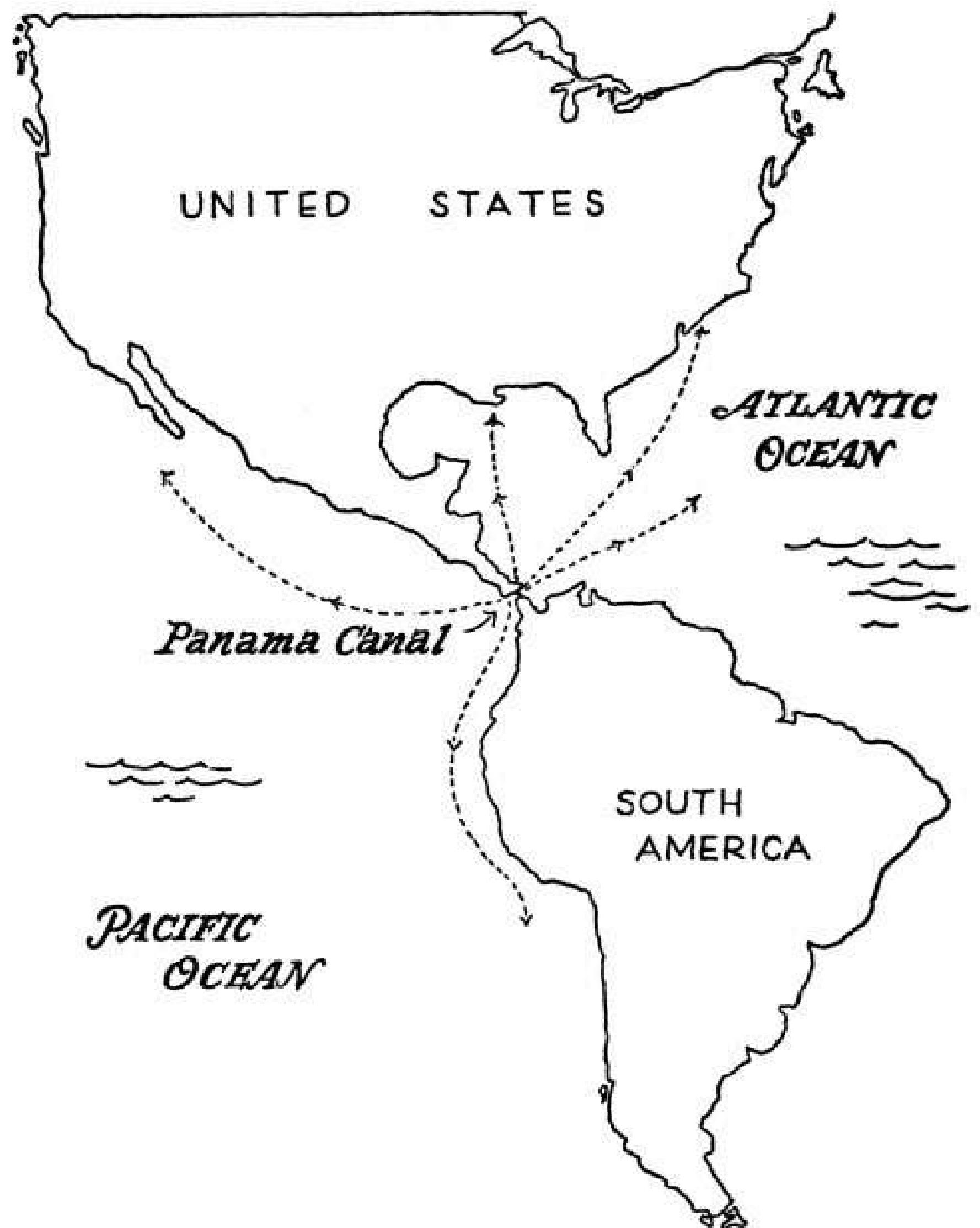


COLONIAL POSSESSIONS IN THE PACIFIC (UP TO 1914)



EXPANSION OF US POWER IN CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (UP TO 1917)

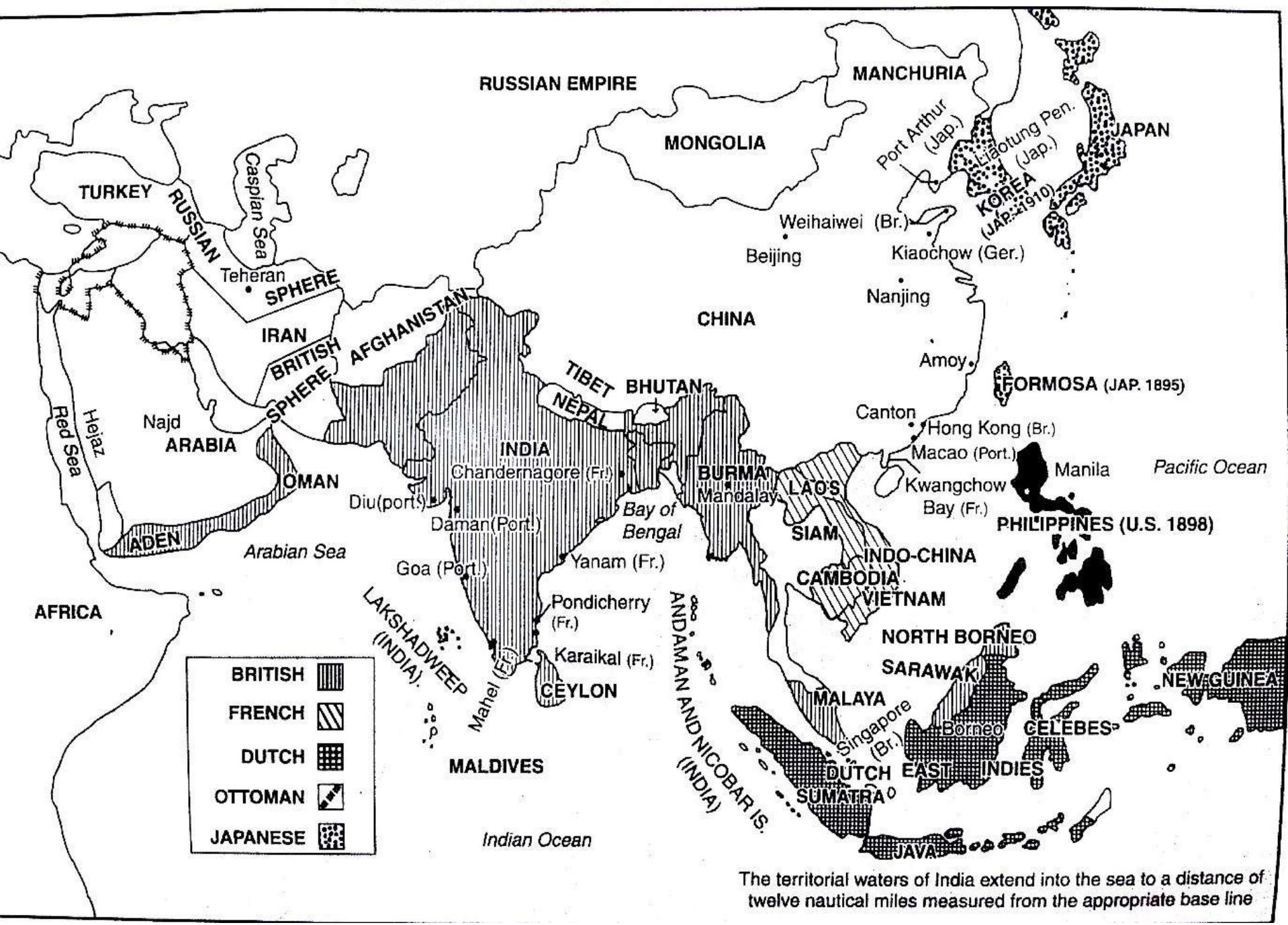




1914 Panama Canal

President Wilson opened the Panama Canal in 1914. Ships then could go from one ocean to the other.

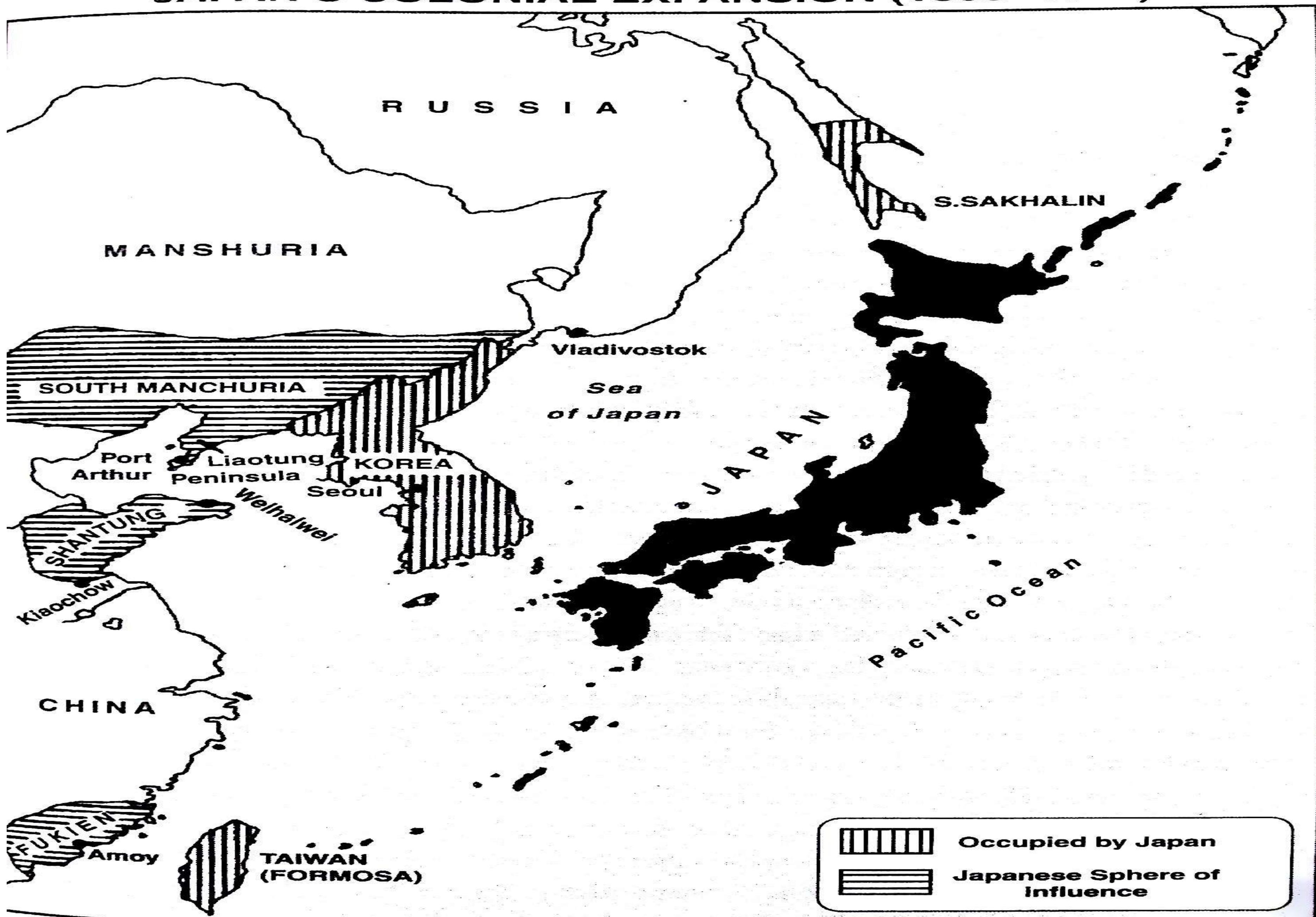
COLONIAL POSSESSIONS IN ASIA IN 1914



12] Colonialism in China



JAPAN'S COLONIAL EXPANSION (1895–1918)



1931



Map of China



1] World in 1914:

Before World War 1



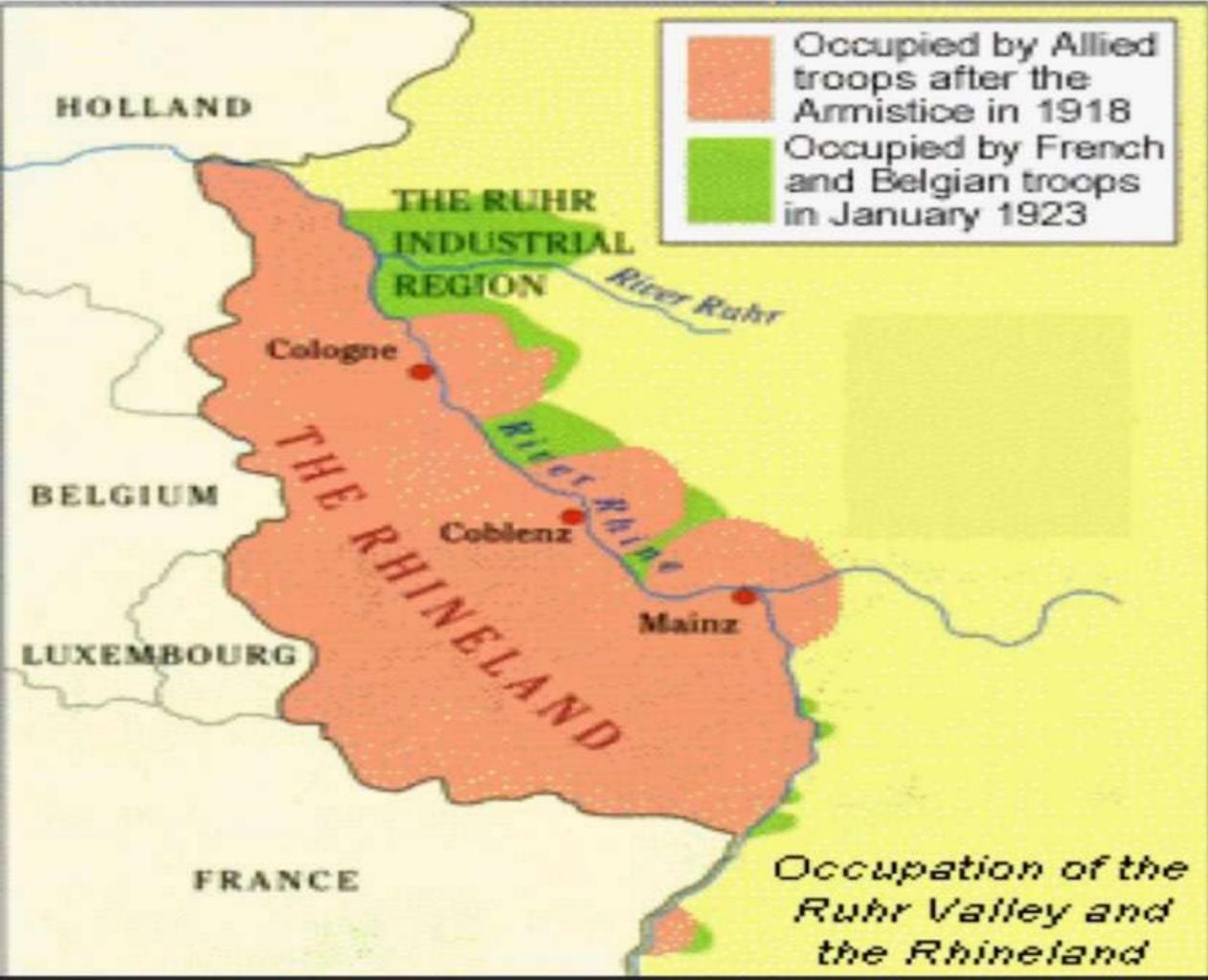
After World War 1



EUROPE



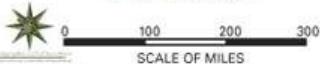




EUROPE, 1922

1

State Boundary Alignments
Resulting from the First World War
Peace Treaties



Legend

- Independent/ Free/ International cities
 - Rijeka/Fiume to Italy, 1922
 - Danzig
- Disputed Regions

ATLANTIC OCEAN



A F R I C A

MALTA (BR)

SEA

CRETE

RHODES

Dodecanese Islands (Italy)

CYPRUS

EUROPE



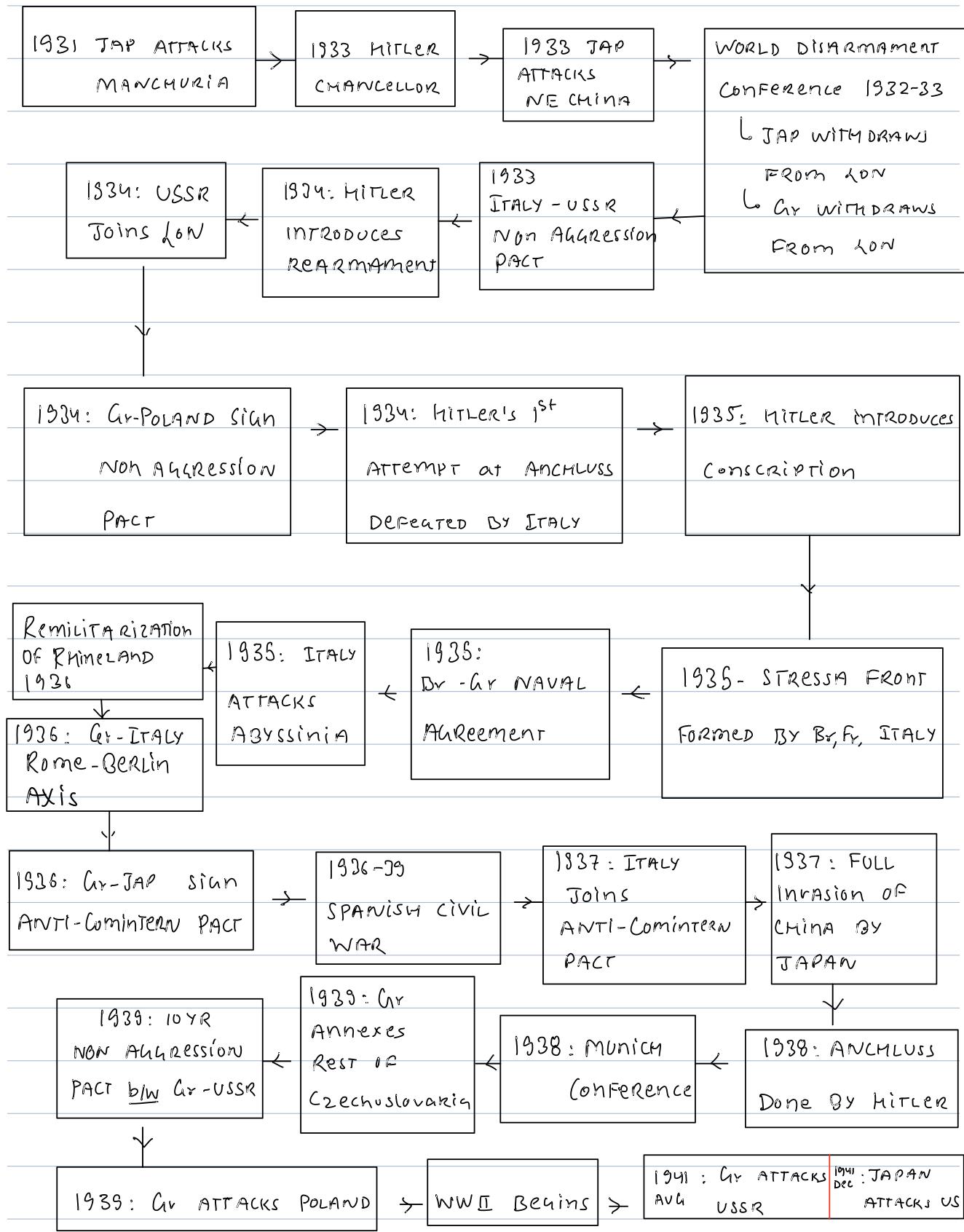
Hitler

- Hitler's Aims

- destroying ToV
- Strong army
- Third Reich
- Saar, Danzig, Polish corridor
- Lebensraum
- Conquest of Africa & bases in Atlantic



Events : Run up to WW II



Hitler's successes:

- World Disarmament Conference (1932-3):
- Ten year Non-Aggression Pact with Poland (1934)
 - majority pop was Polish
 - Br saw Gr in good light
 - ruined Little Entente
 - Po will remain neutral when Gr<>Cz & Austria
 - improved Fr-Russ



Russian Aggression





FRANCE OCCUPIED BY AXIS POWERS 1940-1944



R. BOTEV, JUNE 10 2008



Japanese Aggression in Asia

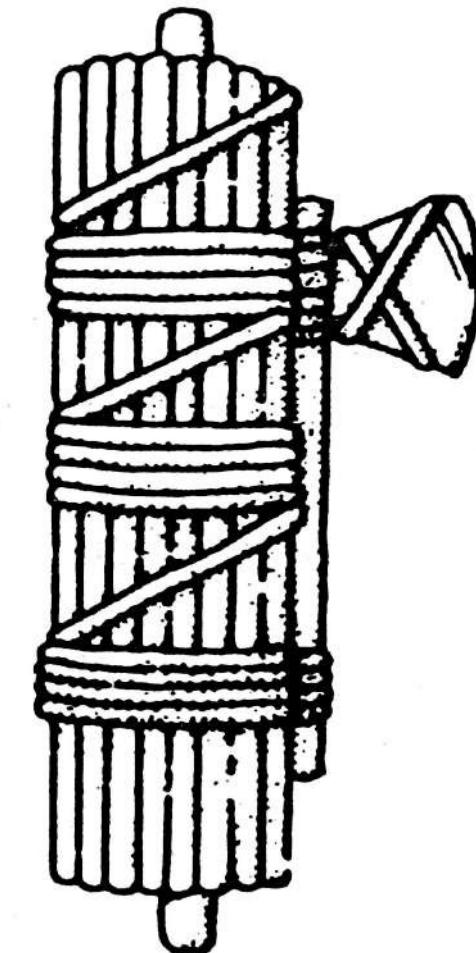
Areas Under Japanese Control in Mid-1942

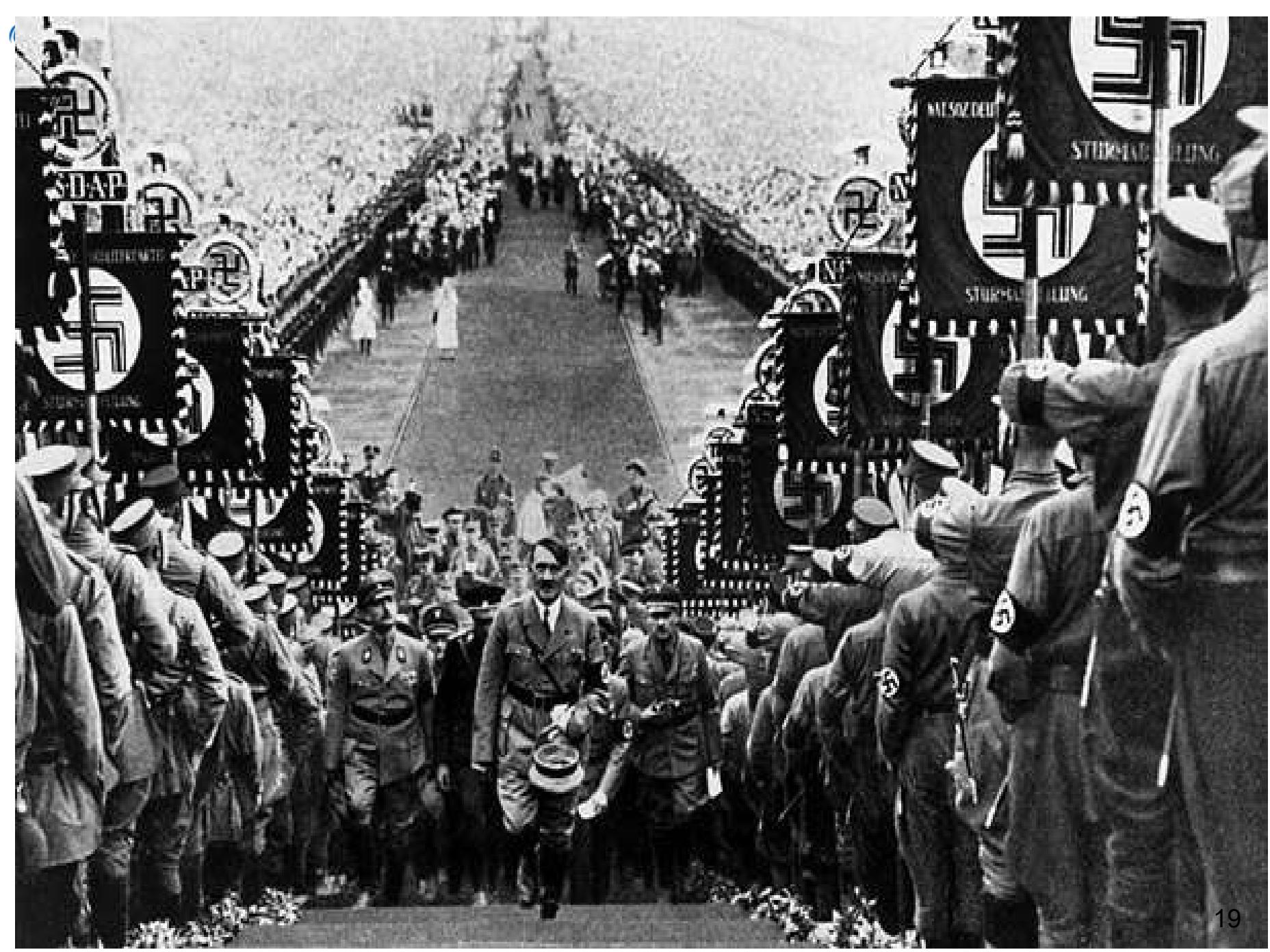


© David Burns www.fasttrackteaching.com/burns

Why Mussolini came to power in 1922

- ToV
- Poor Economy
- System of PR
- Violent Communist actions
 - 1919-20: soviet like organisations, factories occupied, no security of property- Danger of Communist Revolution
 - 1921 Communist Party
- Popularity of Mussolini
 - Propertied Class
 - King
 - Church

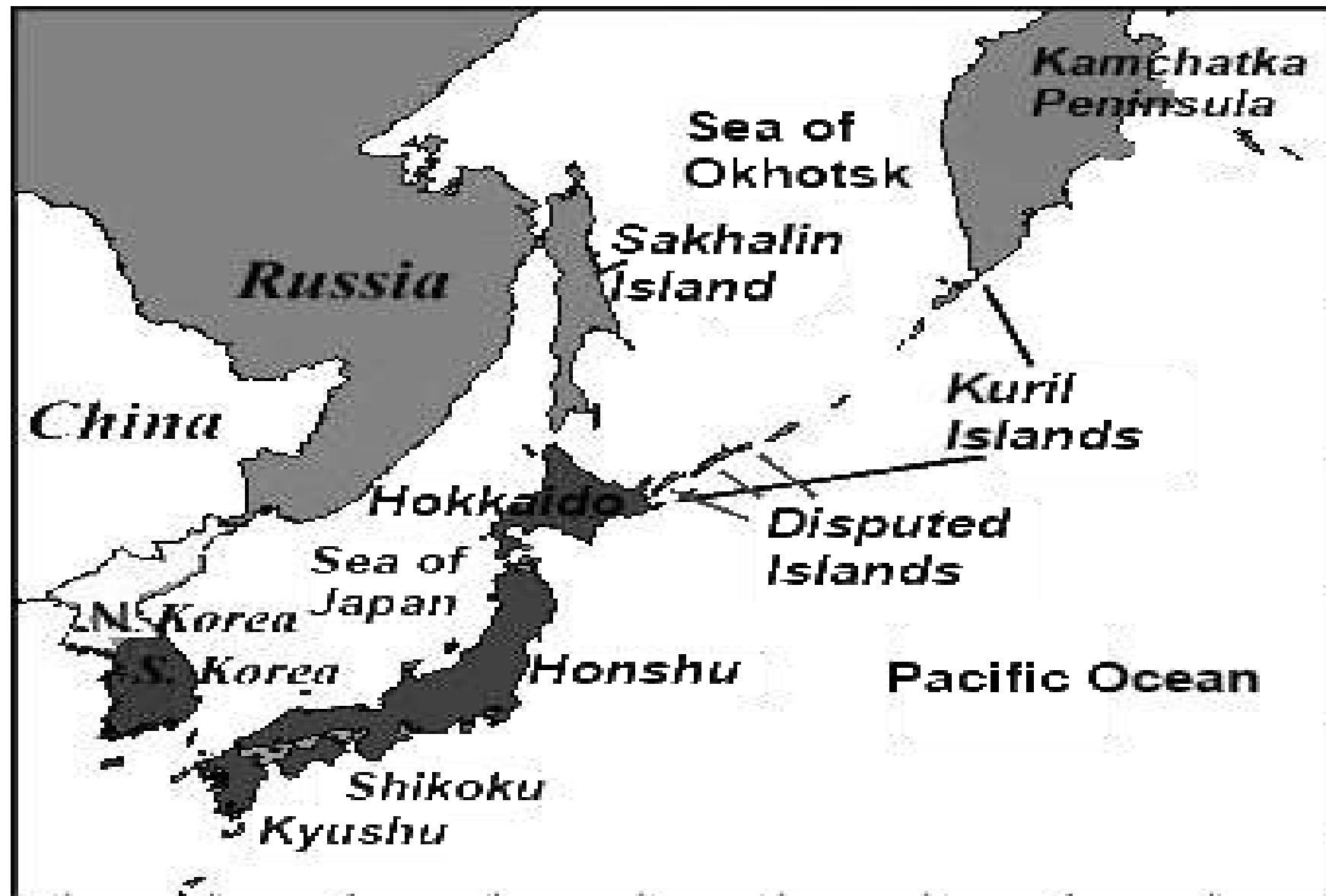


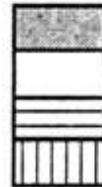




Yalta 1945







- NATO Members
- Warsaw Pact Members
- Other Communist Nations
- Others





Land taken by Poland from Germany: territory east of the Oder-Neisse Line and part of East Prussia

Land acquired by the USSR during the war

Occupation zones in Germany and Austria:

1 Russian

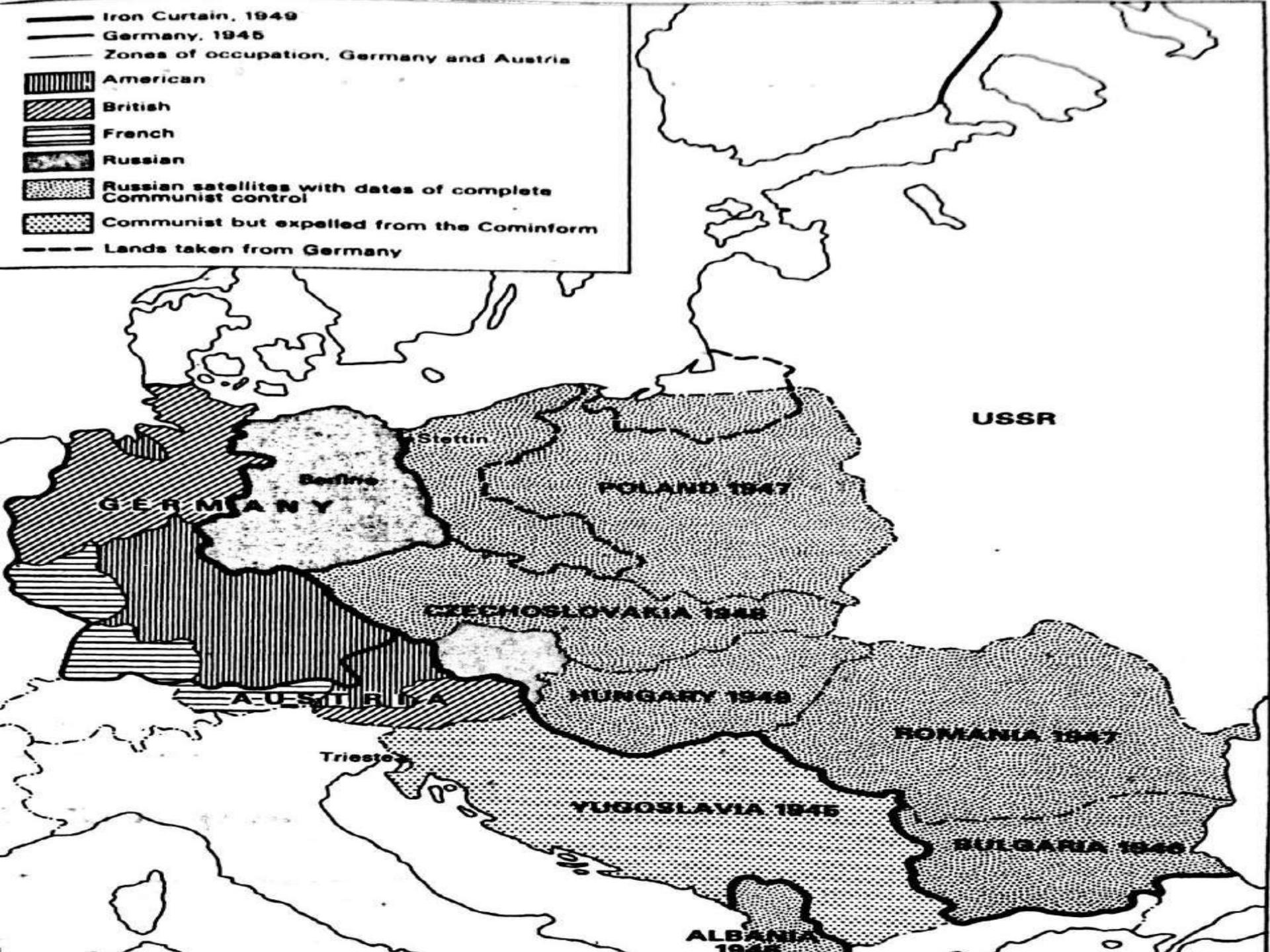
2 British

3 French

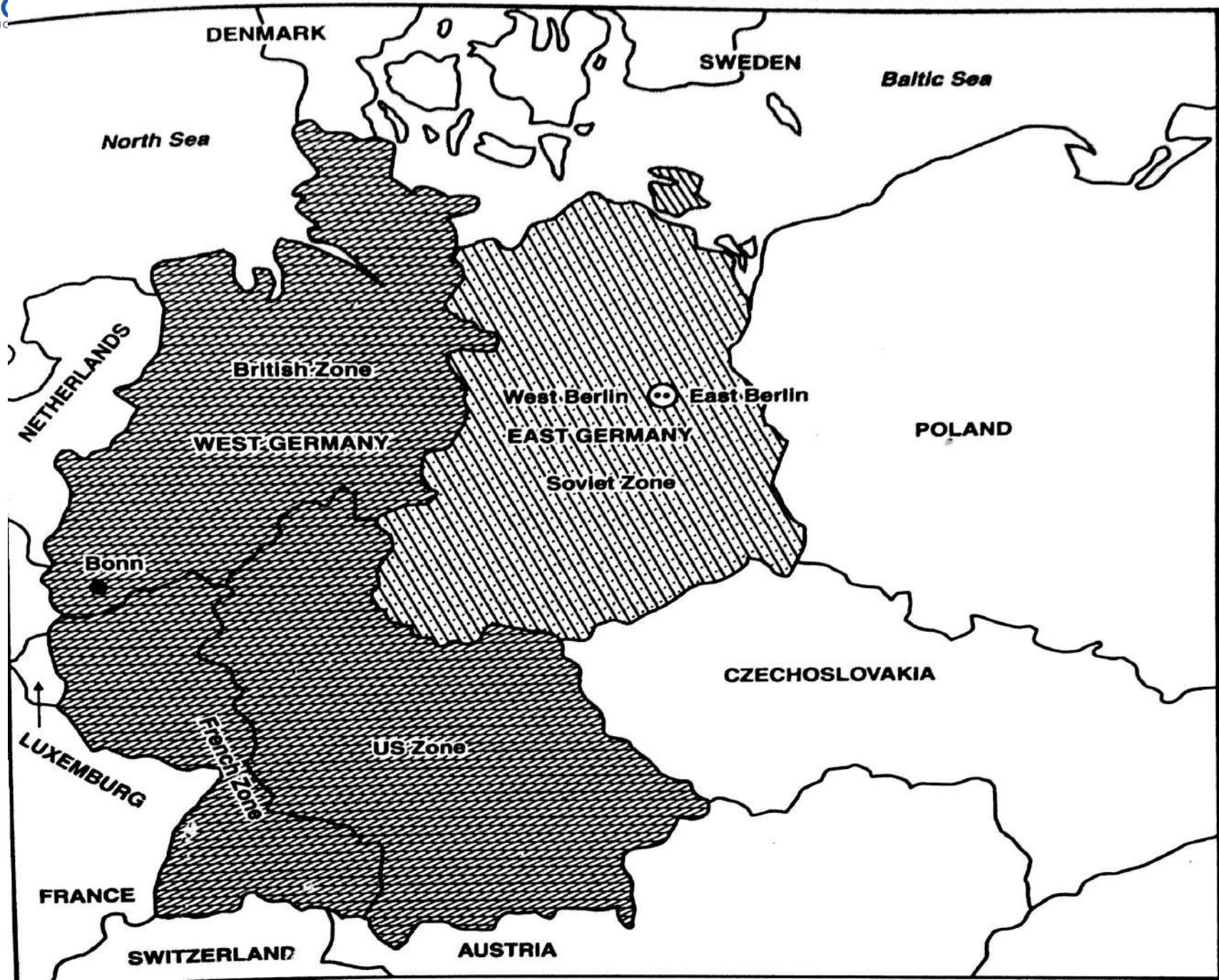
4 American

(USSR took territory even from Czechoslovakia which was a victim of German aggression)

— Iron Curtain, 1949
— Germany, 1945
— Zones of occupation, Germany and Austria
American
British
French
Russian
Russian satellites with dates of complete Communist control
Communist but expelled from the Cominform
— Lands taken from Germany



GERMANY AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR



Iran during Cold War

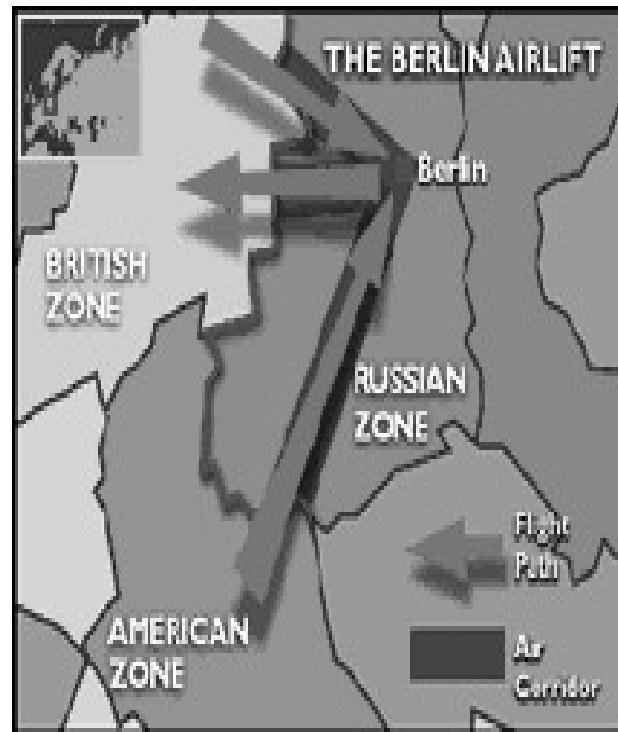


Division of Germany

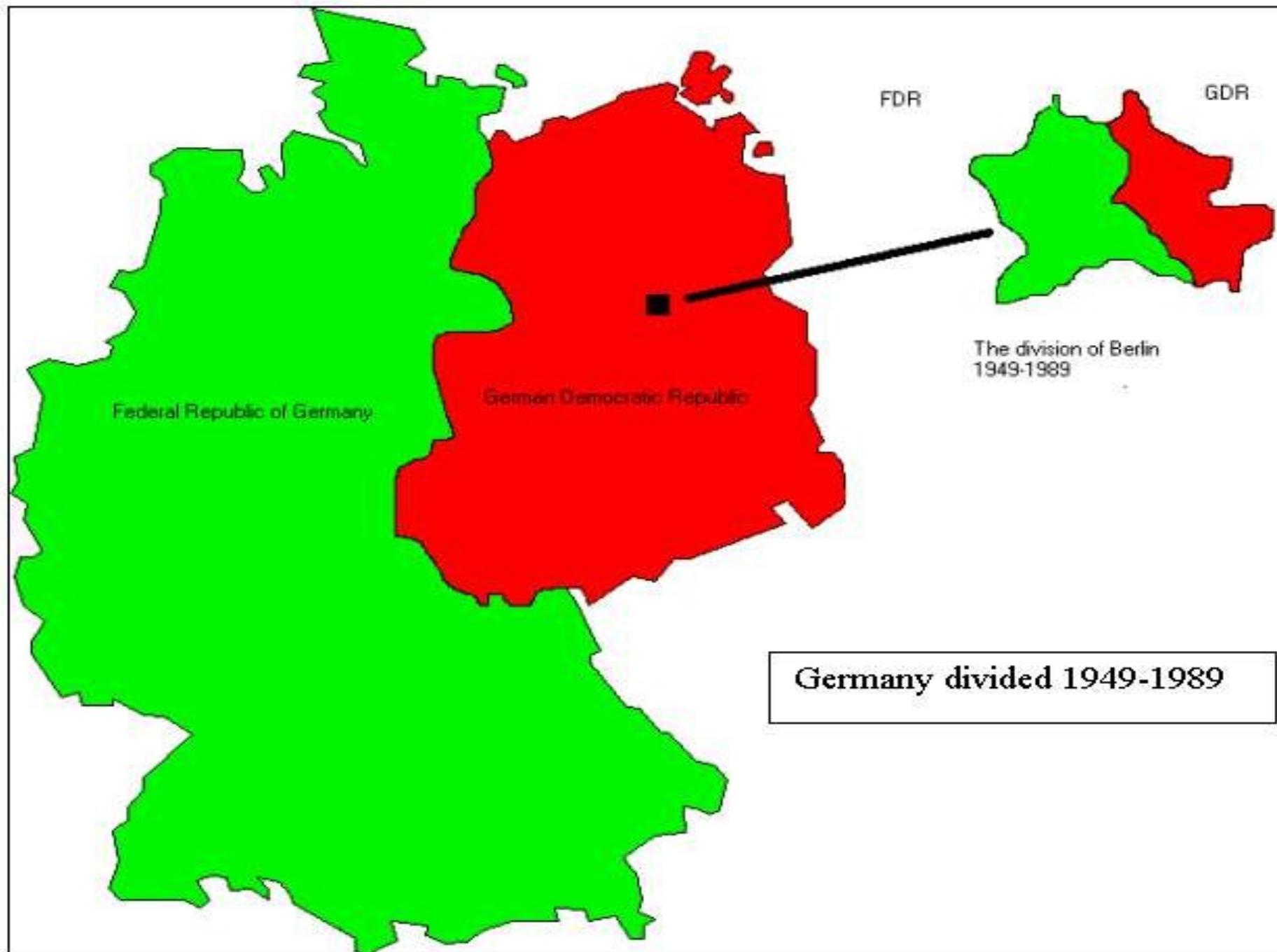
- It all started with Occupation Zones
1945
 - then Marshal Aid 1947
 - then New Currency 1948
 - coz wanted gradual unity of 3 zones
 - ppl in East EU began changing all of their German ₹ to new ₹ coz it was worth more
 - strong ₹ in West Berlin while poor ₹ in East Berlin
- Thus Stalin put under pressure to merge but Stalin doesn't like pressure
- All routes connecting West Berlin to West Germany were blockaded



West Berlin Blockade & Airlift 1948-9

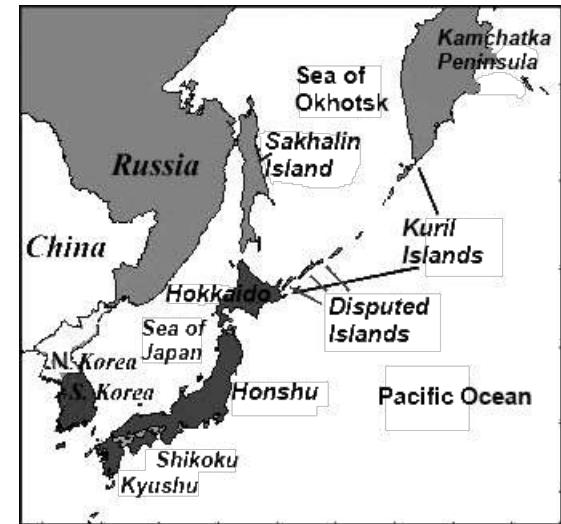


- for a year, the US sent supplies via aeroplanes - i.e. Airlifted supplies.



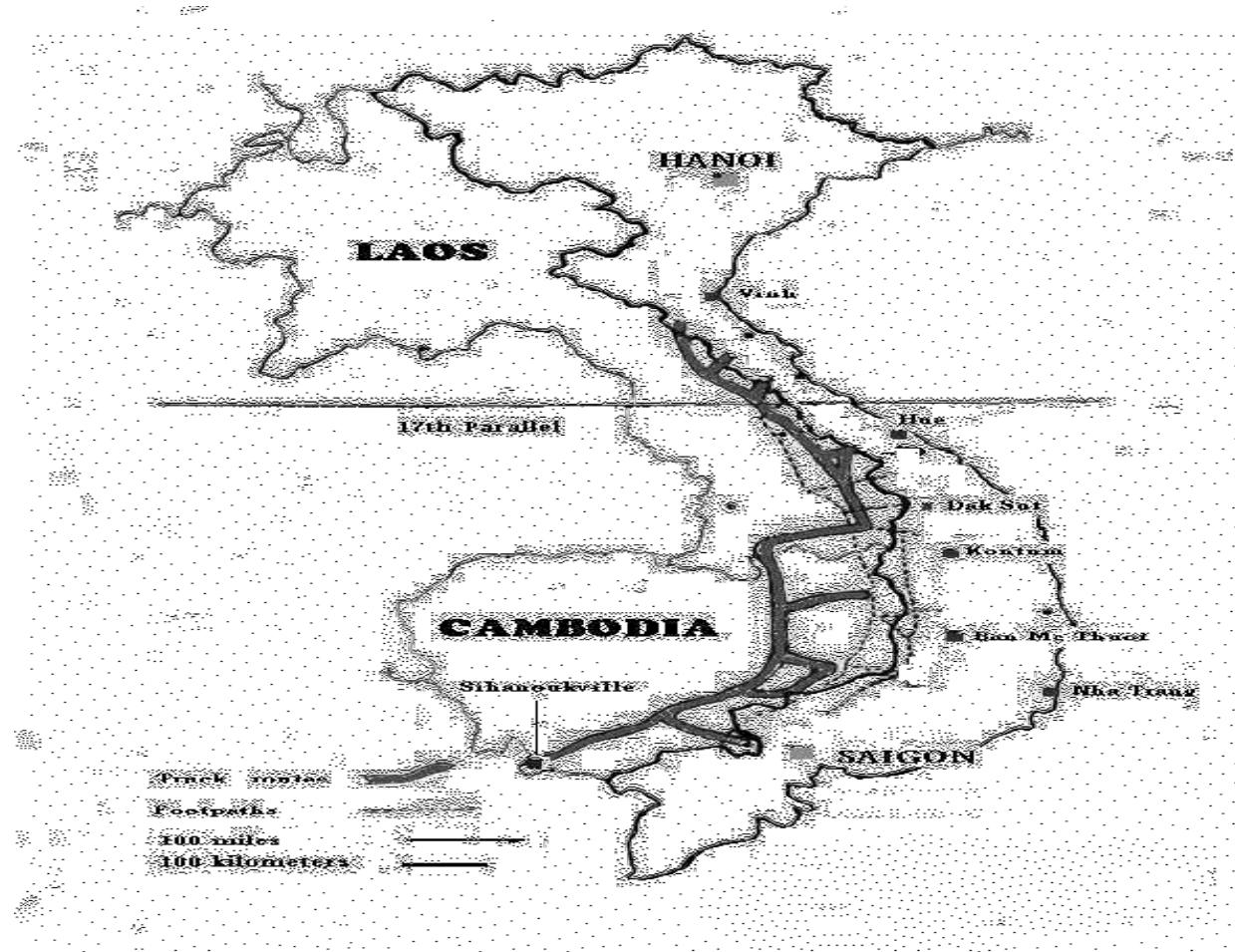
USSR in Far East

- Soviet Jap War 1945
 - Stalin intervened in Jap after promised Kuril, Manchuria and Sakhalin



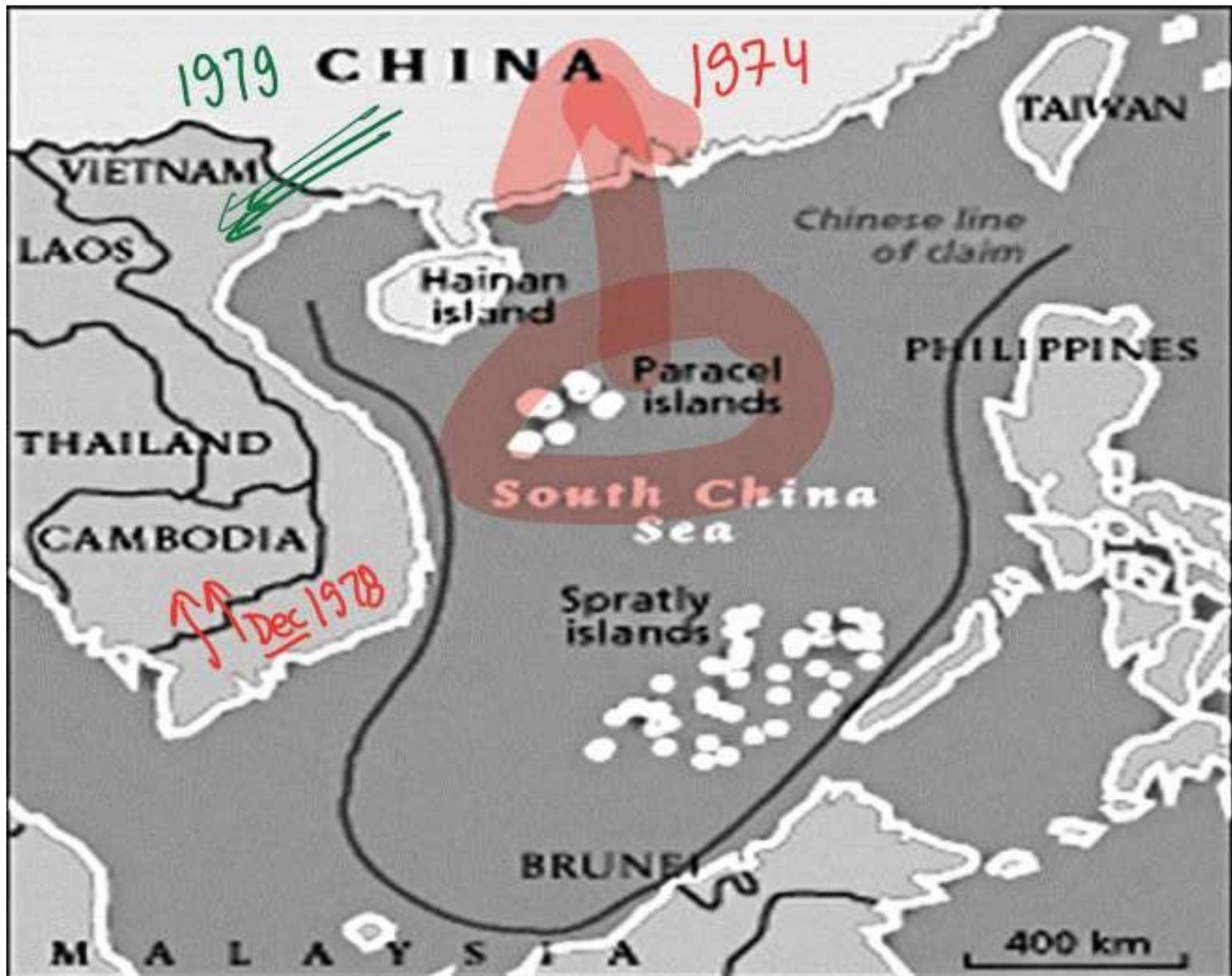








China-Vietnam Tensions (1974+)





ASIA



Scale 1:48,000,000

Azimuthal Equal-Area Projection

0 800 Kilometers
0 800 Miles

Boundary representation is
not necessarily authoritative.

80

Indian
Ocean

Cocos
(Keeling)
Islands
(AUSTL.)

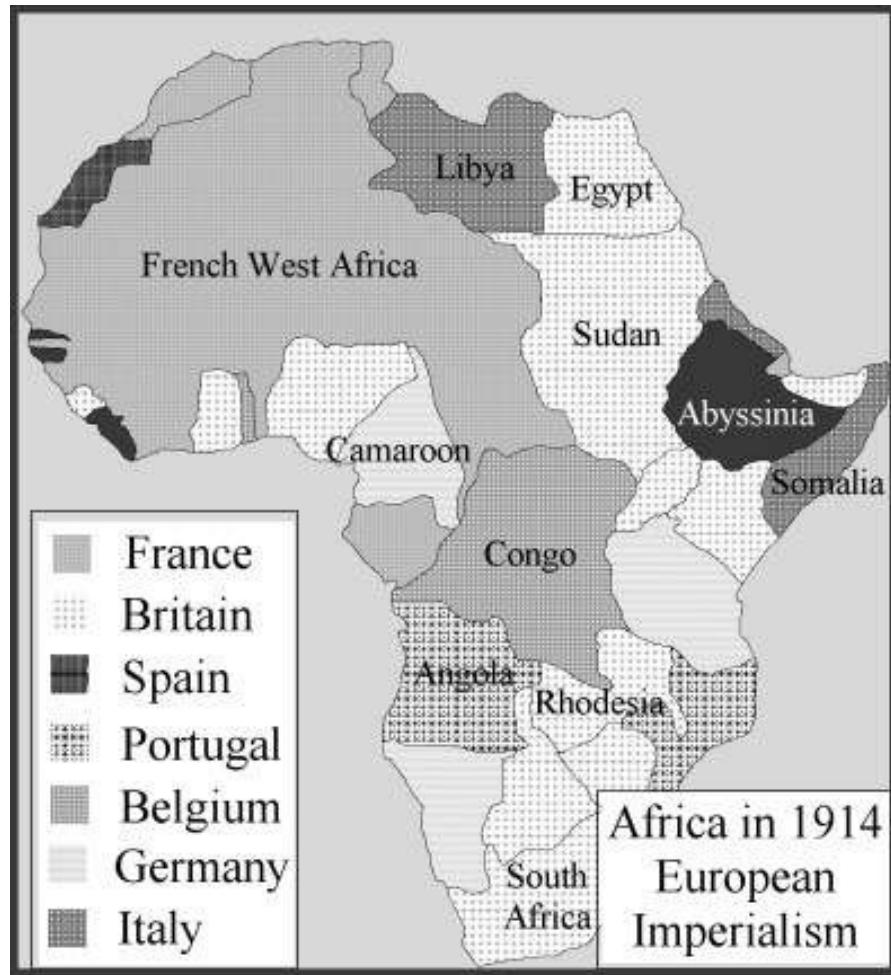
Christmas Island
(AUSTL.)

803378AI (G00543) 7-08

EUROPE

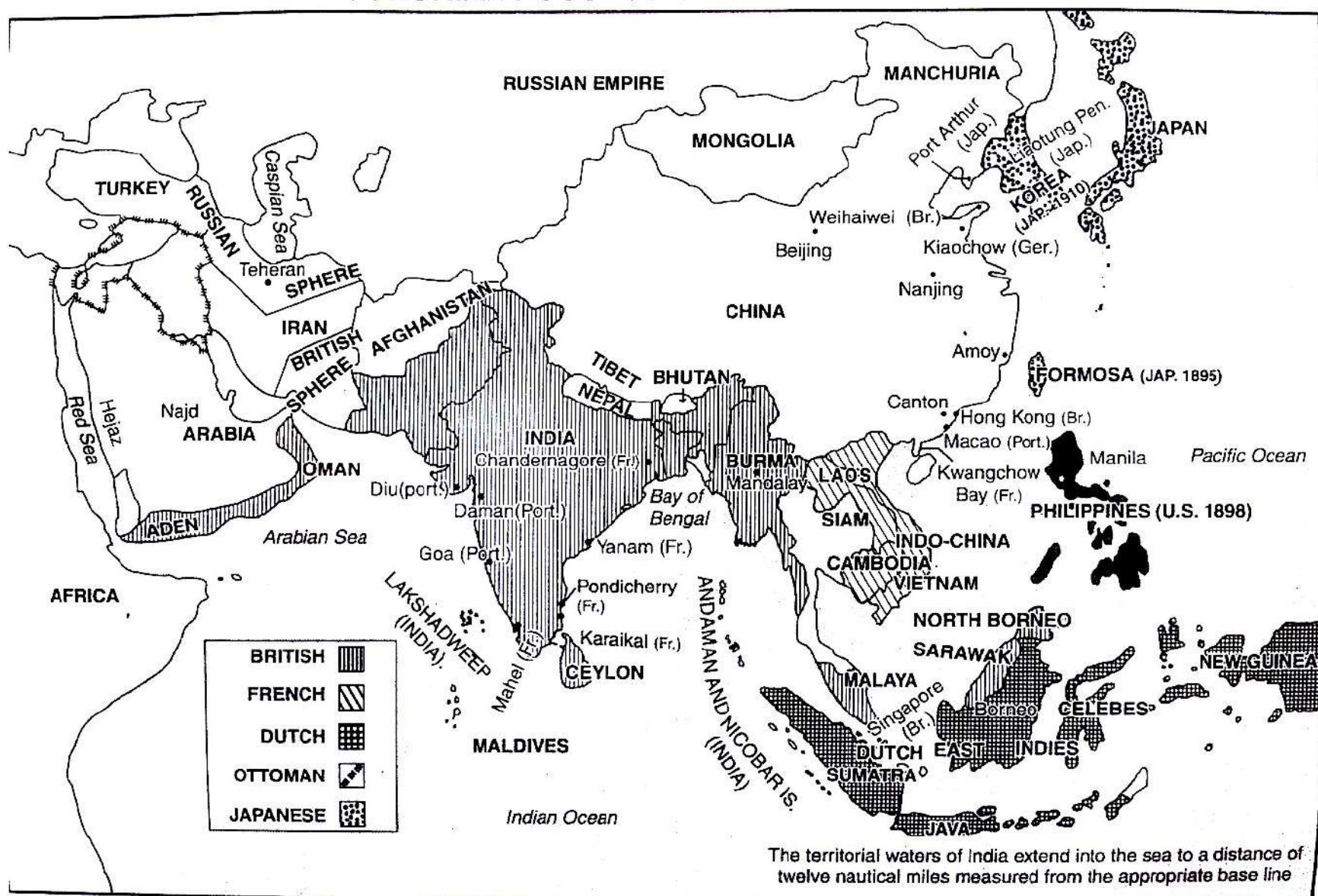


Colonial Powers in 1945:





COLONIAL POSSESSIONS IN ASIA IN 1914



Black Majority Rule in Zimbabwe (1980)

» By 1976 Whites began to fail.

» **Mozambique's Independence(1975)-**

» whites lost an important ally.

» Black Mozambique now applied economic sanctions + gave safe haven to guerrillas —>increase in Guerrilla warfare

» **Decreased support from South Africa** after their military intervention of 1975 <> socialist Black Angola (1975) failed after US persuaded it to retreat from Marxist Angola.

» **USA** feared that the Cuban-Russian interference in Angola will extend to Rhodesia, thus asked PM Smith to make concessions to the Blacks.



Decolonization by Britain outside Africa:



Malaya



Decolonization by Holland/ Netherlands:

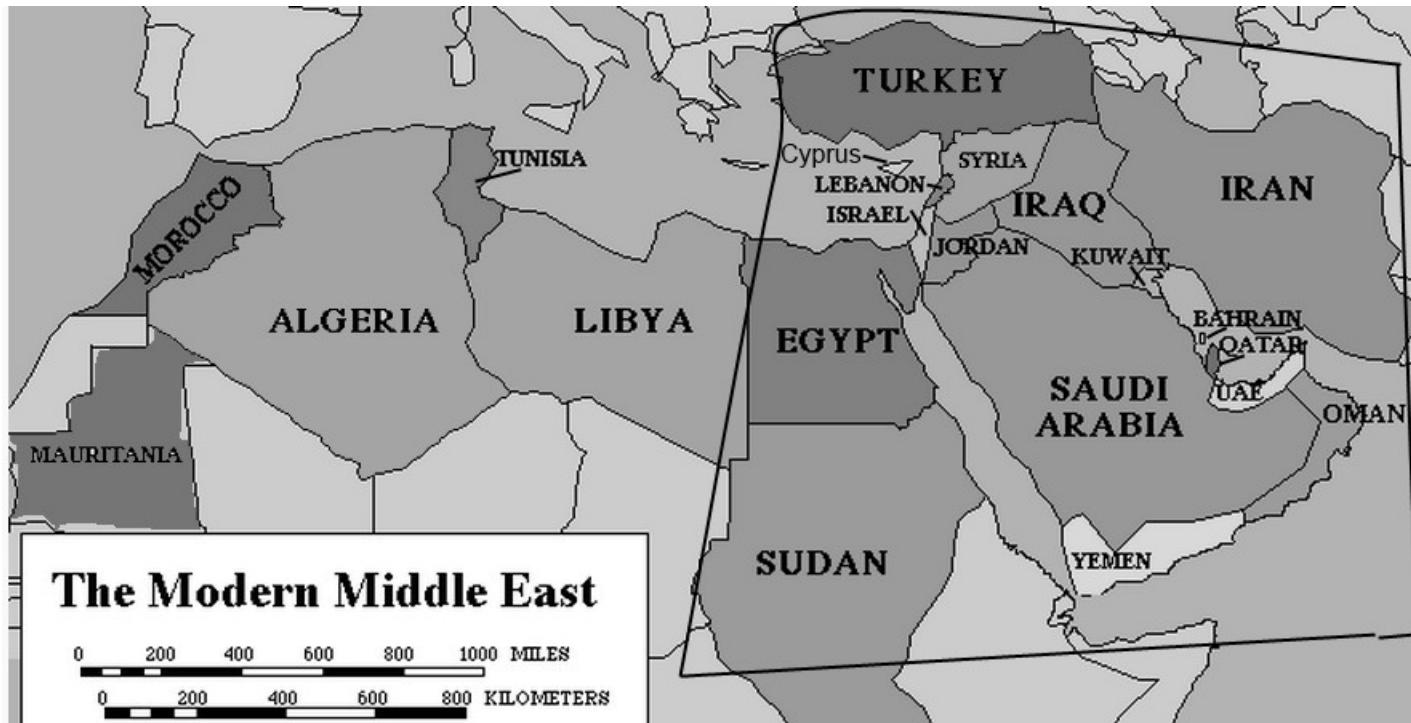


1967



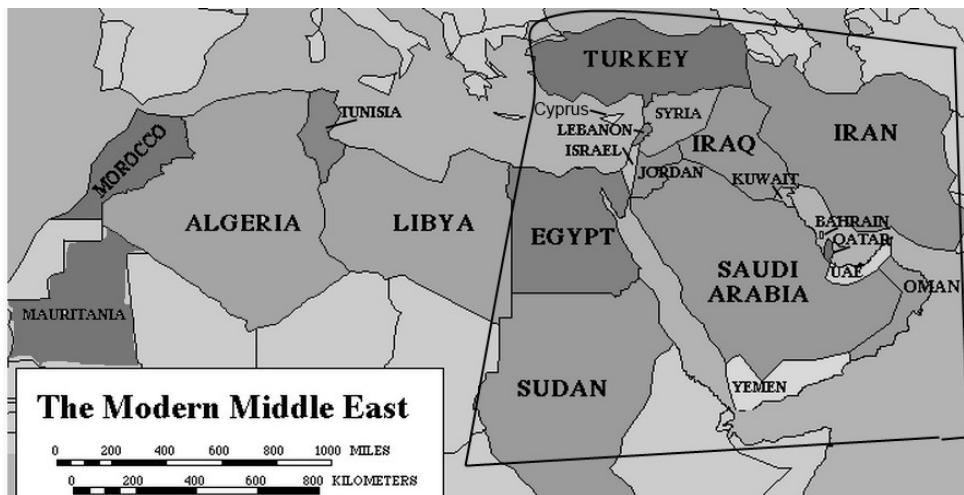


Egypt/Arab-Israel conflict

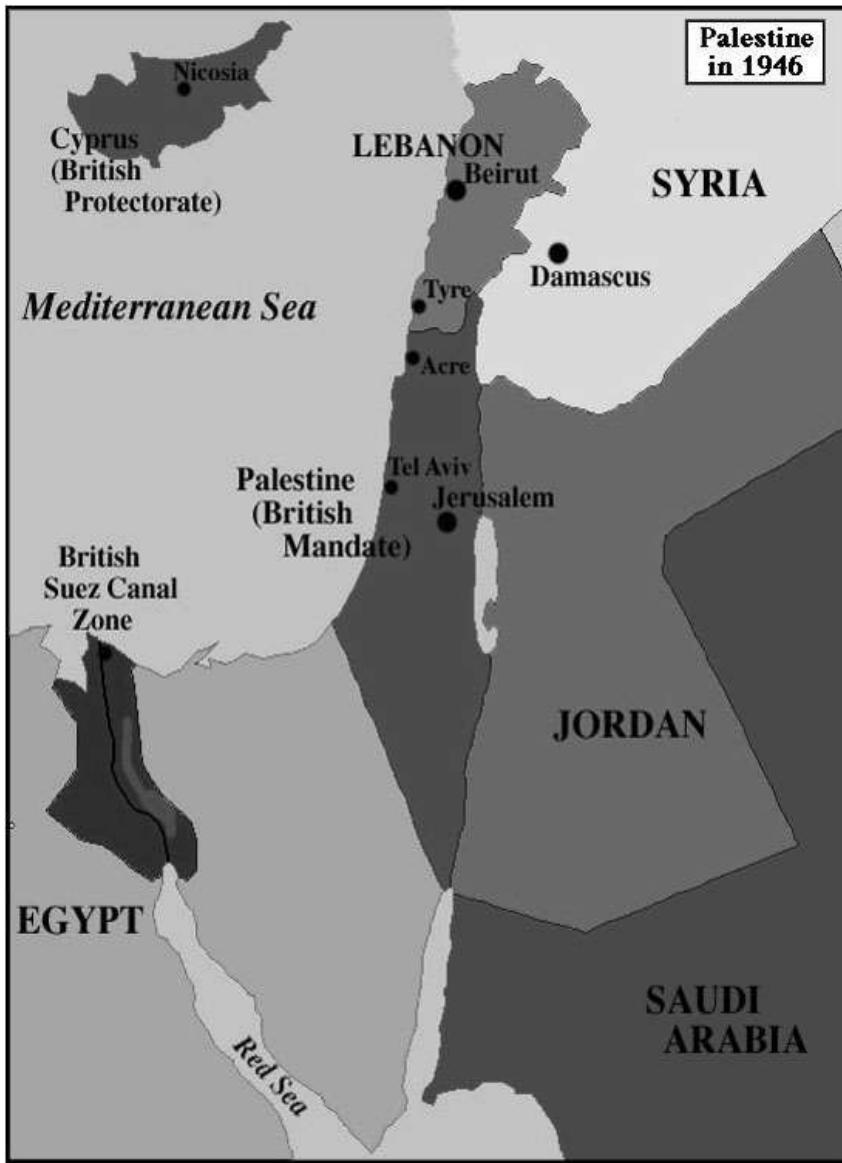


- » Modern Middle East= 16 Traditional+
5MMALT
- » Non Arab States in ME: Iran, Turkey, Israel

Iran-Iraq War 80-88



ISRAEL



- » UK's mandate post WW1.
- » **Balfour Declaration (1917)** that UK favored creation of Israel → influx of Jews → Arab opposition
- » MidPath
 - » 1937- Arabs reject 2 state proposal
 - » 1939- Jews <> [One State in 10 yrs + Jew influx limit to 10,000 p.a.]
 - » 1946 US<> [One State with 2 autonomous provinces]
- » Zionist Terrorism post WW2 <> Br who had succumbed to Arab pressure. US supported influx.
- » UK asked for UN help ⇒ Israel creation in 1948 & Br withdrawal

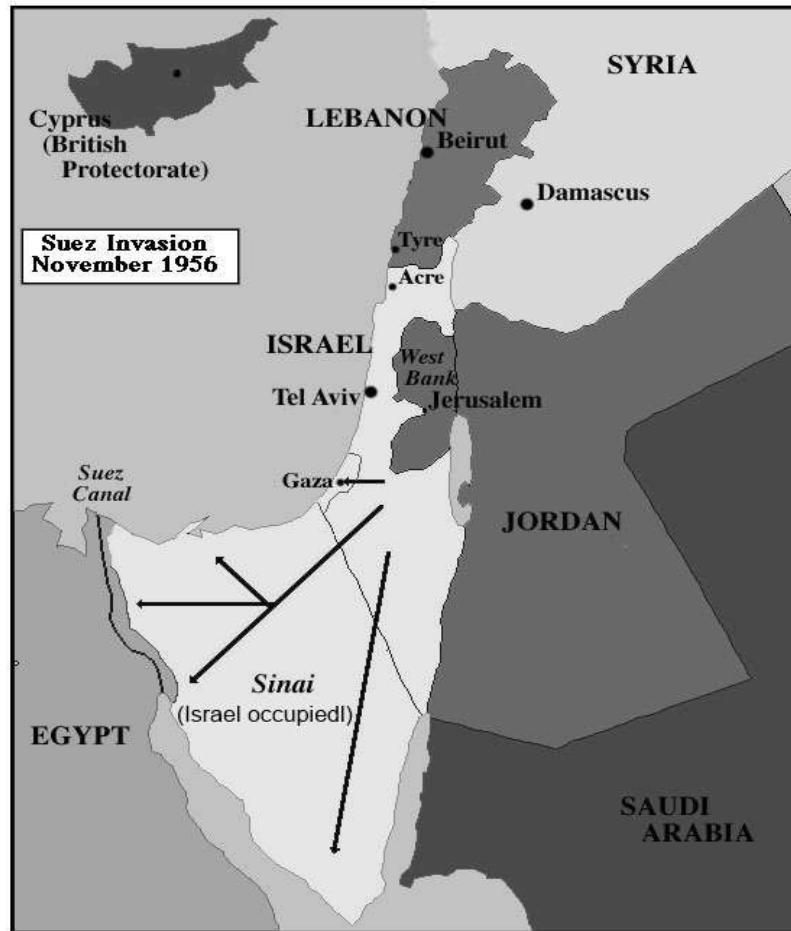




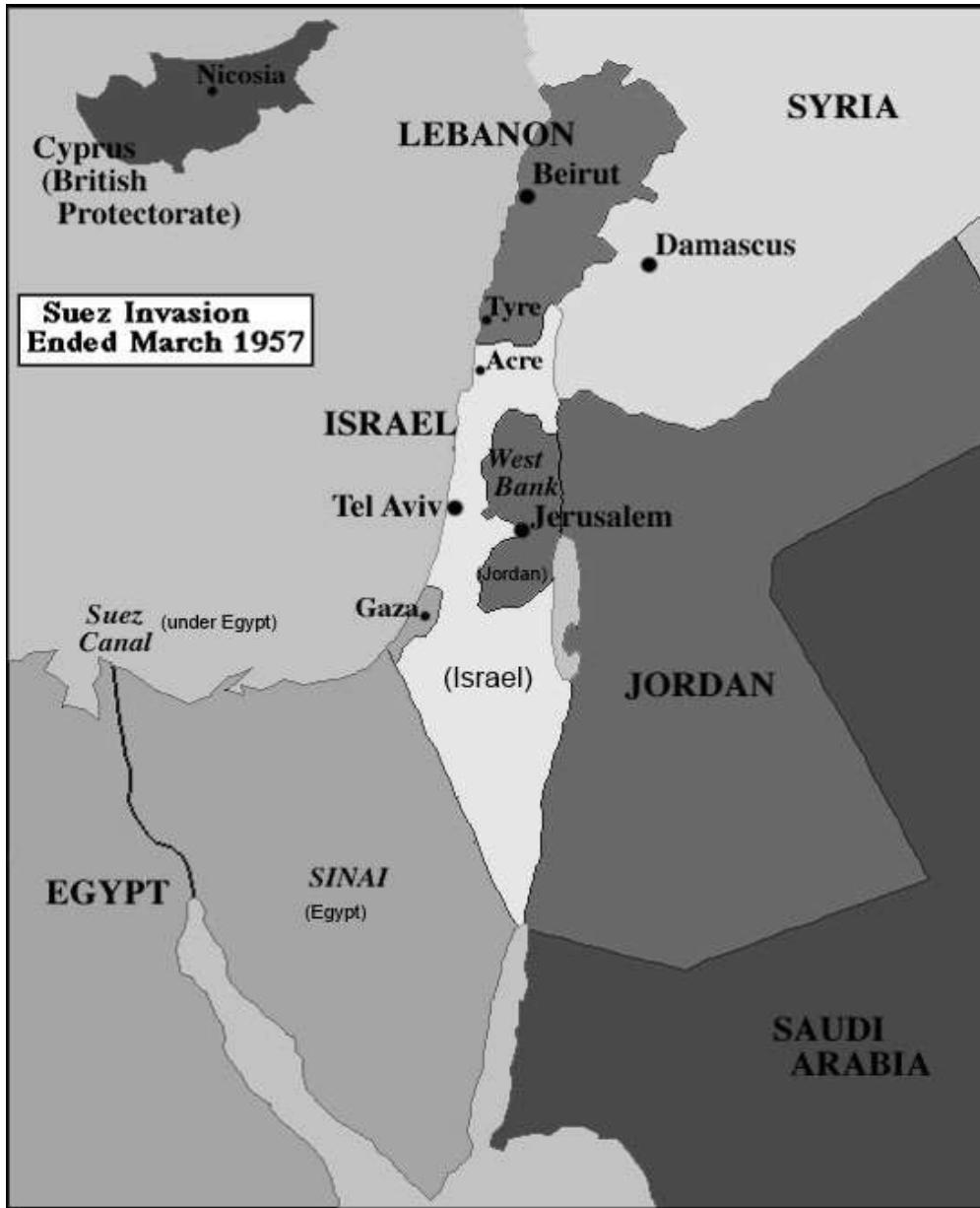
1948 Arab-Israel War

- *SyraqJEL attacked
- **Egypt**: lost Eilat port + refugee influx from Palestine + 1952 Coup **<King Farouk + Nasser (1954)** comes to power
- 3/4th of Pal with Israel
- West Jerusalem with Israel; East Jerusalem with Jordan
- West Bank with Jordan (began claiming it ⇒ conflict @ Arab World)
- Refugee influx into SyraqJEL
- Plight of Palestinians



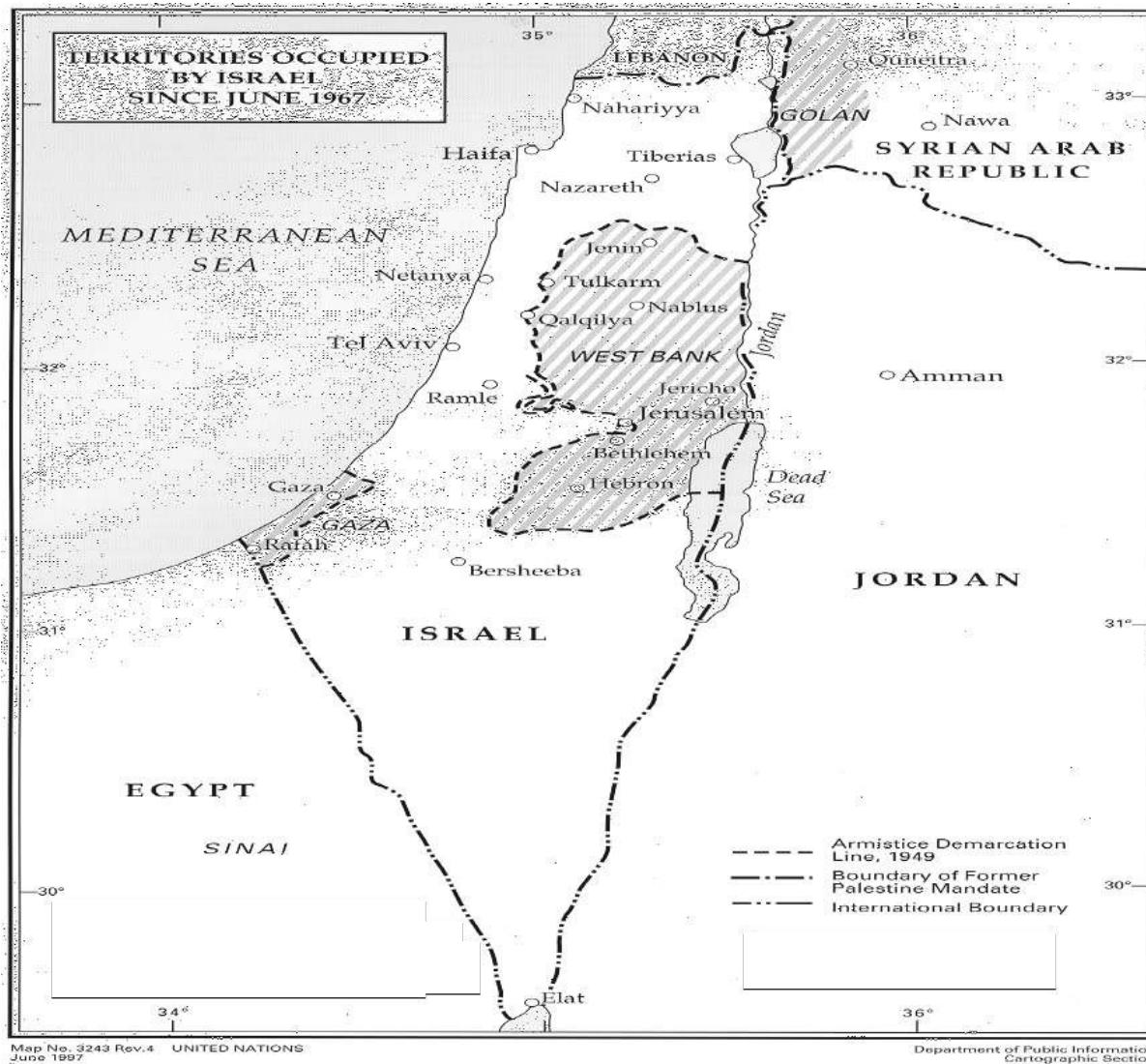


» UN mediated; Israel returned Sinai



- » Egypt blocked Suez + Arabs ↓ Oil supply to EU
- » Russian influence ↑ eg US aid replaced+Br lost ally in Iraq
- » Iraqi Revo 1958
- » Algerian freedom struggle boosted
- » Egypt joined NAM 1961 (founding mem)

Six Day War (1967):



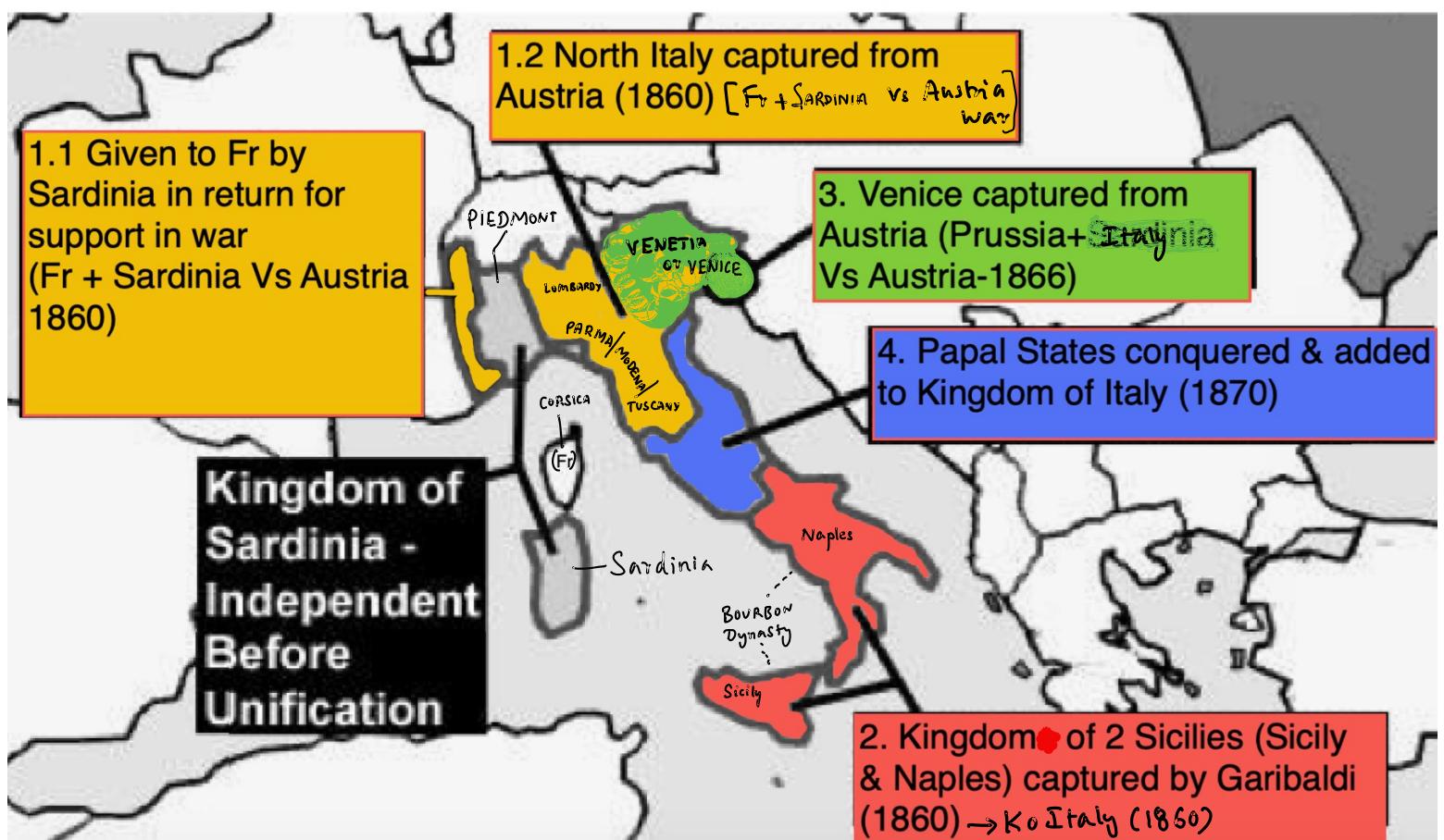
- » SyraqJELA
- » Israel captured
 - » Sinai of Egypt
 - » Golan Heights of Sy
 - » whole of Jerusalem & West Bank & Gaza Strip of Palestine
- » rejected UN request to return Golan & Sinai
- » Russia supplied arms to Egypt & Syria

South Africa

- Dutch moved to Transvaal, Orange Free State & Natal in 1835 but Br occupy Natal in 1843.
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PAYPAL account of
FRANCE

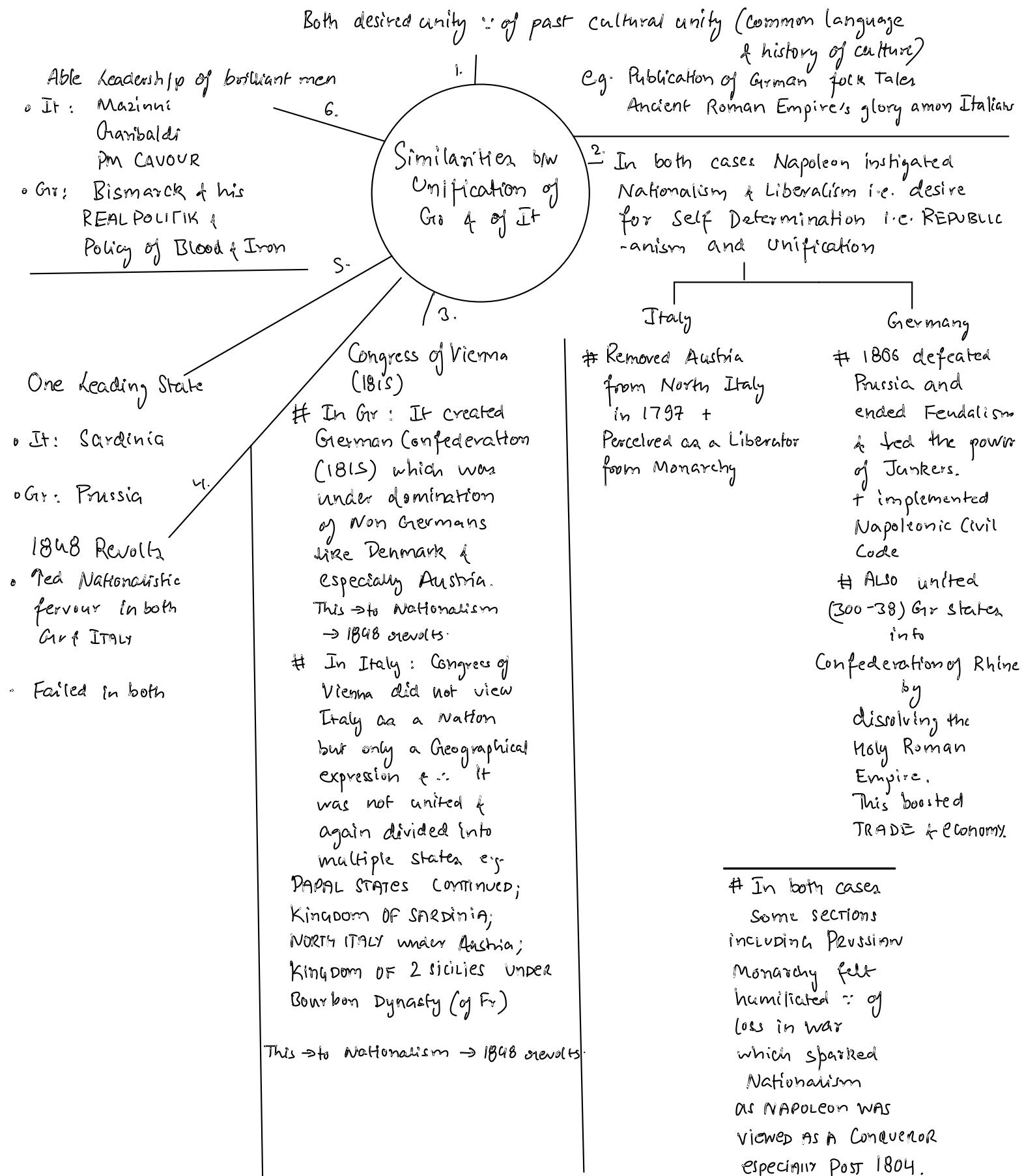
1859-60: Sardinia allied with France
to defeat Austria &
Captured North Italy

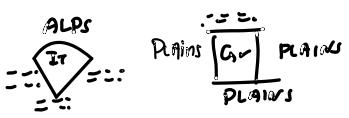
1860: Garibaldi freed Sicily & Naples
that → to formation of
KINGDOM of ITALY

1866: VENICE Captured via
[Italy + Prussia] Vs AUSTRIA

1870: PAPAL States captured
taking benefit of Franco
Prussian War 1870

Q - SIMILARITIES & DIFFERENCES b/w UNIFICATION OF GR & OF ITALY:





Geography:

In ITALY it was much easier to identify and set borders of a united Italy as it is surrounded by mountains and sea whereas endless plains in case of Germany.

Differences

1. 1848 Revolts

AUSTRIAN & PRUSSIAN MONARCHY SURPRISED AT REVOLTS IN THEIR CAPITALS.

PRUSSIA GAVE A CONSTITUTION BUT FAILED LIBERAL'S ASPIRATIONS.

LIBERAL FIGURES LIKE Mazzini AND GARIBOLDI PROMINENT IN CASE OF ITALY BUT NOT GERMANY

∴ IN GER., NOTION OF

"UNIFICATION FROM ABOVE"
WAS MUCH MORE PROMINENT THAN ITALY

2. Italy used foreign help more than Ger for Unification whereas Pr was more self-reliant.

[1859-60: SARDINIA + Fr Vs AUSTRIA TO CAPTURE LOMBARDY & OTHER AREAS OF NORTH ITALY]

[1866: SARDINIA + Pr Vs AUSTRIA TO CAPTURE VENETIA IN NORTH ITALY]

[FRENCO PRUSSIAN WAR OF 1870 AN OPPORTUNITY TO CAPTURE ROME AS Fr (PROTECTOR OF PAPAL STATES) WAS WEAK]

THR WAS NO DOUBT ON WHICH STATES WILL FORM PART OF ITALY BUT IN CASE OF GER. THR WAS A ? ON WHETHER TO INCLUDE HIGHLY POPULATED AUSTRIAN TERRITORY IN UNITED GER.

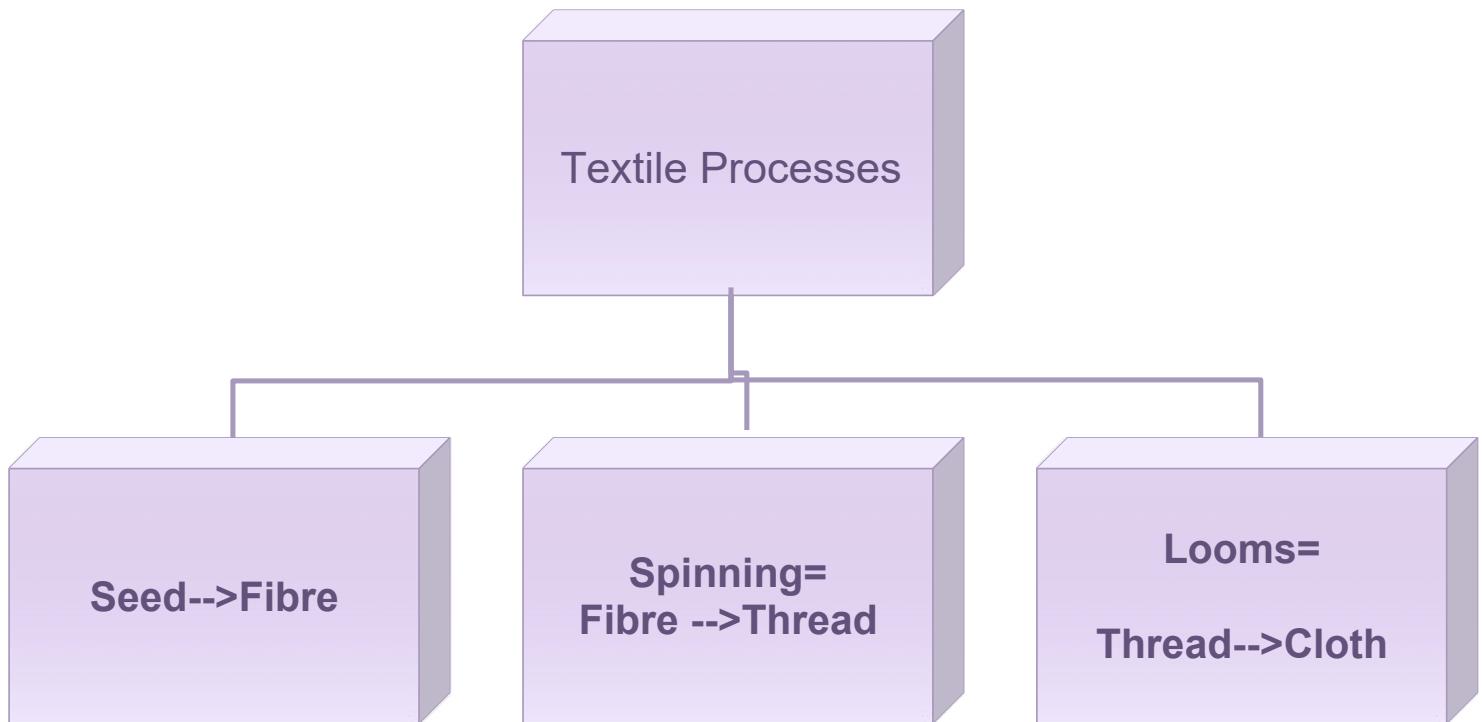
THIS "GREATER GER" IDEA WAS PROMOTED BY AUSTRIA WHILE PRUSSIA WAS OPPOSED TO IT AS IT WOULDN'T BE UNDER PRUSSIAN MONARCHY.

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION (IR) 1750-1850 IN ENGLAND

IR WAS A REVOLUTION IN ECONOMIC PROCESS OF PRODUCTION OF GOODS IN ECONOMY AIDED BY TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS & THEIR SPREAD WHICH BOOSTED THE PACE & SCALE OF PRODUCTION OF GOODS (*MASS PRODUCTION). THERE WAS A SHIFT TO MECHANIZED PRODUCTION; DEVELOPMENT OF NEW SOURCES OF POWER; DEVELOPMENTS IN COMMUNICATION & TRANSPORT; IT IS CALLED A REVOLUTION DUE TO REVOLUTIONARY SOCIO-POLITICAL & ECONOMIC IMPACT ON WORLD.

IR HAPPENED 1ST IN ENGLAND : OF :

- # CAPITALISM IN ENGLAND : THERE EXISTED PROFIT MOTIVE IN SOCIETY.
- # THERE EXISTED DEMAND FOR MANUFACTURED GOODS DUE TO NEW WAYS OF LIFE & RISING URBAN POPULATION
- # SPIRIT OF QUEST FOR NEW IDEAS DUE TO RENAISSANCE
- # DEMOCRACY & .: EXISTENCE OF SECURITY OF PROPERTY THAT ALLOWED CAPITALISTS TO ACCUMULATE & DEPLOY WEALTH.
- # ACCUMULATION OF MONEY FROM TRADE ALLOWED CAPITAL FORMATION i.e. ADOPTION OF MACHINES & FUNDING INNOVATORS.
- # GEOGRAPHY : # ENGLAND IS AN ISLAND : ENJOYED PROTECTION FROM FOREIGN INVASIONS .: PREVENTED WAR RELATED DESTRUCTION.
 - # ABUNDANT NATURAL RESOURCES (COAL & IRON)
 - # GOOD NATURAL HARBOURS BOOSTED SEA TRADE.



IR in ENGLAND is CHARACTERIZED BY FOLLOWING

TEXTILE MARKET WAS BOOMING IN ENGLAND & EAST INDIA COMPANY HAD MONOPOLY OVER TRADE WITH INDIA ∴ DOMINATED TEXTILE MARKET BY SELLING FINISHED COTTON FROM INDIA. OTHER BUSINESSMEN WANTED SHARE OF COTTON MARKET BY MANUFACTURING FINISHED COTTON LOCALLY. ∴ THIS TRIGGERED SERIES OF INNOVATIONS.

TEXTILE SECTOR:

(a) FASTER SPINNING: MACHINES WERE DEVELOPED FOR FASTER SPINNING OF FIBRE INTO THREAD BY MARSHALLS, ARKWRIGHT (1765) & CROMPTON (COMBINED TWO OF MACHINES OF MARSHALLS & ARKWRIGHT) (1779).

(b) FASTER WEAVING (OF THREAD TO CLOTH): POWERLOOM WAS DEVELOPED BY CARTWRIGHT (1785, BASED ON HORSE POWER). THIS MACHINE WAS LATER ADAPTED TO RUN WITH HYDRO POWER & THEN WITH STEAM POWER.

(c) FASTER SEPARATION OF FIBRE FROM SEEDS: COTTON GIN INVENTED BY ELI WHITNEY (IN 1793) WAS 300 TIMES FASTER THAN MANUAL SEPARATION.

STEAM: STEAM ENGINE DEVELOPED BY JAMES WATT (1769) WAS MOST IMPORTANT INVENTION AS IT REVOLUTIONIZED THE PRODUCTION PROCESS. STEAM ENGINE WAS DEPLOYED TO MACHINES & REPLACED HYDRO POWER. IT WAS USED TO DRAIN WATER FROM COAL MINES ∴ TINN COAL EXTRACTION.

TRANSPORT SECTOR:

- # STEAM ENGINE WAS DEPLOYED IN RAILWAY WITH HELP OF GEORGE STEPHENSON'S INVENTION IN 1814. 1ST PASSENGER TRAIN (1830)
- # THIS LED TO HUGE RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION.
- # STEAM ENGINE WAS DEPLOYED ON SHIPS. THIS BOOSTED INTERNATIONAL TRADE OF BR.
- # STEAM POWERED BOATS LED TO INCREASED ECONOMIC INTERCONNECTIVITY THROUGH INLAND WATER TRIBUTARIES & DEVELOPMENT OF CANAL NETWORK
- # McADAMIZED ROADS / PAKKA ROADS CONTRIBUTED TO FASTER & EFFICIENT TRANSPORT OF GOODS & LABOUR.

IRON & STEEL SECTOR:

- # BLAST FURNACE'S INVENTION LED TO ABILITY TO CHANGE LOW GRADE IRON TO STEEL. NOW BETTER QUALITY CAST IRON COULD BE PRODUCED APART FROM PIG IRON.
- THIS LED TO PRODUCTION OF CHEAPER & BETTER QUALITY FINISHED IRON / STEEL.

- # POST : DEVELOPMENT OF TELEGRAPH NETWORK ALLOWED CHEAPER, FASTER LONG DISTANCE COMMUNICATION WHICH HELPED BETTER CONDUCT OF BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS.

AGRICULTURE

ENCLOSURE movement : Here BIG LANLORDS LOBBIED WITH PARLIAMENTARIANS TO BRING SUCH LAWS WHICH ALLOWED THEM TAKE OVER COMMON LANDS IN VILLAGES & ALSO ACQUIRE LANDS OF SMALL LANDOWNERS.

- (a) THIS LED TO CONSOLIDATION OF LAND HOLDINGS & CONSEQUENT ECONOMIES OF SCALE. ∵ NOW LESS LAND WAS NEEDED FOR FOOD SECURITY ∵ FREEING UP LAND FOR PRODUCTION OF CASH CROPS ∵ PROVIDING ADDITIONAL RAW MATERIAL FOR FACTORIES.
- (b) SMALL LANDOWNERS BECAME HANDLESS LABOURERS ∵ NOW THERE WAS FREE LABOR & ∵ RED AVAILABILITY OF LABOR FOR FACTORIES IN URBAN AREAS.

FARM PRODUCTIVITY ↑ ∵ OF

- (a) TECHNIQUES LIKE MANURING & CROP ROTATION
(b) INTRODUCTION OF NEW MACHINES FOR FARM WORK
THIS FURTHER ↑ FARM LABOR REQUIREMENT ∵ FREEING UP LABOR FOR URBAN FACTORIES.

IMPACT OF IR

On Br :

- # AGRARIAN economy changed TO INDUSTRIAL Economy
- # From net importer OF FINISHED GOODS TO net EXPORTER OF FINISHED GOODS
- # IMPORT OF raw MATERIAL ↑ed
- # STEEL PRODUCTION, COAL PRODUCTION ↑ed
- # GDP ↑ed & Br emerged as Economic & Political SUPER Power.

on Br PPL:

- # BOURGEOISE / MIDDLE CLASS / CAPITALIST CLASS BENEFITED MOST.
- # RISE OF INDUSTRIAL CAPITALISM & INDUSTRIAL CAPITALISTS
- # RICH POOR DIVIDE ↑ed
- # MIGRATION OF RURAL masses TO URBAN AREAS FOR WORK in FACTORIES ∴ SOCIAL UPROOTING OF RURAL masses.
- # ∵ RISE OF WORKING CLASS AS POPULATION NOW MORE EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRIAL SECTOR
- # URBAN AREAS DID NOT HAVE INFRA TO SUPPORT ↑ed POPULATION ∴ CROWDING IN CITIES WITH STARK CONTRAST B/W SLUMS & LUXURIOUS GATED COLONIES

1776: "AN ENQUIRY INTO NATURE & CAUSES OF WEALTH OF NATIONS" OR SIMPLY "WEALTH OF NATIONS" BY ADAM SMITH ARGUED FOR FREE MARKET ECONOMY & LAISSEZ FAIRE i.e. GOVT SHOULD HAVE NO ROLE IN ECONOMY WHICH SHOULD BE LEFT TO MARKET FORCES OF DEMAND & SUPPLY.

∴ GOVT INTERVENTION IN MARKET WAS DISCOURAGED.

NO GOVT INTERVENTION IN FAVOR OF POOR OPPRESSED WORKERS WHO SUFFERED FROM

- (a) RAMPANT CHILD LABOUR & WOMEN LABOR AS IT WAS CHEAPER TO HIRE
- (b) 16-20 HRS OF WORK DAY
- (c) NO SOCIAL SECURITY, NO ACCIDENT ALLOWANCE
- (d) NO SECURITY OF JOB
- (e) NO MINIMUM WAGES

HANDICRAFT SECTOR WAS DESTROYED & NOW RURAL MAN WAS A LANDLESS & TOOLLESS WORKER OF FACTORY.

On Ideology:

Rise of Industrial Capitalism

Exploitation of workers → to Strengthening of Socialism & of Working Class Solidarity

e.g. Observing the Industrialized Economy of England Karl Marx Published his works which led to rise of Communism (Communist Manifesto 1848
Das Kapital 1867)

Working Class Movts began for Right to form Trade Unions & for Right to Vote

e.g. Chartist Movt 1830s-40s, for Right to Vote (Failed)

∴ -ves. of Industrial Capitalism → to Rise of Socialism & Communism ∴ Laissez Faire put Capitalism itself under threat of a violent overthrow by working class.

∴ In 19th c, Govt intervened in favor of workers by Legalizing Trade Unions, introducing Factory Acts to regulate working conditions & gradually Right to vote was given to all by 1929.

Impact on Colonies:

Exploitation Ted i.e. Colonialism ↗

In name of modernization, Rail road network & ports were developed but with goal of faster extraction of raw materials (Rm) for British Factories & faster capture of markets of colonies. ∴ Ports were connected with sources of Rm & to cities.

ILLUSTRATIVE Example of India:

Impact on India

MANUFACTURERS SECTOR:

1. LOSS OF MARKETS

- Br Factory textile products destroyed External & Domestic markets for Indian Handicrafts sector.

Now?

EIC
Monopoly over Indian Trade ended in 1813
EIC monopoly over China Trade ended in 1833

- Indian weavers produced better quality initially but lost in price competition & later in quality as well

OTHER INDUSTRIES IMPACTED

- Many other Industries like iron, glass, paper, melting, shipbuilding.

Colonialism Led ⚡ OF TRANSPORT

- Transport sector revolution → faster capture of Indian market + faster extraction of RM i.e. Cheaper & faster T

Colonialism Led ⚡

Colonialism Led ⚡ OF TRANSPORT

- Suez Canal (1859-69) hurt further

AGRI OVERBURDENED

- Since Industrialization of India didn't happen. Artisans didn't have any other occupation to move to but only Agri.

↑

ECONOMY

- Became net exporters of RM.

SPREAD OF IR OUTSIDE BR

- # Colonies were deprived of industrialization
- # Constant warfare in European mainland did not allow peace & stability important for economic growth.
- # Machines were introduced in Europe post 1815 (defeat of Napoleon :: end of 23 yrs of war) but yet IR did not begin properly until 1870 :-
 - (a) 1830 & 1848 Revolts for democracy, independence & unification (in Italian & German Kingdoms)
 - (b) Wars of unification in Italy & Germany. Until 1870

- # Post 1870 IR Hallmarks:
 - { LASTED TILL 1970 }
- # Electricity & oil & gas as sources of energy
- # Internal combustion engine
- # Chemical synthesis i.e. chemical sector played important role
- # Banking sector played important role as unlike Br there was less accumulation of wealth from trade.
- # New methods of communication (telephone)
- # State took lead in assisting capitalists while in Br IR was total initiative of capitalists. This was :: a prosperous capitalist class did not properly exist in rest of Europe.
- # Industrial espionage to get technology from Br.

Germany :

- # RAPIDLY INDUSTRIALIZED Post 1870 TO Become 2ND European Economic Power BUT WAS FAR BEHIND By
- # However Became A RIVAL in COAL & PIG IRON AND ALSO A NAVAL RIVAL BY 1914

Ex : LACKED RAW MATERIALS like COAL & IRON ∴ FAR BEHIND BR. (1914)

ITALY: LACKED RAW MATERIALS like COAL & IRON

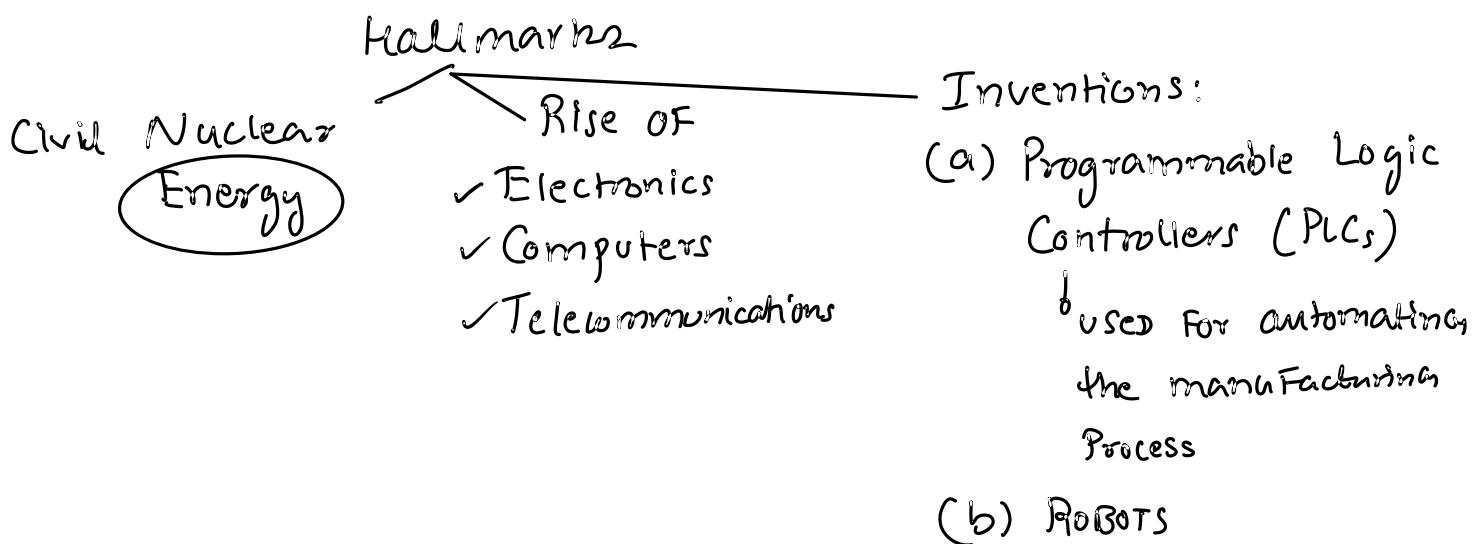
Russia:

- # WAS RICH IN RAW MATERIALS BUT LACKED FREE LABOR (ONLY in 1861 THAT SERFDOM WAS ABOLISHED)
- # LACKED CAPITAL FOR INVESTMENT
- # VAST TERRITORY & SCATTERED POPULATION ∴ HIGH COST OF LOGISTICS FOR INTERCONNECTING THE ECONOMY i.e. FOR MOVE OF GOODS & LABOR
- # CONSTANT WARFARE : 1853-56 CRIMEAN WAR
1904-05 LOST RUSSO JAPANESE WAR, 1905 1ST RUSSIAN REVOLUTION
1914-17 (WWI); 1917 2ND RUSSIAN REVOLUTION;
1918-20 RUSSIAN CIVIL WAR

US: Busy in TERRITORIAL EXPANSION & THEN CIVIL WAR 1861-65
∴ IR Post 1865

JAPAN: IR Post 1868 MEIJI RESTORATION.

3rd I.R: 1969+



4th I.R: ongoing

Marker: INTERNET & applications.

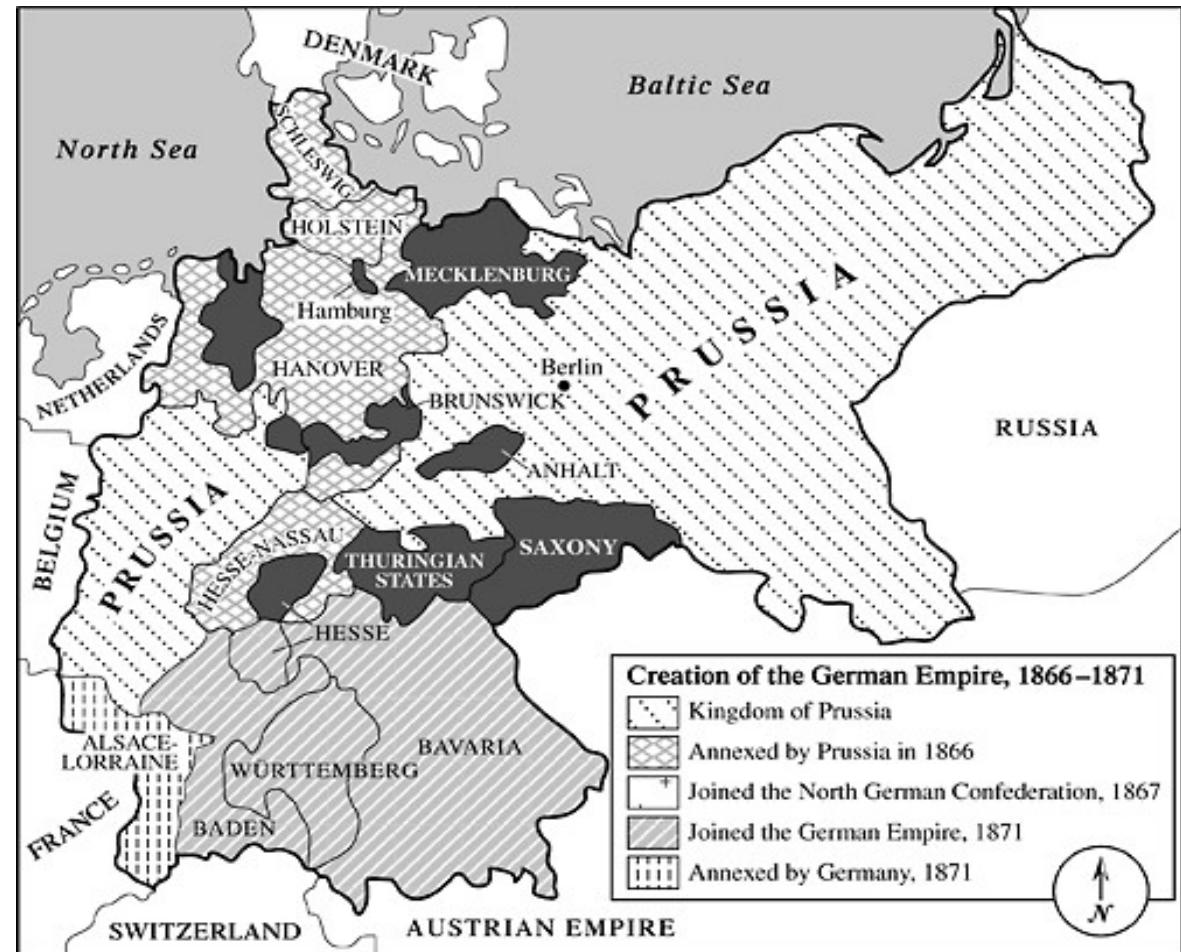
Class 3 - World History

Nationalism- its rise and impact

- Concept of Nation:
- Misuse by Absolute Monarchs:
- Role of Revolutionary Thinkers
- Industrial Revolution & Nationalism:

Unification of Germany

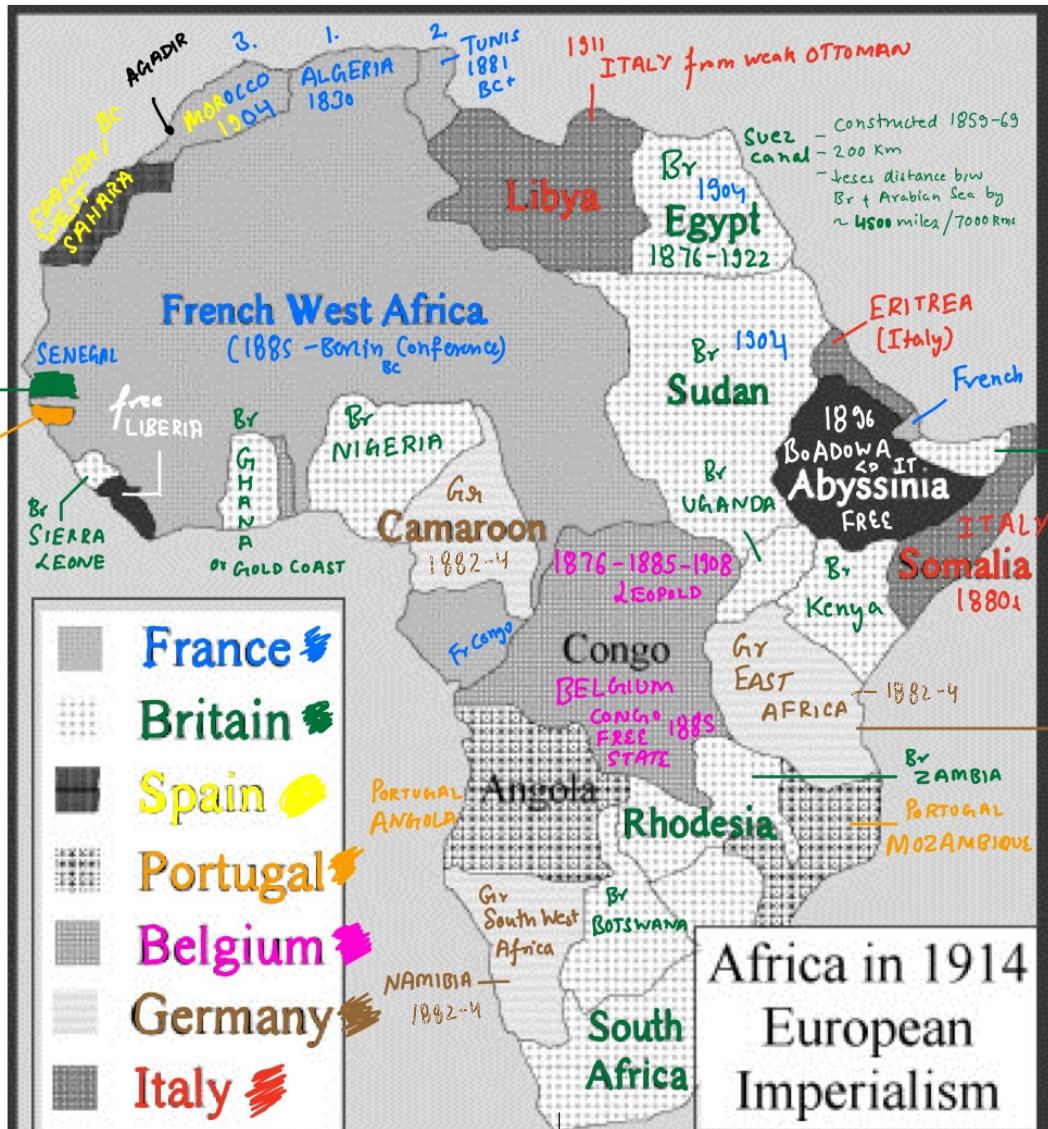
- Social & Economic conditions
 - Role of Napoleonic Wars & French Revolution
- German Confederation in 1815
- Failure to unite under a Democracy



Unification under Bismarck: Policy of Blood & Iron







- Egypt was used even before 1859 but then it was a multimodal sea-Egypt-sea route land
- Cape of Good Hope was one of the routes to India.

Somaliland

Br SOMALILAND

TANZANIA +
RWANDA + BURUNDI
L
BELGIUM's
post WWI

Africa in 1914 European Imperialism

PORTUGUESE ANGOLA

COLONIZED TO MODERN BORDERS

FROM 1575-1915. THESE BORDERS
WERE AGREED TO AT THE
BERLIN CONF 1885: PORTO

GOT TO COLONIZE ANGOLA.

FROM 1890-1904 majority of Angola Colonized.

DUTCH CAPE COLONY [1652]

Br CAPE COLONY [1795]

1st Boer War (1881-84) 2nd Boer War (1899-1902)

1910: UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

2. Br took whole of SAf under it post 1870.

GR SWAFRICA: BORDERS AGREED TO

② BERLIN CONF. Demarcated ① b/w ANGOLA

+ GR SWAFRICA.

INDE 1975 AFTER 27 YR CIVIL WAR

ATTRACTIONS: SLAVE TRADE,
EXPORT OF CHRISTIANITY

DIAMONDS, RUBBER, COCOA, SUGARCANE

EXPLOITATION TID AFTER COUP IN PORTUGAL BY SALAZAR (1926) (FASCIST RULE)

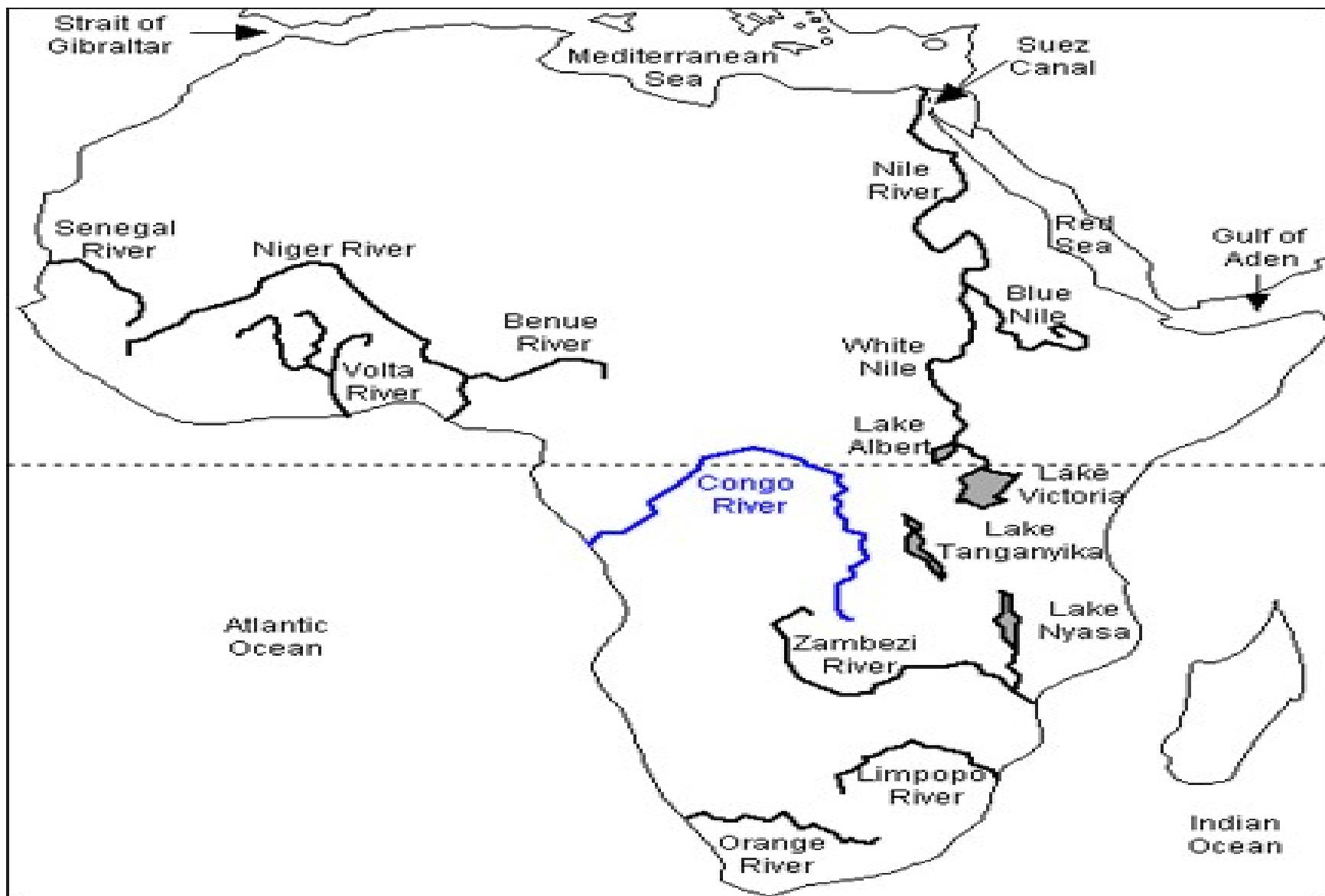
South Africa

- Dutch moved to Transvaal, Orange Free State & Natal in 1835 but Br occupy Natal in 1843.
- **1st Boer War (1877-84):** Dutch rebelled when Br declared Transvaal as theirs.
 - Transvaal agreed to as independent.
 - Thus now Orange Free State & Transvaal under Dutch & Cape & Natal under Br.
- **2nd Boer War (1899-1902):** Orange Free State & Transvaal captured. Br promised ltd autonomy in some time.
- **1910:** Union of SAf (*CNOT)



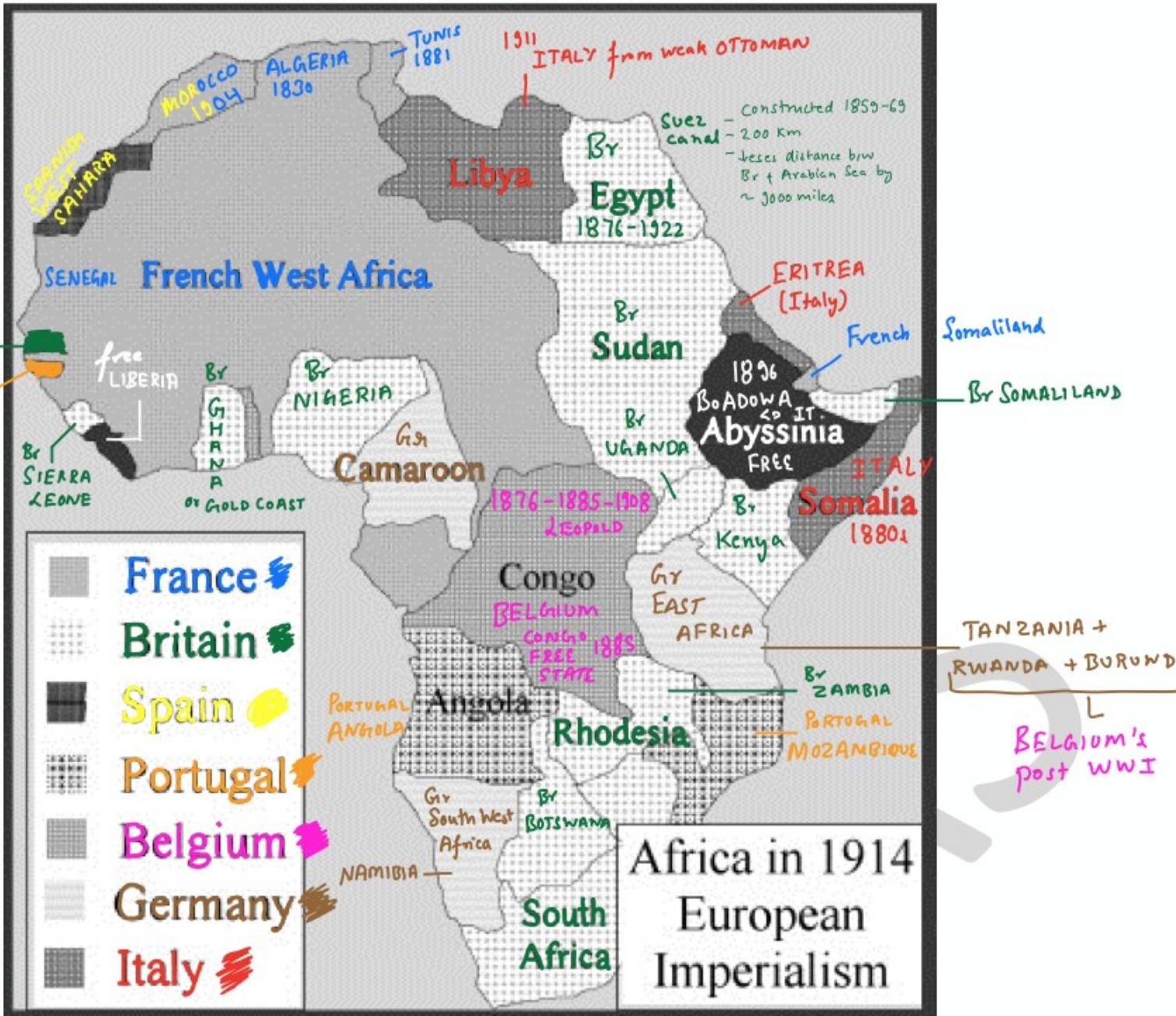
9] Colonialism in Africa (Scramble for Africa 1876+)

- » Dark Continent
- » 19th CE publications abt wealth of Central Africa + navigability of rivers implied drain possible.
- » King Leopold II - 1st colony Congo (1876 -1908) —> to Scramble for Africa done by 1914 by Br, Fr, It, Pr, Gr (*British & French PIGs)
- » Disputes over Territory & Trading Rights
 - » Sudan & Egypt:: Fr & Br
 - » Belgium opposed the 1884 Br Pr agreement for territory demarcation, as it -> loss of access to sea



Decisions of the Berlin conference 1884-5:

- To resolve West & Central Af esp river valleys Niger & Congo
- Lower Niger-Upper Niger (Br-Fr)
- FoNavigation to all in Niger river
- Br agreed to special rights in Tunis to Fr
- Western Sahara to Spain
- vowed to end slavery
- Congo now Pvt Colony of King Leopold II & none would lay claim to any special rights in Congo.
- In return he gave Freedom of Navigation-Trade-Investment to all.





9.1] France in Scramble for Africa:

- Algiers 1830, Tunis 1881—> longing for Morocco
- 1844: Fr defeats Moroccan Sultan who had aided Algiers since 1830
- 1860: Sp invaded Morocco
- 1871: Morocco wanted to be US protectorate to prevent division by EU powers
- **1880 Madrid Conference:**
 - guaranteed independence of Morocco & all EU powers to have Freedom of Trade
 - gave Gr, Right to be Consulted before any change in Morocco
 - Morocco wanted Open Door Policies to preserve territorial integrity
- 1900: Fr-Italy:: Morocco-Libya
- **1904: Entente Cordiale** between Br-Fr:: Egypt,Sudan-Morocco
- 1904: Morocco demarcated into **Spanish & French Morocco**

9.1] France in Scramble for Africa:

- **1906: Moroccan Crisis**
 - Gr called a Conference due to Entente Cordiale, but here Fr got control over Moroccan Banks & Police.
- **1911: Agadir crisis:** Gr stationed its navy at Agadir island near Morocco.
 - Reason: Fr had deployed troops in Morocco
 - Resolution: Gr was isolated in conference. Strip of land in French Congo given to Gr & Gr was forced to accept Morocco as Sphere of Influence of France
- **1912:** Morocco made a **Protectorate** by France
- **Tunis:** Fr got it in Berlin Conference

9.2] Britain in Scramble for Africa :

- Egypt:
 - 1859-69: Suez Canal built & opens
 - 1875-Br buy **stake** in Company managing Suez Canal
 - 1876- Egypt defaults on debt. Br & Fr bring Egypt's **Budget** under their control
 - 1882- **Revolt** by Army due to high taxes & no salary—>to Political control
 - 1904- Br Fr Entente Cordial
 - 1922- **Independence** but Suez under control & 1936 treaty that allowed presence of Br troops
- 1904 Sudan via Br Fr Entente Cordial

9.3] Germany in Scramble for Africa:

- 1882 to 1884: SWAfrica (Namibia),
Cameroons, Togoland, GrEastAfrica
(Tanzania, Rwanda & Burundi) (*Rw & Bu
given to Belgium post WWI)
- Mandates after WWI

9.4] Italy in Scramble for Africa:

- Failed @ Tunis coz Fr took it in 1881
- Eritrea in NEAfrica
- Eastern Somaliland in 1880s
- Ethiopia (Abyssinia) lay b/w Eritrea & Eastern Somaliland
 - Italy was defeated by Ethiopians in 1896
 - Italy colonised Ethiopia in 1935
- 1900 Fr agreed to special rights of Italy over Libya
- 1911 Libya from weak Ottoman Empire

9.5] Broadly Colonialism impacted Africa in following manner:

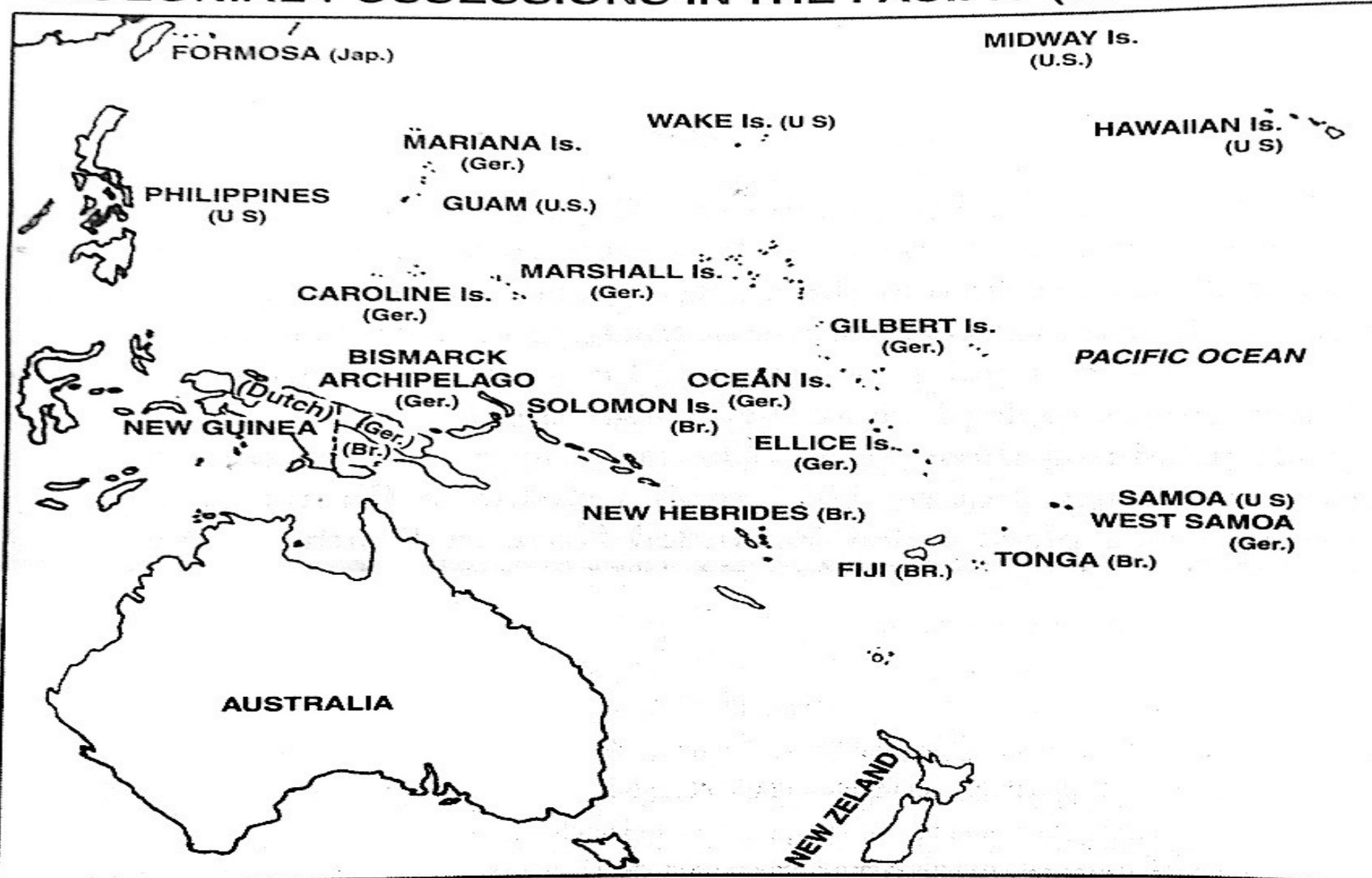
- **White settlers** became elites and exploited the Black natives.
 - **Attractions:** arable land, profits from trade & mining, propagation of religion
- Slavery
- **Mass killings** by Colonial powers
 - of those who opposed Slavery, Mineral extraction & land grab.
- Policy of **Divide and Rule** created problems after independence.
- Extreme neglect of **Education and Health**

9.5] Broadly Colonialism impacted Africa in following manner:

- Colonialism hurt economic development
 - Tribal Rivalries, Lack of Education & Infra & denial of participation in governance
 - Mercantile Capitalism of EU
 - Lack of Infra- defeat of Effective Control clause during Berlin Conference
 - Trade Barriers between African Colonies

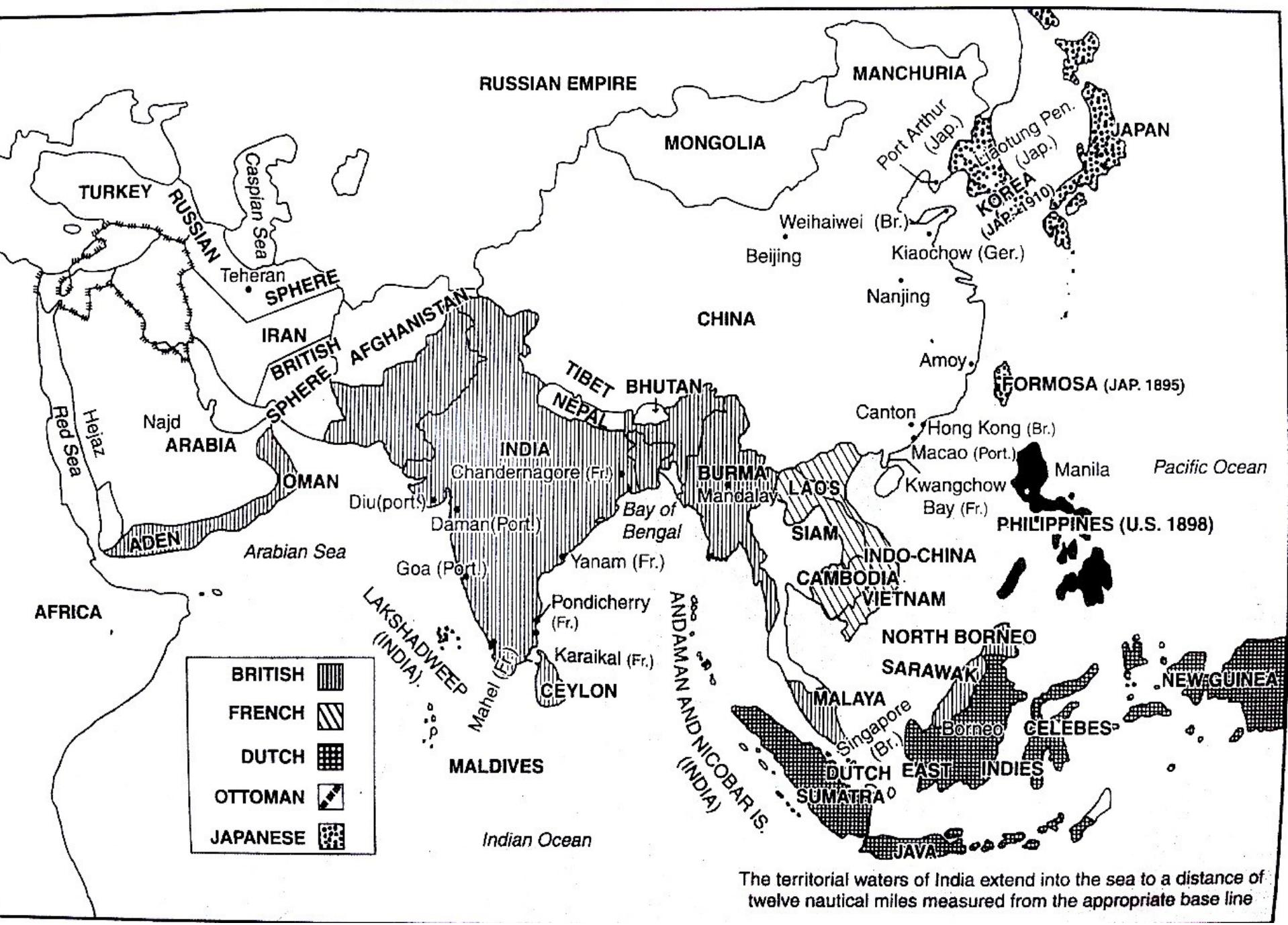
10] Colonialism in Pacific:

COLONIAL POSSESSIONS IN THE PACIFIC (UP TO 1914)



11] Colonialism in Central and West Asia:

COLONIAL POSSESSIONS IN ASIA IN 1914



The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line

Russia takes territory above Rive Amur



League of Nations

Origin

in war aims/Wilson's 14 points

formed in Jan 1920-same day of ToV

2 Aims

Peace

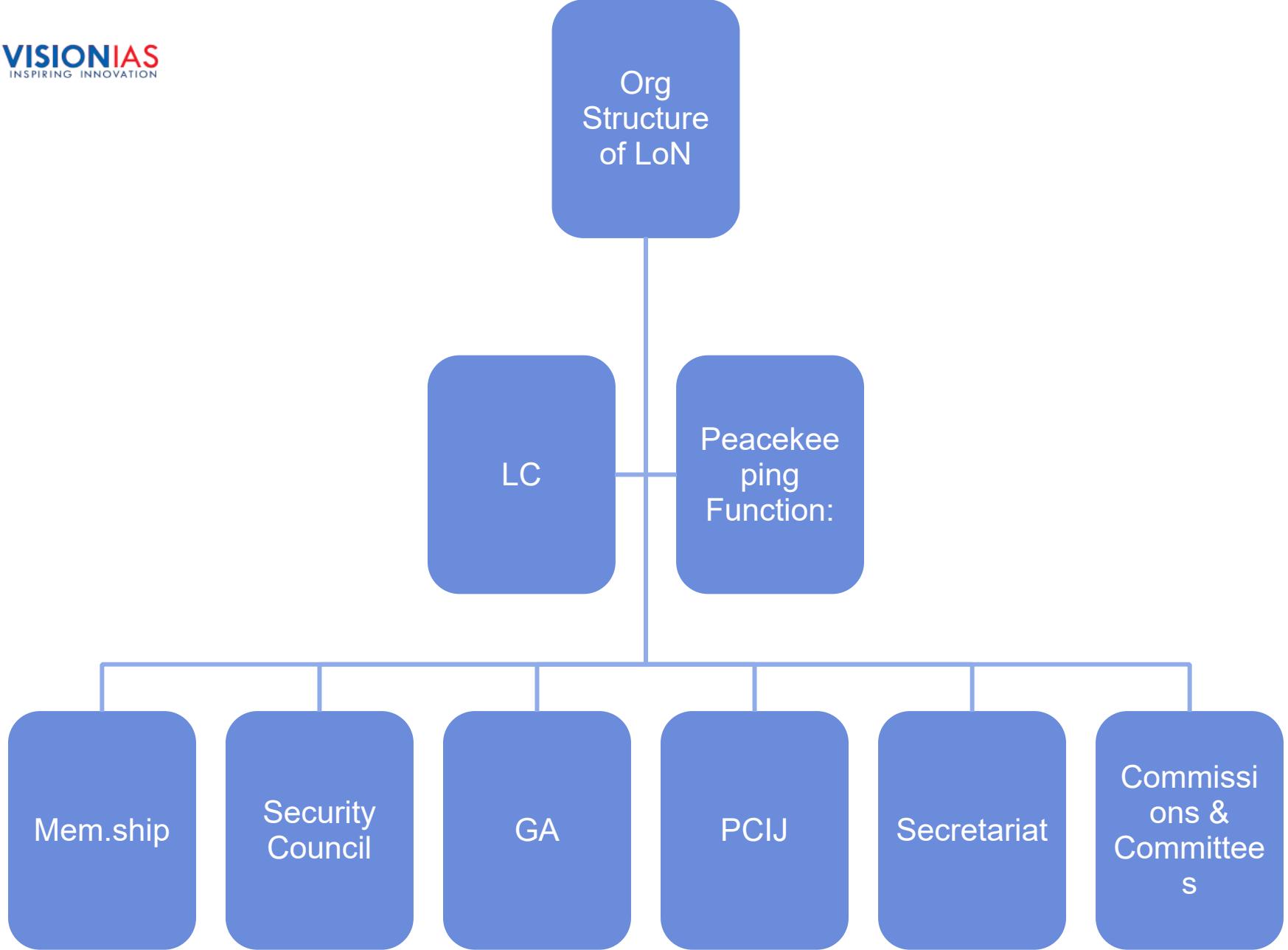
Settle disputes

If fail then Collective Security

Socio-Eco Dvlpt

seek Int.nal Coop for Social -Economic work

several Orgs within the LoN formed



1.4] Evaluation of Performance of League of Nations

- 2 criteria: Peace and Social Work
- *next*

1.4.1] Success of the League of Nations:

1. Economic and Social work through its Commissions and Committees:

- ILO
- The Refugee Organization:
- Health Organization
- Mandates Commission:

2. Resolution of minor International disputes:

1.4.2] Failures of the LoN or the Causes of Ineffectiveness of LoN:

1. An Allies Organization:
2. Conference of Ambassadors:
3. Failure of Disarmament:
4. Mockery of Collective Security:
 1. 1923 resolution:
 2. Failure of Geneva Protocol (1924):
 3. Economic Crisis of 1929

Three things are clear from the above discussion or following was the impact of the Economic Crisis of 1929 on world politics :

1. Fascist took advantage
2. Policy of Appeasement followed by Br, Fr, US
3. National Concerns became more important than International Peace

Failures of the LoN contd

- 5] League of Nations was not a truly representative organization

Summary:

- The League failed to implement its decisions in disputes where the verdict of the League was against a major power.
- Aggressive regimes like Japan, Italy and Germany defied the League.
- Britain and France did not do much to give teeth to the League.
- The Economic Crisis of 1929 was also responsible in its own way.
- The Conference of Ambassadors undermined League's authority.
- Important powers like Germany, US, USSR were not its members.
- The League Covenant was weak and it failed to provide a real collective security.

1.5] Impact of the failure of the League of Nations:

- small states lost all faith (inaction @ Manchuria & Abyssinia)
- Fascist encouraged. Hitler confident of violating ToV
- World War II :)

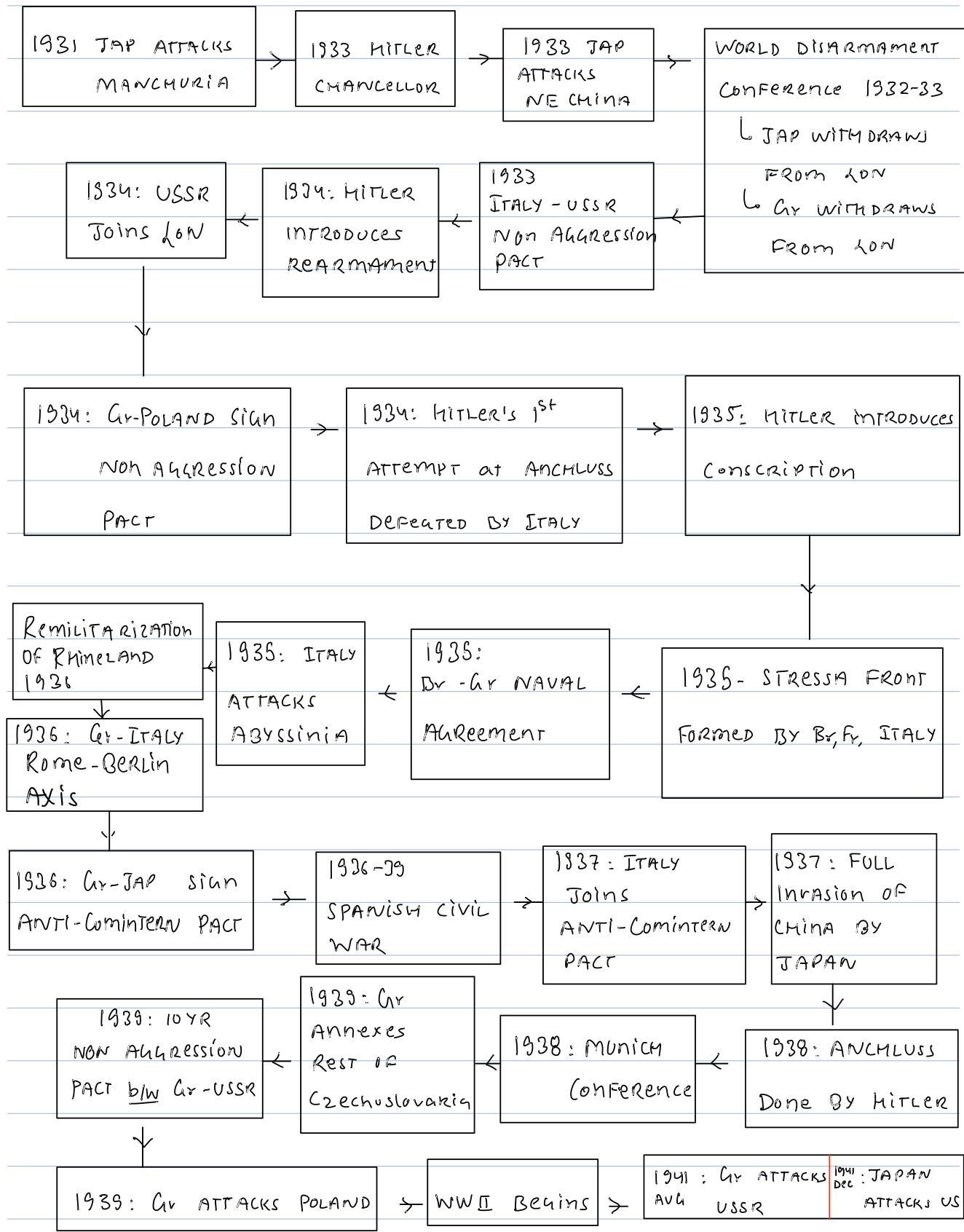
2.1] Comparison of UN with the League of Nations:

- Date of creation
- UN Charter- LC
- Main Players
- Aims
- GA d.m.
- Voice to Developing Nations
- Representative character
- Voting mech.ism @ SC
- Composition of UNSC (5-10-2yr vs 4-9-3yr)

UN has been more successful

- Similarities between UN and LoN
- Common weaknesses:

Events : Run up to WW II



Events Post Great Depression until WWII (1939)

REASON :

	JAPAN CREATES PUPPET STATE OF MANCHUKUO 1931	
# GREAT DEPRESSION (1929) HURT EXPORT ORIENTED JAP Economy		# Rise of Fascism in JAP AS MILITARY OVERTROD CIVILIAN GOVT THAT HAD

# Rising influence of Chinese Businesses in MANCHURIA :: of KMT SUPPORT Post 1928.	IMPACT	# FAILURE OF LON AS JAP DID NOT FOLLOW LON DIRECTION
		MANCHURIA

# THREAT OF COMMUNISM in JAP :: of failing Economy	OF VACATING MANCHURIA & ARBITRATION	
		# Beginning of APPEASEMENT

	# Beginning of APPEASEMENT OF FASCIST POWERS as Br & US DIDN'T ACT <> JAPAN	
		Despite BREACH OF PACT MADE DURING WASHINGTON CONFERENCE (1921) ON CHINA

	# 1933: JAP ATTACKED NORTH EAST CHINA - a pure act of IMPERIALISM WITHOUT ANY ECONOMIC JUSTIFICATION like in 1931.	
--	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--

	# 1937: FULL INVASION OF CHINA & Beginning of 2 ND SINO-JAPANESE WAR (1937-45) WHICH MERGED INTO WWII (1939-45)	
--	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--

AUSTRIA-Germany Custom union (1932) Rejected as ILLEGAL BY LON ∵ violates ToV.

HITLER Becomes Chancellor (1933)

WORLD DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE (1932-33) (* WDC)

JAPAN WITHDREW FROM LON

HITLER WITHDREW Germany FROM WDC & LON

when Fr Rejected Gr DEMAND OF EITHER

universal Disarmament or Gr-Fr PARITY in ARMAMENT

1933: ITALY + USSR sign NON AGGRESSION PACT ∵ THREATENED BY
Rise of HITLER & POSSIBLE Gr AGGRESSION in NEAR FUTURE

1934: HITLER introduces Re-ARMAMENT in Gr

(∴ BREAKS ToV; LON Doesn't ACT + Br, Fr, US Don't ACT ∵ APPEASEMENT)

1934 : USSR is ALLOWED entry into LON

(∴ RELATIONS BETWEEN Br, Fr, Italy + Russia IMPROVE ∵ OF
COMMON THREAT OF HITLER)

1934: Gr & POLAND sign NON AGGRESSION PACT

- This BREAKS "LITTLE ENTENTE" Alliance of Fr, YUGOSLAVIA, POLAND, Czechoslovakia, Romania

- POLAND SIGNED ∵ WAS FEARFUL OF Gr AGGRESSION & HAD LITTLE FAITH THAT Fr WOULD PROTECT it (CONTEXT OF GREAT DEPRESSION)

- VICTORY FOR HITLER ∵ now POLAND won't ACT if Gr ATTACKS
Czechoslovakia, Austria

1934: 1ST ATTEMPT AT ANSCHLUSS (UNION OF AUSTRIA) BY GR
 DEFEATED BY MUSSOLINI

- NAZIS OF AUSTRIA HAD MURDERED AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR
- MUSSOLINI FEARING ANSCHLUSS SENT TROOPS TO AUSTRIA-ITALY BORDER.

∴ AN EXAMPLE OF NOT FOLLOWING APPEASEMENT.

1935: CONSCRIPTION INTRODUCED BY HITLER

∴ BROKE TOV. ALARMED, ITALY-FR-BR SIGN ALLIANCE CALLED STRESSA FRONT THAT REAFFIRMS LOCARNO TREATIES AND 1ST TIME BR & FR GUARANTEE AUSTRIAN BORDERS TO PREVENT FUTURE ANSCHLUSS

(∴ AN EG. OF NOT FOLLOWING APPEASEMENT)

1935: NON MILITARY ALLIANCE BETWEEN FR & USSR

(∴ OF RISING THREAT OF HITLER ∴ AN EG. OF NOT FOLLOWING APPEASEMENT. HOWEVER, NOT A MILITARY ALLIANCE ∵ OF LEFT-RIGHT IDEOLOGICAL & POLITICAL DIVIDE IN FR.

THE RIGHT WING SAW A STRONG GR AS A PROTECTION AGAINST A COMMUNIST USSR.

1935: Br-Gr NAVAL AGREEMENT THAT ALLOWED Gr TO HAVE NAVY

WITH 35% OF Br NAVAL STRENGTH + Gr COULD BUILD SUBMARINES

- THIS WAS IN VIOLATION OF Tov
- IT BROKE STRESSA FRONT (1935) AS ITALY FELT CHEATED
- & now Mussolini would begin DRIFTING CLOSER TO HITLER
∴ A VICTORY FOR HITLER
- Br signed it ∵ HAD LOST FAITH IN COLLECTIVE SECURITY OF LN & THOUGHT FRIENDLY BILATERAL RELATIONS WILL HELP MAINTAIN PEACE.
- Resolve Root cause of WAR i.e. the HUMILIATING & UNJUST ELEMENTS OF Tov
- The NAVAL AGREEMENT WILL BE A CARROT WHILE STRESSA FRONT A STICK
- Br will MAINTAIN NAVAL SUPERIORITY ∵ WOULD BE ABLE TO DEAL WITH ANY Gr THREAT.

1935: ITALY Annexes ABYSSINIA ∵

- A COLONY WOULD HELP RECOVER FROM GREAT DEPRESSION
- MUSSOLINI'S POPULARITY WOULD RISE AS ITALY WOULD BE AVENGING DEFEAT OF 1896 BATTLE OF ADWA

Br & Fr APPLIED ONLY VERY MILD SANCTIONS ON ITALY TO SAVE STRESSA FRONT (∴ APPEASEMENT IN ACTION)

BUT THIS STILL ANGERED MUSSOLINI ∵ BROKE STRESSA FRONT

HITLER DIDN'T CONDEMN MUSSOLINI'S ACTIONS WHICH

MADE MUSSOLINI MOVE CLOSER TO HITLER.



1935: SAAR votes to be part of Gr

(a victory for Hitler)

MAR, : Remilitarization of Rhineland in violation of ToV &
1936 LOCARNO TREATIES 1925

1936: OCT Rome - Berlin Axis - a ITALY - Gr alliance.

(* All peace loving nations should revolve around
Rome - Berlin Axis)

1936: NOV Gr - JAPAN Sian ANTI - COMINTERN PACT

(COMINTERN was an ORGANIZATION OF COMMUNISTS
FROM ALL ACROSS WORLD UNDER LEADERSHIP OF USSR
WITH GOAL OF SPREAD OF COMMUNISM)

∴ HITLER PROJECTS HIMSELF AS ANTI - USSR & ∴ PRO
CAPITALIST NATIONS like Fr, Br etc.

(an ATTEMPT TO WEAKEN RISING USSR - Fr FRIENDSHIP.)

1936 - 39: SPANISH CIVIL WAR between RIGHT WING ARMY led by
FRANCO and LEFT WING COMMUNISTS & SOCIALISTS

- HITLER DROPPED BOMBS ON INNOCENT CIVILIANS IN FAVOR
OF FRANCO, ∴ INSPIRED FEAR AMONG BR & Fr
- MUSSOLINI SENT TROOPS IN FAVOR OF FRANCO
- BOTH WANTED ANOTHER FASCIST NATION IN EUROPE
+ BASES IN SPAIN TO INCREASE INFLUENCE IN ATLANTIC OCEAN
- FINALLY, SPAIN TURNED FASCIST BUT FRANCO DIDN'T JOIN
WW II ∵ WANTED TO AVOID WAR DESTRUCTION
+ NO MAJOR TERRITORIAL DISPUTES TO SETTLE.

1937 : ITALY Joins ANTI-COMINTERN PACT (1936)

∴ Alliance between ITALY - JAP - Gr COMPLETE.

1937 : FULL INVASION OF CHINA BY JAPAN

1938 : HITLER Does ANSCHLUSS WITH AUSTRIA

- AS NOW NO OPPOSITION FROM ITALY.
- NAZIS OF AUSTRIA DEMANDED HOME MINISTRY PORTFOLIO FOR THEMSELVES. WITH INTERNAL SECURITY UNDER THEM, HITLER'S PATH TO ANSCHLUSS WOULD BE CLEAR.

∴ CHANCELLOR PROPOSED TO HAVE A REFERENDUM ON ANSCHLUSS. A NEGATIVE VOTE WOULD MAKE HITLER'S ATTEMPT AT ANSCHLUSS AN INVASION \oplus HITLER WONT BE ABLE TO JUSTIFY ANSCHLUSS ON GROUNDS THAT ALL GERMANS ARE ONE NATION. HITLER ∴ THREATENED TO BOMB VIENNA; THE CHANCELLOR RESIGNED & NAZIS INVITED HITLER FOR ANSCHLUSS.

- A VICTORY FOR HITLER AS BROKE TOV & STRESSA FRONT \oplus ON ACT OF APPETEMENT AS NO ONE ACTED
- NOW CZECHOSLOVAKIA VULNERABLE ∵ COULD BE ATTACKED FROM 3 SIDES.

1938 MUNICH CONFERENCE:

- NOW HITLER STARTS DEMANDING SUDETENLAND FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA ON GROUNDS THAT GERMANS THERE ARE DISCRIMINATED AGAINST IN EMPLOYMENT
- SUDETENLAND HAD 70% OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES OF CZ & VERY GOOD FORTIFICATIONS
- FEARING WAR, WORLD LEADERS GATHER IN MUNICH WHERE GR IS PROMISED SUDETENLAND IF IT WONT CLAIM ANYMORE OF CZ. CZ WAS FORCED TO ACCEPT BY BR, FR.
 ∵ GR WAS GIVEN SUDETENLAND ON A PLATTER
 (∴ PEAK OF POLICY OF APPEASEMENT)

1939: HITLER BREAKS MUNICH PACT & ANNEXES WHOLE OF CZ.

- LOSS OF SUDETENLAND MEANT LOSS OF 70% OF HEAVY INDUSTRY FOR CZ. THIS LED TO WEAKENING OF ECONOMY & SLOVAKS NOW DEMANDED SECESSION FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA.
- THE LAW & ORDER DETERIORATED & CZ WAS FORCED TO REQUEST GERMAN INTERVENTION TO MAINTAIN LAW & ORDER
 ∴ GR ANNEXED CZ.
- BR & FR CLAIMED THAT THEY HAVE NO OBLIGATION TO PROTECT CZ ∵ IF HAS ON ITS OWN INVITED GR FOR HELP ∴ PROTECTION OF MUNICH TO REST OF CZ DOESN'T APPLY.
- HOWEVER, THIS WAS LAST ACT OF APPEASEMENT

1939: Gr - USSR 10YR NON AGGRESSION PACT

- HAD SECRET CLAUSE OF DIVIDING POLAND between Gr & USSR
- USSR signed ∵ wanted time to PREPARE FOR Gr ATTACK
- Gr signed as if prevented possible two front war

1939: PACT OF STEEL i.e. FULL MILITARY ALLIANCE BETWEEN ITALY - Gr

1939: Gr ATTACKS POLAND

- Now Br & Fr come to aid Poland & WWII begins
- USSR CAPTURES HALF OF POLAND BUT NOT AT WAR AGAINST Br, Fr or Gr.
- POLAND IS DEFEATED BEFORE Br COULD COME FOR HELP.

6 MONTH PHONY WAR: HITLER WAITED FOR 6 MONTHS FOR Br & Fr

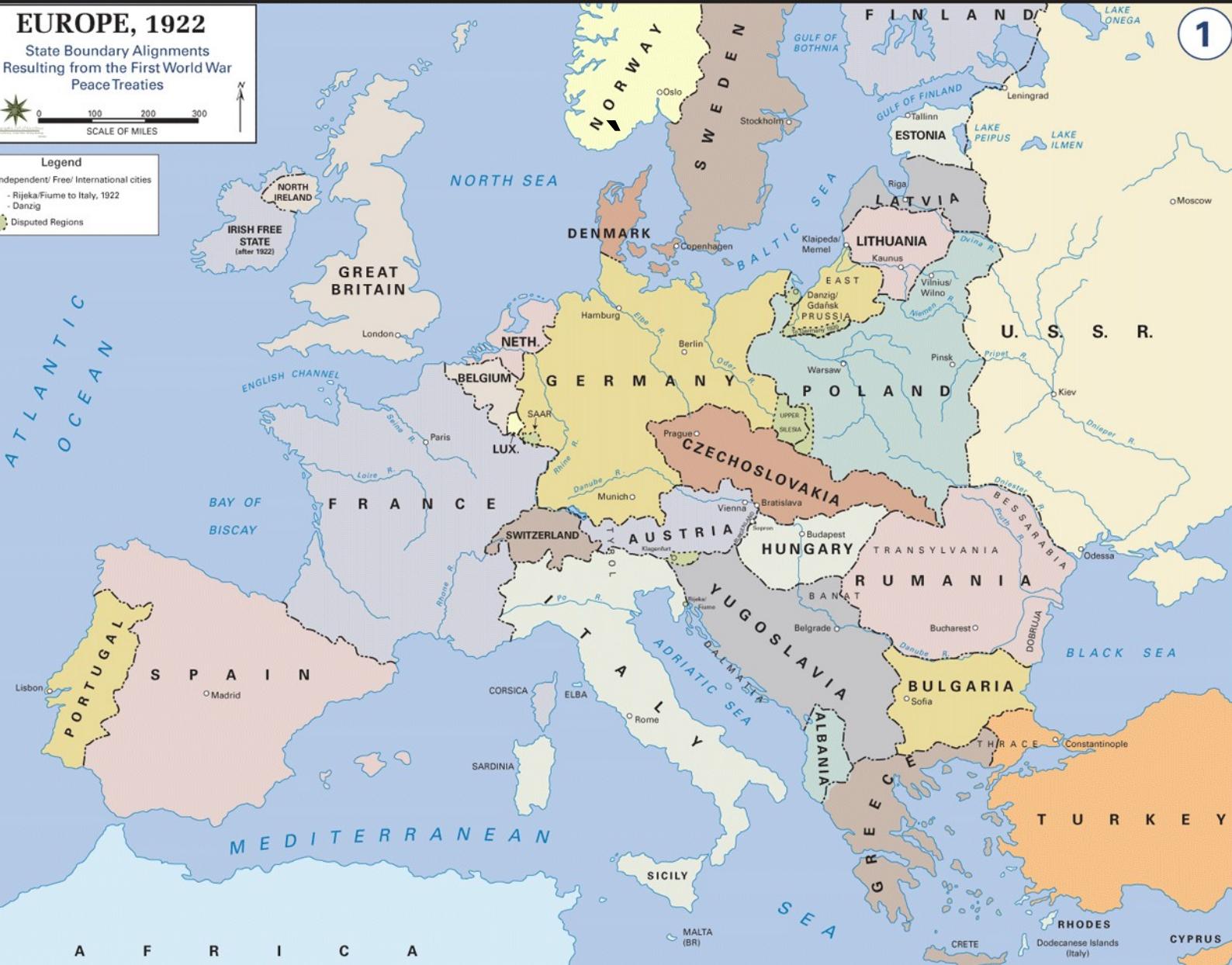
TO CALL FOR PEACE. WHEN THEY DIDN'T,

He ATTACKED Fr & WWII now in full motion.

1942: AFTER DEFEATING Fr, HITLER BREAKS 10YR NON AGGRESSION PACT

& ATTACKS USSR

- JAPAN ATTACKS US AT PEARL HARBOUR, HAWAII IN PACIFIC
- ∴ US WAS AGAINST JAPANESE ADVANCE IN SOUTH EAST ASIA.
- ∴ IT WAS A PRE-EMPTIVE STRIKE & LED TO US ENTRY IN WWII.



Before World War 1



After World War 1



The Great Depression (1929)

1. The 1920s are known as roaring 20s in the US as there was rapid economic expansion and the nation's wealth doubled. However, the stock market crash on New York Stock Exchange in October 1929 resulted in one of the greatest economic crisis in the US economic history. The major reason for the stock market crash was unmitigated speculation in absence of effective market regulation.
2. All savings had been invested into the stock markets. People from all walks of life had taken to stock markets for attraction of economic gains. Many had even taken loans from banks to invest in the stock market. This coupled with rapidly expanding economy resulted in rapid expansion of stock market and a bubble forming by August 1929.
3. But by then production had declined and unemployment was increasing and hence the stock market was not in sync with the real economy. Also the wages at the time were low, the consumer debt was high and even the agriculture sector was witnessing a fall in food prices. Banks had excess loans on their balance sheets.
4. In summer of 1929, there was a mild recession. The consumer spending decreased and unsold goods started piling up but the stock market continued expanding reaching new heights.
5. The crash in the stock markets came in October 1929. Millions of shares were sold in a short span and all savings were wiped out. Especially, those who had taken loans to invest were completely wiped out.
6. This led to declining consumer demand, decreased spending and decreased investments by factories who now laid off workers and reduced production. Simultaneously, the loan defaults began piling up and banks became stressed. The unemployment continued to rise in 1930 and 1931 and Industrial output halved in the same period. The number of homeless people increased and so did starvation. The farmers could not afford to harvest crops and let them rot.
7. Once the Banks began to fail the people queued up in front of the Banks to withdraw their savings and this run on the banks continued from 1931 to 1933 which made even more banks to fail. The Hoover administration gave loans to the banks but that did not help much. The idea of fiscal stimulus was not in vogue as the popular notion was that the State should not intervene in the markets.

8. Franklin D. Roosevelt and his New Deal (1932)

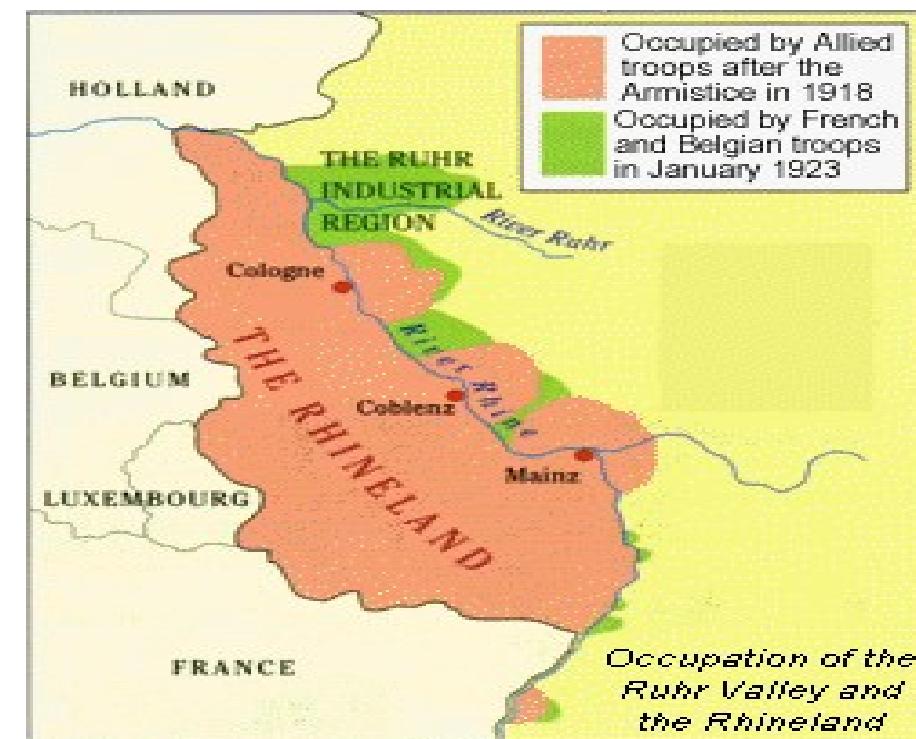
1. He famously declared that the only thing we need to fear is the fear itself. He brought out a financial package and set of policies which are collectively known as the New Deal.
2. The New Deal was based on the idea of State intervening in the market with Fiscal Stimulus i.e. huge spending by the State to revive demand in the economy. The idea behind this was that with the consequent economic growth the stimulus will pay for itself.
3. To revive confidence among the people, he began his fireside chats where he would talk to the US public over radio to boost their confidence and gather support for government policies.
4. To revive confidence in Banks, he declared a 4 day bank holiday. Meanwhile the congress passed a bill which allowed only financially sound banks to open.
5. Further, a Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation was established to provide confidence to the people that their money in banks is safe. This would halt the run on the banks.
6. To check market speculation and other malpractices, a market regulator in the form of Securities & Exchange Commission (SEC) was setup.
7. For reviving demand in the economy, Tennessee Valley Authority was established which would construct dams and hydro power projects.
8. Works Progress Administration (WPA) was setup to provide a permanent jobs programme i.e. the state took over the responsibility for providing jobs to those who enlisted in the programme. From 1935-1943 85 lakh people were provided jobs by WPA. Post 1939 when the WW2 began, the WPA focussed on military production and with excess demand created by the war, the private sector jobs also got a boost as the war machine came into full operation mode.
9. Conscription (1942) further reduced unemployment. Hence it is said that the WW2 (or Hitler) helped in ending the depression.
10. In 1935, a social security act was also passed which provided for social security measures like unemployment benefits, old age pension and disability benefit. Hence the welfare state arrived in the US due to the New Deal.

1] The World from 1919-23:

- Turkish nationalism:
- Italian unhappiness with peace treaties:
 - Corfu 1923 (Albania-Greece Boundary)
 - Fiume 1924 from Yugo
- US full repayment of war debt to Europe
- Question of German Reparations:
 - Br soft, Fr hard
- Russian Civil War (1918-20):

2] Attempts after the World War I to improve International relations:

- LoN 1920: PoCollectiveSecurity
- Anglo-Russian Trade treaty (1921): to get FDI
- Washington Conference (1921-2):
 - retain Gr Pacific
 - give Kiaochow Shantung
 - no naval base within striking range
 - neutrality of China guaranteed
 - respect each others possessions in Far East
 - 5:5:3
- Genoa Conference (1922):
 - Fr-Gr hostility
 - War debt to US
 - diplomatic ties with Russ
 - -> Rapallo Agreement 1922
 - Fr occupation of Ruhr 1923



- Dawes Plan (1924):
- Locarno Treaties (1925):
- Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928):
- Young Plan (1929):
- France also hedged by signing alliances

» Q] The Great Depression destroyed the Locarno spirit and brought back the old conflicts in Europe. Discuss.

US Foreign Policy (1919-23)

- Washington Conference (1921-2):
- Policy of Isolation
 - denounced LoN
 - Didn't ratify ToV
 - Suspicious towards EU remaining peaceful
 - Rejected Geneva Protocol 1924 (Collective Security)
 - Pol—>Inaction @ acts of aggression eg Manchuria 1931
- Reason for Wall Street Crash becoming the World Economic Crisis:
 - EU war debt
 - US insisted on full repayment
 - US kept high tariffs which hurt EU growth
 - Web of Loans

Broad events (1933-9)

- Rise of Fascist powers
- Period of Appeasement
- Rise of extreme nationalism in Gr,
Italy, Jap

Mussolini's Foreign Policy

- 1919-24:

Corfu incident 1923 (LoN overruled by CoA@compensation by Greece)

Fiume 1924

- 1924-34:

Two Concerns

- Italy-Fr rivalry coz Fr an ally of Yugoslavia (Little Entente)
 - +Competition for influence of Mediterranean & Balkan area.
- Italy feared Gr @Austria

Locarno Treaties 1925 and Italy:

- Gr reaffirmed Demilitarised Rhineland
- Gr, Fr, Belgium agreed to respect each others frontiers with It & Br as guarantors
- Gr- Poland & Cz: Arbitration
- Fr guaranteed Poland & Cz frontiers
- Italy-Austria frontiers were not guaranteed

Mussolini's Foreign Policy

- 1924-34 (contd)

Italy tried to increase influence in the Balkans

- good relations with Albania (which was
<>Yugoslavia since 1st Balkan) for control over
Adriatic sea

Italy and Britain

- good relations esp @colonies eg supported Br
over Turkey @Mosul dispute & Br gave part of
Somaliland to Italy

Non-Aggression Pact with USSR (1933) recognized
USSR

Mussolini's Foreign Policy

- After 1934 Italy gradually drifted to Gr

Austria, Germany and Italy:

- strengthened anti-Nazi Austrian govt by trade agreements
- Sent troops in 1934 at Aus-It frontier when Nazis killed Chancellor

Stresa Front (1935):

- Br, Fr guaranteed Italy's & Austria's frontiers
- Condemned conscription of Gr 1935
- reaffirmed Locarno treaties

Anglo-German Naval Agreement (1935) allowed

Submarines to Hitler

Mussolini's Foreign Policy

Invasion of Abyssinia (1935):

- avenge 1896
- divert public attention from eco probs of Gr8 Depression
- Get export market
- Why Br, Fr didn't act eg no blockade on Coal,Steel,Oil import?
- Cunning Hitler

Italy sent troops in Spanish Civil War (1936)

- naval bases in Sp to threaten Fr
- another fascist state

Rome-Berlin Axis (1936): aim was alliance building

Joined Anti-Comintern Pact: 1937-popularity decreased coz seen as war mongerer

Munich Conference (1938): popularity increased

Invasion of Albania (1939):

Pact of Steel (1939):

Hitler

- Hitler's Aims

- destroying ToV
- Strong army
- Third Reich
- Saar, Danzig, Polish corridor
- Lebensraum
- Conquest of Africa & bases in Atlantic



Hitler's successes:

- World Disarmament Conference (1932-3):
- Ten year Non-Aggression Pact with Poland (1934)
 - majority pop was Polish
 - Br saw Gr in good light
 - ruined Little Entente
 - Po will remain neutral when Gr<>Cz & Austria
 - improved Fr-Russ



- SAAR (1935)
 - to pacify Fr after Gr-Po NAP34 said SAARs transfer ended all Gr grievances <> Fr
- Conscription (1935):
 - Fr increased tenure of C & Br increased AirForce
 - announced goal to raise army of 6 lakh
- Anglo-German Naval Agreement (1935): 35% of Br Navy
- Rhineland Remilitarized (1936): Br,Fr were busy in Abyssinian crisis
- Rome Berlin Axis (1936):
- Anti-Comintern Pact (1936): signal to Fr,Br that Hitler<>Communism only
- Spanish Civil War (1936): Hitler bombed Spain

- Anschluss with Austria (1938)
 - demands to Chancellor of having a Nazi HomeMinister
 - Plebiscite called by Chancellor made H anxious
 - hurt Cz coz now encircled from 3 sides
- Munich Conference (1938): due to fear that H may attack Cz to get Sudetenland & frontiers of rest of Cz guaranteed
 - Fr didn't adhere to Locarno treaties
 - Cz lost 70% industry & good fortifications
 - Slovakia started demanding independence
- Annexation of Rest of Czechoslovakia (1939):
- Invasion of Poland (1939)
 - was not justified
 - Hitler demanded Danzig (95% Gr pop) & rail road connectivity

- Japanese Aggression:
 - Invasion of Manchuria (1931):
 - Invasion of the North East China (1933)
 - Full scale invasion of China (1937)

Policy of Appeasement

- Avoid War:
- Economic Crisis (1929):
- Public Opinion:
- Sympathy:
- Failure of League of Nations:
- Economic Cooperation:
- Fear of Communist Russia
- To buy time:

Other aspects of Appeasement:

- perception amongst Fascists that none will act
- Attempts of other powers to check Germany:
 - Fr,It,USSR<>Custom Union 1931
 - Fr signed alliances
 - 1934 Italy prevented Anchluss
 - Fr made USSR enter LoN 1934
 - It signed NAP 1933 with USSR, Fr signed alliance with USSR 1935 (non military)
- Why did France followed Appeasement?
 - L-R divide

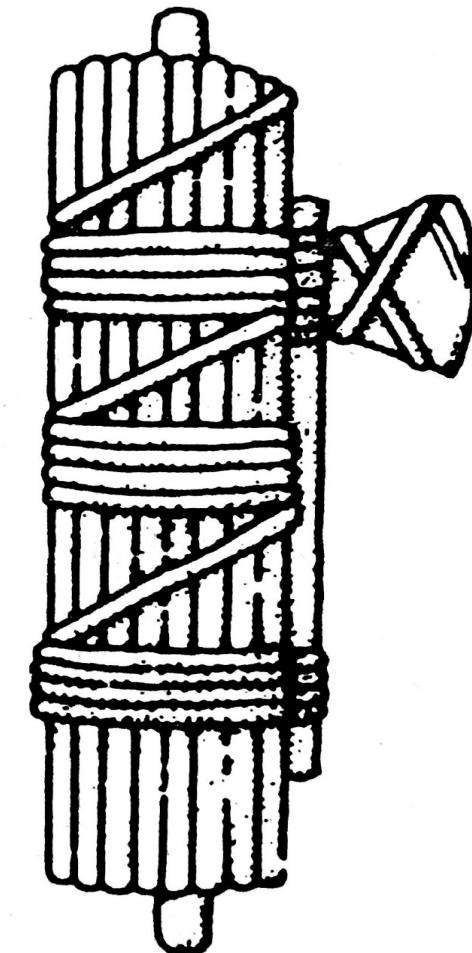
- Topic = Fascism and related aspects

Italy

- Background
 - 1870 unification, WW I, ToV
 - March on Rome 1922

Why Mussolini came to power in 1922

- ToV
- Poor Economy
- System of PR
- Violent Communist actions
 - 1919-20: soviet like organisations, factories occupied, no security of property- Danger of Communist Revolution
 - 1921 Communist Party
- Popularity of Mussolini
 - Propertied Class
 - King
 - Church



- ACERBO Laws (1923) ended SoPR & 1924 elections
- Further consolidation measures
 - PM responsible only to King
 - Laws not to require consent of Parliament
 - 3mn electorate vs 10 mn earlier
 - One Party State
 - Title: iL Duce

- Corporate State or Corporative System
- Lateran Treaty (1929)
- Changes in Local Govt
- Censorship
- Education Supervized

Evaluation of Mussolini's rule in Italy:

- Positives of Fascism in Italy
 - Industry
 - Agriculture
 - Land Reclamation Programme
 - Public Works Programme:
 - Public Morale:
 - “After Work” Organization:
 - Foreign policy successes:

Negatives of Fascism in Italy:

- Economic issues:-
- Economic Crisis of 1929:
- Inequity
- Social Services
- Corruption

- Why fall of Mussolini?
- How Totalitarian was Mussolini's Italy

Germany: Weimar Republic and Rise of Hitler

- German Revolution (November 1918-August 1919):
- Spartacist Uprising (January 4, 1919 - January 19, 1919)
- Attempts against Weimar Republic that failed:
 - Spartacist Rising
 - Kapp Putsch (1920)
 - Hitler's Munich Beer Hall Putsch (1923)

3 Phases of Weimar Republic:

- Instability (1919-23):
- Stability and Economic Growth (1923-9)
- Instability (1929-33):

Collapse of Weimar Republic:

- Lack of Credibility of the Government:
 - ToV
 - Anti-Democracy sentiments:
 - Instability:
 - Inexperience
 - Private Armies
 - Communists and Nationalists

Collapse of Weimar Republic:

- Increase in violence
- Economic Problems of Weimar Republic
 - WW I costs:
 - War Reparations:
 - 1923-29:
 - 1929 Economic Crisis impact on Germany:
- Hitler's propaganda

Why Rise of Hitler or what made Nazis popular:-

- Role of Economic problems:
- Fear of Communism:
- Nazi Propaganda:
 - Blames
 - Promises
- Hitler's abilities
- SA
- Contrast in Performance
- Crushed all opposition

- Why Hitler made Chancellor (1933):
- Hitler consolidates power:
 - misused State Machinery
 - Reichstag Fire (1933) & consequent elections :)
 - Enabling Law (1933):
 - policy of “Gleichschaltung”

Hitler's Rule or Nazism in practice:

- One Party State
- Nazi Special Commissioner
- Civil Services were cleansed
- German labor Front
- Education system
- Media

- Economic life of country was closely organized (CAD, Uemployment, Self Sufficiency)
 - Telling industry
 - Food Price control
 - Currency pegged
 - Big schemes of Public Works
 - biofuel
 - Forced trade partners

- Religion under State control
- Euthanasia
- Concentration Camps(1933)
- Anti-Semitic Policy:
 - Blames, Jobs
 - Nuremberg laws (1935) -citizenship, marriage, criteria for being a jew
 - “Final Solution”
- display





Hitler was successful in eliminating unemployment by 1939 because:

- Public Works Schemes
- Large party bureaucracy
- Jews
- Conscription
- Rearmament

Hitler got support from all sections viz

- Farmers
- Workers
- Businessmen
- Army
- Hitler's foreign policy was a brilliant success

Hitler's Assessment:

- Positives
- Negatives:

- Philosophy of Fascism:

Similarities

Mussolini	Nazism (National Socialism)
Extreme Nationalism	-do-
Totalitarian Government	-do-
One party system	-do-
Charismatic Leader & Cult of the Leader	-do-
Autarchy	-do-
Against Socialism/Marxism/Communism:	-do-
Military Strength:	-do-
	Race Theory:

Differences

	Mussolini	Nazism (National Socialism)
Race Theory:		
Spread		
Success		
Brutality		
Policy Towards Church		
Constitutional position		

- Why there was growth of Fascism?

Similarities

	Fascism	Communism
One Party system.		
self sufficiency		
great nation		
Totalitarian		
Aggressive foreign policy		
Lack of Democracy		

Differences

	Fascism	Communism
ideology		
Leadership		
War		
Economic System		

1] World in 1914:

Before World War 1



After World War 1



1.1 Europe still dominated the rest of the World

- Balance of Power within EU
 - Gr>Br @Pig Iron & Steel but not Coal
 - Fr, It, Belgium, Habsburg well behind Br-Gr
 - Russian situation @1914 (Industry expanding but political turmoil)
 - Outside EU-
 - Japan - Exporter of textile, Sino-Jap War 1894-5, Russo-Jap war 1904-5

1.2 Political Systems of the world powers varied widely

- Demo@US,Br,Fr
- Gr- Chancellor & Kaiser
- Italy- Constitutional
Monarchy but R2V only to
wealthy
- Japan- 1868 Meiji, 1889
Constitution but r2v to only
3%, real power with Privy
Council & Armed forces

2] Causes of Friction within Europe

1. Rivalry for colonies
2. Naval rivalry due to colonial rivalry
3. Loss of Alsace Lorraine
4. Russia was suspicious of Habsburg empire's ambition in the Balkans:(Dardanelles)
5. Serbian nationalism
6. Europe had divided itself into two alliances:
 1. Tripple Alliance & Triple Entente
 2. Central Powers & Allied Powers

3] Major events before WW I

1. Moroccan Crisis (1905-6):

1. 1844: Fr defeats M Sultan who aided Algiers since 1830
2. 1860: Sp invaded M
3. 1871: Morocco wanted to be US protectorate to prevent division by EU

4. 1880 Madrid Conference:

- guaranteed independence of Morocco
- gave Gr, Right to be Consulted before any change in Morocco
- Morocco wanted China like OpenDoor Policy

5. 1905-6 Conference : Gr called a Conference, due to Entente Cordiale, where Fr got control over Moroccan Banks & Police

3] Major events before WW I

2.Britain-Russia Agreement of 1907:

Agreements on Afghanistan, Tibet, Iran & FDI

3.Bosnia Crisis (1908): Bosnia annexed by

Habsburg. Russia humiliated.

4. Agadir Crisis (1911):

1.Fr deployed troops in Morocco. Br stakes-:

Trade routes under Gr threat.

2.Gr given small strip in Fr Congo & Gr forced
to recognise Fr control of M.

3. Naval race got a boost & Gr public opinion
of Br descended.

3] Major events before WW I

5. 1st Balkan War 1912: Turkey attacked by Balkans (*MSG Bulldog attacked Turkey)

» Serbia unhappy over independent **Albania** because Serbia had no access To Sea

6. 2nd Balkan War 1913: Bulgaria vs rest

(*Bulldog attacked Guru Radha Swamis Turkey)

» Result: Stronger Serbia & Misperception among Gr that Br wont act

» **Assassination** of Archduke of Austria Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia (June 1914)

4] Who/What was to blame for the Assassination of Archduke precipitating into World War I ?

- Web of Alliances: Aus->[Serbia-Ru]<—[Gr-Otto]—>Fr, [Belgium]-Br-Jap—>Gr
- Imperialism
- Naval Race
- Capitalism
- Russian backing of Serbia & reason for it
- German backing of Austria coz of encirclement
- Mobilization plans
- A tragedy of Miscalculations:
 - Fr-Russo 1894
 - Br wont act (context Balkan II)
 - Schliefen Plan
 - Russ wont fire if Gr-Aus
 - Mobilization doesn't mean war
- Cultural belief

5] During the World War I:

- Schliefen Plan failed
- The Trench Warfare
- War at the Sea:
 - The Blockade Policy
 - Allied Blockade caused problems to the US
 - Germans retaliated with sea mines and submarine attacks
 - Battle of Jutland (1916)
 - Unrestricted Submarine warfare by Germans (1917)

6] Woodrow Wilson's 14 points (1918)

- US:
 - abolish secret diplomacy
 - Free navigation of sea
 - Remove economic barriers b/w states
- Fr
 - Liberation of Fr
 - Restoration of Alsace Lorraine
- Br
 - Restoration of Belgium
 - Independent Poland with access to Sea

6] Woodrow Wilson's 14 points (1918)

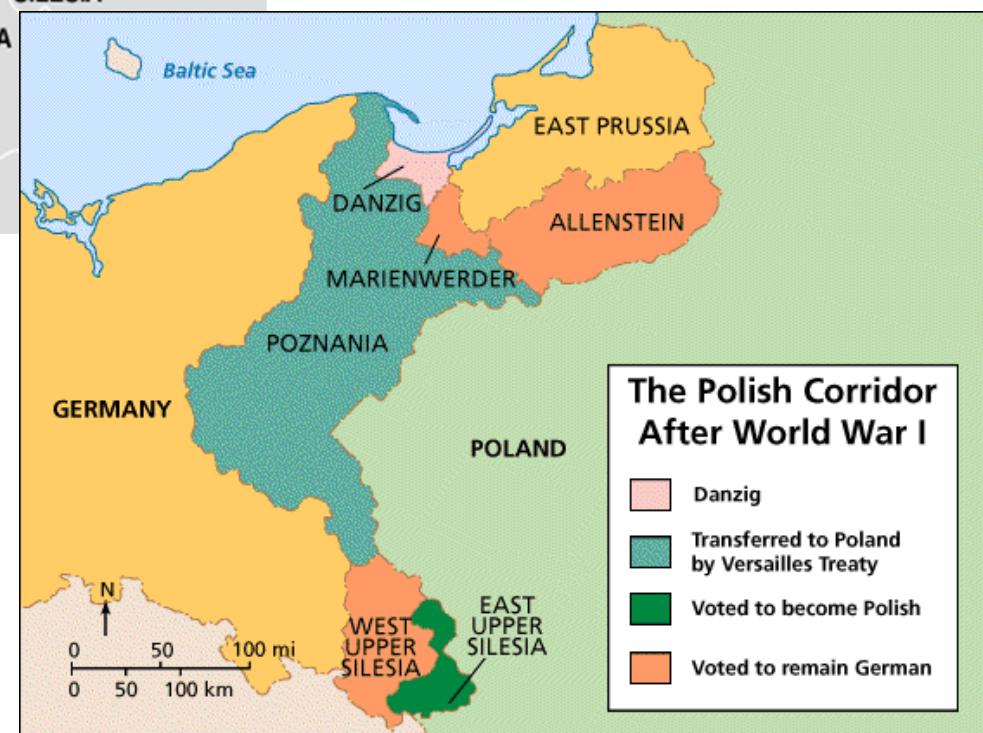
- Russ
 - Romania, Serbia, Montenegro to be evacuated
 - Evacuation of Russ
 - Access to Sea
 - to Serbia
 - to Russ by perennial opening of Dardanelles
 - Disarmament & War Reparation

7.1] Treaty of Versailles:

- Attitude of the Allied Powers
- Germany lost territory in Europe:
 - Alsace Lorraine
 - Baltic states
 - to Denmark, Belgium, Poland, Lithuania (*DBPL)
 - SAAR & DANZIG to LoN
 - R2Coal of Saar to Fr + Referendum after 15 yrs
- Union between Austria and Germany
- Germany's African & Pacific colonies
- Germany was disarmed:
 - Conscription, Rhineland, Arms
- War guilt clause:
- War Reparations:

7.2] Other Treaties:

- Treaty of St Germain (1919) & Treaty of Trianon (1920):
 - Self Govt
 - unsustainable small size (more on this later)
- 7.2.2] Treaty of Sevres (1920)
 - huge gain by Greece
 - Italy also got some
 - Dardanelles opened
 - Mandates
 - Br: TransJordan, Iraq, Palestine
 - Fr: Syria



7.3] Verdict on Peace Treaties

- Dictated Peace
- Disarmament
- Principle of Self Determination
 - Germans: of Poland, of Sudetenland (Cz) and Anchluss barred.
 - Turks: Smyrna on Turkish mainland
 - Arabs: T.E. Lawrence 1916-8, Hopes of Arab independence dashed, Angry at Br promise of creation of Israel (Balfour Declaration, 1917)
 - Indians
- Principle of Economic Viability not followed in case of Austria-Germany Union

7.3] Verdict on Peace Treaties

- Loss of Colonies
 - Gr East Africa (Tanzania) to Br
 - Cameroon & Togoland to Fr
 - Gr SouthWest Africa to South Africa
- War Guilt Clause:
- War Reparations: 6600 mn pounds
- Austria:
 - Industrial wealth went to Cz (Sudetenland) & Poland—>Eco crisis—>loans from LoN
 - Free Trade clause neglected: This hurt Austria
- Russia did not gain much because was not invited

8] Impact of the World War I (1914-19):

- **The Peace Treaties:**
 - weakened Gr only temporarily
 - Pro treaties <> Anti treaties
 - US Policy of Isolation
- **League of Nations**
- **Russia became Communist:**
- **Rise of US as a hegemonic power:**
 - what made US enter the war
 - not on US soil
 - entered at end
 - Loans to Allied before war & to Gr after the war to meet Reparations
 - War machine
 - Till 1929 high economic growth
 - Political stature Woodrow Wilson

8] Impact of the World War I (1914-19):

- **European economy** suffered: they became dependent on US loans
- **Dismemberment of Ottoman Empire:** Turkey came into existence
- **Disintegration of Habsburg Empire:** divorce just before end of WW1
- **Rise of new nations states:**
 - From Habsburg: Austria, Hungary, Cz, Yugoslavia
(Serbia+Montenegro)
 - Poland from Gr, Habsburg, Russia
 - From Russia: Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania
 - Romania got some from Russ & Habsburg
- **Imperialism** continued:
- **Introduction of new Weapons:**
- World War I did change the **people's outlook** towards war

Before World War 1



After World War 1



EUROPE, 1922

1

State Boundary Alignments
Resulting from the First World War
Peace Treaties



N

Legend

- Independent/ Free/ International cities
 - Rijeka/Fiume to Italy, 1922
 - Danzig
- Disputed Regions



ATLANTIC OCEAN

NORTH SEA

BALTIC SEA

FINLAND

ONEGA

NORTH IRELAND

IRISH FREE STATE
(after 1922)

GREAT
BRITAIN

London

Hamburg

Eibe R.

Berlin

Oder R.

Warsaw

UPPER
SILESIA

Prague

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Munich

Danube R.

LATVIA

Klaipeda/
Memel

Dvina R.

Vilnius/
Wilno

Nemunas R.

U. S. S. R.

Pinsk

Pripet R.

Kiev

Dniper R.

Odessa

Dniester R.

Bessarabia

Transylvania

Rumania

Banat

Budapest

Bratislava

Sopron

Austria

Hungary

Vienna

Belgrade

Bucharest

Danube R.

Dobruja

Black Sea

YUGOSLAVIA

Adriatic Sea

Dalmatia

Croatia

Montenegro

Bulgaria

Sofia

Thrace

Constantinople

Turkey

Rhodes

Cyprus

PORTUGAL

Lisbon

SPAIN

Madrid

CORSCIA

ELBA

PO R.

Rome

ITALY

SARDINIA

CORSICA

ELBA

ROMA

YUGOSLAVIA

DALMATIA

ADRIATIC SEA

CROATIA

MONTENEGRO

BULGARIA

ALBANIA

THRACE

CONSTANTINOPLE

GREECE

EGEAN SEA

CRETE

GRECE

EGEAN SEA

CRETE

DODECANESIAN ISLANDS

(ITALY)

RHODES

EGEAN SEA

CRETE

DODECANESIAN ISLANDS

(ITALY)

RHODES

CYPRUS

MEDITERRANEAN

SEA

MALTA (BR)

CRETE

DODECANESIAN ISLANDS

(ITALY)

CYPRUS

A F R I C A

Class 9

Who was responsible for the World War II?

- Necessary but insufficient factors
 - Versailles Treaties
 - failed LoN
 - Great Depression
- Sufficient Factors
 - Hitler
 - Attacked **Poland** on all fronts r/t Polish Corridor & Danzig
 - Real aim was conquering Russia & Poland was just a part of puzzle. Thus Appeasement or Germans can't be blamed.
 - Some experts say Hitler only wanted a local war & he thought Russia & Poland can be easily destroyed via Blitzkrieg and hence attacked them
 - Was just an opportunist eg captured Czechoslovakia due to separatism of Slovaks.
 - Policy of Appeasement
 - increased H's prestige at home. Was convinced of inaction by Br Fr due to Munich 1938. Br justification that it needed time to rearm thus allowed Munich 1938 is difficult to digest.
 - ToV & Germans
 - DoPropaganda, Hitlers propaganda <> ToV, School Curriculum, Hitler stoked public phobia <> Communism, Weak Politicians who didn't stand up <> Hitler, Businesses & ppl supported Nazis due to LnO
 - Non Aggression Pact USSR-Germany
 - Russo defence: to buy time
 - Disunity among West and USSR
 - Conservatives in Fr <> military pact @ USSR-Fr 1935 pact

Summary of Events during the World War II:

- Phase I: Opening Moves: (September 1939- December 1940)
 - Germany and Russia occupied **Poland**.
 - Russia invades **Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania** and **Finland**.
 - Period of **inactivity** Sep 1939- April 1940
 - Americans called it **Phoney War/Sitzkrieg (Gr)/Twilight War (Br)**

Russian Aggression



- Germany occupies **Norway** and **Denmark**.
- **Holland (Netherlands), Belgium** and **France** invaded by Germany (1940)
- **Battle of Britain** fought between the German and British Air Force.
- Mussolini invaded **Egypt** and **Greece** (1940-41)



FRANCE OCCUPIED BY AXIS POWERS 1940-1944



R. BOTEV, JUNE 10 2008

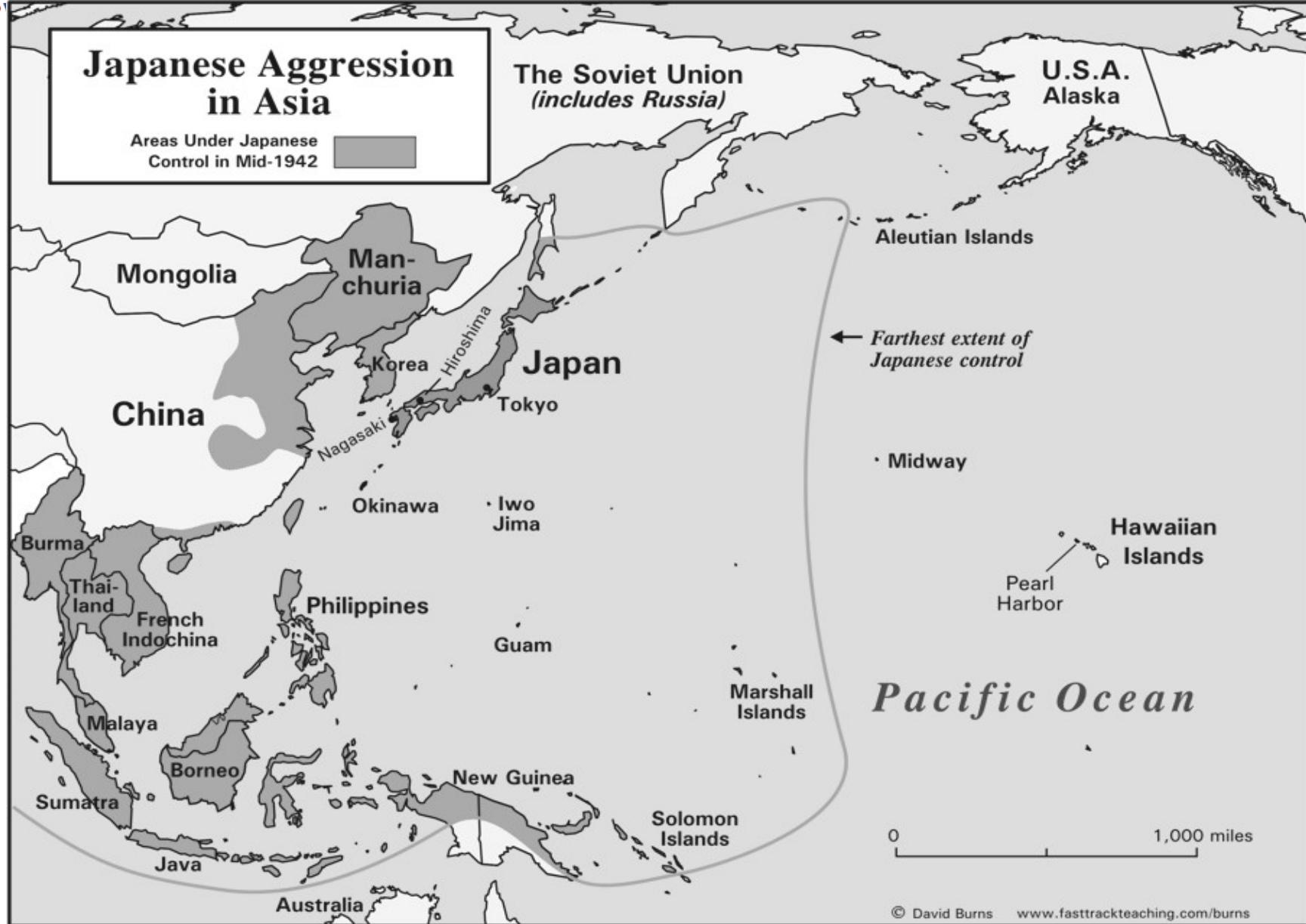
Phase II: Increased Axis Offensive:

- **Russia invaded** by Germany @Operation Barbarossa (June 1941).
- **Pearl Harbor** bombed by Japanese Air Force leading to the entry of USA into the WW II (Dec 1941)
- Japan had under its control-**Philippines, Burma, Malaya and Singapore** (1942)
- Germany and Japan seemed **unstoppable** while Italy was less successful



Japanese Aggression in Asia

Areas Under Japanese Control in Mid-1942



Phase III: 3 major **defeats** of the Axis Powers:

- USA defeats Japan in **Battle of Midway Island** (1942)
- Germany attacks **Egypt** to help a struggling Italy. Soon Germany is driven out of North Africa by Britain and New Zealand.
- In Russia, the German forces had reached Stalingrad by 1942 but struggling against the harsh winters, they lost in the **Battle of Stalingrad (1942)**
- In the **Air**- the two sides were bombing each other.
- On the **Sea**- USA and Britain had been able to curb the German **submarine menace**.

Phase IV: Final Axis Defeat

- » **Italy** was first to be defeated (1943)
- Britain and USA invaded **Normandy**.
 - **D-Day** (06 June 1944) & **Operation Overlord** (1944) led to liberation of **France**. Soon **Belgium** and **Holland** were also liberated from German control.
- Allies **crossed the Rhine river** in Germany.
- Russia drove out Germany after victory in **Battle of Stalingrad** (1942) and thereafter **invaded Germany** via Poland. It was able to reach Berlin before US and Britain.
- By **1945, Germany had lost** the war.
- 1945- To force Japan to surrender, USA dropped **nuclear bomb** on Hiroshima. When Japan still did not surrender, Nagasaki was also nuked.

Important Events and Analysis:

- Why was Germany very successful?
 - Fr:
 - Psychologically unprepared
 - **Disunity among Left & Right** but both against a war
 - Left due to USSR-Gr NAP1939
 - Right wingers admired Hitler & wanted truce. Why to fight a war when Poles already defeated.
 - **Slow Troop Mobilisation:** Mechanized divisions slowed down by infantry that moved along.
 - Fr **neglect of air support** to troops.
 - Only **one front.**

- **Why Axis Powers lost the World War II:**

- » **Raw Material shortage:** Italy & Japan were dependent on imports while Gr was short of rubber, cotton & oil.
- » Dependence on **quick victories** which did not come. **Blitz failed later** due to Br Air Power
- » Allied focussed on Air power & production of **Aircraft Carriers**
- » **Huge resources** of US, USSR & Br Colonies. Russians had moved factories to east of Ural.
- » Axis opened **too many fronts** at same time
- » **Mussolini**
- » **Tactical mistakes**
 - » Japs contd producing battleships instead of Aircraft Carriers
 - » **Hitler** didnt plan for Russian winters & neither retreated from Stalingrad at right time.

Impact of the World War II:

- **Destruction**
 - >40 mn died of which half were Russians. Infra destroyed. Ppl uprooted. H's Holocaust <> Jews. Hiroshima Nagasaki.
- **Peace Settlement:**
 - Italy lost all colonies.
 - USSR took East Czech, parts of Finland & didn't free Baltic states captured during WW2
 - Jap surrendered all territories captured in last 90 yrs.
 - USSR refused settlement in **Gr & Austria** except that they would remain under Allied occupation while **East Prussia would be divided b/w Poland & USSR**
- **Migration** of Germans
- **Nuclearization**
- **Balance of Power:**
 - Lend Lease Act 1941—>to Br debt + another US debt post WW2.
 - EU exports declined
 - USSR-US emerged as super powers as former had largest army & latter has largest resources.

- 1973 Third World Concept emerged:
- Decolonization
 - Loss of Prestige for colonial powers + Now economically & Militarily weak
 - War aim was fight oppression & fascism
 - Soldiers from colonies exposed to Liberty Democracy Prosperity of West
 - War witnessed Nationalist struggles under Communist leaders
- United Nations 1945

En: took back Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania & converted Eastern Europe into its sphere of influence.

- 5] Gr. & Austria were converted into 4 occupation zones of Br, Fr, USSR & US.



* also Berlin & Vienna (capitals)

Germany & Austria

- 6] Europe was weakened & combined with pressure of US, USSR & the newly created UN. The process of decolonization began.
- 7] Cold war began

* FASCISM

FEATURES OF FASCISM:

- 1] focus on building a great nation with basis in ideology of extreme nationalism i.e. focus on superior economy, self-sufficient economy, maximizing net exports, minimizing unemployment, military superiority & aggressive foreign policy including using war as a tool of foreign policy.
- 2] Domestically, there is focus on unity among all classes & sections, even if it is forced unity. En: by suppressing a particular class or section, to achieve a goal of great nation
- 3] Establishment of totalitarian regime:
 - (i) Reduction in powers of Parliament & establishment of a strong executive usually done by changing the constitution.

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- (ii) Making the Executive less or not responsible to the Parliament + dictatorial powers with Executive by ending system of checks & balances
- (iii) Removal of political opposition by establishing a one party state.
- (iv) One supreme leader usually who is charismatic & is responsible for making the nation great there is establishment of cult of personality of supreme leader by taking titles & by media propaganda & also by changing & dominating the education system so the nation rallies behind the leader
- (v) Destruction of democracy at local levels. Ex: no provincial elections & handpicked officials run the govt. rather than elected representatives.
- (vi) Control of state over media & destruction of freedom of speech & expression.
- (vii) Education system - change in curriculum + indoctrination of students + use of secret police to monitor educational institutions.
- (viii) Establishment of corporate state:
 - (a) Ban on strikes by workers & their trade unions +
+ Ban on lockouts by capitalists
 - (b) Strong state role in the economy but not by establishment of PSUs & nationalization of private businesses but by:

giving fiscal stimulus + state can give binding directions to private sector.

∴ not free market economy but, ^{still} pro capitalist economy.

(C) State creates a common body having representatives of both working & capitalist class for dispute resolution.

Q] Miscellaneous factors:

(a) SOPs / Incentives to industries

(b) Focus on food security

(c) Focus on welfare of farmers via MSPs & other subsidies

(d) Public Works Programmes by the state for employment generation

(e) After Work Organisations by the state for leisure activities of working class

Eg: Free & paid holidays, free movie tickets, free course trips to compensate the workers for loss of their political freedom.

Examples	Goals / Ideologies which destroy democracy	Methods
STALIN	Communism	Dictatorial
HITLER	Fascism	Dictatorial

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10/3/22

Class 17

⇒ HITLER was successful in eliminating unemployment by 1939 because:

- (i) Public Works Scheme
- (ii) Large party hierarchy - SA & SS created employment for youth
- (iii) Jews - were removed from civil services
- (iv) Conscription
- (v) Rearmament - boosted military & employment

⇒ Hitler got support from all sections of the society i.e.

- (i) farmers - because of MSP
- (ii) working class - good wages
- (iii) Businessmen - subsidies, SOPs, tax incentives
- (iv) Army - conscription, rearmament

~~Hitler's foreign policy was a brilliant success~~

* HITLER'S ASSESSMENT:

- Negatives:
- (i) Jews were targeted
 - (ii) Fiscal policies of Hitler laid ground for WW II / made war inevitable
 - (iii) Fiscal deficits led to political annexation to improve economy

* REASONS for rise of Hitler:

- 1] Lack of credibility of Weimar Republic (WR):
 - (a) It was this govt that had signed the humiliating T.O.V. Also, there was a controversy theory that German army was stabbed in the back when Weimar Republic govt. surrendered in Nov 1918.
 - (b) Due to system of proportional representation, there were series of coalition govt's with frequent elections ∴ political instability, decreased popularity
 - (c) T.O.V. limited no. of armed forces that Germany could have ∴ Gr. could not have enough police forces to maintain law & order
There was rise of potti private armies of political parties which fought against each other on streets
→ This hurt credibility of the govt.
 - (d) Further, the WR was constantly attacked by the rightwing nationalists & left wing communists
 - (e) After GD 1929, law & order situation worsened as the economy collapsed
- 2] On other hand, Hitler's propaganda became more effective post 1929
He was a great orator & said everything that Germans wanted to hear.
 - (i) → He invoked nationalism & promised to destroy T.O.V., to restore pride of Germans.
 - (ii) → He promised law & order stability & bringing communist threat under control

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- (iii) → He wanted & promised to implement the principle of self-determination i.e. bringing all Germans under 1 Germany.
- (iv) → He promised to resolve the economic crisis, build a German military & make Gr. great again
- 3] Popularity of Hitler increased further after he came to power in 1933..
- (i) From 1933 - 1939 : broke ToV -
1934 - Introduced rearmament
1935 - Conscription, Anglo-German naval agreement, Saar voted to be part of Gr
1936 - Remilitarization of Rhineland
1938 - Union with Austria i.e. Anchluss, Sudetenland via Munich Conference
 ∴ broke the humiliating ToV without fighting a war.
- (ii) Hitler got support of army due to rearmament in 1934, conscription in 1935, etc.
- (iii) Business class supported Hitler even more post 1933 as he gave tax incentives & other subsidies & huge fiscal stimulus aided economic recovery.
- (iv) Workers supported Hitler due to Public Works Programme, increasing wages & employment + he also introduced social security.

- (v) Farmers were given minimum support prices (MSP)
- (vi) Overall by 1939, Hitler had eliminated unemployment :-.
nationalism, & economic success were reasons for his popularity

k NEGATIVES OF HITLER :

- 1] Ended democracy & established a totalitarian regime. still Germans supported Hitler due to nationalism & his success in foreign policy & domestic economy.
- 2] However, Hitler's fiscal policies made war inevitable. The economy i.e. GDP was growing but the huge fiscal deficit could be compensated only by adding real value to economy via territorial annexations ∵ expansionist foreign policies became a compulsion to prevent an economic crisis due to massive fiscal deficit.
- 3] In 1933, concentration camps were begun to be set up & Jews & political opponents were sent to these camps.
- In 1935, via Nuremberg laws, citizenship of Jews was taken away
- They were systematically removed from civil services, govt. jobs, education system & their businesses were destroyed.
- In concentration camps, the plan was to work them to death i.e. forced labour combined with famine like conditions.
- When Gr. began losing the war post 1942, final solution was adopted i.e. mass murder by sending Jews to gas chambers. Of 80 lakhs Jews of Europe, 60 lakh were killed by Hitler in this HOLOCAUST.

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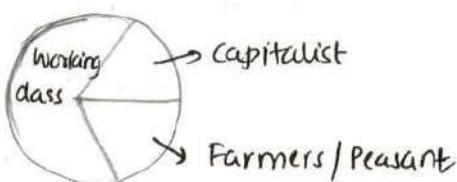
SOCIALISM / MARXISM

- KARL MARX: Important works are:-

1848 - Communist Manifesto (1-2 pages)

1867 - Das Kapital (3 volumes)

- Theory of Karl Marx: Capitalism is the root of all evils/conflicts



problems existing in society

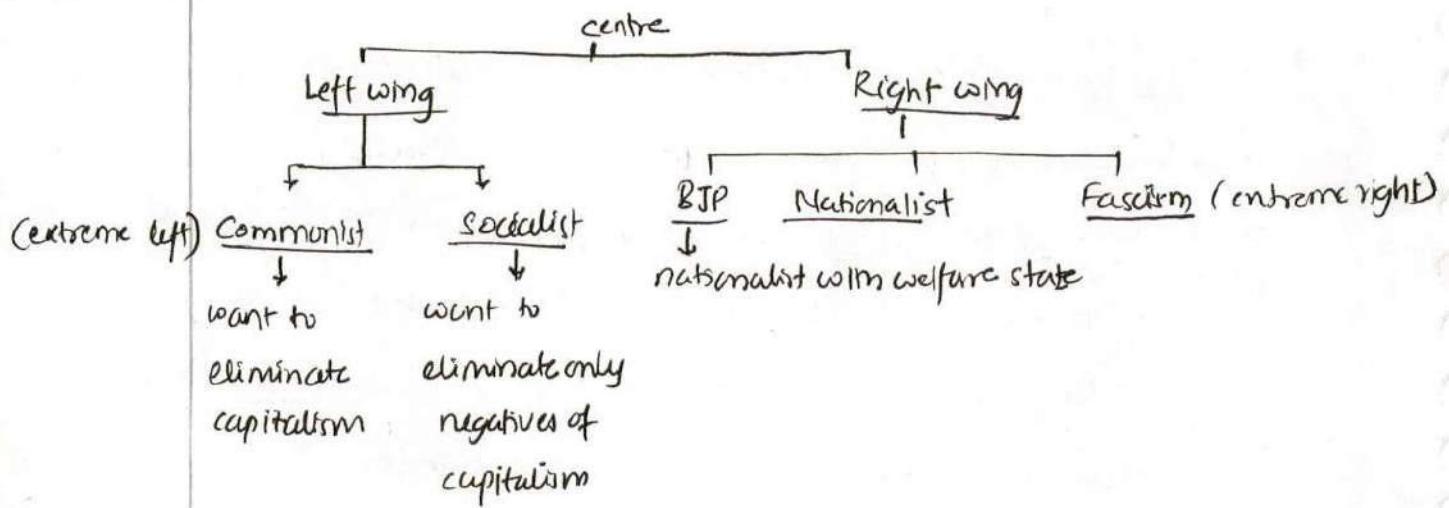
- Socialism: Goal of Egalitarian society (equal society, less oppressed society)

multiple roads to socialism:

- i) Marxism: give power to community (communist) } socialist

En: Nehru → FABIAN: power to welfare state (fabianist)

- practical usage: Socialist (non communist socialist)
Communist



MARXISM / SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM

- Wanted overthrow of capitalism + believed in inevitability of socialism & end of capitalism.

WHY?

- (i) Feudalism could not survive because it was exploitative of masses & gave power to minority élites (nobility, church). Similarly, capitalism exploits the masses & will be overthrown.
- How capitalism is undemocratic?
 - (i) Capitalist is the owner of means of production while actual producer of value in society is a worker. ∴ decision making power over production process is not with workers & distribution of surplus is also decided by capitalists (surplus = profit)
 - (ii) Workers get wages which are inversely proportional to profit of capitalists & primary motive of production for capitalist is to maximize his private profit. ∴ due to capitalism, there exists a conflict in society b/w interests of working class & of capitalist class.
 - (iii) ∵ workers under capitalism lose their autonomy & control over the value they have produced & also lose their monetary due, as wages are much less than the value produced by workers
 - (iv) Capitalism leads to class conflict & ∴ disharmony in society

- MARX desired a classless society by ending capitalism & private properties ∴ ending the capitalist class.
- He was pro-industrialization & wanted abundance of goods in the society. He was against Industrial Capitalism & not against Industrial Revolution.

In fact, he argued that when society is fully industrialized then workers would unite to overthrow capitalism as then workers would be masters.

- Workers are Vanguard of communism i.e. MARX believed that communist revolution to overthrow capitalism would be led & done only by working class because:

 - (i) Peasants are petty bourgeoisie as they have vested interests in private properties that leads to profit motive & ∴ capitalism, while Marx wanted community ownership i.e. collective ownership of means of prodⁿ
 - (ii) ∵ Peasants' grievances were valid for MARX but they could not be leaders of a communist revolution. Also, sense of joint prodⁿ & ∵ fraternity in community is less among peasants as they do not engage in community labour & deploy family labour in small farms.

- In multi-party democracy, there is political capture by capitalists, believed MARX.
- MARX desired dictatorship of PROLETARIAT i.e. working class i.e.

absolute will of masses in a fully industrialized society.

∴ MARX intended to have direct democracy & trust form of democracy.

- He desired a "stateless society" because he wanted complete decentralization of political power in the hands of community. He also considered state as an agent of bourgeoisie & for him, the rule of law of multi-party democracies was rule of Bourgeoisie as Parliaments were dominated by middle class / Bourgeoisie.
- He wanted decentralization of economic power with control of factories in hands of workers & all decision making powers with workers.
- With end of profit motive, there would be production for social good. From each according to his capacity & to each according to his need - was the motto of MARX
- INTERNATIONALISM - since capitalism is a global force, ∴ workers of whole world need to unite to end capitalism.
 - Marx wanted unity of workers & did not want division of workers on lines of nationality, language, ethnicity, colour, etc.
 - For him, racism is a tool of capitalist class to prevent unity b/w black & white workers
 - Marx was anti-religion i.e. communism favours irreligion or form of secularism. "Religion is opium for masses" i.e. it prevents masses from revolting against oppression. But Christianity argued that one is born to suffer.

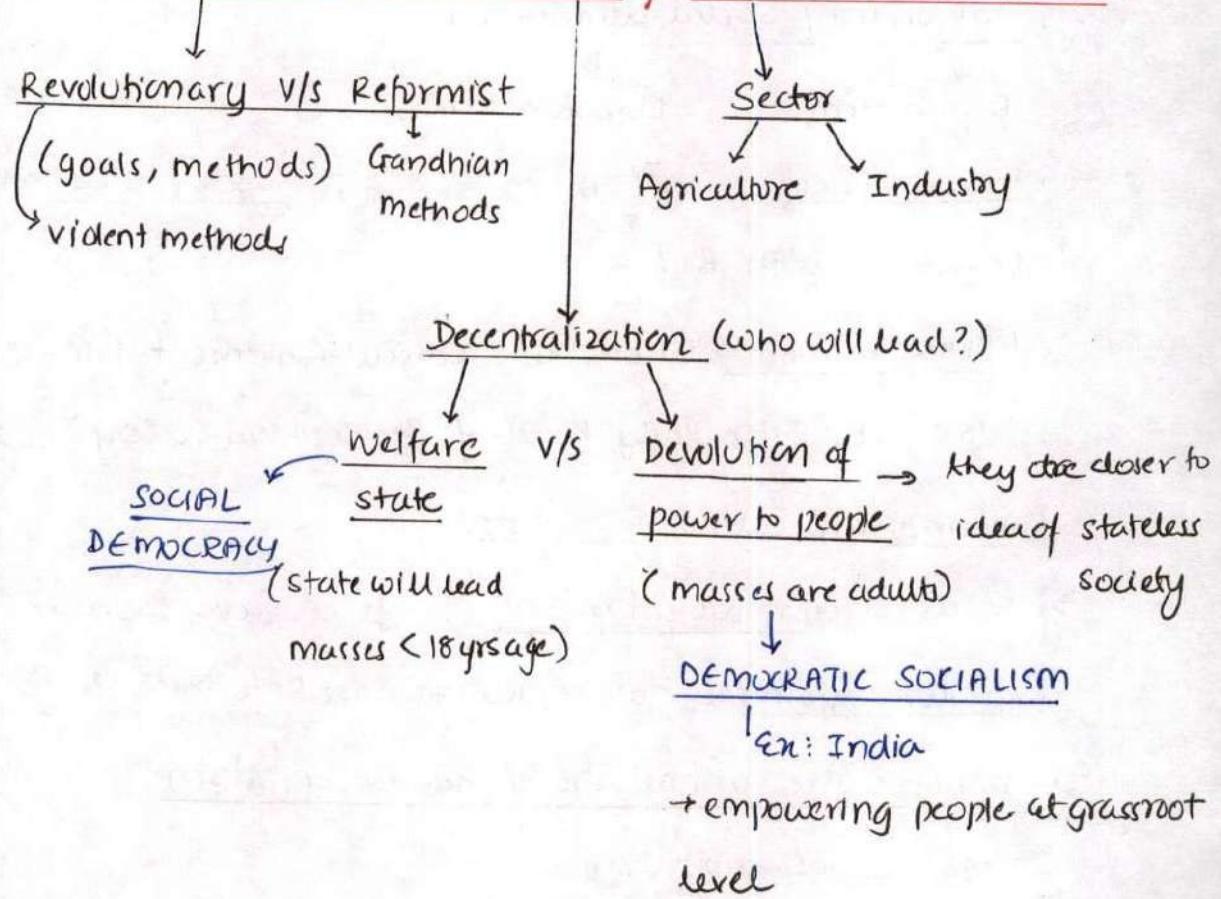
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- Wars & colonialism are a product of capitalism as here the goal is to maximize profits of capitalist class by capturing new sources of raw materials & export markets.
- at global level also, capitalism leads to disharmony & inequality
- Lala Lajpat Rai was among the first Indians to link capitalism to colonialism + M. Gandhi said that India has nothing to learn from Godless western civilization whose sole motive is profit motive without any concern for morality.
- MG - wanted statics society but via non-violence, total liberty & power in individual (as against community of Marx) + MG is against use of class as it leads to hatred in society. For him, class is a western concept not suited to India & he favoured VARNAASHRAM as a way to organized society.]

2 issues of MARX

- money - workers should get apt wages
- power - workers should have power to make their own decision

11/3/22

Class 18MULTIPLE ROADS OF SOCIALISM / SHADES OF SOCIALISM :

- There exist diff. schools of thoughts within socialism. This is because socialism is an umbrella term i.e. it represents a goal of a egalitarian society where there is no oppression of the weak by the powerful.
- Diff. thinkers & diff. political leaders as per their experience, thoughts & country contexts have given diff. methods & ideas to achieve a socialistic society.
- * → NIKITA KRUSCHEV, head of USSR (1953-64) after STALIN (1928-1953) stated that there exist multiple roads to socialism.

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1] Marnism (already done)

2] Fabianism / Social democracy :

↓ ↓
British term European term

- Fabian Society formed in Br, 1883 & it laid foundation of Labour Party in Br (1900).
- Annie Besant (Home Rule League Movement 1916-18, President of INC 1917, Irish lady Head of Theosophical Society), J. Nehru, Gandhi are called fabianists.
- Focus on non-violent means + \rightarrow achieve socialism via gradual reforms & not revolution i.e., ^{are} Reformists & not revolutionaries
- Do not desire annihilation/end of capitalism but only end of negatives of capitalism.
- Believe that socialism can co-exist with capitalism.

contrast :-

- $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{1946 Feb: Stalin - There cannot be } \overset{\text{to}}{\text{peaceful }} \text{coexistence with} \\ \text{West until final victory over capitalism} \end{array} \right]$
- Desired multi-party system of d'cacy & not 1 party state + desire mixed economy i.e. coexistence of pvt. with public sector, as pvt. sector works on profit motive \therefore state would take lead in those areas which are considered non-profitable but are imp. for social good.
- The idea is to use legislative, executive & monetary power of state to achieve socialism i.e. idea of welfare state.

Ex: New Deal of 1933 by FRANILLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Ex: Use of laws to safeguard interest of the poor + minimum wages like Minimum Wages Act in India + MSP & other subsidies for peasants + land redistribution ent: Zamindari Abolition post 1947 + free healthcare, free education + min. ~~age~~ age & man. hours of work for labour + social security by state ent unemployment allowance, accident insurance, sickness allowance, MGNREGA, pensions, crop failure insurance, etc, DBT

3) Democratic socialism:

→ Here primary focus is on democracy i.e. devolution of power to the people. They believe in socialism from below & oppose socialism from above, i.e. they desire transfer of power from capitalists to the masses & not to the state or any one party

Ex: CHINA: CCP is Supreme (Chinese Communist Party) & State is secondary

Contrast:

2022: CCP stated that military of China should be loyal to party & not state, so in future, if non-communists capture power, CCP still has support of China's military

→ ∵ They are against China model or USSR model of communism & against post 1947 India model of welfare state.

- In polity, they want more power at lowest levels.
- En: strong PRIs & ULBs while a very weak state govt & central govt.
- They want factories under control of workers & not the states
- want farms / lands under control of collective orgⁿ of peasants
- There are 2 groups within democratic socialism:
 - Radicals: want violent revolution, &
 - Reformists: favour peaceful means

9) Agrarian communism & agrarian socialism:

- This school of thought became famous were masses were peasants & economy was agrarian
- Here focus is on agri. sector & welfare of peasant masses
- Focus is on gradual industrialization & not rapid industrialization so the state budgets allocate more resources to the agri. sector.

Ex: MAO ZEDONG's - Great Leap Forward (1958) is an en. of agrarian communism]

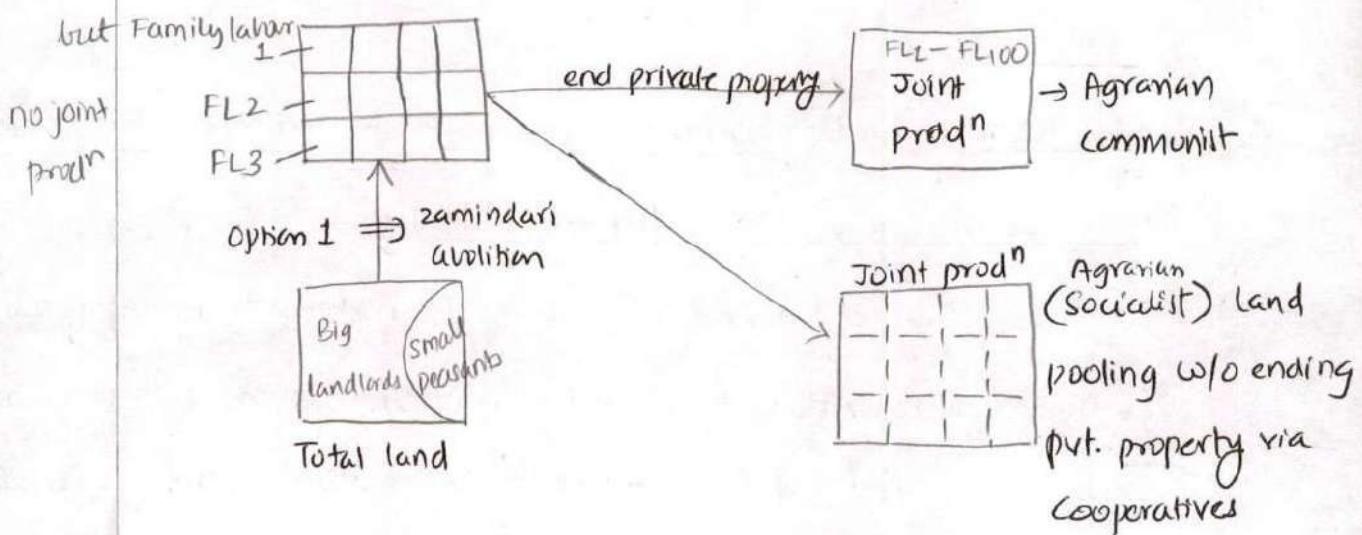
- In contrast to Marx, they have faith in peasants
- ~~Positives of agrarian socialism:~~
 - no mass migration to cities
 - rural development
 - food security
 - prosperous countryside i.e. not the case that urban cities generate

revenue which are then deployed in backward rural areas.

Bimaru states

- Agrarian communists — are radical, believe in end of pvt. property [enr] Mao established collectives post 1949 by taking over lands of peasants & bringing these lands under collective / community ownership.

The idea is to replace family labour with joint labour, & convert the peasant into an agrarian worker engaged in joint prodⁿ.



- Agrarian socialism: are less radical, may support land diff redistribution in favour of poor peasants w/o end of pvt. property.
- To achieve joint prodⁿ & economies of scale, voluntary land pooling is adopted by organizing farmers into voluntary cooperatives while communists engage in coercion & use force.

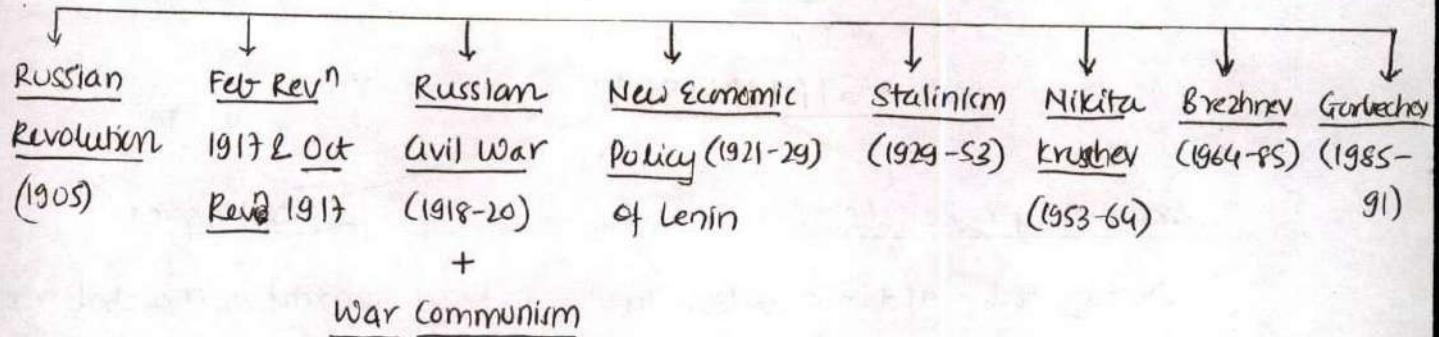
5] Market socialism:

- Here market represents capitalism.
- This model was adopted by China after 1976.
- They believe economic prosperity & growth can be achieved only by capitalism in economy. However to ensure that fruits of capitalism are distributed equally in the society & to prevent political capture by capitalists it has to be one party system dominated by communist party in polity
 ∵ the steering is in hands of communists while the engine is capitalist.
- Capitalism is used to generate wealth that strengthens the communist party economically, politically & militarily

Ex:- Big PSUs working on basis of profit motive + booming economy
 ∴ high tax collection + with this money, provide social security & welfare + special powers $\frac{1}{2}$ seats to the state in the boards of the pvt. companies, so state can influence policies, goals & functioning of pvt. companies.



SOCIALISM IN RUSSIA



By Himanshu Khatri

Socialism in Russia

Political Parties in Russia :

(i) Social Revolutionaries Party (SRP)

- # Represented Peasants' interests ∵ HAD SUPPORT BASE OF PEASANTRY WHO WERE MAJORITY AS RUSSIAN ECONOMY WAS LARGELY AGRARIAN UNTIL STALIN (1928-53)
- # SUPPORTED LAND REFORMS IN FORM OF LAND REDISTRIBUTION IN FAVOR OF SMALL PEASANTS. WANTED PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF LAND & EQUITABLE LAND REDISTRIBUTION.
- # SUPPORTED INVESTMENTS IN AGRARIAN ECONOMY FOR PROSPERITY OF PEASANTS. ∵ WANTED GRADUAL INDUSTRIALIZATION & NOT RAPID INDUSTRIALIZATION.
- # FAVORED ORGANIZING PEASANTS IN VOLUNTARY COOPERATIVES FOR REAPING BENEFITS OF JOINT PRODUCTION & ECONOMIES OF SCALE BUT WITHOUT LOSS OF PRIVATE OWNERSHIP.

(ii) Kadets / Cadets

- # Represented interests of middle class / bourgeoisie
- # SUPPORTED CAPITALISTIC ECONOMY WITH PRIVATE OWNERSHIP & SECURITY OF PROPERTY.

(iii) SOCIAL DEMOCRAT LABOR PARTY -

- # GOT DIVIDED INTO BOLSHEVIKS & MENSHEVIKS
- # BOLSHEVIKS MEANT MAJORITY & MENSHEVIKS - MINORITY. THOSE WHO GOT MAJORITY IN ELECTIONS FOR EDITORSHIP OF PARTY NEWSPAPER ISKRA CAME TO BE KNOWN AS BOLSHEVIKS & THOSE WHO WERE IN MINORITY " " " " MENSHEVIKS.
- # BOTH WERE COMMUNISTS.

By Himanshu Khatri

Mensheviks

On Timing
of Revolution

- # Revolution To Be ATTEMPTED ONLY When Society is FULLY INDUSTRIALIZED

On Peasantry

- # Considered PEASANTRY CLASS AS CONSERVATIVE & ∴ Non REVOLUTIONARY.

On Party
Membership

- # Since Revolution NOT TO BE DONE IMMEDIATELY (since society still AGRARIAN) ∴ PRIMARY CONCERN WAS EXPANDING PARTY BASE ∴ ALLOWED ANYONE TO JOIN.

- # ∵ WERE MORE MARXIST (i.e. CLOSER TO THEORETICAL MARXISM)

Bolsheviks (Leninism)

- # WANTED COMMUNIST REVOLUTION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

- # WERE READY TO TRUST/HAVE FAITH IN PEASANTRY ∴ TRIED TO GET SUPPORT OF PEASANTS FOR COMMUNIST REVOLUTION

- # ANYONE - PEASANT/WORKER/BOUROUOISE WAS ALLOWED MEMBERSHIP IF HE WAS COMMITTED TO IDEA COMMUNIST REVOLUTION.

- # WERE MORE REVOLUTIONARY & FOR COMMUNIST REVOLUTION WERE READY TO BE PRAGMATIC

By Himanshu Khatri

1st Russian Revolution 1905

WHAT? - A SPONTANEOUS OUTBURST OF PEOPLE WITH GOAL OF OVERTHROWING MONARCHY i.e. RULE OF CZAR / TSAR / ROMANOV DYNASTY.

Long Term : # GRIEVANCES OF PEASANTRY:

REASONS

- o PEASANTS WERE MASSES i.e. MAJORITY POPULATION.
- o IN 1861 SERFDOM WAS ABOLISHED IN RUSSIA TO FREE UP RURAL MASSES SO FACTORIES COULD GET LABOUR. POST MID 19thC RUSSIA TRIED TO DO INDUSTRIALIZATION. SERFDOM IS A FEATURE OF FEUDALISM WHERE MASSES ARE TIED TO LAND & FOR LIFE SERVE THE MASTER i.e. OWNER OF LAND & ∵ NOT FREE TO LEAVE THE LAND FOR ANY OTHER OCCUPATION UNLESS THE SERF IS FREED BY MASTER.
- o AFTER ENDING SERFDOM, THE FREED PEASANTS WERE GIVEN SMALL LANDHOLDINGS BUT IN RETURN THEY HAD TO PAY ANNUAL REDEMPTION PAYMENTS. THESE REDEMPTION PAYMENTS FORMED A GRIEVANCE ALONG WITH GRIEVANCE OF CONCENTRATION OF LAND OWNERSHIP IN HANDS OF MINORITY ELITES. (NOBILITY)

GRIEVANCES OF WORKERS:

- o POOR WAGES & OPPRESSION BY EMPLOYERS / FACTORY OWNERS
- o NO SOCIAL SECURITY & NO LIMIT ON HOURS OF WORK
- o CHILD LABOUR & NO JOB SECURITY.

By Himanshu Khatri

POLITICAL GRIEVANCES / GRIEVANCE IN GENERAL ESPECIALLY OF BOURGEOISIE

- # NO DEMOCRACY. THERE WAS NO PARLIAMENT & NO REPRESENTATION OF MASSES IN GOVERNANCE. CZAR RULED AS AN ABSOLUTE MONARCH WITH NOBILITY.
- # LACK OF FREEDOM OF SPEECH & EXPRESSION; LACK OF FREEDOM FOR PRESS
- # BRUTAL MISUSE OF SECRET POLICE ↳ POLITICIANS/ACTIVISTS (e.g. ELDER BROTHER OF LENIN, ALEXANDER ULYANOV WAS EXECUTED ∵ OF HIS REVOLUTIONARY IDEAS & ACTIVISM - 1887)

TRIGGER FOR RR 1905:

- # DEFEAT IN RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR 1904-05
- # ECONOMY WAS HURT DUE TO WAR - HIGH TAXES, INFLATION
- # LOSS OF PRESTIGE FOR CZAR AMONG NATIONALIST POPULATION

WHY RR 1905 FAILED?

- # ARMY STAYED LOYAL TO CZAR ∵ PROTESTS WERE CRUSHED
- # DISUNITY AMONG POLITICAL PARTIES + SPONTANEOUS OUTBURST ∵ AN UNPLANNED MOVEMENT
- # TIMELY CONCESSIONS IN FORM OF OCTOBER MANIFESTO 1905 WHERE CZAR PROMISED:
 - # DEMOCRATIC REFORMS # BETTER WAGES & CONDITIONS OF WORK FOR WORKERS
 - # TES IN LAND HOLDINGS # END OF REDEMPTION PAYMENTS FOR SMALL PENTANTS # END USE OF SECRET POLICE

By Himanshu Khatri

FEBRUARY REVOLUTION 1917

WHAT? A REVOLUTION BY RUSSIANS THAT LED TO END OF MONARCHY IN RUSSIA

REASONS: (i) REFORMS PROMISED IN OCTOBER MANIFESTO FAILED.

AGRARIAN REFORMS:

REDEMPTION PAYMENTS WERE ABOLISHED

CZAR ALLOWED PURCHASE OF UNCULTIVATED LANDS OF SIBERIA AT SUBSIDIZED RATES. HOWEVER, RICH LANDLORDS BENEFITED MORE & THIS LED TO RISE OF CLASS OF KULAKS (BIG LANDLORDS)

POPULATION GROWTH WAS FASTER THAN GROWTH IN AGRICULTURE SECTOR ∴ REAL EARNINGS OF SMALL PEASANTRY DID NOT INCREASE AS MUCH.

WORKING CLASS:

FACTORY INSPECTORS WERE APPOINTED TO PREVENT HARASSMENT OF WORKERS

BR-RUSSIA AGREEMENT 1907 INCLUDED A TRADE AGREEMENT THAT IMPROVED ECONOMY & WAGES OF WORKERS INCREASED

HOWEVER, NO SOCIAL SECURITY WAS GIVEN.

IN 3 yrs BEFORE WWI (1914-18) THERE WERE REGULAR STRIKES BY WORKERS. OVERALL NO SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT IN CONDITIONS OF WORKERS.

By Himanshu Khatri

Democratic Reforms

Czar setup Duma / Parliament with Right to vote linked to income / property criteria. Poor peasants & workers : Didn't get right to vote (middle class did get)

1st Duma (1906) : Was disbanded / dissolved within one yr when middle class parliamentarians demanded accountability of Czar's ministers to Duma.

2nd Duma (1907) : Was also disbanded within an yr for same reasons.

3rd & 4th Duma completed their terms as they were manned by loyalists as Czar furthered property criteria for right to vote after 2nd Duma & ∴ only pro-Czar / loyalist elites got elected to Duma.

Brutality of secret police ↔ political activists continued.

Little freedom of speech, expression & press.
∴ democratic reforms weren't implemented

Controversies

(a) Rasputin a healer became close to Czar's family as he could heal pain of ailing child of Czar. It's alleged that he began influencing political decisions of Czar. Became a hated figure & popularity of Czar ↓ed.

(b) Death of PM Stolypin (1912) - He was a popular figure as implemented reforms after 1905. It was a conspiracy that he was assassinated on orders of Czar.

By Himanshu Khatri

Trigger: WWI (1914)

Participation in WWI HURT RUSSIAN Economy.

THERE WERE BREAD RIOTS IN RUSSIAN CITIES DUE TO FOOD SHORTAGE.

MORALE OF ARMY SUFFERED GREATLY & LED TO DISAFFECTION IN ARMY DUE TO SERIES OF DEFEATS FOR RUSSIAN FORCES AT HANDS OF GERMANS.

CZAR WAS LEADING THE RUSSIAN WAR EFFORT ∴ HIS POOR LEADERSHIP WAS BLAMED.

In Feb 1917, PROTESTS LED TO PRESSURE ON CZAR TO ABDICATE THRONE.

A PROVISIONAL GOVT LED BY KADETS FORMED.

By Himanshu Khatri

October Revolution 1917

WHAT? PROVISIONAL GOVT OVERTHROWN BY BOLSHEVIKS LED BY LENIN.
(PG)

REASONS:

PG DID NOT FULFILL DEMANDS OF RUSSIAN PEOPLE

(a) PG DID NOT WITHDRAW RUSSIA FROM WWI ∵ OF PRESSURE
FROM ALLIED POWERS AS THIS WOULD HAVE ENDED
2 FRONT WAR FOR GR

(b) PG DID NOT CONDUCT ELECTIONS FOR A CONSTITUENT
ASSEMBLY, CITING ENGAGEMENT OF RUSSIA IN WWI.

(c) PG DID NOT DO LAND REDISTRIBUTION AS PG WAS DOMINATED
BY PRO LANDLORD, PRO INDUSTRIALIST, PRO CAPITALIST
KADETS.

ZIMMERMANN PLAN: GR HELPED LENIN RETURN TO RUSSIA
FROM EXILE IN SWITZERLAND AS GR WANTED TO WEAKEN
RUSSIA INTERNALLY.

SOVIETS i.e. GRASSROOT ORGANIZATIONS OF WORKERS & PEASANTS
BEGAN TO ESTABLISHED

④

MUTINY BY SOLDIERS BEGAN IN PETROGRAD & TROOPS SIDED WITH
BOLSHEVIKS AS THEY WANTED EXIT FROM WWI.

LENIN PROMISED ELECTIONS, WITHDRAWAL FROM WWI &
LAND REDISTRIBUTION TO PEASANTS. ∴ GOT SUPPORT.

RESULT: BOLSHEVIKS LED BY LENIN & TROTSKY CAPTURED POWER
AFTER VIOLENT STRIKES BY WORKERS.

By Himanshu Khatri

Russian Civil War (1918-20)

WHAT?: Whites (SOCIAL REVOLUTIONARIES PARTY, KADETS, MENSHEVIKS) FOUGHT \leftrightarrow BOLSHEVIKS, BR, FR, US, JAPAN SENT ARMIES IN FAVOR OF WHITES.

Reasons:

LENIN DISBANDED CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY:

AFTER OCT REVOLUTION 1917 LENIN:

(a) WITHDREW RUSSIA FROM WWI BY SIGNING TREATY OF BREST LITOVSK (1917) WITH GERMANY WHERE RUSSIA LOST ESTONIA, LATVIA, LITHUANIA, FINLAND, UKRAINE & GEORGIA.

(b) ALLOWED LAND REDISTRIBUTION AS SMALL PEASANTS TOOK OVER LANDS OF BIG LANDLORDS.

(c) HELD ELECTIONS TO A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

HOWEVER, SRP GOT TWICE THE SEATS THAN BOLSHEVIKS WHO WERE ISOLATED IN CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY DEBATES LENIN REALISED HE CAN'T BRING COMMUNISM VIA DEMOCRACY.

\therefore LENIN DISBANDED THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY & BANNED ALL OTHER POLITICAL PARTIES & SET UP ONE PARTY SYSTEM.

RESULT: CIVIL WAR: BOLSHEVIKS & THEIR RED ARMY VS WHITES.

BR, FR, US, JAPAN INVADED RUSSIA IN SUPPORT OF WHITES \circlearrowleft

(a) THEY WANTED RE-ENTRY OF RUSSIA IN WWI TO REVIVE 2 FRONT WAR \leftrightarrow GERMANY.

(b) DID NOT WANT RUSSIA TO BE A COMMUNIST STATE AS COMMUNISM BELIEVED IN END OF CAPITALISM

(c) LENIN HAD SENT SECRET AGENTS TO EUROPEAN COUNTRIES TO INSTIGATE COMMUNIST REVOLUTIONS ACROSS EUROPE.

By Himanshu Khatri

Bolsheviks Won Russian Civil War (1918-20) :-

(a) War Communism (1918-20)

Aim: To GARNER RESOURCES FOR FIGHTING CIVIL WAR

ALL FACTORIES WERE NATIONALIZED



ALL PRIVATE TRADE BANNED SO RED ARMY GETS SUPPLIES

ALL FOOD GRAINS TO BE SEIZED FROM PEASANTS SO WORKERS IN FACTORIES + SOLDIERS IN RED ARMY GET FOOD SUPPLIES.

(b) ABLE MILITARY LEADERSHIP OF TROTSKY

(c) UNIFIED SINGLE LEADERSHIP + ∴ BETTER COMMAND & CONTROL
VS DISUNITED LEADERSHIP AMONG WHITES

(d) BOLSHEVIKS GOT SUPPORT OF MANY SECTIONS AS PERCEIVED AS NATIONALISTS FIGHTING FOREIGN ARMIES.

(e) ATROCITIES BY ARMIES OF WHITES ON COMMON MAN.

(f) WWI GOT OVER IN NOV, 1918

RESULT :

UKRAINE & GEORGIA WERE RECAPTURED BY RED ARMY.

BOLSHEVIKS WON & UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (USSR HAVING 15 SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS) ESTABLISHED (1920)

RUSSIA NOT INVITED TO TREATIES OF VERSAILLES, NOT MADE MEMBER OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS & NOT DIPLOMATICALLY ISOLATED AS USSR GOVT WAS NOT RECOGNIZED BY MANY FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

By Himanshu Khatri

Lenin in Power (Died in 1924)

New Economic Policy (1921-29)

Context / Reasons:

- # Poor economy due to WWI + Civil War (1918-20) + Treaty of Brest Litovsk (1917). Also even prior to WWI Russian economy was weak & non industrialized
- # Challenge of food security: War Communism meant no incentive for peasants ∴ there were food shortages

Strife in society: Bolsheviks were perceived as representatives of working class while masses were peasants. Also due to civil war, society was divided with strife between peasants, workers & middle class.

Features of NEP (1921)

- # Aim: Economic Recovery, Food Security, Reconciliation among peasants, workers & middle class.
- # Trade Agreement with Bn in 1921 to improve economy (* Labor Party - a socialist party was in power in Bn)
- # Private ownership of land was allowed & peasants to pay only taxes & retain surplus that could be sold by them.
- # Private ownership of: small scale industry + trade in goods produced by small scale industry
- # Capitalist measures like bonuses for workers + factories brought back under qualified bourgeoisie managers
- # Promoted women in workforce e.g. setup creches & public kitchens so women could provide labour outside home.

By Himanshu Khatri

POLITICAL CHANGES BY LENIN / CRITICISM OF LENIN

- # ONE PARTY SYSTEM
- # WITHIN COMMUNIST PARTY FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION CURBED
- # PURGED THOSE WHO WERE SEEN AS POLITICAL OPPONENTS WITH HELP OF SECRET POLICE
- # TRADE UNIONS WERE NOT GIVEN CONTROL OF FACTORIES & STRIKES BY WORKERS DISCOURAGED TO BOOST GDP.
- # ∴ LAID FOUNDATIONS OF TOTALITARIAN REGIME & INTRODUCED SUCH INSTRUMENTS (PURGING, SECRET POLICE, OWS NO VOICE TO TRADE UNIONS) WHICH WOULD BE MISUSED BY STALIN TO ESTABLISH TOTALITARIAN REGIME

Lenin DIED IN 1924 → POWER STRUGGLE WITHIN PARTY

STALIN CAME TO POWER IN 1928

1929-53 : ERA OF STALINISM

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By Himanshu Khatri

14.8.

12/3/22

Class 19

Read: Document 11.1

STALINISMPersonality & Beliefs:

- (i) Dictatorial - did not believe in democracy at all
- (ii) Another attack from capitalist world
- (iii) Had no faith in peasants + landlords = enemy of communism (for him)
- (iv) Communist revⁿ will be secure only when workers = masses

Challenges:

- (i) Food security still a challenge
- (ii) Industrialization is still pending
- (iii) Weak military

These beliefs & challenges shaped Stalin's policies

Solutions adopted by STALIN:

∴ collectivization leads to economies of scale
 ↑
 made communism secure

↓
food security

This is how agricultural wealth was converted into IR.

- buy it from collectives & sell it to rest & in this process earn profits ↓ invested for IR

State is the only buyer & state is the only seller ∴ now peasant = agrarian worker & job wages, state procures

A] Rapid industrialization
 all trade nationalised
 ↑
 positive → (i) made communism secure
 (ii) GDP growth
 → Heavy Indⁿ - aid militarization
 - core strong sector ∴ laid foundation
 → Negative: neglect of light industry

B] FDI unavailable ∴ relied on domestic sources for this:
 - Collectivization - end pvt. property
 Collective: 300-400 families
 - Joint prodⁿ by allocating land to collective

c) 5 Year Planning / centralized planning:

- introduced because resources were limited & goals were ambitious
 - quotas / targets of prodⁿ to each factory
 - all decisions by state including market price
 - + state = only buyer & only seller
 - + no freedom in economic process of prodⁿ & profit utilization
 - * i.e. no maharatna scheme / status
 - + b'cacy will dominate PSUs

D) Overall Totalitarian regime was established - media, eduⁿ under

e] Social Security ↓ total control

- high use of secret police
- purges
- GULAGS: forced labor camps

Positives of STALIN:

- Food security to an extent
 - IR of Russia
 - Defeated Hitler
 - Russia became^a superpower post WW II
 - social security

Negatives: → light industry shortages

- use of force for collectivization - millions were killed
 - no democracy
 - stalin built cult of personality

DESTALINIZATION : NIKITA KRUSCHEV

- Partial decentralization in economy by setting up 100 regional economic councils (REC). Each REC would be more aware about demands & capabilities of factories in the region ∴ leading to more efficient 5 year plans.
- Incentives introduced for managers & workers so the factories go beyond quotas.
- For 1st time, some focus was brought ~~over~~ on light industry so standard of living of common man improves.
- In agriculture sector:
 - (i) Peasants were allowed to sell crops produced on small pvt. plots in market.
 - (ii) More money was given to collective farms for procurement done by state
 - (iii) Virgin land schemes (VLS) - Here, uncultivated lands of Siberia & Kazakhstan were made available to collectives / peasants for cultivation so their earnings improve
- ⇒ Conclusion: However the economy was still over centralized + lack of market price due to administered price impacted efficient resource utilization ↗ expensive goods are those which are in scarcity ∴ they are used less. Cheaper goods are cheap because they are in abundance ∴ used more. This is how market price

based on demand & supply leads to efficient resource utilization]

POLITY :

- Gulag Labor camps which were like concentration camps where political opponents & critics were imprisoned & subjected to forced labour were ended.
- More freedom was given to press, but still no anti-Stalin, anti-party or anti-communist system articles / novels / movies were allowed.
- In 1956 Secret speech to party members Nikita revealed details of Stalin's ~~purges~~ purges. Later, it was leaked & became public (+) cult of personality of Stalin was further reduced by renaming places & institutions named after Stalin & primacy of Party was restored (Party should be supreme, not one person)
- * In communist system - party is supreme because it represents will of Proletariat ∴ supremacy of one leader / cult of personality is not considered in line with ideal working of a communist state]
- NIKITA stated that peaceful co-existence with the West is not only possible but even imperative to prevent a nuclear catastrophe as by 1953, both US & USSR had developed Hydrogen bomb ∴ cold war tensions that had peaked during Stalin's regime now began decreasing.

- ④ in 1956, Nikita declared that there exists multiple roads to socialism.
- Stalin had set up Comin Form (1947) via which he dictated domestic & foreign policies of Eastern European communist states
- Nikita disbanded ~~the~~ Comin Form & ∴ allowed freedom in domestic policy if eastern European countries stayed aligned with USSR internationally & preserved communist system internally
 ↓
 (one party system dominated by communist party)
- However, the thaw in cold war proved to be only partial
 Ex: 1955 Warsaw Pact, 1962 Cuban missile crisis & other events kept tensions high b/w US & USSR
 [thaw - melted snow → here implies good relations]

15/3/22

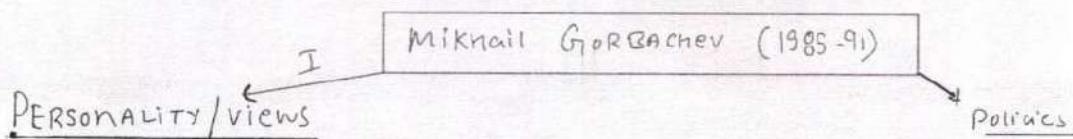
Class 20BREZHNEV ERA (1964- 85)

- These 2 decades are also called "ERA OF STAGNATION" due to lack of reforms - economic & political.
- By 1980s, there was depression in economy of USSR while on other hand, the cost of cold war participation continued to hurt. Ex: arms race continued & military expenditure in form of military intervention abroad - 1968: Invasion of Czechoslovakia when people protested against communism & domination by USSR; 1981: Poland - protests by solidary trade union of workers demanding multi-party system were crushed ; 1979-89 : USSR militarily intervened in Afghanistan to ensure that communists retained power
- Corruption also reached a peak during these 20 years & there was acceptance for bureaucratic corruption at highest levels.
- Light industry shortages continued to plague USSR - standard of living of common man also stagnated.
- ∴ These 2 decades contributed to demise of USSR by 1991 & reforms by GORBACHEV were too late.

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Mikhail Gorbachev (1985-91)

- Personality:
- pro capitalism
 - pro democracy
 - not ready to interfere abroad
 - Pro reform
 - not a strong leader: no control over radical left wing & right wing

Class 8

- 1] # Wanted Economic Revival of USSR
(1980s : Depression like conditions in USSR)
- based on
- CAPITALIST MEASURES Decentralization
- In Economics with market forces determining decisions instead of STATE.
- 2] # Wanted Gradual movement towards Capitalist economy BUT
Not a Shock Therapy as desired by rival & critic Boris Yeltsin (leader in state of Russia i.e. Soviet Republic of Russia)
- 3] # Wanted to balance the Right wing reformers and Left wing conservatives of the party.
- 4] # Believed that economic reforms & political reforms need to go hand in hand.
There needs to be freedom in politics along with freedom in economics.
- 5] # Tried to justify his reforms stating that Lenin himself would have agreed for need for change as Lenin was pragmatic & responsive to need of times.
- 6] # Ended up unleashing such forces which he couldn't control. Gave freedom to Russians which they had never experienced.
- 7] # Showed sympathy towards demands of Soviet republics for autonomy, "multiparty democracy" and even towards Idea of voluntary union
(Boris Yeltsin was making above demands)

YELTSIN

of Glasnost (openness) & Perestroika (reforms).

GLASNOST :

- (i) # Freedom of speech & expression to encourage alternate opinions.
- (ii) # to convince the people that change is needed & to generate public support for his reforms.
- (iii) # Allowed anti-Stalin articles, movies & novels.
- (iv) # Replaced radical heads of cultural institutions with liberals (e.g. bodies of filmmaking, editorial boards)
- (v) # allowed freedom of reporting e.g. in case of Chernobyl Nuclear Disaster of 1986.
∴ allowed reporting of failures of STATE, which was new.
- (vi) # Gave amnesty to political exiles & political prisoners.
- (vii) # Brought a law in 1988 that barred sending political opponents to mental hospitals (in practice of Brezhnev era (1964-85))

PERESTROIKA were the actual reforms brought by Gorbachev

PERESTROIKA

Politics ← → Economics

Brought partial democracy

- In local Soviets, now people could elect the head instead of him being a party nominee
i.e. he brought choice of candidate if not of Party.
- In factories, workers to elect the managers
- Parliament was restructured - it was made a smaller body & would meet more frequently.
i.e. increased the role of Parliament at expense of the role of Communist Party.

Foreign Policy:

• Prevent Expenditure on foreign interventions

Began Russian withdrawal from Afghanistan in 1986 (USSR intervened in Afghanistan from 1979-89)	Went send army to Eastern European countries even if communist régimes are threatened there.
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

This emboldened the people of E-Europe to protest against their communist govt & finally overthrow them, without fear of Russia.

- # Small scale industries & services were opened to private sector. E.g. new people could open family restaurants, car repair shops, give private tuitions etc.
- # PSUs were incentivized to maximize profit by maximizing production.
- # Market demand to determine production decisions i.e. freedom to the factories.
- # PSUs were encouraged to compete in the market.
- # " " allowed to take orders directly from the customers.
- # Quality control function was separated from the factory management to improve quality of goods & bring accountability.

Disintegration of USSR - who was responsible

MORBACHEV not Responsible

- # USSR failed : its economy failed
- # Communism did not benefit the people. USSR survived Russian Civil War, WW II and COLD WAR but failed from inside.
- # Shortages in Light Industry continued & : Standard of living remained poor.
- # Food shortages also kept troubling USSR
- # Inequity was less than the West but yet western worker was more prosperous than Russian workers. ∵ Communism failed the workers economically. Politically, the workers did not enjoy control of factories and Trade union activity was curtailed
- # Over centralization in economy and lack of market price led to inefficiency in economy.
- # Corruption was rampant especially during Brezhnev era (1964-85)
- # Cold War was the biggest reason as it was a constant drain on economy. Military expenditure was 15% of GDP
- # Trade restrictions placed on Eastern European nations (i.e. can't trade with capitalist west) hurt their economy which contributed to failure of communism there.
- # Reforms were too late especially in context of era of stagnation under Brezhnev (1964-85)
- # 47% of Russian population was ethnically different.

GORBACHEV Responsible

- # Failed to balance the Left wing & Right wing within the communist party. ∵ faced criticism from both sides
- # Pervestnik's economic reforms failed. There were food shortages & Light Industry shortages in his tenure
- # 1987 Law on Public Enterprises made wages a function of value of goods produced ∵ factories contd to neglect consumer goods.
- # Tried to make PSUs self Reliant i.e. self financing but did not end Administered Prices.
- # BUDGET DEFICIT red from 3% to 10% between 1987 to 1989. This → to printing of ⇒ → inflation pressure ∵ Real wages stayed low.
- # SUGAR CRISIS : Govt doubled VODKA prices for Anti Drinking campaign → Enormous Black Market → Sugar shortage (as used for making VODKA at home) Govt had to spend 25bn Roubles to overcome Sugar crisis.
- # Siberian Coal miners STRIKE (July 1989) triggered by shortage of SOAP. GORBACHEV rejected their demand for multiparty system. However, agreed to workers control over mines → Rampant rise in wages → Inflation
- # Mgr could not Free PSUs of Bureaucratic controls
- # Freedom to travel abroad → to Experience of CONTRAST in prosperity → to Resentment among public not
- # GORBACHEV was ready to use force to protect the one party system & ∵ protests continued to rise, the Soviet Republics declared independence & USSR Disintegrated.

SOCIALISM IN CHINA

* BACKGROUND:- Civil war b/w KMT & CCP (1921)
(1912)

Broad trajectory:

(i) 1949 - 58 : USSR like communism

↳ Rapid & heavy industrialization

↳ collectivization in agriculture

↳ Syr plans under NEP

(ii) 1958 : Maoism / Great Leap Forward (GLF)

- 1976

§* Social Revolutionist Party (SRP) of Russia + no private property
or Agrarian communism

What is agrarian communism? - gradual IR,

- labour intensive IR, decentralized IR, focus on light industry
 - Focus on agriculture
 - local self-governing bodies
 - Focus on commune = LSG i.e. rural development

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(ii) 1976 onwards: Market socialism OR critics say it is State capitalism & not market socialism

\int^* Capitalism in ~~the~~ economy, CCP in polity]

Highlights of Market socialism: - Special Economic zones (SEZs)
- International trade
- Free trade

A] 1949 - 1956:

→ China followed Russia like policies:

- (i) Russia sent its experts, engineers & managers to help draft 1st 5 year plan of China + USSR also gave aid to China.
- (ii) Since USSR was the 1st & successful communist country by 1949 which had successfully industrialized & defeated Gr. in WW II to emerge as the 2nd superpower, ∴ it was natural for China to follow Stalin-like policies to implement communism

→ 100 flowers Campaign, 1956:

- (i) China overachieved the 1st Syear plan targets.
- (ii) However, there were reports of discontent from diff sections.
- (iii) Happy with 1st Syear plan results, Mao started a feedback campaign called 100 Flowers Campaign
- (iv) The feedback Mao received made him anxious & he realized that Communism is still not secure in China. The workers complained about high-handedness of managers + the managers complained about

Indiscipline of workers & party cadres + some demanded capitalistic reforms in line with reforms of NIKITA KRUSCHEV in USSR. + some even demanded political reforms.

(v) → Mao criticized Nikita of Revisionism i.e. revising / changing the basic tenets of MARXISM to suit his own needs.

Ent Nikita talked about peaceful coexistence with capitalism.

(vi) ∵ Now USSR stopped giving aid to China & now began rivalry b/w USSR & China for leadership of communist world.

* 1858: Territory above River Amur ^{taken by} Russia

- rivalry

1921-56: Friendship

→ 1921 +: arms, aid to KMT

→ 1949: helped CCP to come to power

→ WW II (1939-45): China & USSR on same side v/s Japan

1971: Entry of China in UN Security Council i.e. friendship b/w US & China v/s USSR

B] 1958: GREAT LEAP FORWARD / MAOISM:

Context:

→ MAO realized that focus on rapid IR & heavy industry had increased importance of Bourgeoisie class & led to class conflict b/w Bourgeoisie & working class as reflected by 100 flowers campaign.

1.88

- China had largest population that lived in rural areas + there was huge unemployment & ~~the~~ challenge of food security.
- In this context, GLF 1958 was adopted:
 - (i) Labour Intensive Industry: to tackle unemployment
 - (ii) Gradual IR & not rapid IR to focus more on agriculture sector on which masses depended.
 - (iii) Decentralized IR instead of centralized IR i.e. focus not on setting up big factories in urban areas but on small factories spread across countryside.
Mao aimed for 6 lakh backyard steel furnaces manufacturing tools & machinery for agriculture sector.
 - (iv) Focus on light industry so standard of living of common man improves.
 - (v) The collectives were converted / reorganized into communes which acted as units of local self-governance ∴ bringing some element of decentralization of democratic socialism.
 - A collective had 300-400 families while a commune had 7500 people.
 - Each commune was allocated 30-40 technicians (+) some doctors (+) some party cadres (+) commune was given power to set up & run schools, creches, primary healthcare centers, develop small infrastructure like roads & small irrigation projects.

Impact of GLF, 1958:

- In short-term, economy suffered due to neglect of industrial sector & more reliance of GLF on inexperienced party cadres rather than efficient, qualified bourgeoisie managers.
- Also, in beginning, there were famines [ex]: The Great Famine of 1959 due to geographical factors & due to lack of incentives because of end of private property since 1949.

* In China - more persuasion was used while in USSR, force was used for collectivization as MAO was a popular leader & STALIN was not.

Positives of GLF:

In long-term, there were positives:

- (i) China was able to deal with problem of unemployment.
- (ii) There were no major famines in China & ∴ food security was achieved
- (iii) Unlike USSR, there was less problem of tight industry shortages
- (iv) There was some public participation in governance due to innovation of communes.
- (v) No mass migration from rural areas
- (vi) Agriculture has more role for women ∴ status of women was better
- (vii) Rural masses had access to basic services ∴ relatively prosperous (above BPL), educated & empowered ~~poor~~ rural population
- (viii) By 1976, when MAO died, even in heavy industry, gradual IR had led to a strong steel sector, strong machine building industry,

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strong oil industry & there was a base for China becoming a nuclear power

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Class (20)

CULTURAL REVOLUTION

- In short-term, there were problems with GLF as there was poor economic growth due to neglect of industry & also some problems in agri. sector Ex: The Great Famine of 1959.
- Also, Russia stopped giving aid when Mao accused USSR of Revisionism.
- This led to increased opposition within the party against Mao. The right wing section demanded adoption of some capitalist features in economy on lines of USSR, while Mao wanted to keep GLF strictly on Marxist lines.
- ∴ Mao launched Cultural Revolution (1966-69):
 - (i) A call was given to students & party cadre to begin a propaganda campaign in favour of GLF & Mao.
 - (ii) The movement was led by Gang of 4 i.e. supporters of Mao including wife of Mao
 - (iii) To lead the campaign, revolutionary committees were formed at ground level.
 - (iv) Streetplays, demonstrations, & debates soon got converted into violent clashes & those who questioned Mao's policies were violently attacked & looted.

- (v) Within CCP, the right wing leaders were purged
 Ex: DENG XIAOPING was sent to countryside for 4 years, & his son committed suicide after torture.

RESULT:

- There was huge devastation & economy suffered. However, Maoism survived i.e. GLF continued on Marxist lines

C]

DENG XIAOPING (1976-89)

& his MARKET SOCIALISM

* Refer handout

* IDEOLOGY:

- DENG believed that only capitalism can make the Chinese economy great. However, multi-party democracy is prone to capture by capitalists.
 ∴ In polity, there has to be monopoly of communist party.
- DENG wanted people to believe that it is good to be rich. To achieve his aims, he brought gradual reforms in economy & also opened up Chinese economy to the western world.
- His policies are collectively called "market socialism" whereby the economy is based on capitalism/ market forces & the state is a welfare state that ensures equitable distribution of fruits of capitalism.

* Market socialism of China = Fabianism - multiparty democracy

→ However some critics argue that what exists in China is not market socialism, but state capitalism i.e. state is just another player working with profit motive in market economy.

However, with special powers which allow it (state) to dominate the market

(MS)
→ In market socialism, ideally, the PSUs should transfer their profits to the state which are then distributed as dividends to the poor masses but in China, the PSUs retain their profits like any other pvt. company, \oplus

In MS, ideally, there should be high taxes on private players & tax revenue distributed in some form to poor masses but in China, there has been abundance of tax incentives \therefore ~~the accusation~~ that it is state capitalism & not ~~MS~~ MS.

→ It can be assumed that in the Chinese system, the engine is capitalistic while the steering is in hands of CCP.

* → Take printout of handout

WHY COMMUNISM SURVIVED IN CHINA?

(i) Firm belief of DENG in one party system \oplus

He was ready to use force to protect O.P.S
 \uparrow

Ex: Democracy wall, 1978

* DEMOCRACY WALL, 1978:

→ (a) After death of MAO, struggle in party for ~~the~~ political leadership

∴ supporters of DENG started pasting messages on walls that came up in diff. cities, in support of DENG.

→ (b) All these walls were discontinued except for the one in Beijing as it was a constituency of DENG. Encouraged by reforms of Deng, the messages on this wall became more bold.

Ex: Anti-Mao messages & messages in favor of political reforms.

→ (c) DENG crimped down hard & this democracy wall was demolished.

(ii) In 1989, communism was showing signs of failure all across the world & the world expected that it would fail in China as well

* TIENANMEN SQUARE (1989):

(a) → Protest began in favor of right-wing leader who was purged from party but soon took form of pro-democracy protest

(b) → GORBACHEV was on a state visit to China & whole world was watching. DENG felt humiliated & he again proved that he

would not compromise on OPS.

(c) → Tanks & army was put into use to crush the protests. This was a turning point & OPS ∴ survived in China.

(ii) China implemented ^{timely} economic reforms:-

Ex: 1949-58: Growth in industrial sector via USSR like policies,

1958-76 GLF: with focus on rural development

1976 onwards: market socialism ; while there was stagnation & lack of periodic reforms in USSR.

(Pr) The left-right divide in CCP was never as strong as in USSR
In late 1980s.

Ex: There was no BORIS YELTSIN like figure in China

(V) 100 Flowers Campaign, 1957 gave early feedback ∴ timely reforms
ⓐ Contact with masses via party cadres attached to communes provided constant feedback

(vi) China was ethnically & religiously more homogenous than USSR.

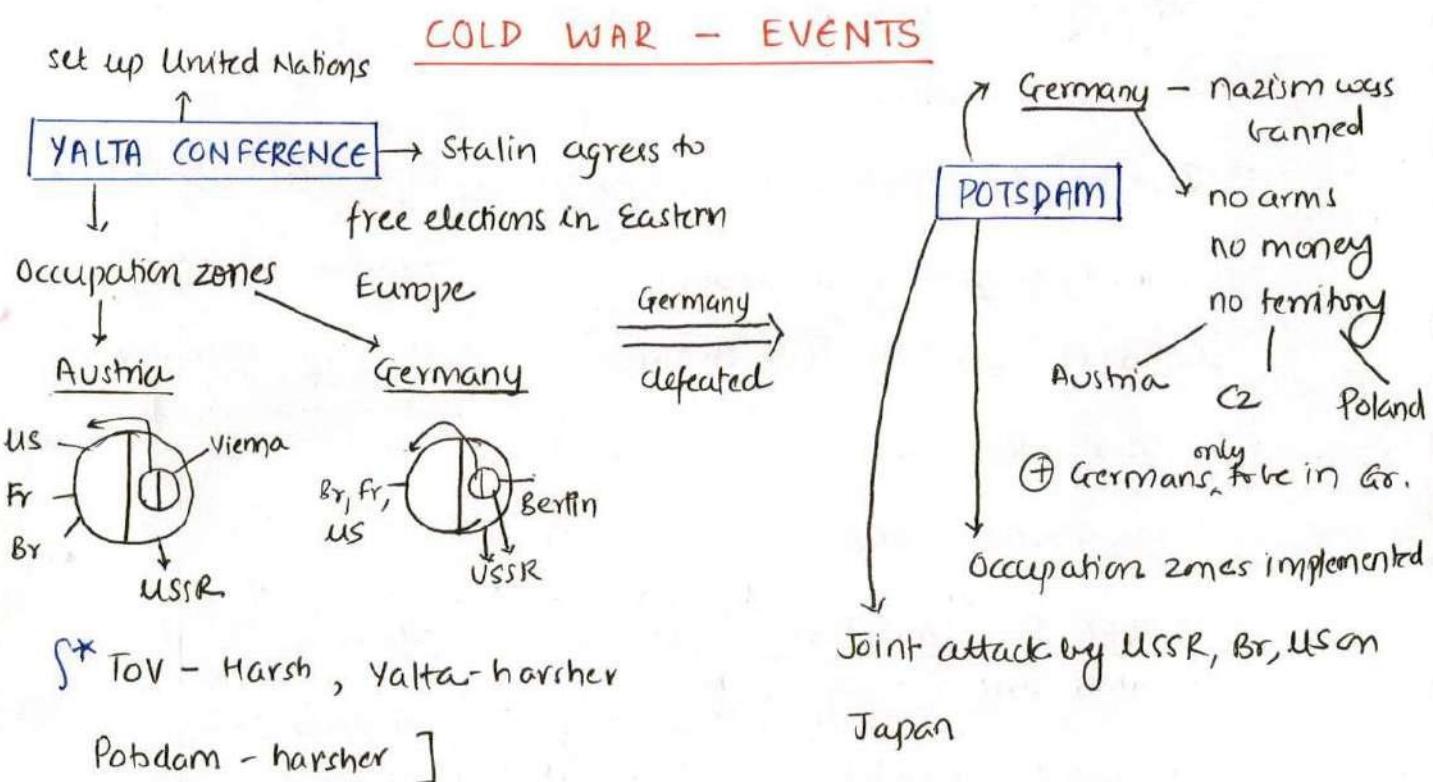
COLD WAR

GIST of events:

- 3 Races - Arms race, Nuclear race, Space race
- Wars: no direct US-USSR war but US & USSR fought on side of allies to have pro-communist or pro-capitalist govt.
Ex: Korean War 1952-53, KMT v/s CCP Civil War 1945-49, Vietnam Wars (1st Indo-China War 1946-54, Vietnam War 1961-75)
- Decolonization: USSR - pro decolonization
Ex: 1st Indo-China War 1946-54 ⚡ US - pro decolonization if independent country will not be communist.
- Contrast in economic systems: led to contrast in economic prosperity
Ex: poor Eastern Europe v/s Rich Western Europe, shortages in USSR v/s abundance in US.
- Contrast in political systems: i.e. liberty in West & lack of liberty in East.
- Building alliances: economic (European Economic Community, 1957, Marshall Aid 1947, Molotov Aid 1947, Comecon 1949), political - [ex]: Cominform 1947, & military (NATO, 1949, SEATO 1954, Baghdad Pact 1955, Warsaw Pact 1955)
- Emergence of 3rd world: NAM 1961 - Non Aligned Movement

- Emergence of nuclear weapon states: En + Br, Fr, India, China, Pakistan, N. Korea
- Ironies of capitalism supporting dictatorships, US supporting communist China & communist Cambodia, in fighting b/w communist countries [En]: Rivalry b/w US/SR & China & communist Vietnam attacking communist Cambodia in Dec. 1978 & communist China attacking communist Vietnam in 1979.
- EUROPE : - Iron curtain:
 - (a) Berlin Blockade
 - (b) Division of Gr + Cuban missile crisis, 1962
 - (c) Berlin Wall

(68)

Class 20

- HIROSHIMA & NAGASAKI nuclear bombing by Truman (1945-53)
- leads to COLD WAR outside Europe: (i) Chinese Civil War (1945-49)
KMT + US v/s CCP + USSR
- (ii) Korea divided (1948-49) + Korean War (1950-53)
- (iii) 1st Indo-China War (1946-54)
- Korean War: N. Korea + China + USSR v/s S. Korea + UN (US & allies)
- Indo-China War: Laos, Vietnam, + USSR, Cambodia v/s France + USA

Cold War Inside Europe:

(i) Feb 1946, Stalin says "Peaceful ~~co~~existence with West is not possible"

(ii) Stalin captured as much territory in Eastern Europe as possible
 (+)

He ensured that his puppet communist parties came to power in Eastern Europe - for this he used secret police, troops

By 1948 - all eastern European countries became communist
 & west Europe - capitalist

i.e. IRON CURTAIN is set up by Stalin.

(a) Division of Europe

(b) Lack of interaction

no diplomatic interaction (no freedom

to Eastern Eu)

no people to people contact, no trade,
 no investment

Iron curtain is symbolic of Cold War

(iii) TRUMAN DOCTRINE, 1947 :- leads to Policy of containment

Militarily :- NATO, 1949

- SEATO, 1954

- Baghdad Pact, 1955

Politically:- election funding

- military support to right wing govt.

Ex:- Iran, Italy, ~~S. America~~ S. America

Economically - Marshall Aid, 1947

- western European unity

1953

1948

130

- Marshall Aid: was referred to as Dollar Imperialism by STALIN
- In response to Marshall Aid, Stalin implemented MOLOTOV PLAN - aid to eastern Europe

Cominform: group of all socialist parties

* MARSHALL AID: 13 billion dollars aid by US to W. ^{EU} from (1947 - 1951)

- IMPACT:
- (i) Fast recovery of W. Europe
 - (ii) Tensions: Stalin called it "Dollar Imperialism" i.e. US trying to gain influence in Eastern Europe via economic aid
 ∴ USSR brought:
 - (i) Molotov Aid, 1947
 - (ii) Cominform, 1947: USSR now dictated policy in E. Europe.
 There was only one road to socialism i.e. follow USSR like policies (1929+)
 - (iii) Comecon, 1949: for economic coordination in E. Europe

*

DIVISION OF GERMANY

- German Federal Republic (GFR), 1949 formed by US, BR, FR
 German Democratic Republic (GDR), 1949 formed by USSR
 ↳ East Germany

w. Gr

Reasons:(i) West Berlin Blockade (1948) and airlift:

- US, BR, FR wanted united capitalist Gr.
- Single currency in 3 zones of BR, FR, US. → lead to
- people & countries dumping old currencies for new one
- Stalin wanted whole Berlin to be communist ∴ did Berlin blockade.
- US response: airlift ∴ USSR failed ⚡

2 Germanies created : West & East Gr.

(ii) NATO (1949) formed by US because ^{US} realized that it would not have been able to effectively respond if war had broken out* ARMS RACE: can refer to Vision IAS notes for technical details

- 1949: USSR got atomic bomb ⚡ US developed H₂ bomb ⚡
- 1953: USSR got H₂ bomb
- Missiles: (i) Surface to surface (offensive)
 - (ii) Surface to air (defensive)
 - (iii) Air to surface
 - (iv) Submarine launched

} → long range missiles
 ⚡ ent + inter continental
 → short range missiles

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- i. World became more dangerous with nuclear bombs, missiles, H₂ atom bombs

* PROPAGANDA WAR & SPY SCARE

END MCARTHYISM

- 1950-54: Spy scare in US because USSR is able to develop nuclear bomb in 1949 ⊕ Korean War (1950-1953)
- ⊕ 1st Indo-China War (1946-1954)
- SENATOR MCARTHY - blamed all problems on USSR conspiracy
 - ⊕ anyone talking about good US-USSR relations is branded as communist
- End of McCarthyism: end of wars ⊕ Nikita Krushchev - destalinization & talks about peaceful coexistence with West

* PARTIAL THAW IN COLD WAR POST STALIN (1953):

Events:

↳ desecration in cold war

(1953-59)

Reason for thaw:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (i) Korean War ended by 1953 | Destalinization, Nikita |
| (ii) 1 st Indo China War (1946-54) | peaceful coexistence with West |
| (iii) 1956 - Cominform disbanded by Nikita : "There exists multiple roads to socialism" | |
| (iv) 1955 - Austrian State Treaty | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - freedom in domestic policy to eastern European countries - reduction in tensions |

AUSTRIAN STATE TREATY, 1955:

WHAT?

→ Austria is united as occupation zones are ended

WHY? (i) → fear of USSR of merger of west Gr. & east Austria resulting in a strong capitalist west Gr.

(ii) → Austria agreed that it won't join NATO (1949)

(iii) → Austria was not an aggressor in WW2, it was a victim

⇒ US & USSR lifted veto on entry of ~~their~~ each other's allies in UN.

PARTIAL IN THE THAW (1954-1960)



1956: Hungarian uprising

+ 1955: Baghdad Pact

1960: U2 Spy Plane shot down
in USSR

+ 1956: Suez war

1961: Berlin Wall

+ 1961: Bay of Pigs in Cuba

1962: Cuban Missile Crisis

1961-75: Vietnam War

1968: Czechoslovakia invaded



Q] How peaceful co-existence could never be achieved in cold war?

Class (20)CHINA V/S VIETNAM, 1979

- In 1974, China took over the disputed Paracel Islands from Vietnam (In S. China Sea)
- In rivalry b/w China & USSR since mid 1950s, Vietnam supported USSR.
- In Dec 1978, POL POT's Cambodia was invaded by Vietnam:
 - (i) Ethnic cleansing of Vietnamese in Cambodia ⊕
 - (ii) Cross border attacks & invasion of an island of Vietnam where civilians were massacred.
 - (iii) POL POT was a Chinese puppet, & supported by US
- In 1979, China invaded Vietnam but failed.
- Vietnam left Cambodia after a decade ∵ tensions in S. China Sea increased b/w Vietnam & China

DETENTE IN 1970s

↳ permanent reduction in tensions

- SALT I (Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty), 1972
- West Gr. proposed Ostpolitik (new Eastern policy)
- China felt isolated & wanted better relations with US, so did USSR
- US-USSR feared nuclear war & sickened by horrors of Vietnam (1972)
- US policy in Vietnam brought public pressure
- Arms race - drain on USSR.

- 1971 - China allowed to enter UNSC
- 1978 - US withdrew ~~recog~~ recognition to Govt in ~~China~~ Taiwan as govt. of whole of China.
- 1979-80 → USSR invaded Afghanistan, China opposed it, US supported Taliban Mujahideen
- 1979 - Islamic Revolution in Iran endice CENTO (1959-79)
- 1981 - Poland invaded by USSR in context of Solidarity Trade Union protest

ARAB- ISRAEL CONFLICT

- Broadly about dispute over territory of Palestine

History: Pre WWI : Palestine under Ottoman Empire

~~Pre~~ WWI : Palestine under Britain after OE loses ↑

+ Balfour Declaration 1917 - we will create Israel

+ GD 1929 & WW II weakens Br

+ 1933 Hitler - Influx of Jews in Palestine

↳ kills Jews in concentration

+ After WWII Br has 2 solutions

→ 1 state solution
- rejected by ~~Jews~~ L USA

→ 2 state soln - rejected by Arab

+ UN in 1948 : 2 state soln with 50-50 territory to Israel & Palestine

+ 1948 → Syria, Iraq, Jordan attack Israel
Result = 3/4th of Palestine = Israel

↑ pre 1967

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i.e. Israel = Palestine minus (West Bank + Gaza + east Jerusalem)

+

Suez war 1956: Nasser (of Egypt) supported suicide bombings,
 ∴ Israel joined

Result: Fidaeeyen attacks stopped & Egypt got back Sinai

+ 1967 : 6 Day War



Result: whole of Palestine + Golan heights of Israel + Sinai
 of Egypt under Israel

+ 1973 : [Syria + Egypt] v/s Israel

No result **BUT**

1979 : Camp David Accords

- Sinai given to Egypt
- Sinai to remain demilitarized
- + oil of Sinai
- Right to exist of Israel

1981 : Sadat killed by Egyptians

+ 1993 3 1995 Oslo Accords

Palestinian Authority ↓ Israel

Gradually Pre 1967 = West Bank + E. Jerusalem + Gaza to Palestine
 +

Palestinian Authority (~~PA~~ PA) + PFLP + Elections

BUT

1996: Jihad by Hamas & Hezbollah

∴ Oslo accords failed

2005 - GAZA given to PA but taken over by Hamas

1984

9/4/22

Class 8COLD WAR - WHY?

Historical reason: Russian civil war (1918-20)

Ideological reason: Post WWI, communist parties formed in Italy, India

- Temporary truce - because of fascism (Hitler)
- Post WW2 - nuclear bomb ; emergence of bipolar world

How cold war was fought?] By gathering allies:

(i) → By ensuring communist or capitalist govt in 3rd countries

Ex: 1948: Italy elections - CIA gave 1 mn \$ to non-communists

④ Iran : PM removed

④ Chinese civil war (1945-49)

④ 1945 - 1948: Eastern Europe converted to communist

④ Korean war, Vietnam war

(ii) → Forming economic blocs ex: Cominco 1949 by USSR

④ EEC 1957

④ Giving Marshall aid & Molotov Aid

(iii) → Forming military blocs ex: NATO 1949, Warsaw Pact, 1955, Bagdad Pact 1955, SEATO

] No direct US - USSR war, but they attacked each other with:

(i) Propaganda / Info War: via media propaganda, education system, war of words i.e. political speeches Ex: McCarthyism in US from 1950-54

- (ii) By economic measures: ex: no IMF & WB aid to satellites states of USSR
- ⊕ Marshall Aid to allies of US & Molotov Aid to allies of USSR in 1947
- (iii) General policy of non-cooperation:
ent vetoing entry of each other's allies in UN
① misuse of veto power against each other
- 3] War in 3rd countries:
Ex: Chinese Civil War, Korean War (1950-53), 1st Indo-China War (1946-54), Vietnam War (1961-75), Afghanistan War (1979-89)
- 4] Political interference & use of force in 3rd countries:
- (i) → 1945-48: Stalin used force to establish communist govt in eastern Europe & later to maintain communism
Ex: military threat in Poland 1956 ⊕ Hungarian Uprisings 1956
⊕ Czechoslovakia 1968, Poland 1981
- (ii) → US in Cuba ex: Bay of Pigs 1961
⊕ Trade embargo on Cuba
⊕ US in S. America ex: coup against Salvador Allende in mid 1973
⊕ support to right wing dictatorial regimes in S. America.
- (iii) → Dispute over UNSC seat of China (vacant from 1945-1971)
⊕ Iran 1953 where US removed PM Mussadeq to establish absolute rule of Shah

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5] Arms race, Space race, Nuclear race - that drained each other's resources & ensured mutually assured destruction
 i.e. MAD doctrine \oplus Cuban Missile crisis 1962 :- brink of nuclear war

6] Spying against each other:

Ex: US believed that USSR got nuclear technology via espionage

\oplus 1960: U2 spy plane of US shot down in Russia

\Rightarrow Both powers tried to contain & undermine each other

Ex: Policy of containment under Truman doctrine of 1947

\Rightarrow World got divided into 2 worlds with little interaction - political, economic or people to people

[Ex: West Berlin & East Berlin via Berlin Wall, 1961]

West Gr & East Gr, 1949 - 1989

EUROPEAN UNITY

what?

→ Western European nations coming together

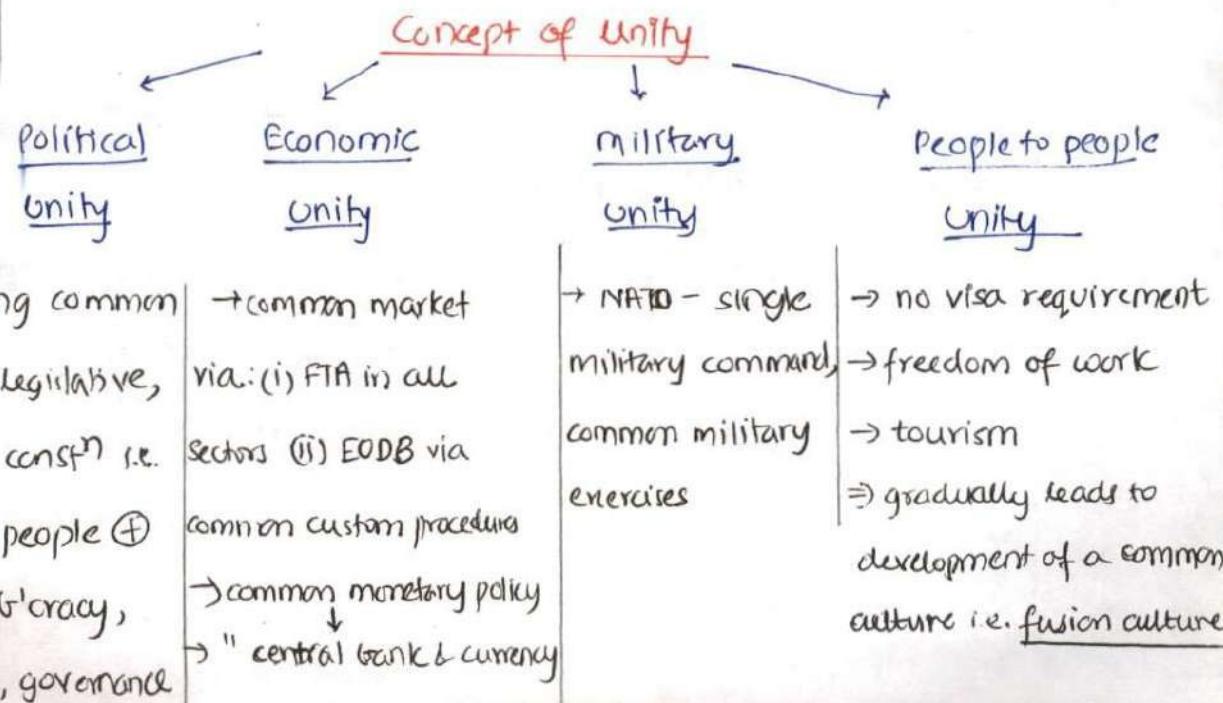
why?

- Decline of Europe, ∴ wanted to come together because individually, no one is powerful & 2 superpowers dominated
- To prevent devastation of war
- Fear of USSR attack or to contain communism
- Faster recovery from WW2

Trigger: US giving Marshall Aid in 1947

→ For the 2nd time, West European powers came together to form

OEEC in 1947



* OEEC (1948-61): Orgⁿ for European Economic Cooperation

- (i) Set up for distributing & for effective utilization of Marshall Aid, 1947
- (ii) It also lead to or it used European Payments Union under which members could pay for imports in their own currency & UN GATT (General Agreement on Trade & Tariffs) which led to reduction in tariffs
- (iii) In 1961, converted to OECD: Orgⁿ for economic cooperation & development when US & Canada joined OEEC.

* ECSC : European Coal & Steel Community, 1951

- (i) → No duties in coal, iron & steel sectors trade b/w members i.e. a common market in coal & steel sector
- (ii) → A joint plan for industrial expansion in these sectors i.e. common policies

* EEC : European Economic Community 1957

- Set up by Treaty of Rome
- (i) → Inspired by great success & growth in coal & steel sectors now western European countries established a common market in all sectors by setting up EEC in 1957. All custom duties were ended for members & high custom duties to be applied on non-members

- (ii) → Institutions of EEC - these later became institutions of EU
- European Comm': was b'cacy of EEC
 - Council of ministers: to coordinate & align national economic policies in all sectors
 - European Parliament: it had nominated members & goal was to have common policies & laws in industry
 - European court of Justice (ECJ): to handle disputes arising from Treaty of Rome, 1957
 - Court of Auditors: for auditing EEC institutions
~~Common Agriculture~~
- * Common Agriculture Policy (CAP), 1962:
- * European Community, 1967 = ECSC 1951 + EEC 1957 + Euratom 1957
i.e. merged these 3 institutions into one for better coordination & to save costs of b'cacy
- Euratom: was setup for joint development of civil nuclear energy
- ⇒ 1979: Introduction of direct elections to European Parliament
↳ Exchange Rate Mechanism (ERM)

ERM: The goal was to move towards a common currency for Western Europe & ∴ ERM acted as a transition phase. Members of ERM were to manage their monetary & fiscal policies in such a manner so there is gradually a high correlation in movement & value of national currencies ∴ creating enabling conditions to move towards a common currency.

* European Union, 1993:

- Once cold war ended, the European community expanded to include Eastern Europe into a European Union.
- following are institutions of EU:
- (a) European Council = Heads of states + President of EC +
President of European comm^{council}
- (b) European Parliament = (LS) + Council of European Union (RS)
↓
European Parliament
- (c) Executive = European Commⁿ led by President of Eu Commⁿ
& supported by bureaucrats
- (d) Bank = European Central Bank for monetary policy & for managing Euro & earlier ERM
- (e) Judiciary = Court of Justice of EU
- (f) Court of Auditors

(EP)[↑]

- Laws made by European Parliament are binding on members i.e. National Parliaments must pass laws enabling laws made by EP.

* SCHENGEN AREA 1989:

- Has EU members & non EU members.
 - ^{Citizens of}
Members do not require visa for travelling
 - ⊕ a common schengen visa for outsiders
↑ take schengen visa & travel easily to multiple countries
- IMP ⇒ Nationalism in past had led to wars & now hope ~~is~~ is that Supra nationalism will prevent war with increasing cultural unity & more people to people contact

* Eurozone 1999:

- ERM 1979 finally led to adoption of EURO as a common currency. Members of EU who adopted Euro are members of Eurozone i.e. not all EU members are members of Eurozone.
- There are criterias which are to be met ~~is~~ before any country can become member of EU ~~ent~~: a functioning democracy, FR, protection to minorities, a healthy market economy, etc
- There is separate criteria for becoming member of EUROZONE based on fiscal deficit, budget deficit & other parameters

* BREXIT:

- Br. was concerned for its sovereignty i.e. considered supra-national orgn of Europe as a threat to independent policy making
- Br. also wanted to maintain special relations with US & Commonwealth countries ∵ did not want to align too much with Europe
- ~~Ex~~ + Br. did not join ECSC in 1951
- ⊕ was not member of EEC from 1957 - 1973
- ⊕ was not member of ERM from 1979 - 1990
& never joined Eurozone, 1999
- It joined OEEC 1948 ⊕ joined Council of Europe 1949
- ⊕ joined EFTA 1960 (European FTA)

(Br + Austria + Denmark + Norway + Sweden + Switzerland + Portugal) = EFTA
- In ~~1974~~ 1975, there was a referendum on whether to continue to be part of Eu Community in 1967 or not
Result = YES i.e. be part of EC
- In 2016, referendum on whether to be part of EU or not
& this lead to Brexit.

→ Major issues were:

- (i) Concern for sovereignty i.e. British felt their own MPs were not powerful
- (ii) High monetary contribution to budget of EU
- (iii) Immigration pressure especially if Turkey joined EU in future.
Freedom of movement is a core aspect of EU

23/4/22

CLASS (20)

2016: The anti-colonial struggles in West Africa were led by new educated elites of western Africans. Examine.

Answer: Decolonization in W. Africa mainly by Britain with focus on western educated leaders (direct answer in decolonization ppt.)

2014: What were the events that led to Suez Crisis, 1956? How did it deal a final blow to Britain's self image as a world power?

Ans: Reasons from Arab Israel conflict ppt (Impact of Suez war from class on decolonization)

2018: Why indentured labour was taken by British from India to other colonies? Have they been able to preserve their cultural identity?

- read
new NCERT
+ Vision
Notes for WH*
- Ans: not in Vision IAS classes or notes but direct answer in new NCERT (Question based on current affairs)
- 1833 → abolition of slavery by Britishers due to Industrialization.
 - Berlin Conference of 1885 no more dependence on agriculture

Culture: - art & culture, music, food habits, customs, festivals, yoga

→ fusion culture evolved & thus, cultural identity was preserved

2019: Assess the role of British imperial power in complicating the process of transfer of power during 1940s

Ans: Ideal answer = mix of MIH & WH because India is not specifically mentioned ∴ cannot be restricted to MIH.

India

- As soon as CWC II began, talks of transfer of power began ~~at~~ in exchange of support of Brin CWC II
- August Offer, 1940
- Cripps Mission, 1942
- Rift b/w INC & Muslim League: India's partition - forming Pakistan

Israel-Palestine conflict

Arab
Israel
conflict

- ↳ created in 1948
- ↳ Br - one state formula, then 2 state formula
- ↳ It could not take a decisive stand on the conflict & left it at the disposal of UN

Proof of complication: Arab-Israel war immediately after formation of Israel

2017: What problems were germane to the decolonization process of Germanic Malay Peninsula?

Shekhar Bandhopadhyay: for modern Indian History

DECOLONIZATION (DC)

- pre WW II
- It started with French Revolution 1789 + wards. It led to
 - DC in: Nam - Mexico
 - C Am - Haiti
 - S Am - Brazil + Simon Bolivar
 - Q → Decolonization was a product of weakening of colonial powers & growth of nationalism. Comment.
 - Greece 1832, Belgium 1839 (1830, 1848 revolts)
- * Post WW II decolonization:
- REASONS:
- (i) Weakening of colonial powers - it was the product of cycle of events like WWI + GD 1929 + WW II & wars are very costly, (1914-18) (1939-45) drained the economy
 - (ii) → Because of weak economy, the cost of maintaining colonies were now high & also, ^{because} there was rising nationalism in colonies.
Rising nationalism ^{due to} western educated leaders → exposure of soldiers to WW II
→ Guerrilla warfare
 - (iii) Interest of UN, US, USSR UN - believed in sovereignty
USSR - did not have any colonies \oplus its ideology believed in lack of oppression (colonies were under oppression)
US - monetary benefit (US will be ~~able~~ able to enter India)

(iv) Desire for neocolonialism:

* Reasons for decolonization post WW II:

(i) Decline of European economies because of 2 world wars & GD of 1929.

∴ They could not bear the costs of suppressing nationalist movements which in some cases included guerilla warfare tactics by nationalists.

(ii) The western education had led to rise of modern nationalism among colonizers who ^{now} demanded self-rule, democracy & campaigned against colonialism.

∴ * MIH

- western educated moderates of INC → gave Dravida Theory which was an economic critique of colonialism (British)
- founded INC: ∴ laid the foundation of Indian National Movement
- Post 1857, National Movement was led by educated middle class
- Western education: will lead to rise of ideas of self rule, etc.]

Western educated leaders also developed economic critique of colonialism
 ∴ now, colonies intellectually challenged colonialism with many western educated leaders leading the freedom struggle.

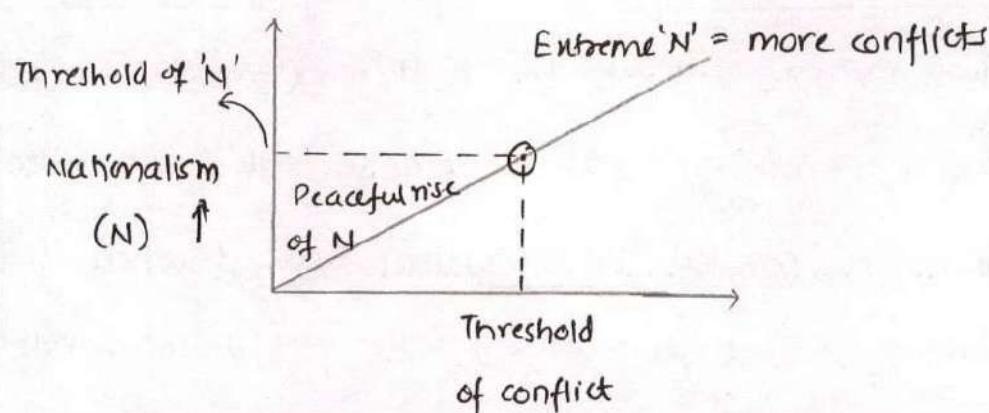
(iii) Exposure to soldiers ~~of~~ of colonies in WW II led to nationalism & consequent disaffection against the colonial power making it tough to maintain military control over colonies

(iv) USSR gave arms & money to freedom fighters in colonies as it would weaken the capitalist block. In many colonies, freedom struggle was led by socialists & communists as ideology of socialism was anti-colonialism.

* TRENDS IN DC / FEATURES :

- (i) 1945 - 1951: Britain decolonized some colonies like India, Palestine, Syria, etc.
- (ii) 1951 - 1957: Br. resisted DC due to influence of conservative party being in power.

f* Relationship b/w nationalism & threshold of conflict:



- (iii) 1957 +: Br realized that DC is inevitable
 - 1] → Br. was a more responsible decolonizer while others were not. Br followed a step by step approach orderly:
 - (a) Resisted DC till a threshold reached.
 - (b) Gave limited self govt once threshold was reached to prepare the

leaders in governance.

- (C) Full independence once Br were assured of stable polity post Independence.

Ex of irresponsible decolonizers : i.e. violent overthrow of colonial power in Belgium, Greece.

- 2] → There was a link b/w no. of white settlers & DC . More the settlers, later the DC.

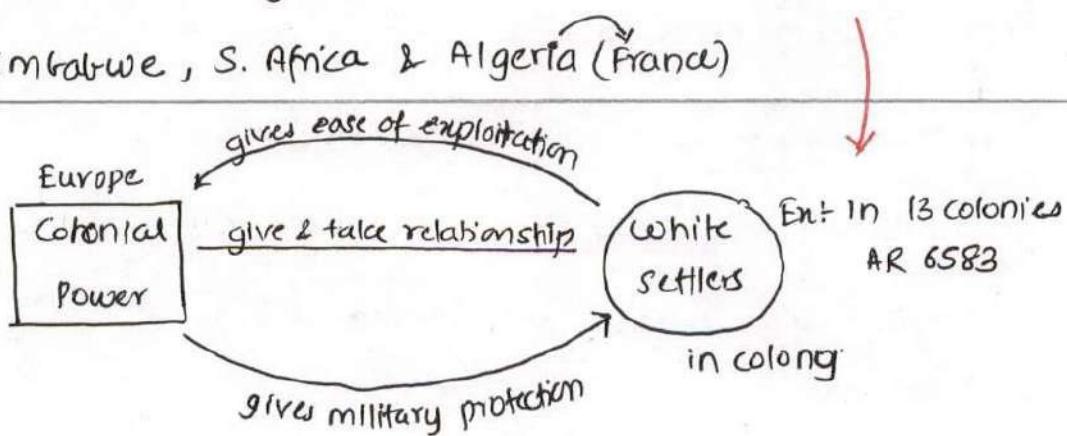
Ex: in West Africa - easy DC , east Africa - DC after struggle, central & south Africa - DC after long & hard struggle .

This was because of opposition of white settlers to black majority rule

- 3] → The reluctant decolonizers like Portugal, fr militarily suppressed freedom struggle till very end & then exited suddenly post defeat leaving the colony in hands of uneducated & inexperienced leaders.

- 4] → white settlers resisted black majority Rule & when colonial power pressurized, they broke their relationship & declared independence under white minority rule.

Ex: Zimbabwe, S. Africa & Algeria (France)



- 5) → chances of DC under Black Majority Rule (BMR) increased when neighbouring countries became independent under BMR. They applied sanctions on white minority govt, gave safe havens to guerillas
 (+) gave arms & aid
- 6) → Power was transferred to western educated moderate leaders who would not persecute white settlers & not join communist camp, & would also maintain good relations with colonial power post independence.

* IMPACT OF DC:

- 1] Many ~~African~~ countries post independence chose path of non-alignment under NAM, 1961 as they did not want the cold war bringing military conflict to their nation & their primary focus was development - economic & social after a long period of economic exploitation under colonialism.
- 2] However, in many cases colonialism was followed by neocolonialism especially in Africa:
 - (i) where there was absentee colonialism, there was no development,
 ∴ lack of ~~cap~~ capacity to develop post independence i.e.
 no economic & human capital
 - ∴ poverty leads to more poverty

- (ii) Where there was abrupt DC, there was lack of experience in governance.
- (iii) Arbitrary borders during scramble for Africa contributed to tribal rivalries. Diff. tribes came together for freedom struggle & with big dreams of development post independence.
→ When these dreams were not achieved, tribal rivalries re-emerged leading to law & order and polity instability.
- (iv) Economies of African countries were not diversified due to lack of development in the past & many of them were dependent on single export items.
→ When international prices of these items crashed, their economy is crashed.

Conclusion: ∵ They became dependent for loans/aid on ex-colonial powers & institutions like IMF & WB \oplus dependent on ex-colonial power for restoring law & order

∴ external entities continued to have influence & domination despite political independence.

Ex: the aid came with conditionalities & these countries could not follow independent policies.

* Donor: would want repayment of loans & ROI & ∵ would force the govt to not spend the aid given on free health & education which was needed the most]

Also, the donors would extract special economic privileges for their companies hurting govt. revenue & indigenous industry.

* British Decolonization in West Africa (relatively less white settlers)

1] Gold Coast (Ghana), 1957 : full independence with PM Nkrumah as the western educated leader

2] Nigeria, 1960 :

(i) Azikiwe - western educated leader, led mass general strike

(ii) 1954 : a new constitution with federation (limited self govt.)

1960 - full independence

* East Africa (more no. of settlers)

1] Tanzania, 1961 :

(i) Dr. Nyerere - western educated leader led the freedom struggle - reconciliatory approach towards whites but demanded Black Majority Rule (BMR)

2] Uganda, 1962:

→ independence delayed due to tribal rivalry

→ Dr. Obote - western educated leader, first PM

3] Kenya, 1963:

→ rule of white settlers violently against BMR & got support from Br.

→ Blacks started terror campaign under Maa Maa secret society.

→ Emergency declared in 1952 & Mau Mau rebellion crushed

→ Jomo Kenyatta - moderate leader, first PM - policy of reconciliation

* Central Africa:

① Central African Federation - by Churchill on request of white settlers (CAF)

- Emergency in 1959 when threshold was reached

- Breakup of CAF in 1963

→ Zimbabwe - white settlers were entrenched

↳ resisted Black rule for the longest

1970 - declared independence itself Republic

1976 - whites began to

fail

1980 - BMR in Zimbabwe

↳ Mugabe - became the first president, 20% seats for whites

Socialism in Russia: Social Revolutionaries, Bolsheviks and Mensheviks

- **Social Revolutionaries Party:**
 - Ideology: Pro Peasantry
 - Goal: Agrarian Economy based on Cooperatives
- **Bolsheviks Vs Mensheviks**
 - emerged from Social Democrat Labor Party:
 - Workers vs Peasants
 - Who to be members & Party Organization
 - Timing of revolution

Socialism in Russia: Social Revolutionaries, Bolsheviks and Mensheviks

- **Russian Revolution**

- Situation in early 1900s: Nicholas II autocratic. No Parliament
- Public Grievances
 - Payment of Redemption, Poor Wages, No Democracy
- 1905 Revolution & contribution of Russo Japanese War.
 - Why failed: Army, OM, Lack of Unity among opposition, spontaneous w/o planning
- October Manifesto [OM]
- Implementation of OM
- Feb 1917 Revolution
 - Fate of Duma/Democracy
 - why no revolution between 1905 & 1917
- LTM Reasons for revolution
 - OM
 - Land Reform failure by 1911
 - Worker welfare not good enough
 - Use of Secret Police
 - Revolutionary parties joined hands
 - Royal family lost credibility due to scandals
- STM Reasons for Revolution
 - WW1 participation

Socialism in Russia: Social Revolutionaries, Bolsheviks and Mensheviks

- **October Revolution 1917**

- Failures of Provisional Govt
 - WW1
 - Non fulfilment of promises of Land Redistribution & Immediate election
 - Rise of Soviets
 - Germany helped Lenin return from exile
 - Troops sided with Soviet

- **Consolidation of Power by Bolsheviks 1917-24**

- Events
- Civil war 1918-20
 - Bolsheviks vs Whites
 - Ukraine Georgia forced to Reunite
- Why Bolsheviks won
 - Leadership
 - Peasant support
 - Nationalist image
 - War Communism

- **Lenin and Marxism:**

- Question of when to start the communist revolution:
- Pragmatism
- Capitalism

- **War Communism (1918-20):**

- Aim: garner more resources to fight war
- All factories nationalised
- All Private trade banned so resources come directly to party
- All grains seized from peasants
- Impact was food shortage since no incentive with peasant

- **New Economic Policy (1921) of Lenin:**

- Reasons: Treaty of Brest Litovsk
- Aim:
 - Economic recovery & reconciliation b/w Workers & Peasants
 - Trade agreement 1921 with Br
 - Pvt ownership of land + retain surplus food after payment of tax
 - Pvt ownership of Small Scale Industry & Trade in goods by SSI
 - Capitalist measures like bonus, piece wage rate & brought back old managers

- **Political Changes introduced by Lenin:**

- banned factionalism
- introduced purging
- trade unions were prevented from running factories & thus were not totally free

- **Criticism of Lenin:**

- disbanded Constituent Assembly
- Red Terror
- Left wrong precedents
 - One Party State
 - ban on factionalism
 - use of secret police
 - decreased power & voice of Trade Unions

Debate after death of Lenin in 1924

- Rapid Industrialisation:
- Socialism in One Country:
 - Prosperity of Peasants to consolidate power of soviets by allowing pvt ownership of property
 - Gradual & not rapid Industrialisation:
- Permanent Revolution:

Stalinism 1929-53

- Challenges before Stalin
 - food shortages
 - poor military
 - poor industry
 - strong capitalist West
- Solution: Stalin's version of Socialism in One Country
 - 5 yr plans
 - Nationalisation of Industry
 - Ending NEP
 - Collectivisation
 - Introducing Totalitarian regime
 - Remilitarisation
 - S&T
 - Aggressive foreign policy
- Why Stalin focused upon Heavy Industrialisation?
 - War Inevitable + Proletariat
- Introduction of the Five Year Plans:
- Collectivisation of Agriculture (1929): By 1937 90% land collectivised. Took 2 Plans to become a success.

Result of Stalinism:

- Purges
- No freedom of speech and expression
- Social Services:
- Forced Labor: Gulag, an agency, managed forced labor camps of Soviet Regime
- Clampdown on Orthodox Church
- Zero tolerance against separatism:
- Economic front:
- Cold War:

De-Stalinization:

- 1956 speech,
- Political reforms:
- Industry
- Technology
- Agriculture
- Revisionism

Brezhnev Era (1964-82):

- Brezhnev Doctrine:
 - USSR would intervene in internal affairs of communist country if socialism is threatened.
 - Afghanistan 1979 and Poland (1981) where Solidarity Trade Union protests for multi-party democracy.
 - Increased aid to Cuba & Africans -Ethiopia, Mozambique & Angola

Mikhail Gorbachev(1985-91):

- MG became GSec in 1985 & USSR disintegrated in Dec 1991 and ended 74 yr old Soviet Union
- Domino Effect
 - Started with Po 1989 in East EU
 - **Poland:** 1988 Solidarity TU huge anti-govt protests led to free elections in which Communists were defeated
 - This led to protests in all Soviet satellites
 - **Hungary:** free elections-communists defeated
 - **East Germany:**
 - 1989 Communist govt was forced to resign & Berlin wall (1961) was breached
 - 1990 MG agreed to united Germany in return of aid & investment into USSR by West Gr.
 - 1989 **Cz, Bulgaria, Romania-** Communist govts overthrown
 - Free elections in **Yugoslavia(1990) & Albania (1991)** and Dec 1991 **USSR** disintegrated.

- Economic failure of communism in East EU
 - inefficiency in eco coz of over-centralisation
 - No competition for PSUs
 - e.g. wages did not depend on output.
 - Quality control or Audit was under factory management (conflict of interest)
 - Production/Procurement/Sales were not functions Market Demand but of instructions from govt.
 - State had all burden of employment
 - Pvt MSMEs like family restaurants, family business, private tuitions, car repairing, selling paintings etc was not allowed
 - shortages in Agri sector & Light Industry esp Basic Consumer Goods
 - even social indicators of health, education & housing were better in capitalist west and thus communism failed the workers
 - Trade restrictions on satellites
 - In 1980s greater contact b/w the ppl of the west and the east led to dissonance & disenchantment among the easterners who blamed communism & communists
 - USSR economy bled due to
 - arms race, space race, failure of agrarian reforms of Nikita, entanglement in foreign wars, pressure to give aid to satellites,
 - over-centralisation, State Monopoly, neglect of light industry & inflation in basic consumer goods.

- MG inherited a failing economy & took following measures:
 - Exit Afghanistan & signalled that he wont intervene militarily in satellite states if & when protests for political reforms
 - **Glasnost** (Openness) in Politics, human rights & cultural affairs with aim to mobilise public support for reforms
 - Politics
 - Amnesty to political opponents e.g. allowed to return from exile.
 - more transparency in party functioning e.g. party proceedings televised.
 - 1988 Law to prevent political oppn to be sent to mental hospitals
 - HoDs of cultural institution changed from radical to liberal
 - Lifting of ban on anti-stalin movies/novels
 - Freedom in media reporting eg Chernobyl disaster of 1986 covered by media

- Perestroika (Socio-Economic reforms)
 - Economic Changes
 - 1987 declared as year of New Economic Management
 - Competition amongst PSUs
 - create alternative emp so mkt could share the employment burden with the state
 - Pvt MSMEs & services allowed
 - Quality control function given to independent bodies as <> factory management
 - 1987 law: mkt demand to decide how much & what to produce

- Perestroika (Socio-Economic reforms)
 - Political Changes
 - Democracy within local Soviets ie choice of candidates now though not of Party.
 - Democracy in factories via elections for factory management posts
 - Changes in Supreme Soviet (Parliament) so it is a smaller body which meets more frequently and Chair of SS was to be Head of State.

How MG contributed ?

- Oppn from radicals & liberals
 - increased due to Glasnost
 - when a repressive regime starts reforms, it is the most dangerous time for the regime
 - Boris Yeltsin:
 - leader of party in Russia
 - wanted western style market economy
 - took advantage of Glasnost to demand more radical reforms & engaged in public criticism of radicals

How MG contributed ?

- Economic reforms didn't give quick results
 - 1980s depression in USSR
 - -ves of 1987 Law on State Enterprises
 - wages were function of value of goods produced & thus basic consumer goods again neglected
 - this led to **Siberian Coal Miners Strike 1989** who were joined by miners of Kazakhstan, Ukraine & rest of Serbia (half a million protested)
 - MG agreed to full control of factories to workers
 - rejected major demand of multi party system.
Miners wanted a party of own on lines of Solidarity Union of Poland.

How MG contributed ?

- Nationalist sentiments of Soviet Republics
 - coz of Glasnost, Soviet Republics demanded more autonomy e.g. more power to their Parliaments
 - MG was sympathetic but concessions led to a domino effect & SRs went out of control
 - Azerbaijan & Armenia:
 - Christians in Az wanted transfer of territory to Ar. Conservatives opposed & MG sided with them which led to war & Moscow seemed to have lost control
 - Estonia Latvia Lithuania: 1990 USSR sent troops when declared independence
 - Boris became President of SRofRussia & t/a voluntary union

How MG contributed ?

- Rivalry b/w Boris & MG
 - Boris wanted Shock Therapy
 - immediate Multi party system
 - immediate market economy
- 1991 coup
 - Boris resigned from party in 1990
 - MG t/a idea of multi-party system
 - SRs were demanding secession
 - Georgia 1991 declared independence
 - MG proposed voluntary union -> coup by LW
 - Boris started street protests->resignation by coup leaders & their arrest
 - Boris banned Communist party in Russia & floated voluntary union Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) to coordinate defence & economic policies.
 - MG resigned on Christmas 1991

Communism after 1991

Chinese Communism (Maoism) vs Russian Communism:

- Problems of China in 1949:
- Why shift from the Russian model ?
 - 100 Flowers Campaign (1957)
 - focus on Heavy Industrialisation--> Class Conflict
- basic differences between Russian Model and the Chinese Model of communism :

- **Similarity with the Russian Model till 1958:**

- Russia like Agricultural Changes (1950-56)
 - Land Redistribution & Cooperatives
- Russia like Industrial Changes (1953-8)

- **Differences with Russian approach under Krushchev:-**

- <> Peaceful Co-existence & revisionism
- Great Leap Forward (1958):
- Evaluation of the Great leap Forward

Cultural Revolution (1966-9):

- To protect the communist revolution & to keep GLF on Marxist lines-
- To garner support for Great leap Forward-
- Features of the Cultural revolution:
- Criticism of Cultural revolution:
- Positive Impact of Cultural revolution:

Communism in China after Mao's death in 1976:

- Power Struggle:
- Dramatic Policy Changes under Deng:
- 4 Modernizations
- Decentralization was increased
- Measures taken to stimulate efficiency and factory output:-

- Deng Xiaoping's goals for the future:
- Result of Deng's policies
- Democracy Wall (1978):
- Market Socialism:-
- Tienanmen Square (1989):
 - Background
 - The Dilemma

Tienanmen Square (1989) events:-

- Why?
- Demands?
- Crushed?

Why Communism survived in China and failed in USSR?

- China implemented the economic reforms before going for the political reforms
- Left-Right split
- Deng Xiaoping Vs Mikhail Gorbachev
- 100 Flowers Campaign (1957).
- “contact with the masses”
- Chinese Communism was flexible

SOCIALISM IN RUSSIA

Political Parties in Russia :

(i) SOCIAL REVOLUTIONARIES PARTY (SRP)

- # REPRESENTED PEASANTS INTERESTS . . . HAD SUPPORT BASE OF PEASANTRY WHO WERE MASSES AS RUSSIAN ECONOMY WAS LARGELY AGRARIAN UNTIL STALIN (1928-53)
- # SUPPORTED LAND REFORMS IN FORM OF LAND REDISTRIBUTION IN FAVOR OF SMALL PEASANTS. WANTED PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF LAND & EQUITABLE LAND REDISTRIBUTION.
- # SUPPORTED INVESTMENTS IN AGRARIAN ECONOMY FOR PROSPERITY OF PEASANTS . . . WANTED GRADUAL INDUSTRIALIZATION & NOT RAPID INDUSTRIALIZATION.
- # FAVORED ORGANIZING PEASANTS IN VOLUNTARY COOPERATIVES FOR REAPING BENEFITS OF JOINT PRODUCTION & ECONOMIES OF SCALE BUT WITHOUT LOSS OF PRIVATE OWNERSHIP.

(ii) KADETS / CADETS

- # REPRESENTED INTERESTS OF MIDDLE CLASS / BOURGEOISIE
- # SUPPORTED CAPITALISTIC ECONOMY WITH PRIVATE OWNERSHIP & SECURITY OF PROPERTY.

(iii) SOCIAL DEMOCRAT LABOR PARTY -

- # GOT DIVIDED INTO BOLSHEVIKS & MENSHEVIKS
- # BOLSHEVIKS MEANT MAJORITY & MENSHEVIKS - MINORITY. THOSE WHO GOT MAJORITY IN ELECTIONS FOR EDITORSHIP OF PARTY NEWSPAPER ISKRA CAME TO BE KNOWN AS BOLSHEVIKS & THOSE WHO WERE IN MINORITY " " " " " MENSHEVIKS.
- # BOTH WERE COMMUNISTS.

Mensheviks

on timing
of revolution

- # Revolution To Be ATTEMPTED ONLY When Society is FULLY INDUSTRIALIZED

on Peasantry

- # Considered PEASANTRY CLASS AS Conservative & ∵ non Revolutionary.

on Party
membership

- # Since Revolution NOT TO BE DONE immediately (since society still AGRARIAN) ∵ PRIMARY CONCERN WAS EXPANDING PARTY BASE ∵ ALLOWED ANYONE TO JOIN.

- # ∵ WERE MORE MARXIST (i.e. CLOSER TO THEORETICAL MARXISM)

Bolsheviks ('Leninism')

- # WANTED COMMUNIST REVOLUTION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

- # WERE READY TO TRUST/HAVE FAITH IN PEASANTRY ∵ TRIED TO GET SUPPORT OF PEASANTS FOR COMMUNIST REVOLUTION

- # ANYONE - PEASANT/WORKER/BOURGEOISE WAS ALLOWED MEMBERSHIP IF HE WAS COMMITTED TO IDEA COMMUNIST REVOLUTION.

- # WERE MORE REVOLUTIONARY & FOR COMMUNIST REVOLUTION WERE READY TO BE PRAGMATIC

1st Russian Revolution 1905

WHAT? - A SPONTANEOUS OUTBURST OF PEOPLE WITH GOAL OF OVERTHROWING MONARCHY i.e. RULE OF CZAR / TSAR / ROMANOV DYNASTY.

Long Term : # GRIEVANCES OF PEASANTRY:

REASONS

- o PEASANTS WERE MASSES i.e. MAJORITY POPULATION.
- o IN 1861 SERFDOM WAS ABOLISHED IN RUSSIA TO FREE UP RURAL MASSES SO FACTORIES COULD GET LABOUR. POST MID 19THC RUSSIA TRIED TO DO INDUSTRIALIZATION. SERFDOM IS A FEATURE OF FEUDALISM WHERE MASSES ARE TIED TO LAND & FOR LIFE SERVE THE MASTER i.e. OWNER OF LAND & ∴ NOT FREE TO LEAVE THE LAND FOR ANY OTHER OCCUPATION UNLESS THE SERF IS FREED BY MASTER.
- o AFTER ENDING SERFDOM, THE FREED PEASANTS WERE GIVEN SMALL LANDHOLDINGS BUT IN RETURN THEY HAD TO PAY ANNUAL REDEMPTION PAYMENTS. THESE REDEMPTION PAYMENTS FORMED A GRIEVANCE ALONG WITH GRIEVANCE OF CONCENTRATION OF LAND OWNERSHIP IN HANDS OF MINORITY ELITES. (NOBILITY)

GRIEVANCES OF WORKERS:

- o POOR WAGES o OPPRESSION BY EMPLOYERS / FACTORY OWNERS
- o NO SOCIAL SECURITY o NO LIMIT ON HOURS OF WORK
- o CHILD LABOUR o NO JOB SECURITY.

POLITICAL GRIEVANCES / Grievance in general especially of Bourgeoisie

- # NO DEMOCRACY. THERE WAS NO PARLIAMENT & NO REPRESENTATION OF MASSES IN GOVERNANCE. CZAR RULED AS AN ABSOLUTE MONARCH WITH NOBILITY.

- # LACK OF FREEDOM OF SPEECH & EXPRESSION; LACK OF FREEDOM FOR PRESS

- # BRUTAL MISUSE OF SECRET POLICE ↳ POLITICIANS/ACTIVISTS (e.g. ELDER BROTHER OF LENIN, ALEXANDER ULYANOV WAS EXECUTED ∵ OF HIS REVOLUTIONARY IDEAS & ACTIVISM - 1887)

TRIGGER FOR RR 1905 :

- # DEFEAT IN RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR 1904-05

- # ECONOMY WAS HURT DUE TO WAR - HIGH TAXES, INFLATION

- # LOSS OF PRESTIGE FOR CZAR AMONG NATIONALIST POPULATION

WHY RR 1905 FAILED?

- # ARMY STAYED LOYAL TO CZAR ∵ PROTESTS WERE CRUSHED

- # DISUNITY AMONG POLITICAL PARTIES + SPONTANEOUS OUTBURST : AN UNPLANNED MOVEMENT

- # TIMELY CONCESSIONS IN FORM OF OCTOBER MANIFESTO 1905

WHERE CZAR PROMISED:

- # DEMOCRATIC REFORMS # BETTER WAGES & CONDITIONS OF WORK FOR WORKERS

- # TES IN LAND HOLDINGS # END OF REDEMPTION PAYMENTS FOR SMALL PEASANTS # END USE OF SECRET POLICE

FEBRUARY REVOLUTION 1917

WHAT? A REVOLUTION BY RUSSIANS THAT LED TO END OF MONARCHY IN RUSSIA

REASONS: (i) REFORMS PROMISED IN OCTOBER MANIFESTO FAILED.

AGRARIAN REFORMS:

REDEMPTION PAYMENTS WERE ABOLISHED

CZAR ALLOWED PURCHASE OF UNCULTIVATED LANDS OF SIBERIA AT SUBSIDIZED RATES. HOWEVER, RICH LANDLORDS BENEFITTED MORE & THIS LED TO RISE OF CLASS OF KULAKS (BIG LANDLORDS)

POPULATION GROWTH WAS FASTER THAN GROWTH IN AGRICULTURE SECTOR ∴ REAL EARNINGS OF SMALL PEASANTRY DID NOT RISE AS MUCH.

WORKING CLASS:

FACTORY INSPECTORS WERE APPOINTED TO PREVENT HARASSMENT OF WORKERS

RUSSO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT 1907 INCLUDED A TRADE AGREEMENT THAT IMPROVED ECONOMY & WAGES OF WORKERS DID

HOWEVER NO SOCIAL SECURITY WAS GIVEN.

IN 3 yrs BEFORE WWI (1914-19) THERE WERE REGULAR STRIKES BY WORKERS. OVERALL NO SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT IN CONDITIONS OF WORKERS.

Democratic Reforms

CZAR SETUP DUMA / PARLIAMENT WITH RIGHT TO VOTE LINKED TO INCOME / PROPERTY CRITERIA. POOR PEASANTS & WORKERS = DIDN'T GET RIGHT TO VOTE (MIDDLE CLASS DID GET)

1st DUMA (1906) : WAS DISBANDED / DISSOLVED WITHIN ONE YR WHEN MIDDLE CLASS PARLIAMENTARIANS DEMANDED ACCOUNTABILITY OF CZAR'S MINISTERS TO DUMA.

2nd DUMA (1907) : WAS ALSO DISBANDED WITHIN AN YR FOR SAME REASONS.

3rd & 4th DUMA COMPLETED THEIR TERMS AS THEY WERE MANNED BY LOYALISTS AS CZAR FURTHER TIGHTENED PROPERTY CRITERIA FOR RIGHT TO VOTE AFTER 2nd DUMA & ∴ ONLY PRO-CZAR / LOYALIST ELITES GOT ELECTED TO DUMA.

BRUTALITY OF SECRET POLICE ↔ POLITICAL ACTIVISTS CONTINUED.

LITTLE FREEDOM OF SPEECH, EXPRESSION & PRESS.
∴ DEMOCRATIC REFORMS WEREN'T IMPLEMENTED

Controversies

(a) RASPUTIN A HEALER BECAME CLOSE TO CZAR'S FAMILY AS HE COULD HEAL PAIN OF AILING CHILD OF CZAR. IT'S ALLEGED THAT HE BEGAN INFLUENCING POLITICAL DECISIONS OF CZAR. BECAME A HATED FIGURE & POPULARITY OF CZAR ↓ED.

(b) DEATH OF PM STOLYPIN (1912) - HE WAS A POPULAR FIGURE AS IMPLEMENTED REFORMS AFTER 1905. IT WAS A CONSPIRACY THAT HE WAS ASSASSINATED ON ORDERS OF CZAR.

TRIGGER : WWI (1914)

PARTICIPATION IN WWI HURT RUSSIAN ECONOMY.

THERE WERE BREAD RIOTS IN RUSSIAN CITIES DUE TO FOOD SHORTAGE.

MORALE OF ARMY SUFFERED GREATLY & LED TO DISAFFECTION IN ARMY DUE TO SERIES OF DEFEATS FOR RUSSIAN FORCES AT HANDS OF GERMANS.

CZAR WAS LEADING THE RUSSIAN WAR EFFORT ∵ HIS POOR LEADERSHIP WAS BLAMED.

In FEB 1917, PROTESTS LED TO PRESSURE ON CZAR TO ABDICATE THRONE.

A PROVISIONAL GOVT LED BY KADETS FORMED.

OCTOBER REVOLUTION 1917

WHAT? PROVISIONAL GOVT OVERTHROWN BY BOLSHEVIKS LED BY LENIN.
(PG)

REASONS:

- # PG DID NOT FULFILL DEMANDS OF RUSSIAN PEOPLE
- (a) PG DID NOT WITHDRAW RUSSIA FROM WWI ∵ OF PRESSURE FROM ALLIED POWERS AS THIS WOULD HAVE ENDED 2 FRONT WAR FOR GR
- (b) PG DID NOT CONDUCT ELECTIONS FOR A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY, CITING ENGAGEMENT OF RUSSIA IN WWI.
- (c) PG DID NOT DO LAND REDISTRIBUTION AS PG WAS DOMINATED BY PRO LANDLORD, PRO INDUSTRIALIST, PRO CAPITALIST KADETS.

ZIMMERMANN PLAN: GR HELPED LENIN RETURN TO RUSSIA FROM EXILE IN SWITZERLAND AS GR WANTED TO WEAKEN RUSSIA INTERNALLY.

SOVIETS i.e. GRASSROOT ORGANIZATIONS OF WORKERS & PEASANTS BEGAN TO ESTABLISHED
(f)
MUTINY BY SOLDIERS BEGAN IN PETROGRAD + TROOPS SIDED WITH BOLSHEVIKS AS THEY WANTED EXIT FROM WWI.

LENIN PROMISED ELECTIONS, WITHDRAWAL FROM WWI + LAND REDISTRIBUTION TO PEASANTS. ∵ GOT SUPPORT.

RESULT: BOLSHEVIKS LED BY LENIN & TROTSKY CAPTURED POWER AFTER VIOLENT STRIKES BY WORKERS.

Russian Civil War (1918-20)

WHAT?: Whites (Social Revolutionaries Party, Kadets, Mensheviks) fought \leftrightarrow Bolsheviks, Br, Fr, US, Japan sent Armies in FAVOR OF WHITES.

Reasons:

Lenin Disbanded Constituent Assembly:

AFTER OCT Revolution 1917 Lenin:

(a) WITHDREW RUSSIA FROM WWI BY SIGNING TREATY OF BREST LITOVSK (1917) WITH GR WHERE RUSSIA LOST ESTONIA, LATVIA, LITHUANIA, FINLAND, UKRAINE & GEORGIA.

(b) ALLOWED Land Redistribution AS small Peasants TOOK OVER LANDS OF BIG LANDLORDS.

(c) HELD elections TO A Constituent Assembly

However, SRP GOT TWICE THE SEATS THAN BOLSHEVIKS WHO WERE ISOLATED in Constituent Assembly DEBATES

LENIN REALISED HE CAN'T BRING COMMUNISM VIA DEMOCRACY.

∴ Lenin Disbanded The Constituent Assembly & BANNED ALL OTHER POLITICAL PARTIES & SET UP ONE PARTY SYSTEM.

RESULT: CIVIL WAR: BOLSHEVIKS & THEIR RED ARMY VS WHITES.

BR, FR, US, JAPAN invaded RUSSIA in SUPPORT OF WHITES as

(a) THEY WANTED RE-ENTRY OF RUSSIA IN WWI TO REVIVE 2 FRONT WAR \leftrightarrow GR.

(b) DID NOT WANT RUSSIA TO BE A COMMUNIST STATE AS COMMUNISM BELIEVED IN END OF CAPITALISM

(c) LENIN HAD SENT SECRET AGENTS TO EUROPEAN COUNTRIES TO INSTIGATE COMMUNIST REVOLUTIONS ACROSS EUROPE.

BOLSHIEVKS WON RUSSIAN CIVIL WAR (1918-20) :-

(a) WAR COMMUNISM (1918-20)

Aim: To GARNER Resources FOR Fighting CIVIL WAR

All FACTORIES were NATIONALIZED

(i)

All PRIVATE TRADE BANNED SO RED ARMY GETS SUPPLIES

All FOOD GRAINS TO BE SEIZED FROM PEASANTS SO WORKERS in FACTORIES + SOLDIERS in RED ARMY GET FOOD SUPPLIES.

(b) Able MILITARY LEADERSHIP OF TROTSKY

(c) Unified SINGLE LEADERSHIP + ∴ BETTER COMMAND & CONTROL vs Disunited Leadership Among Whites

(d) BOLSHIEVKS GOT SUPPORT OF MANY SECTIONS AS PERCEIVED AS NATIONALISTS FIGHTING FOREIGN ARMIES.

(e) ATROCITIES BY ARMIES OF WHITES ON COMMON MAN.

(f) WWI GOT OVER IN NOV, 1918

RESULT:

UKRAINE + GEORGIA WERE RECAPTURED BY RED ARMY.

BOLSHIEVKS WON + UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (USSR HAVING 15 SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS) ESTABLISHED (1920)

RUSSIA NOT INVITED TO TREATIES OF VERSAILLES, NOT MEMBER OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS + NOT DIPLOMATICALLY ISOLATED AS USSR GOVT WAS NOT RECOGNIZED BY MANY FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Lenin in Power (Died in 1924)

New Economic Policy (1921-29)

Context / Reasons:

- # Poor economy due to WWI & Civil War (1918-20) + harsh Treaty of Brest Litovsk (1917). Also even prior to WWI Russian economy was weak & non industrialized
- # Challenge of food security: War Communism meant no incentive for peasants ∵ there were food shortages

Strife in society: Bolsheviks were perceived as representatives of working class while masses were peasants. Also due to civil war, society was divided with strife between peasants, workers & middle class.

Features of NEP (1921)

- # Aim: Economic Recovery, Food Security, Reconciliation among peasants, workers & middle class.
- # Trade Agreement with BG in 1921 to improve economy (* Labor Party - a socialist party was in power in BG)
- # Private ownership of land was allowed to peasants to pay only taxes & retain surplus that could be sold by them.
- # Private ownership of: small scale industry + trade in goods produced by small scale industry
- # Capitalist measures like bonuses for workers (factory managers brought back under qualified bourgeoisie managers)
- # Promoted women in workforce e.g. setup creches & public kitchens so women could provide labour outside home.

POLITICAL CHANGES BY LENIN / CRITICISM OF LENIN

- # ONE PARTY SYSTEM
- # WITHIN COMMUNIST PARTY FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION CURBED
- # PURGED THOSE WHO WERE SEEN AS POLITICAL OPPONENTS WITH HELP OF SECRET POLICE
- # TRADE UNIONS WERE NOT GIVEN CONTROL OF FACTORIES & STRIKES BY WORKERS DISCOURAGED TO BOOST GDP.
- # ∴ LAID FOUNDATIONS OF TOTALITARIAN REGIME & INTRODUCED SUCH INSTRUMENTS (PURGING, SECRET POLICE, OPS NO VOICE TO TRADE UNIONS) WHICH WILL BE MISUSED BY STALIN TO ESTABLISH TOTALITARIAN REGIME

LENIN DIED IN 1924 → POWER STRUGGLE WITHIN PARTY

STALIN CAME TO POWER IN 1928

1929-53 : ERA OF STALINISM

STALINISM (1929-53)

AFTER DEATH OF LENIN IN 1924 THERE WAS POWER STRUGGLE IN COMMUNIST PARTY & STALIN CAME TO POWER BY 1928. HIS POLICIES & RULE ARE COLLECTIVELY CALLED STALINISM.

CONTEXT FOR POLICIES ADOPTED BY STALIN:

STALIN HAD A DICTATORIAL PERSONALITY

ECONOMY OF USSR WAS STILL largely AGRARIAN & non INDUSTRIALIZED. THE NEP OF LENIN HAD PRIORITIZED AGRICULTURE SECTOR

STALIN HAD LITTLE FAITH IN PEASANTRY. FOR HIM THE KULAKS OR BIG LANDLORDS WERE A THREAT TO COMMUNIST REVOLUTION. FOR HIM THE REVOLUTION WOULD BE SECURE ONLY IF MASSES ARE WORKERS.

STALIN HAD PHOBIA OF CAPITALISM & CAPITALIST WEST.

BELIEVED THAT THERE WOULD BE ANOTHER ATTACK FROM CAPITALIST WEST
∴

HE WANTED A STRONG MODERN MILITARY FOR USSR.

WHEN STALIN CAME TO POWER USSR HAD FOLLOWING ECONOMIC CHALLENGES:

- # INDUSTRIALIZATION OF ECONOMY
- # ENSURING FOOD SECURITY
- # ECONOMIC GROWTH

Following Policies were adopted by Stalin :

- # New Economic Policy (1921-29) THAT PRIORITIZED AGRICULTURE SECTOR WAS ENDED.
- # FULL NATIONALIZATION (i.e. END OF ALL PRIVATE PROPERTY) OF INDUSTRY
 - A. ALL FACTORIES & TRADE WAS NOW UNDER STATE.
 - ∴ PVT OWNERSHIP REPLACED BY STATE OWNERSHIP.
 - ∴ STATE = SOLE PRODUCER OF ALL INDUSTRIAL GOODS.
- # RAPID INDUSTRIALIZATION WITH FOCUS ON HEAVY INDUSTRY.
 - # COMMUNIST REVOLUTION WOULD BE SECURE IF RUSSIA RAPIDLY INDUSTRIALIZED & HAVE MAJORITY WORKERS IN POPULATION
 - # FOCUS ON HEAVY INDUSTRY WOULD ALLOW USSR TO ALSO BUILD A STRONG MODERN MILITARY ∴ SECTORS LIKE POWER SECTOR, STEEL SECTOR, MINING, TRANSPORT ETC WERE PROMOTED.
 - # HOWEVER THIS LED TO NEGLECT OF LIGHT INDUSTRY WHICH IS IMPORTANT FOR STANDARD OF LIVING FOR PEOPLE.
- # SINCE ECONOMIC GROWTH & EFFICIENCY WERE IMPORTANT ∴ FACTORIES CONTINUED TO BE UNDER CONTROL OF STATE APPOINTED MANAGERS & FACTORIES NOT BROUGHT UNDER WORKERS CONTROL.
- # COLLECTIVIZATION IN AGRICULTURE :
 - # PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY WAS ENDED.
 - # PEASANTS WERE ORGANIZED INTO COLLECTIVES. EACH COLLECTIVE HAD 300-400 FAMILIES.
 - # LAND WAS ALLOCATED TO COLLECTIVES WHERE PEASANTS ENROLLED IN JOINT PRODUCTION.
 - # ∴ PEASANT WAS CONVERTED INTO AGRARIAN WORKER

- # FOOD SECURITY WAS A GOAL OF COLLECTIVIZATION AS IT LED TO ECONOMIC SCALE BY ENDING FRAGMENTATION OF LAND HOLDINGS
- # FOREIGN INVESTMENT WAS UNAVAILABLE DUE TO GREAT DEPRESSION 1929 & POLITICAL ISOLATION OF COMMUNIST RUSSIA ∴ COLLECTIVIZATION ALLOWED STATE TO GATHER CAPITAL FROM AGRICULTURE SECTOR FOR INVESTMENT IN INDUSTRIAL SECTOR.
- # 5YR PLANS INTRODUCED:
 - # i.e. COMMAND ECONOMY WAS INTRODUCED VIA 5YR PLANS
 - # SINCE RESOURCES WERE LESS ∴ PROPER PLANNING FOR EFFICIENT UTILIZATION OF RESOURCES & RUTHLESS RE-INVESTMENT OF ALL PROFITS
- # FACTORIES & COLLECTIVES WERE GIVEN QUOTAS OF PRODUCTION
- # IT WAS CENTRALIZED PLANNING i.e. ALL DECISIONS OF ECONOMIC PROCESSES OF PRODUCTION WERE TAKEN BY STATE.
- # ADMINISTERED PRICE INSTEAD OF MARKET PRICE.
- # THIS LED TO OVER CENTRALIZATION IN ECONOMY AS NO SCOPE FOR OWN INITIATIVE AT FACTORY LEVEL.
- # FOCUS ON MODERN MILITARY
- # DUE TO FEAR OF ATTACK FROM WEST FACTORIES WERE SHIFTED TO EAST OF URAL MOUNTAINS

- # INTERNALLY STALIN BUILT A TOTALITARIAN REGIME & HIS CULT OF PERSONALITY
 - # ALL POLITICAL OPPONENTS WAS PURGED i.e. SUPPRESSED, REMOVED FROM PARTY, SENT TO GULAGS OR OUT OF COUNTRY
 - ↑ MANY KILLED
 - # GULAGS i.e. FORCED LABOUR PRISONS SIMILAR TO HITLER'S CONCENTRATION CAMPS WERE INTRODUCED.
- # HIGH MISUSE OF SECRET POLICE
- # TOTAL CONTROL OVER EDUCATION SYSTEM FOR INDOCTRINIZATION IN FAVOR OF STALIN & COMMUNISM.
EDUCATION WAS FREE BUT ALSO COMPULSORY.
- # TOTAL CONTROL OF MEDIA & NO FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION:
 - # ROLE OF MEDIA TO DO PROPAGANDA FOR STALIN
 - # NOTHING COULD BE PUBLISHED AGAINST LENIN, STALIN, COMMUNISM, ONE PARTY SYSTEM, & COMMUNIST PARTY.
- # SOCIAL SECURITY WAS INTRODUCED (TVC)

IMPACT:

- # COLLECTIVIZATION WAS FORCED & BRUTAL & MANY DIED RESISTING
- # FOOD SECURITY WAS ACHIEVED
- # USSR INDUSTRIALIZED & BUILT A STRONG MODERN ARMY THAT WON WWII (1939 - 45)
- # UNDER STALIN, USSR EMERGED AS 2ND SUPER POWER POST WWII (④ A NUCLEAR POWER BY 1949)
- ④ WORLD ENTERED PHASE OF COLD WAR POST WWII.

Socialism in Russia: Social Revolutionaries, Bolsheviks and Mensheviks

- **Social Revolutionaries Party:**
 - Ideology: Pro Peasantry
 - Goal: Agrarian Economy based on Cooperatives
- **Bolsheviks Vs Mensheviks**
 - emerged from Social Democrat Labor Party:
 - Workers vs Peasants
 - Who to be members & Party Organization
 - Timing of revolution

Socialism in Russia: Social Revolutionaries, Bolsheviks and Mensheviks

- **Russian Revolution**

- Situation in early 1900s: Nicholas II autocratic. No Parliament
- Public Grievances
 - Payment of Redemption, Poor Wages, No Democracy
- 1905 Revolution & contribution of Russo Japanese War.
 - Why failed: Army, OM, Lack of Unity among opposition, spontaneous w/o planning
- October Manifesto [OM]
- Implementation of OM
- Feb 1917 Revolution
 - Fate of Duma/Democracy
 - why no revolution between 1905 & 1917
- LTM Reasons for revolution
 - OM
 - Land Reform failure by 1911
 - Worker welfare not good enough
 - Use of Secret Police
 - Revolutionary parties joined hands
 - Royal family lost credibility due to scandals
- STM Reasons for Revolution
 - WW1 participation

Socialism in Russia: Social Revolutionaries, Bolsheviks and Mensheviks

- **October Revolution 1917**

- Failures of Provisional Govt
 - WW1
 - Non fulfilment of promises of Land Redistribution & Immediate election
 - Rise of Soviets
 - Germany helped Lenin return from exile
 - Troops sided with Soviet

- **Consolidation of Power by Bolsheviks 1917-24**

- Events
- Civil war 1918-20
 - Bolsheviks vs Whites
 - Ukraine Georgia forced to Reunite
- Why Bolsheviks won
 - Leadership
 - Peasant support
 - Nationalist image
 - War Communism

- **Lenin and Marxism:**

- Question of when to start the communist revolution:
- Pragmatism
- Capitalism

- **War Communism (1918-20):**

- Aim: garner more resources to fight war
- All factories nationalised
- All Private trade banned so resources come directly to party
- All grains seized from peasants
- Impact was food shortage since no incentive with peasant

- **New Economic Policy (1921) of Lenin:**

- Reasons: Treaty of Brest Litovsk
- Aim:
 - Economic recovery & reconciliation b/w Workers & Peasants
 - Trade agreement 1921 with Br
 - Pvt ownership of land + retain surplus food after payment of tax
 - Pvt ownership of Small Scale Industry & Trade in goods by SSI
 - Capitalist measures like bonus, piece wage rate & brought back old managers

- **Political Changes introduced by Lenin:**

- banned factionalism
- introduced purging
- trade unions were prevented from running factories & thus were not totally free

- **Criticism of Lenin:**

- disbanded Constituent Assembly
- Red Terror
- Left wrong precedents
 - One Party State
 - ban on factionalism
 - use of secret police
 - decreased power & voice of Trade Unions

Debate after death of Lenin in 1924

- Rapid Industrialisation:
- Socialism in One Country:
 - Prosperity of Peasants to consolidate power of soviets by allowing pvt ownership of property
 - Gradual & not rapid Industrialisation:
- Permanent Revolution:

Stalinism 1929-53

- Challenges before Stalin
 - food shortages
 - poor military
 - poor industry
 - strong capitalist West
- Solution: Stalin's version of Socialism in One Country
 - 5 yr plans
 - Nationalisation of Industry
 - Ending NEP
 - Collectivisation
 - Introducing Totalitarian regime
 - Remilitarisation
 - S&T
 - Aggressive foreign policy
- Why Stalin focused upon Heavy Industrialisation?
 - War Inevitable + Proletariat
- Introduction of the Five Year Plans:
- Collectivisation of Agriculture (1929): By 1937 90% land collectivised. Took 2 Plans to become a success.

Result of Stalinism:

- Purges
- No freedom of speech and expression
- Social Services:
- Forced Labor: Gulag, an agency, managed forced labor camps of Soviet Regime
- Clampdown on Orthodox Church
- Zero tolerance against separatism:
- Economic front:
- Cold War:

De-Stalinization:

- 1956 speech,
- Political reforms:
- Industry
- Technology
- Agriculture
- Revisionism

Brezhnev Era (1964-82):

- Brezhnev Doctrine:
 - USSR would intervene in internal affairs of communist country if socialism is threatened.
 - Afghanistan 1979 and Poland (1981) where Solidarity Trade Union protests for multi-party democracy.
 - Increased aid to Cuba & Africans -Ethiopia, Mozambique & Angola

Mikhail Gorbachev(1985-91):

- MG became GSec in 1985 & USSR disintegrated in Dec 1991 and ended 74 yr old Soviet Union
- Domino Effect
 - Started with Po 1989 in East EU
 - **Poland:** 1988 Solidarity TU huge anti-govt protests led to free elections in which Communists were defeated
 - This led to protests in all Soviet satellites
 - **Hungary:** free elections-communists defeated
 - **East Germany:**
 - 1989 Communist govt was forced to resign & Berlin wall (1961) was breached
 - 1990 MG agreed to united Germany in return of aid & investment into USSR by West Gr.
 - 1989 **Cz, Bulgaria, Romania-** Communist govts overthrown
 - Free elections in **Yugoslavia(1990) & Albania (1991)** and Dec 1991 **USSR** disintegrated.

- Economic failure of communism in East EU
 - inefficiency in eco coz of over-centralisation
 - No competition for PSUs
 - e.g. wages did not depend on output.
 - Quality control or Audit was under factory management (conflict of interest)
 - Production/Procurement/Sales were not functions Market Demand but of instructions from govt.
 - State had all burden of employment
 - Pvt MSMEs like family restaurants, family business, private tuitions, car repairing, selling paintings etc was not allowed
 - shortages in Agri sector & Light Industry esp Basic Consumer Goods
 - even social indicators of health, education & housing were better in capitalist west and thus communism failed the workers
 - Trade restrictions on satellites
 - In 1980s greater contact b/w the ppl of the west and the east led to dissonance & disenchantment among the easterners who blamed communism & communists
 - USSR economy bled due to
 - arms race, space race, failure of agrarian reforms of Nikita, entanglement in foreign wars, pressure to give aid to satellites,
 - over-centralisation, State Monopoly, neglect of light industry & inflation in basic consumer goods.

- MG inherited a failing economy & took following measures:
 - Exit Afghanistan & signalled that he wont intervene militarily in satellite states if & when protests for political reforms
 - **Glasnost** (Openness) in Politics, human rights & cultural affairs with aim to mobilise public support for reforms
 - Politics
 - Amnesty to political opponents e.g. allowed to return from exile.
 - more transparency in party functioning e.g. party proceedings televised.
 - 1988 Law to prevent political oppn to be sent to mental hospitals
 - HoDs of cultural institution changed from radical to liberal
 - Lifting of ban on anti-stalin movies/novels
 - Freedom in media reporting eg Chernobyl disaster of 1986 covered by media

- Perestroika (Socio-Economic reforms)
 - Economic Changes
 - 1987 declared as year of New Economic Management
 - Competition amongst PSUs
 - create alternative emp so mkt could share the employment burden with the state
 - Pvt MSMEs & services allowed
 - Quality control function given to independent bodies as <> factory management
 - 1987 law: mkt demand to decide how much & what to produce

- Perestroika (Socio-Economic reforms)
 - Political Changes
 - Democracy within local Soviets ie choice of candidates now though not of Party.
 - Democracy in factories via elections for factory management posts
 - Changes in Supreme Soviet (Parliament) so it is a smaller body which meets more frequently and Chair of SS was to be Head of State.

How MG contributed ?

- Oppn from radicals & liberals
 - increased due to Glasnost
 - when a repressive regime starts reforms, it is the most dangerous time for the regime
 - Boris Yeltsin:
 - leader of party in Russia
 - wanted western style market economy
 - took advantage of Glasnost to demand more radical reforms & engaged in public criticism of radicals

How MG contributed ?

- Economic reforms didn't give quick results
 - 1980s depression in USSR
 - -ves of 1987 Law on State Enterprises
 - wages were function of value of goods produced & thus basic consumer goods again neglected
 - this led to **Siberian Coal Miners Strike 1989** who were joined by miners of Kazakhstan, Ukraine & rest of Serbia (half a million protested)
 - MG agreed to full control of factories to workers
 - rejected major demand of multi party system.
Miners wanted a party of own on lines of Solidarity Union of Poland.

How MG contributed ?

- Nationalist sentiments of Soviet Republics
 - coz of Glasnost, Soviet Republics demanded more autonomy e.g. more power to their Parliaments
 - MG was sympathetic but concessions led to a domino effect & SRs went out of control
 - Azerbaijan & Armenia:
 - Christians in Az wanted transfer of territory to Ar. Conservatives opposed & MG sided with them which led to war & Moscow seemed to have lost control
 - Estonia Latvia Lithuania: 1990 USSR sent troops when declared independence
 - Boris became President of SRofRussia & t/a voluntary union

How MG contributed ?

- Rivalry b/w Boris & MG
 - Boris wanted Shock Therapy
 - immediate Multi party system
 - immediate market economy
- 1991 coup
 - Boris resigned from party in 1990
 - MG t/a idea of multi-party system
 - SRs were demanding secession
 - Georgia 1991 declared independence
 - MG proposed voluntary union -> coup by LW
 - Boris started street protests->resignation by coup leaders & their arrest
 - Boris banned Communist party in Russia & floated voluntary union Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) to coordinate defence & economic policies.
 - MG resigned on Christmas 1991

Communism after 1991

Chinese Communism (Maoism) vs Russian Communism:

- Problems of China in 1949:
- Why shift from the Russian model ?
 - 100 Flowers Campaign (1957)
 - focus on Heavy Industrialisation--> Class Conflict
- basic differences between Russian Model and the Chinese Model of communism :

- **Similarity with the Russian Model till 1958:**

- Russia like Agricultural Changes (1950-56)
 - Land Redistribution & Cooperatives
- Russia like Industrial Changes (1953-8)

- **Differences with Russian approach under Krushchev:-**

- <> Peaceful Co-existence & revisionism
- Great Leap Forward (1958):
- Evaluation of the Great leap Forward

Cultural Revolution (1966-9):

- To protect the communist revolution & to keep GLF on Marxist lines-
- To garner support for Great leap Forward-
- Features of the Cultural revolution:
- Criticism of Cultural revolution:
- Positive Impact of Cultural revolution:

Communism in China after Mao's death in 1976:

- Power Struggle:
- Dramatic Policy Changes under Deng:
- 4 Modernizations
- Decentralization was increased
- Measures taken to stimulate efficiency and factory output:-

- Deng Xiaoping's goals for the future:
- Result of Deng's policies
- Democracy Wall (1978):
- Market Socialism:-
- Tienanmen Square (1989):
 - Background
 - The Dilemma

Tienanmen Square (1989) events:-

- Why?
- Demands?
- Crushed?

Why Communism survived in China and failed in USSR?

- China implemented the economic reforms before going for the political reforms
- Left-Right split
- Deng Xiaoping Vs Mikhail Gorbachev
- 100 Flowers Campaign (1957).
- “contact with the masses”
- Chinese Communism was flexible

COLD WAR (cont'd)

McCARTHYISM (1950-54) : During COLD WAR , US & USSR ATTACKED EACH OTHER WITH PROPAGANDA . McCARTHYISM AN E.G. OF THIS .

(1) McCarthy was a US Senator.

(2) McCarthyism Refers To ACCUSATION OF DISLOYALTY

WITHOUT ANY EVIDENCE & AS A RESULT OF UNREAL PHOBIA.

(3) Reason: USSR HAD DEVELOPED ATOMIC BOMB ∵ THERE WAS FEAR OF USSR SPIES INFILTRATING US ADMIN & MILITARY + FEAR OF ESPIONAGE $\xrightarrow{\text{THAT}}$ TRANSFER OF NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY.

OTHER EVENTS AIDED THE US-USSR RIVALRY FROM
1950-54 e.g. # KOREAN WAR (1950-53) # 1ST INDO CHINA WAR

BACKGROUND OF STALIN ESTABLISHING COMMUNISM

in E.E.U. br 1948, Cominform 1947, comecon 1949

To control Policies of E.E.U

↳ For economic coordination in EEU

(4) SENATOR McCARTHY BLAMED Soviet Spies FOR every PROBLEM OF US. He ACCUSED USA OFFICIALS OF BEING COMPROMISED HIS SPEECHES LED TO PHOBIA OF SOVIET SPIES BEING AMONGST THE PPL & A FEAR PSYCHOSIS OF USSR.

(5) BUT WHEN HE ACCUSED US MILITARY GENERALS OF DISLOYALTY IN SENATE HEARINGS, HE WAS DISCREDITED BY THE PUBLIC. DEATH OF STALIN ALSO AIDED IN HIS ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA.

KOREAN WAR 1950-53

BG: # US & USSR DEFENDED JAPAN & KOREA CAME UNDER OCCUPATION OF 2 POWERS

KOREA WASN'T UNITED ∵ USSR believed THAT WITH SK HAVING 213rd OF POPULATION, A FREE & FAIR ELECTION WOULD → TO LOSS FOR COMMUNIST PARTY & KOREA WORLD BECOME CAPITALIST CHINA ALSO DIDN'T WANT A CAPITALIST KOREA IN ITS BACK YARD

∵ NK & SK CREATED IN 1948

WAR: NK ATTACKED SK :-

- ① NK FELT SUPERIOR MILITARILY ∵ OF USSR PROVIDED ARMS & TANKS
- ② NK FELT US WONT COME TO AID SK ∵ IN RECENT SPEECH US SECRETARY OF STATE HAD NOT MENTIONED SK IN THE LIST OF COUNTRIES IT WOULD PROTECT FROM COMMUNISM.
- ③ CHINA WAS GATHERING TROOPS ON ITS BORDER NEAR TAIWAN & NK FELT IT WOULD GET SUPPORT OF CHINA
- ④ NK WANTED TO UNITE KOREA INTO A COMMUNIST STATE

RESULT: ① US INTERVENED IN SUPPORT OF SK BY GETTING A UN APPROVAL FOR MILITARY INTERVENTION ∵ UN FORCES CAME TO DEFEND SK. THEY PUSHED NK BACK & US TOOK ANOTHER UN APPROVAL TO UNITE 2 KOREAS. CHINA WARNED US & THEY INTERVENED TO DEFEND NK. FINALLY ORIGINAL BORDER WAS RESTORED.

② ∵ WAR YIELDED NOTHING. THE ONLY RESULT WAS ③ UN NOW PERCEIVED AS A TOOL/PUPPET OF CAPITALIST WORLD ④ PERPETUAL ANIMOSITY B/W NK & SK & NO HOPE OF ANY UNION.

1ST INDOCHINA WAR 1946-54

INDOCHINA \Rightarrow LAOS, VIETNAM + CAMBODIA. IT WAS FRENCH COLONY
& COMMUNIST GUERRILLAS FOUGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE IN THIS WAR.

AFTER WW2 (1939-45), FRANCE DID NOT WANT TO LOSE ITS COLONIAL EMPIRE
& DID NOT WANT THE REGION TO BECOME COMMUNIST \therefore TRIED TO SUPPRESS THE
FREEDOM STRUGGLE LED BY COMMUNISTS.

PROMINENT AMONG COMMUNIST ORGANIZATIONS WAS VIETMINH LED BY HO CHI MINH
WHO WAS A POPULAR LEADER.

US SUPPORTED FR under its Policy of Containment under Truman Doctrine
1947

BY 1954, HOWEVER WITH AID FROM CHINA + USSR, VIETMINH DEFEATED
FRENCH FORCES \rightarrow INGENA AGREEMENT 1954 VIA WHICH:

(a) LAOS + CAMBODIA GIVEN INDEPENDENCE WHILE

(b) VIETNAM DIVIDED ALONG 17TH PARALLEL WITH NV UNDER VIETMINH +
SV UNDER US SUPPORTED GOVT. DIVISION WAS TO BE TEMPORARY BUT
NOW US DIDNT WANT A UNITED VIETNAM AS HO CHI MINH WAS A
POPULAR LEADER & FREE FAIR ELECTIONS FOR UNITED VIETNAM WOULD HAVE
CREATED A UNITED COMMUNIST VIETNAM. \therefore US DIDNT ALLOW 1956
ELECTIONS SCHEDULED FOR A GOVT OF UNITED VIETNAM.

\therefore VIETNAM GOT DIVIDED LIKE KOREA \because OF COLD WAR.

AUSTRIAN STATE TREATY 1955

THIS UNITED AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION Zones into a UNITED AUSTRIA.

Reasons: ① NIKITA KRUZHCOV FEARED THAT US, BR, FR WILL UNITE THEIR ZONES IN AUSTRIA WITH WEST GERMANY ∵ CREATING A STRONG CAPITALIST COUNTRY AT BORDER OF WEST & EAST EUROPE
∴ NIKITA AGREED TO MERGING OF ZONES.

② AUSTRIA WAS SEEN AS VICTIM OF GERMAN AGGRESSION AS IT HAD BEEN FORCED TO UNITE WITH GERMANY IN 1938 ∵ USSR WAS LESS OPPOSED TO A UNITED AUSTRIA.

③ AS A CONDITION FOR UNION, AUSTRIA WAS BARRED FROM JOINING NATO ∵ NIKITA ENSURED AUSTRIA STAYED NEUTRAL.
∴ AUSTRIA EMERGED AS A UNITED COUNTRY WITH MULTI PARTY DEMOCRACY

OTHER EVENTS IN THAW POST NIKITA'S COMING TO POWER

US & USSR LIFTED VETO OVER ENTRY OF RESPECTIVE ALLIES INTO UN ∵ UN EXPANDED & SMALLER COUNTRIES GOT ENTRY. ∵ UN BECAME MORE REPRESENTATIVE.

1956 COMINFORM (1947) DISBANDED ∵ NIKITA GAVE MORE FREEDOM TO EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES IN THEIR DOMESTIC POLICIES. HE FAMOUSLY SAID THAT THERE EXISTED MULTIPLE ROADS TO SOCIALISM & ∵ EAST EU WAS ALLOWED TO FOLLOW OWN METHODS OF ACHIEVING A SOCIALISTIC SOCIETY AS LP RUSSIAN MODEL DEVISED BY STALIN.

NIKITA IN 1956 SPEECH ALSO STATED THAT PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE WITH THE WEST IS NOT JUST POSSIBLE BUT IMPERATIVE AS A WAR COULD LEAD TO NUCLEAR CATASTROPHE SINCE BOTH US & USSR HAD DEVELOPED HYDROGEN BOMB BY 1953.

HOWEVER, THE REDUCTIONS IN TENSIONS CHARACTERIZED BY ABOVE & END OF KOREAN WAR (1950-53), END OF INDOCHINA WAR (1946-54) & AUSTRIAN STATE TREATY 1955 WAS NEITHER PERMANENT NOR ENOUGH.

PARTIAL in THE THAW

① WARSAW PACT 1955 : a NATO like organization by USSR having EAST eu countries as members. Formed when US got West Germany to join NATO in 1955. ∴ Alliance building continued.

② 1956 POLAND : # Anti USSR Demonstrations : of Poor Economy & Lack of Political Liberty under Communism
USSR sent tanks & surrounded Warsaw, capital of Poland.
Result: Poland allowed to follow independent internal policies without compromising on Communism & to continue to ally with USSR in Foreign Policy, i.e. ally externally & follow own road to socialism internally.

③ 1956 HUNGARIAN UPRISING: # encouraged by Nikita's 1956 speech
The people of Hungary began protests ↳ The Communist Party
Liberal Politician Nagy came to power & he talked about allowing non communist members in the govt & withdrawing from Warsaw Pact 1955.
Nikita sent USSR military & brutally crushed the uprising.
Nagy was executed. ∴ Nikita was ready to give freedom to East eu but not allow it to drift towards capitalist camp.

(IV) IRAN: POPULAR PM MUSSADEQ REMOVED FROM POWER BY CIA & SHAH MO. REZA PEMALVI'S ABSOLUTE RULE ESTABLISHED in 1953. HE MADE IRAN ENTER BAGHDAD PACT (1951). IT WAS A MILITARY ALLIANCE HAVING UK, IRAN, IRAQ, TURKEY & PAKISTAN WITH US AS OBSERVER.

(V) SOUTH EAST ASIAN TREATY ORGANIZATION (SEATO, 1954-77)
WAS A MILITARY ALLIANCE BUILT BY US TO CONTAIN COMMUNISM.
IT HAD US, BN, FR, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, PAKISTAN, THAILAND, PHILIPPINES.

(VI) SUEZ WAR 1956 : HERE GAMAL ABDEL NASSER OF EGYPT DEFEATED BN & FR TO TAKE OVER CONTROL OF SUEZ CANAL. ∵ US NOW FEARED SOVIET INFLUENCE IN MIDDLE EAST.

(VII) 1960 USA SPY PLANE OF US WAS SHOT DOWN BY USSR IN SOVIET UNION'S TERRITORY. THIS LED DISTRUST B/W US & USSR, & A PROOF THAT MUTUAL TRUST WAS NEVER COMPLETE B/W 2 SUPERPOWERS.

COLD WAR (1960s)

I Non Aligned Movt (NAM 1961)

- # WITH RISING TENSIONS b/w US & USSR & CONTINUED ARMS RACE THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES FEARED THAT THEY WOULD BE DRAGGED INTO CONFLICTS OF US & USSR & ∵ DESIRED NON ALIGNMENT
- # THESE COUNTRIES LED BY INDIA, EGYPT, GHANA, YUGOSLAVIA, ARGENTINA, CUBA WANTED TO AVOID WAR
- # THEY HAD HISTORY OF COLONIALISM & DESIRED DEVELOPMENT FOR THEIR PEOPLE
- # ∵ THEY DECIDED TO BE NON ALIGNED BY PLEDGING TO NOT JOIN ANY MILITARY ALLIANCE & TAKE ISSUE BASED STAND.
- # THEY DESIRED ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH BOTH US & USSR TO AID THEIR DEVELOPMENT
- # THEY DESIRED NON INTERFERENCE IN THEIR INTERNAL AFFAIRS TO MAINTAIN INDEPENDENCE IN FOREIGN POLICY.
- # LATER IN 1973, THESE COUNTRIES DECLARED THEMSELVES AS THE 3RD WORLD TO STRESS THEIR NON ALIGNED STATUS.

II) Berlin Wall 1961 : A symbol of Iron Curtain in Europe.

It was setup by USSR in Berlin to prevent people from East Berlin from escaping to West Berlin.

West Berlin was surrounded by East German Territory

West Berlin was prosperous while Communist East Germany was poor & people in East Berlin wanted to escape poverty & political oppression by escaping to West Berlin.

Nikita Kruschev (1953-63) demanded giving West Berlin to East Germany as it was embarrassing & damaging to image of Communism that people don't want to stay under Communism. With USSR's request denied, the wall was erected.

(iii) VIETNAM WAR (1961-75) : IT WAS FOUGHT BY PEOPLE OF NORTH & SOUTH VIETNAM TO UNITE THE TWO VIETNAMS.

CONTEXT :

GOVT OF SOUTH VIETNAM WAS UNPOPULAR AS IT WAS CORRUPT & LED BY "Diem" WHO WAS A CHRISTIAN WHILE MAJORITY POPULATION WAS BUDDHIST

PEASANTS DEMANDS OF LAND REFORMS WASN'T FULFILLED & THEY WERE AGGRAVATED.

Diem Rejected all criticism as COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA & DID NOT BRING REFORMS.

1960 NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT - a GROUP OF all POLITICAL OPPOSITION including VIETKONG (THE COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION OF SV) DEMANDED THAT THE GOVT ENTER NEGOTIATIONS WITH NV FOR A UNIFIED VIETNAM. Diem Rejected The Demand.

i.e. in 1961 VIETKONG BEGAN GUERRILLA WAR TO OVERTHROW THE GOVT & UNITE WITH NV.

1963 MILITARY TOOK OVER GOVT OF SV TO BETTER TACKLE VIETKONG.

UNDER KENNEDY (1961-63) US FOLLOWED SAFE VILLAGE POLICY WHEREBY CIVILIANS WERE MOVED TO SAFE VILLAGES SO UNRESTRICTED ATTACK COULD BE LAUNCHED ON VIETKONG GUERRILLAS IN FOREST VILLAGES.

UNDER JOHNSON (1963-69), US SENT A MILLION TROOPS TO VIETNAM & GOT HEAVILY INVOLVED. US BEGAN BOMBING NV AS IT FELT THAT VIETKONG HAS NO LOCAL SUPPORT AMONG PPL OF SV & IF NV IS DEFEATED THEN VIETKONG WOULD BE DEFEATED.

UNDER NIXON (1969-74) US DECIDED TO SEND NO MORE TROOPS AS OF TIME PUBLIC PRESSURE. US BEGAN BOMBING HO CHI MINH TRAIL WHICH WAS A SUPPLY ROUTE FROM NV TO SV & PASSED FROM LAOS & CAMBODIA. AS LAOS & CAMBODIA ALSO CAME UNDER HEAVY US BOMBING.

CHINA & USSR SUPPORTED VIETNAM WITH ARMS & AID.

FINALLY US FAILED & VIETNAM WAR ENDED IN 1975 AS:

(a) SAFE VILLAGE POLICY FAILED AS CIVILIANS SUPPORTED GUERRILLAS WHO MERGED AMONG THE CIVILIANS.

(b) NV SHIFTED Factories FROM URBAN AREAS TO SAFEGUARD THEM FROM US BOMBING. AS PRODUCTION OF ARMS & AMMUNITION & OTHER SUPPLIES CONTINUED.

(c) HO CHI MINH TRAIL COULD NOT BE DISRUPTED DESPITE HEAVY BOMBING AS PPL OF NV SHOWED GREAT RESILIENCE & MAINTAINED SUPPLIES TO SV.

(d) PUBLIC PRESSURE ON US GOVT FINALLY FORCED ITS WITHDRAWAL DUE TO RISING DEATH TOLL OF US TROOPS. IMAGE OF US ALSO SUFFERED AS OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS e.g. USE OF POISON GAS, NAPALM JELLY & SHOOTING VIETNAMESE POINT BLANK.

Cold War

Why Cold War

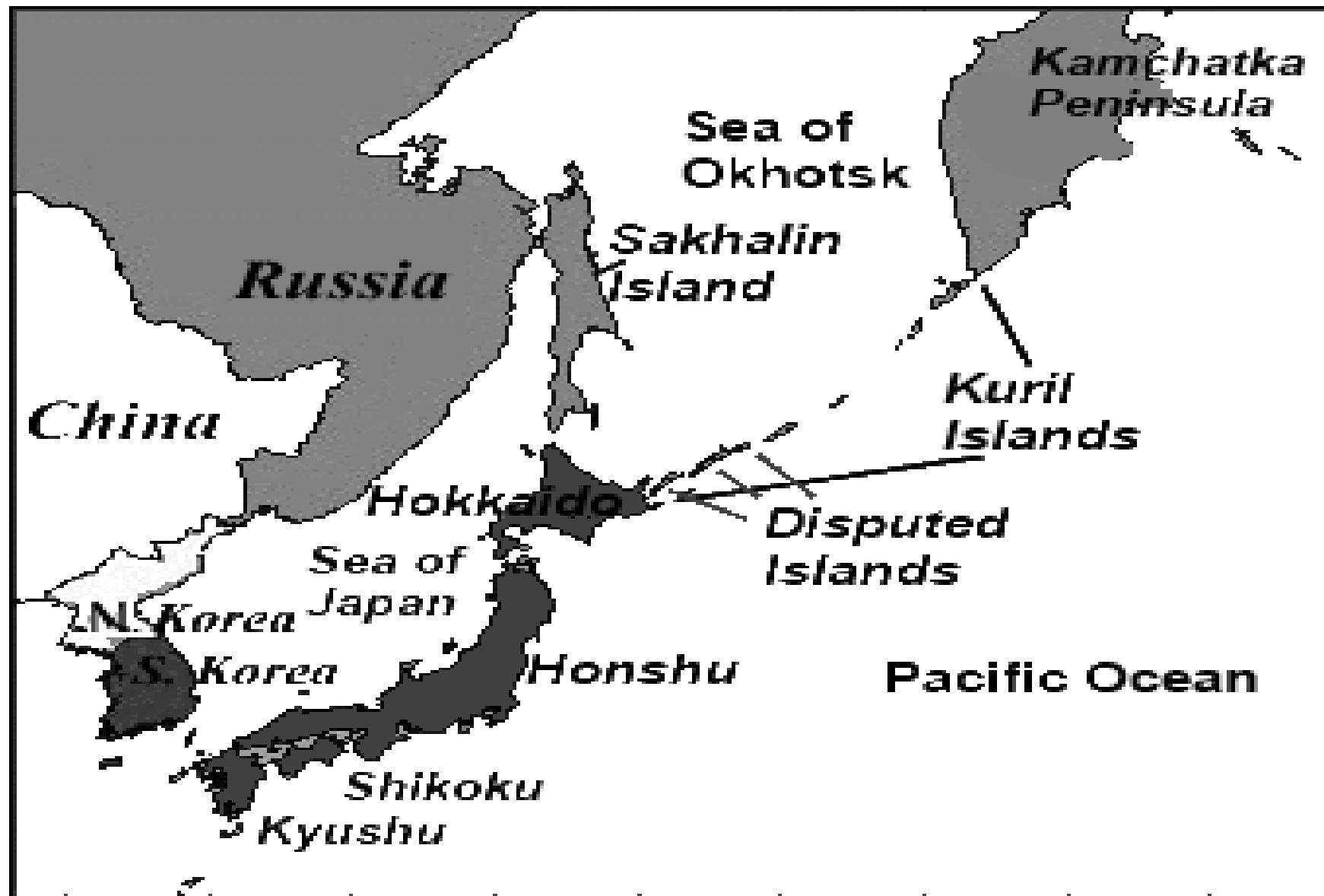
- 2 equals with 2 ideologies
- due to a defensive approach
- old suspicions
- Class conflicts within third countries
- Role of Leaders
- Psychological Fear of communism among public
- UN seen as biased towards US

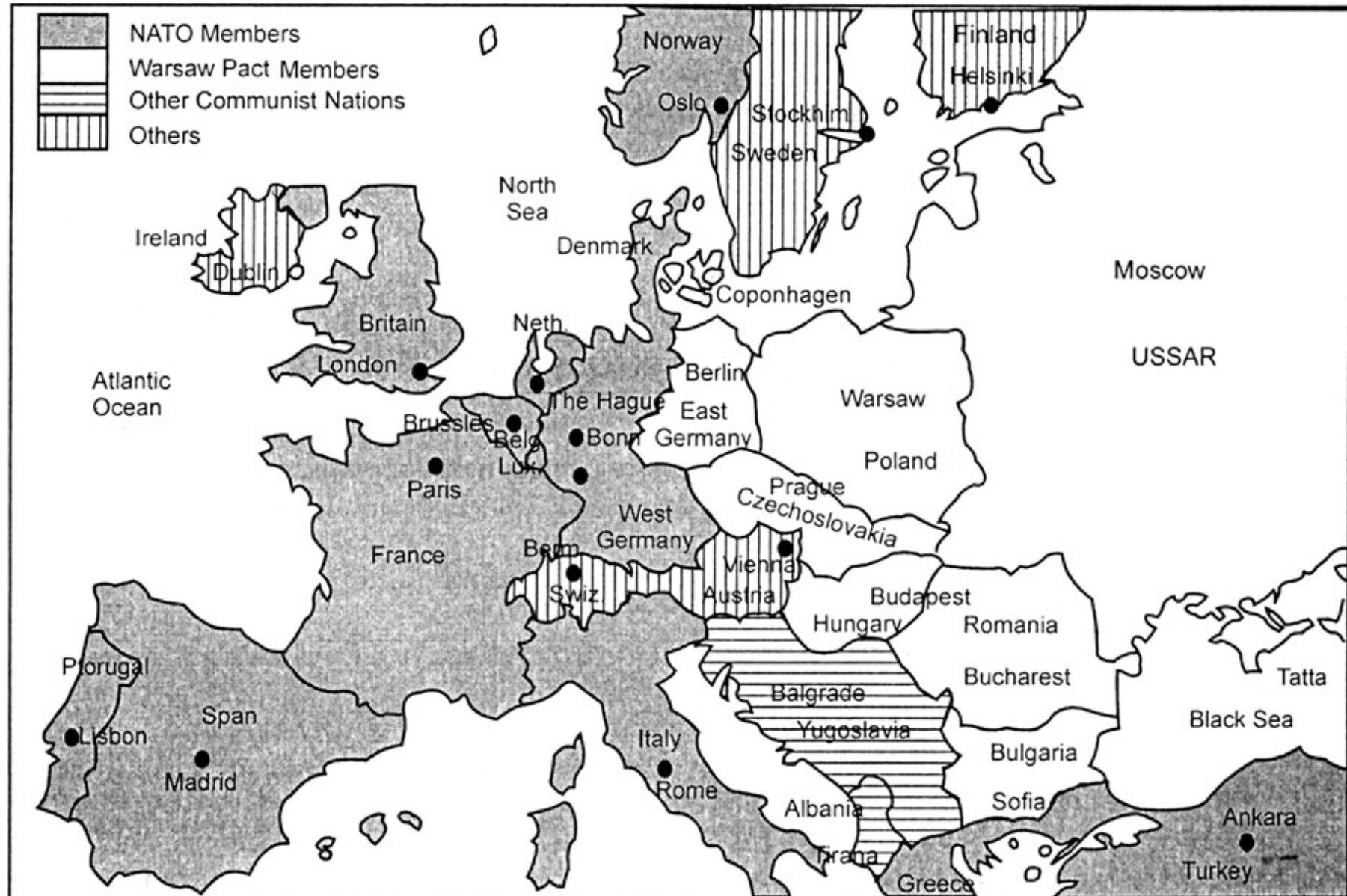
Yalta Conference (1945)

- Germans about to be defeated & conference held to decide future of Axis powers
- Decisions:
 - Free fair elections in Eastern EU
 - UN to be formed
 - Occupation Zones in Austria & Germany (implemented later in Potsdam 1945)
 - Polish Govt in exile in UK to join Communist Polish Govt established by USSR-but dispute over whether German territory east of Oder Nesse line to be given to Poland.
 - @Japan: Stalin was promised Sakhalin, Kuril & parts of Manchuria

Yalta 1945







Potsdam Conference -1945

- **Germany (now defeated)**

- ❖ Its Disarmament
- ❖ Its Economy:
 - ❖ standard of living to be not more than avg of EU
 - ❖ cap on steel production
 - ❖ heavy industry to half of 1938 levels
- ❖ Its Frontiers
 - ❖ Occupation Zones in Gr and Berlin
 - ❖ Territory to east of Oder Neisse line given to Poland
 - ❖ reversal of Gr annexations viz Austria, Polish territory, Cz
- ❖ Its Nazism: Nuremberg trials to fix accountability for holocaust & banning of Nazi Party
- ❖ Its neighbouring Demography: exodus of Germans from Po, Cz, Hungary

- **Disagreement on**

- ❖ unification of Gr
- ❖ territory east of ON line which was only given temporarily to Poland
- ❖ Jap nuked after 2 days w/o informing Stalin



Land taken by Poland from Germany: territory east of the Oder-Neisse Line and part of East Prussia

(USSR took territory even from Czechoslovakia which was a victim of German aggression)

Land acquired by the USSR during the war

Occupation zones in Germany and Austria:

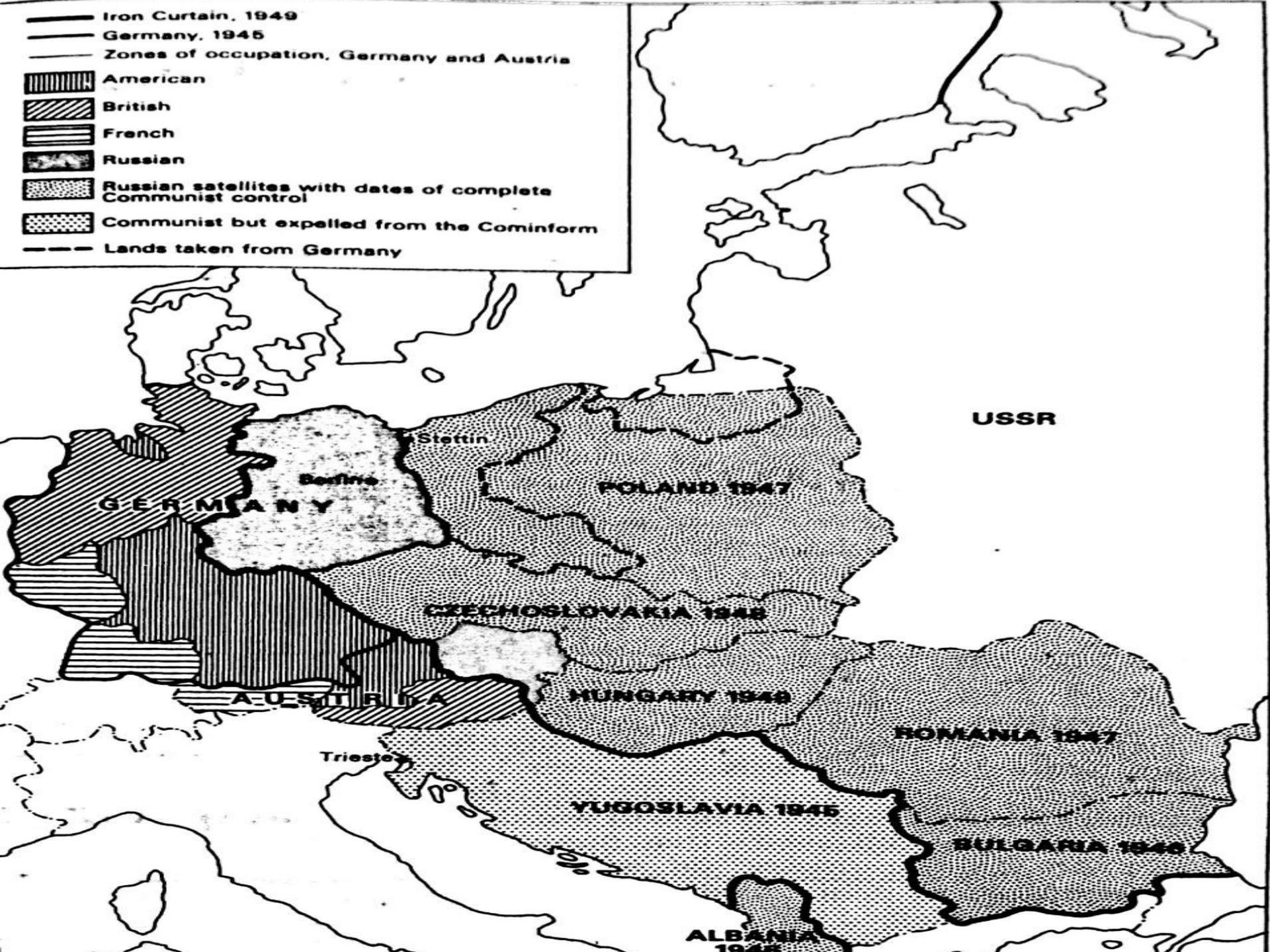
1 Russian
2 British

3 French
4 American

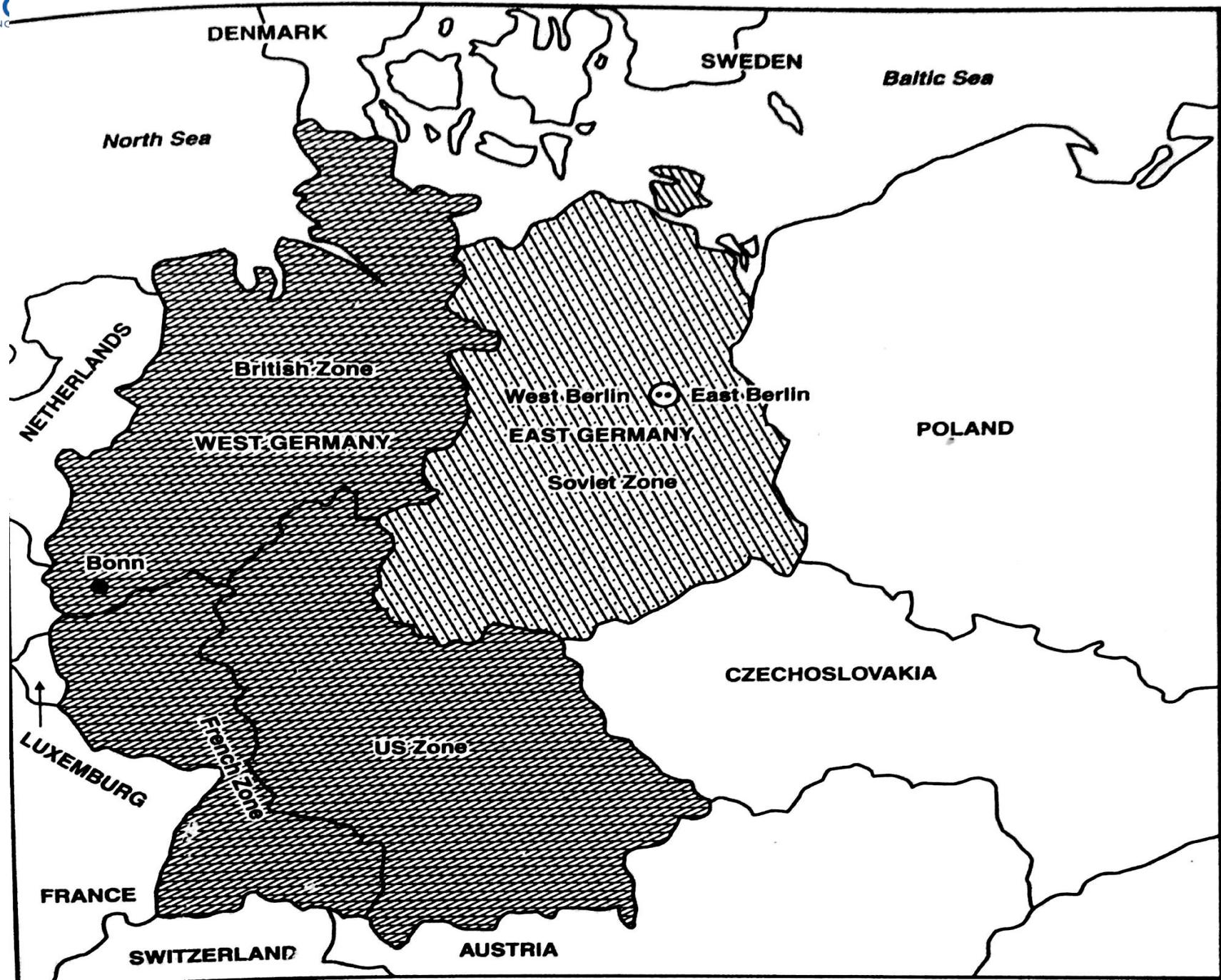
Communism est in E(EU)

- **War of Words:**
 - Feb 1946: Stalin's "peaceful coexistence with the west not possible until final victory of communism"
 - Mar 1946: Churchill speech: "iron curtain has descended upon EU & west should ally against communist threat".
- **What was Iron Curtain:** Lack of engagement & animosity @Eastern and Western Europe
 - Stalin forbade East to access Marshall Aid 1947
 - By 1947 all East EU except Cz had communist regimes
 - 1948 Cz made communist by Stalin
 - West Berlin Blockade (1948) & Berlin Wall (1961-89)
- **Stalin consolidates Communism**
 - Why: Nuclear Bomb on Japan w/o informing Stalin & Truman Doctrine (1947)
 - How: secret police, murders & rigged elections to form Communist govts.
- **In Yugoslavia:** Communist Tito came to power in free & fair elections. He was against interference of USSR.

— Iron Curtain, 1949
— Germany, 1945
— Zones of occupation, Germany and Austria
American
British
French
Russian
Russian satellites with dates of complete Communist control
Communist but expelled from the Cominform
— Lands taken from Germany



GERMANY AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR



Truman Doctrine 1947

- It led to Policy of Containment & abandonment of Policy of Isolation
- **Why:**
 - to contain spread of communism
 - Context: civil war in Greece supported by communist Albania, Bulgaria & Yugoslavia <> monarchy restored by Br. US intervention to prevent communist takeover ->to formal beginning of cold war.
- **Truman Doctrine**= US will support free ppl <> subjugation by minorities or by outside pressures.

Policy of Containment

- PoC
 - **Economic** measures like Marshal Aid 1947
 - **Military** measures viz bloc building like NATO 1949 and seeking military superiority via Arms & Space Race
 - **Political** measures like interfering & rigging elections eg
 - Italy- 1 mn\$ CIA aid to prevent communist party victory in 1948 elections
 - Central America:
 - Nicargua: From 1981-90 CIA helped rebels overthrow leftist govt.
 - El Salvador: In 1980s US helped rightwing authoritarian regime stay in power <> LW rebels
 - South America: US supported brutal RW regimes

Iran during Cold War



Political Measures @PoC

- **Iran** (Middle East state with border with USSR)
 - Constitution of 1906 provided for semi-absolute rule of Shah
 - Md Raza Pahalvi was Shah since 1941
 - Md Mussadeq elected as PM by Parliament and in 1951 nationalisation of Anglo-Iranian Oil Co coz of profit sharing dispute—>US Oil Sanctions
 - Reforms were initiated by Mussadeq to move Iran towards full democracy
 - 1953: Mussadeq who was viewed as pro USSR was removed in a coup aided by CIA
 - **Baghdad Pact 1955** - A military alliance among UK, Iran, Iraq, Turkey, Pakistan with US as observer (*UK setup IITinPak under US observation) & Shah got US aid to contain Communism
 - US oil Cos got contracts to develop oil reserves
 - **1979 Islamic Revolution reasons & consequences**
 - Clerics <> western style society of Shah
 - Shah seen as pro US by radicals & LWingers + personal wealth of Shah
 - Shah flew & regime of “Ayotollah” (high priest) established.
 - Iran joined NAM (1961) & withdrew from Baghdad Pact (1955-79)

Marshall Plan 1947

- **Aim:** European Recovery Program aimed at removing hunger, poverty & chaos but real aim was to strengthen Western EU <> Communist East
- **Impact:** 13 bn\$ from 1947 to 1951
 - ->to quick recovery of West EU, West Gr & West Berlin
 - Longterm impact was fall of communism in Eastern Europe & fall of Berlin Wall (1989)
 - boosted US exports to West Europe

Iron Curtain

- Stalin (Feb 1946)- peaceful co-existence with the west is not possible until final victory over capitalism. Churchill (Mar 1946)- “an iron curtain has descended over Europe”
- Stalin forbade communist east to access Marshal Aid
- Stalin introduced Molotov Plan (1947), Cominform (1947) & Comecon (1949)
- **Cominform:** group of all socialist parties of Europe
 - Only 1 road to Socialism i.e. must follow USSR like policies.
 - East was to be Industrialised, Collectivized & Centralised
 - trade mainly with Cominform members & can't trade with west
 - Yugoslavia was expelled in 1948 when Tito opposed above.
 - disbanded in 1956 by Nikita as part of Destalinisation (he advocated that there exist multiple roads to socialism)

Iron Curtain

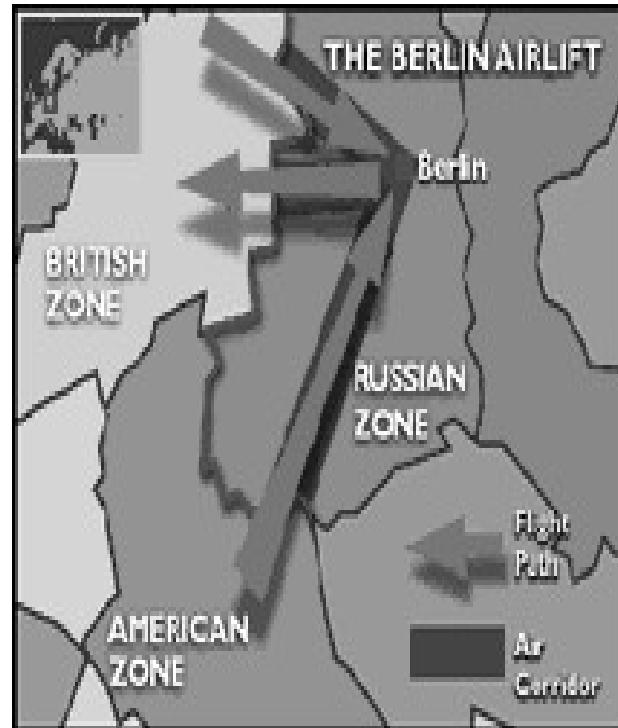
- **Czech Coup 1948**
 - Govt was coalition of Communist & Socialist parties
 - Public <> rejection of Marshal Aid under Soviet pressure.
 - Elections were to be held & communist party was bound to lose
 - Communists did armed coup with Soviet soldiers on Austrian border with Cz
 - Only Communists contested election
- **West Berlin Blockade** (discussed next)

Division of Germany

- It all started with Occupation Zones
1945
 - then Marshal Aid 1947
 - then New Currency 1948
 - coz wanted gradual unity of 3 zones
 - ppl in East EU began changing all of their German ₹ to new ₹ coz it was worth more
 - strong ₹ in West Berlin while poor ₹ in East Berlin
- Thus Stalin put under pressure to merge but Stalin doesn't like pressure
- All routes connecting West Berlin to West Germany were blockaded



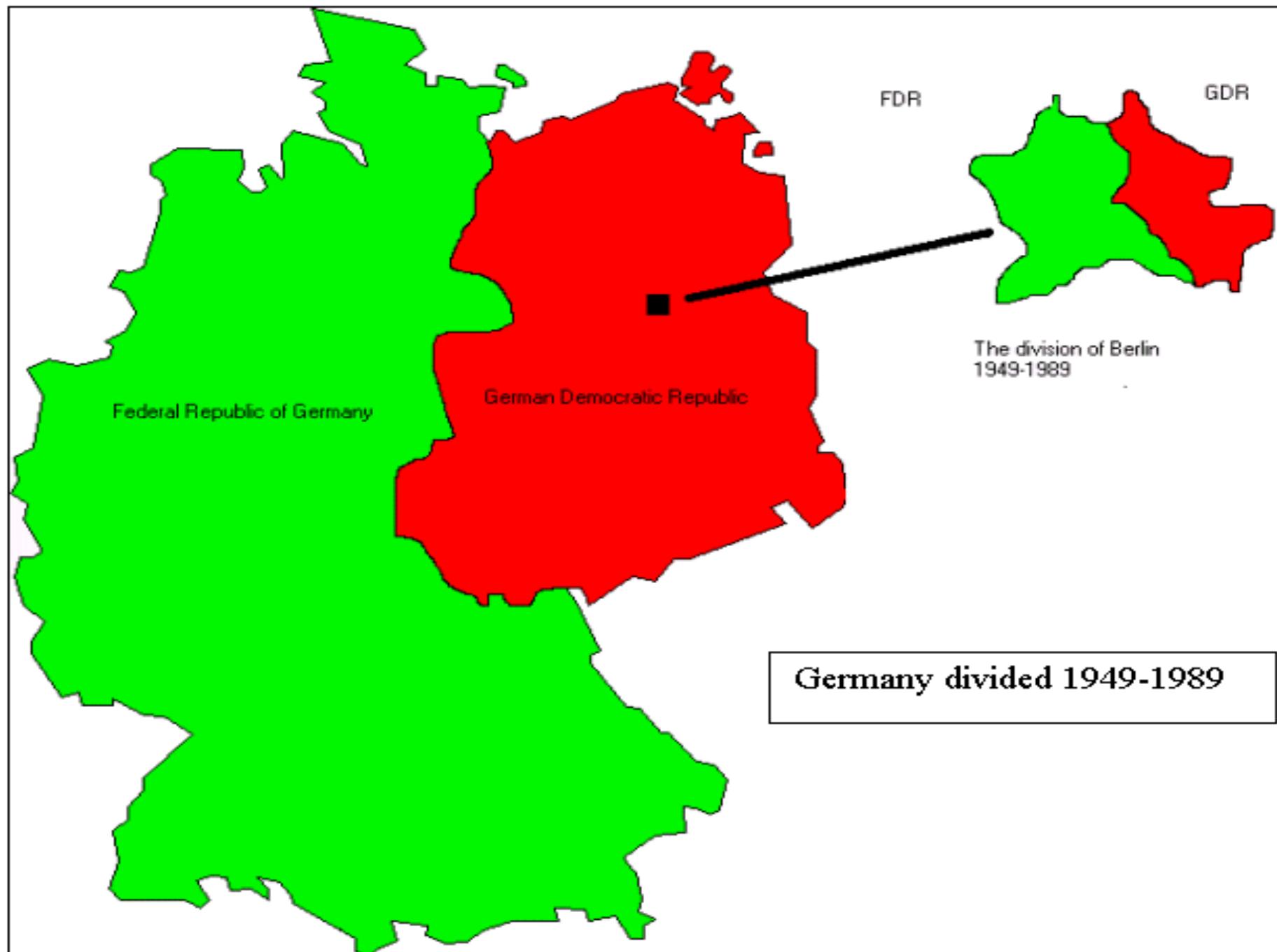
West Berlin Blockade & Airlift 1948-9



- for a year, the US sent supplies via aeroplanes - i.e. Airlifted supplies.

Impact of West Berlin Blockade

- Hopes of united Gr dashed and Gr to remain divided
- German Federal Republic 1949 created by Br, Fr, US & German Democratic Republic 1949 by USSR
- NATO formed (1949)
 - US realised it was not prepared for war if it had triggered. Thus NATO was created.
 - Hence, the US gave up policy of “No entangling alliances” i.e. formed Military Alliance promising military action in advance
 - 1955 GFR joined NATO that led to Warsaw Pact (1955- NATO like organisation) by USSR



Reason for eco prosperity of West Germany

- Marshal Aid 1947
- Single currency (1948)
- Political unity by creation of GFR (1949)
- USSR treated East Gr as its colony & it didn't have deep pockets when compared to US

Arms Race began

USSR in Far East

- Soviet Jap War 1945
 - Stalin intervened in Jap after promised Kuril, Manchuria and Sakhalin



McCarthyism-1950-54

- Started with USSR developing Atomic Bomb in 1949 & strengthened by events like
 - est of communism in East EU by 1948
 - Korean War (1950-53)
 - Indochina freedom struggle <> Fr (supported by US) (1946-54)
- Ended with arrival of Nikita (1953), the Hydrogen Bomb (1953) and end to conflicts in Korea (1950-53) & Indochina (1946-54)

Partial Thaw post Stalin (1953)

- Reasons
 - New Soviet leadership wanted better relation
 - Threat of Nuclear Destruction
 - Change in Soviet policy @ spread of communism. Nikita ↑ aid to neutral states.
- Mcarthyism discredited by 1954 which—> atmosphere for better relationship

Events during thaw

- Korean War ended by 1953
- 1st Indochina war (1946-54)
- 1956 Cominform disbanded
- 1955 Austrian State Treaty

Austrian State Treaty (1955)

- led to creation of Austria as a country from erstwhile occupation zones of Br, Fr, US & USSR
- Reasons:
 - Nikita did not want union between West Austria & West Gr
 - Treaty had clause that Austria wont join NATO
 - Austria was not an aggressor in WW2 but a victim.

Partial in the “Thaw”

- **Poland (1956)**: Russian tanks surrounded Warsaw
- **Hungarian Uprising** crushed (1956) when Nikita used weapons (details later)
- **Warsaw Pact 1955** (minus Yugoslavia)
- Arms race contd
- **Berlin Wall 1961**(next)
- **Cuban Missile Crisis 1962** (next)

Berlin Wall (1961-89)

- 1960 U2 spy plane of US shot down by USSR, in USSR territory
- Nikita asked Kennedy to withdraw from Berlin since an embarrassment that ppl wanted to escape East Gr to be in West Berlin
- Berlin Wall built to prevent exodus into West Berlin

Tensions in East EU

- Yugoslavia

- Tito a nationalist communist who drove out Germans from Yugoslavia in WW2
- He resented Soviet interference, wanted prosperity for his nation by having freedom of trade with both the West and the East.
- Was expelled from Cominform(1947) in 1948 when Tito opposed USSR dictating the economic policies.
- Tito took IMF aid
- **Tito's socialism**
 - **Decentralised industries**: removed state control and brought under **Workers Councils**
 - Agrarian sector focussed on **Communes** which had an elected Commune Assembly that acted as LSG handling edu, health & local economy
 - Capitalist elements like wage differentials & **bonus** system
 - Open Economy and took Foreign loans
- Nikita wooed Tito in 1953

Tensions in East EU

- Stalin acted against dissenting leaders —> Iron Curtain complete by 1948
- **Poland 1956 Nikita "shows" weapons**
 - anti USSR demonstrations due to poor living conditions, high taxes & wage reductions
 - Russian tanks surrounded Warsaw (recollect: it happened in 1920 but then French came to aid Poland)
 - Result: **align externally & follow own road internally**

Tensions in East EU

- Hungarian Uprising 1956- Nikita “uses” weapons
 - Trigger: Nikita 1956 speech about different roads to socialism
 - Regime was repressive
 - poor standard of living & strong anti-Soviet feeling
 - Communist leader overthrown & Nagy came to power
 - Nagy talked abt govt with non communist members & withdrawing from Warsaw Pact.
 - Soviet tanks surrounded Budapest & Nagy executed

Tensions in East EU

- Czechoslovakia checked in 1968:
 - Govt was pro-USSR but opposition increased due to Soviet control on economy. Peaceful protests were brutally crushed. However, existing Communist leader was forced to resign
 - **Socialism with a Human Face** by *Dubcek*, a liberal
 - communist **party** wont dictate policy
 - **industry** will be decentralised with control to **worker councils**
 - farms to be **independent cooperatives** as <> state controlled collectives
 - More **trade** with the west.
 - **Border** with West Gr thrown open
 - **Freedom of Speech** & criticism of govt encouraged.
 - Cz was invaded & a USSR puppet installed & **Brezhnev gave his doctrine** that “Russia has right to intervene if Socialism is threatened”



Korean War (1950-3)

- UN & US wanted free elections but USSR did not because SK had 2/3rd of population
- 1948: Republic of Korea (SK) and DPRK (NK) created
- 1949 US & USSR withdrew troops
- NK attacked SK
 - NK felt confident on account of Russian Tanks
 - US Secretary of State didn't mention SK in the areas that US will defend
 - China was mobilising troops along the border with Taiwan & NK thought it's going to attack Taiwan & would get Chinese support.
- UN passed uniting for peace resolution to restore 38th parallel
- China intervened militarily when US led forces reached Yalu river



Impact of Korean War (1950-3)

- Arms race b/w SK and NK
- 1st military action by US under Policy of Containment
- UN got perceived as a tool of capitalist bloc
- Chinas image improved & so did strength of its claim to UNSC seat (got in 1971)
- Dangerous doctrines came into circulation
 - Massive Retaliation
 - Doctrine of Brinkmanship
 - MAD
 - Nuclear deterrence

Impact of Korean War (1950-3)

- Military alliances began to appear in Asia & Pacific
 - **China supported** communist **Vietminh** in Indochina freedom struggle & **offered aid** to underdeveloped nations. Signed agreements of **peaceful co-existence with India & Burma**. Wanted to capture **Taiwan** but US had a military base in Taiwan.
 - After **Suez War (1956)**, Middle East drew closer to USSR & **Eisenhower (1953-61) gave his doctrine** that implied giving economic & military aid to contain international communism
 - US began **encirclement of China**
 - Defence agreement with Australia & NZ in 1951
 - **SEATO (1954-77)** had US, Br, Fr, Aus & NZ + Pak, Thailand, Philippines.
It failed by 1977 due to internal differences
 - **Baghdad Pact 1955** [UK, Iran, Iraq, Turkey, Pakistan]
 - NAM formed in 1961 due to above context and factors

Cuba (1953-9)

- Resentments <> US
 - Frequent deployment of US troops in name of maintaining Law & order (since 1897 war with Spain, Cuba was US protectorate)
 - US owned land, railways, electricity, refineries
 - Within Cuba:- Concentration of wealth & land, no unemployment benefit, seasonal unemployment
 - Cuban economy was dependent on sugar export to US
 - **1952** Batista seized power illegally but US supported
- 1953 : Castro toured US, Mexico to gather support.
- Met Che & attacked with 82 men. Failed & escaped to the hinterland.
- Castro got public support due to
 - Batista's repression, Poorly paid army, failure to defeat Castro even by 1958.
 - Further, US stopped supplying arms due to gross Human Rights violations
- **1959** Castro finally formed a liberal (not communist) govt.

Fidel in Power

- Visited US to get support but Eisenhower did not meet & Vice Prez Nixon labelled him a communist.
- **Reforms**
 - Did land reforms
 - Focussed on Education & Healthcare to the masses.
 - To get resources for reform the US Oil refineries were nationalised—>US Sanctions—>all utilities nationalised—>US Trade embargo on Cuba
- **Bay of Pigs 1961:** US supported attack by Cuban exiles to overthrow Castro. Failed.
- **Cuban form of Socialism**
 - After Bay of Pigs, Cuba became a communist state & strengthened One Party System
 - Party could not field candidates in election & thus assemblies could have non-party individuals

Fidel in Power

- **Cuban Missile Crisis 1962**

- Context: U2 spy plane (1960) + Berlin Wall (1961) + Vietnam war (1961-75) + USSR lost lead in ICBMs to ATLAS missiles + Jupiter & Thor short range nuclear missiles stationed by US in Turkey!
- USSR stationed nuclear warheads in Cuba. These were surface to air missiles & hence weapons of offence.
- US implemented blockade on USSR ships travelling to Cuba. The world reached the brink of war.
- UN negotiated settlement whereby
 - US removed missiles from Turkey, USSR from Cuba
 - Secret pact that US wont attack Cuba.
- Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (1963): No test in open environment

Fidel in Power

- **South African Border War: 1966-89:** SAf invaded Angola in 1975 (Communist regime with Black majority rule post independence from Portugal in 1975)
 - Angola was supporting freedom struggle of SouthWest Africa (Namibia) <> SAf
 - Cuba sent troops in favor of Angola & defeated SAf.
 - Rise of Black majority ruled countries around SAf helped in ending Apartheid. Thus Cuba played role in strengthening Black movement in South Africa

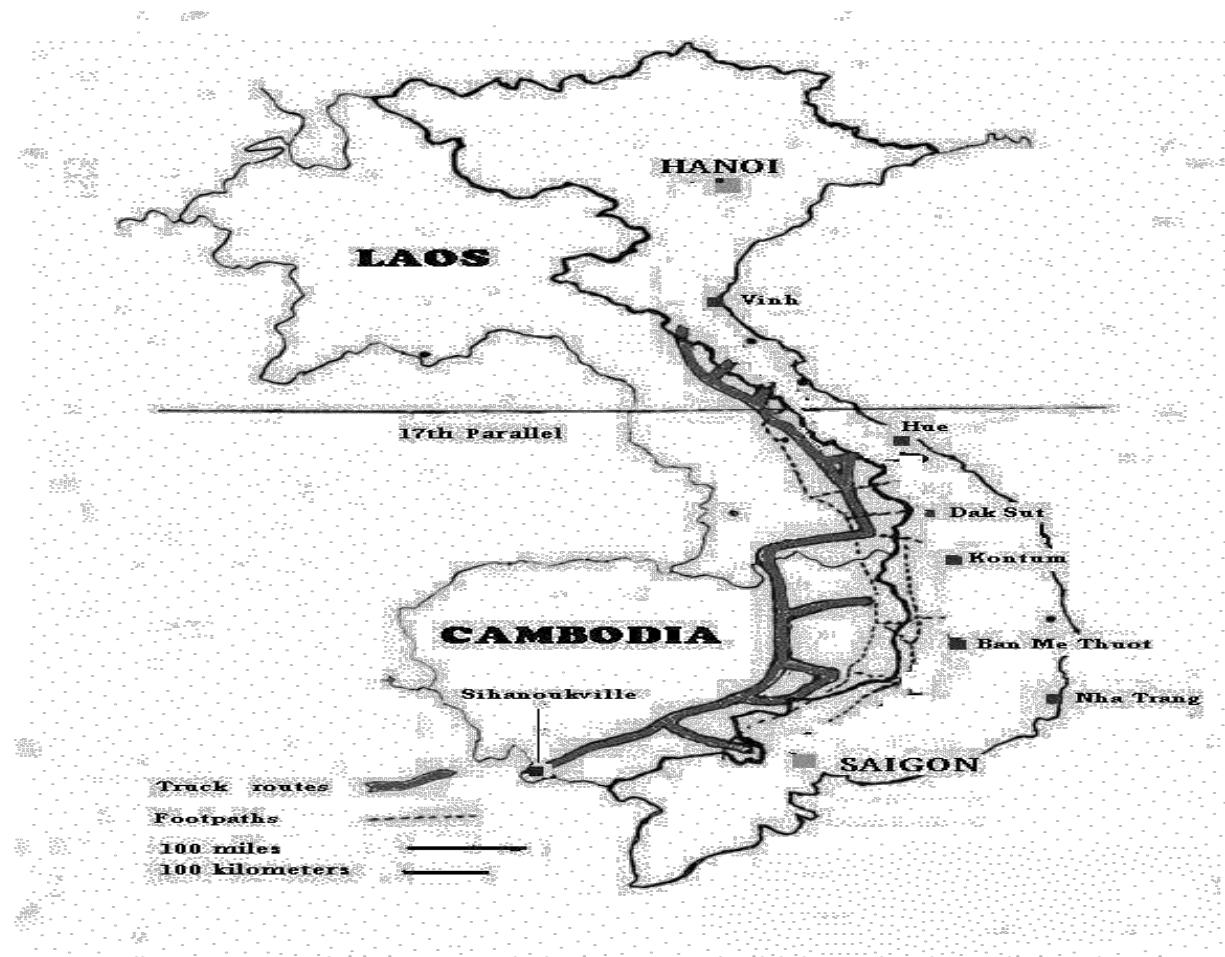
Vietnam

- **1st Indochina War (1946-54):** Communist guerrillas fought for independence <> France which was supported by US.
 - Geneva Agreement 1954
 - Laos, Vietnam & Columbia given independence & Vietnam temporarily divided along 17th parallel
 - Popular communist leader Ho Chi Minh formed temporary govt in NV
- **Civil War after Geneva Agreement 1954**
 - elections were scheduled for 1956 for a govt of united Vietnam but SV govt, fearing Ho Chi Minh victory, backed out under US influence.
 - Thus Vietnam got partitioned due to Cold War

Vietnam War (1961-75)

- Context
 - Unpopular govt of **Diem**. 3/4th Buddhists in SV
 - peasants demanded land reforms
 - **National Liberation Front** (1960)- a group of all parties failed to convince Diem for holding negotiations with NV for a united Vietnam.
 - Thus, Vietkong (communists of SV) started Guerrilla warfare. **1963** Diem replaced by right wing Military.
- Under **Kennedy** (1961-3)
 - Safe Village Policy (segregate guerrillas from villagers) & 16000 advisors sent
- Under **Johnson** (1963-9)
 - Bombed NV & sent a million troops
- Under **Nixon** (1969-74)
 - Indochina bombed. Ho Chi Min trail bombed. No more troops but Vietnamization i.e. better training & arms to SV army.
- US intervention failed & Vietnam got united.





Chile

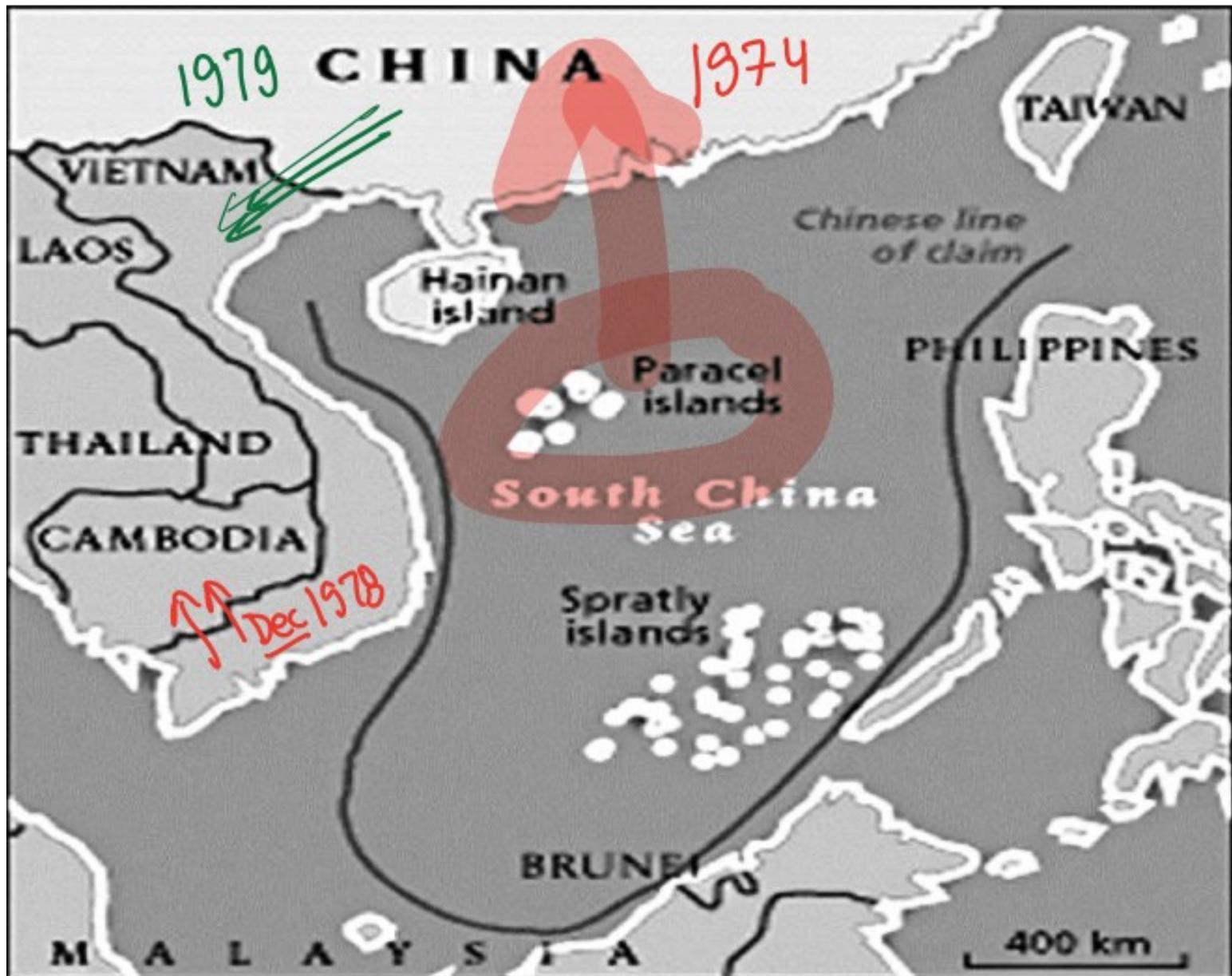
- Salvador Allende (1970-73), a socialist, came to power in multi-party elections because of following reasons:
 - previous leader Frei suffered from lack of support from LW and RW
 - 1969 severe drought—> food inflation
 - Striking Miners demanding higher wages were shot at
- Allende in power
 - nationalised copper industry and banks
 - put price cap on companies
 - increased wages
 - escalated land reforms
 - established relations with Cuba, China, East Gr

Chile

- Coup-de-tat by Military with help of CIA in the following context:
 - Land redistribution program of Allende led to Food Shortages as big landlords cut production & slaughtered cattle.
 - Socialist reforms frightened away pvt investment
 - More freedom to workers -> more strikes-> decline in copper production
 - Communists lost patience and began violent land redistribution (Allende was a Socialist)
 - Right Wingers and US feared spread of communism to rest of SAm
 - General Pinochet (1973-89) established a military dictatorship.



China-Vietnam Tensions (1974+)



Pol-Pot of Cambodia (1975-79)

- Chinese puppet. pro-US
- Did ethnic cleansing of Vietnamese in Cambodia
- Did series of cross border strikes & then invaded an island of Vietnam & massacred civilians
- Vietnam invaded Cambodia (1979-89)
- China vs Vietnam War (3 weeks, 1979). China failed to defeat Vietnam (which had USSR support) but claimed victory - “China has taught a lesson”



Fig: The skulls of Khmer Rouge victims are displayed in a memorial to the genocide at the Killing Fields Museum outside of Phnom Penh, Cambodia. In 2012, Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen said Vietnam had saved his country in the 1970s, not invaded it.

Detente in 1970s

- SALT I (Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty 1972)
- West Gr proposed Ostpolitik (new eastern policy)
- China felt isolated & wanted better relations with US and so did USSR
- US-USSR feared nuclear war & sickened by horrors of Vietnam (1961-75)
- US policy in Vietnam brought public pressure
- Arms race - a drain on USSR
- 1971 - China allowed to enter UNSC
- 1978- US withdrew recognition to Govt in Taiwan as Govt of whole of China
- 1979-89: USSR invaded Afghanistan. China opposed it. US supported Taliban Mujahideen
- 1979- Islamic Revolution in Iran broke CENTO (1959-79)
- 1981- Poland invaded by USSR in context of Solidarity Trade Union protests



ASIA

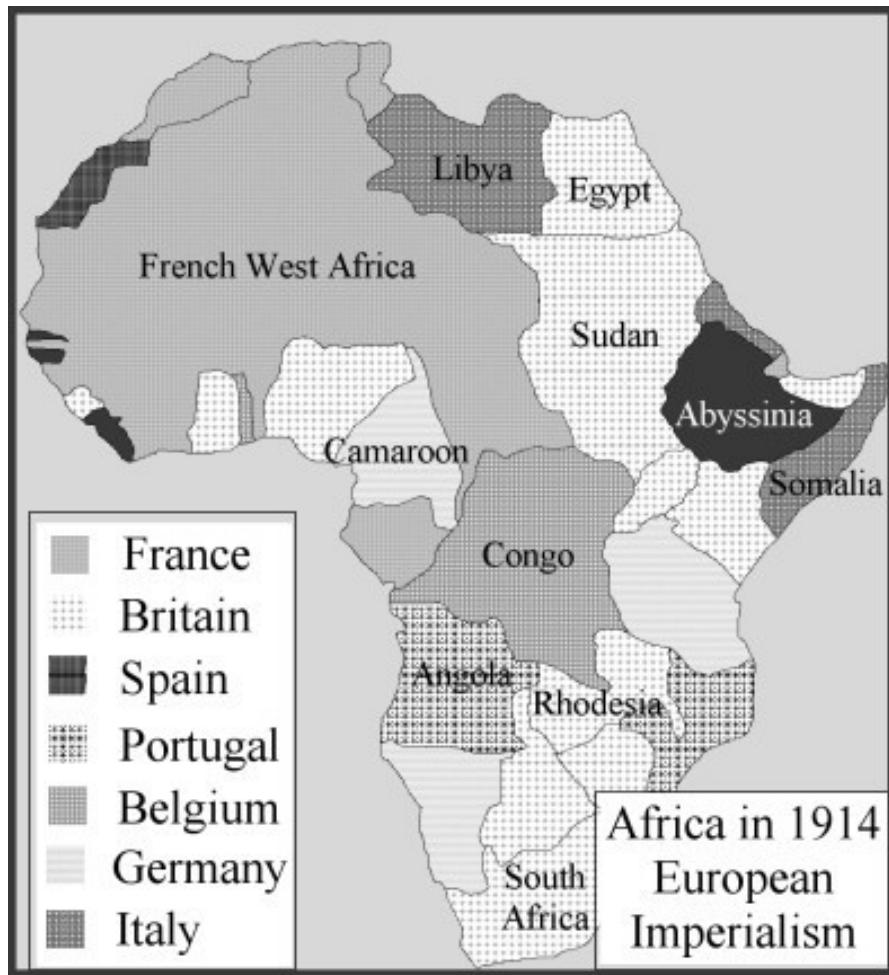


EUROPE

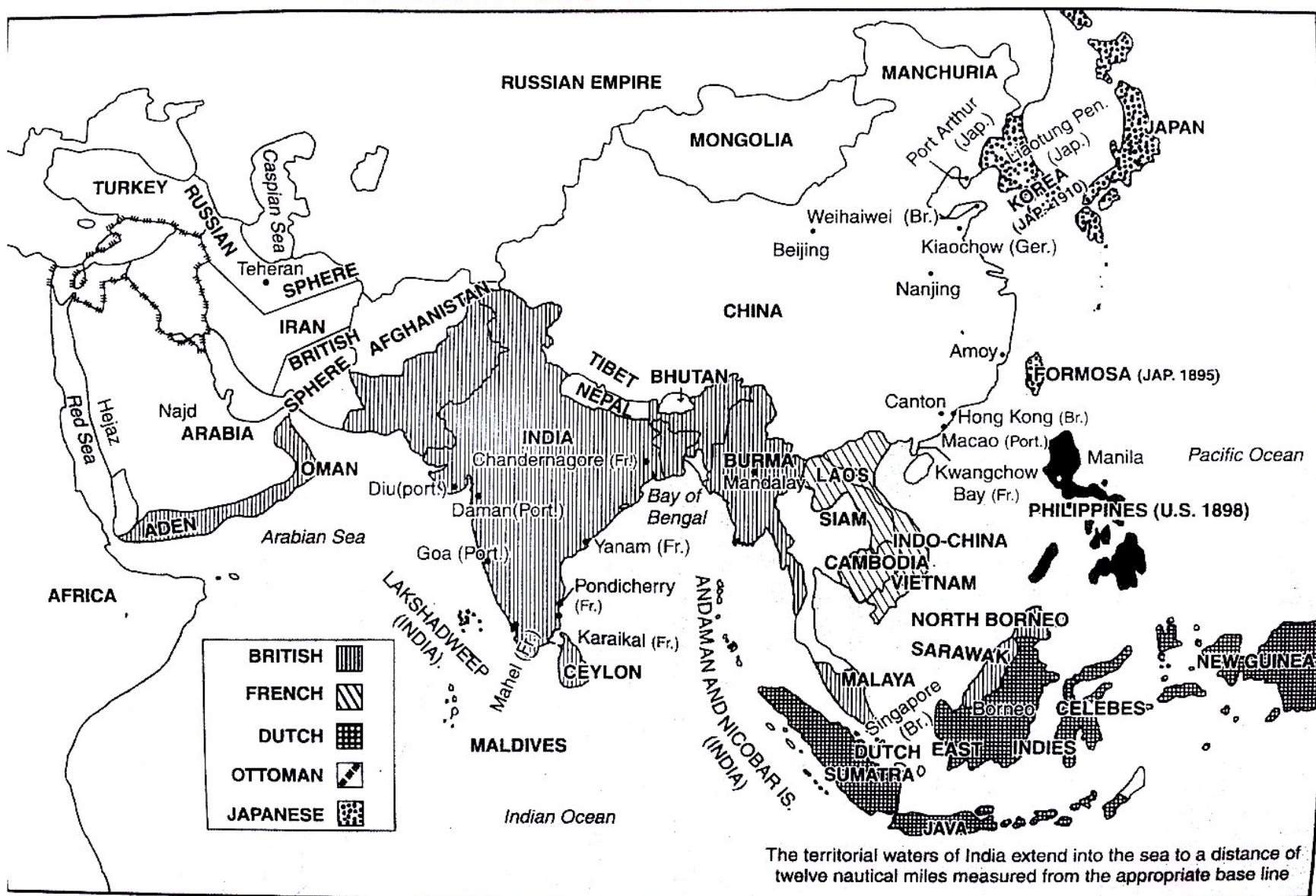


**Decolonization, Arab Israel
Conflict, Iraq-Iran war, Gulf War
and Neocolonialism.**

Colonial Powers in 1945:



COLONIAL POSSESSIONS IN ASIA IN 1914



Why Decolonization?

- Nationalist movements:
 - Before WW II, only India (1885 onward), Vietnam (1920s) and East Indies (1930s) had strong nationalist movements
 - **WWII gave exposure** to soldiers from colonial world
 - **African nationalism** spread rapidly after 1945 because more and more Africans were now **educated** in US and Britain
- World War II:
 - **Japanese successes** + Some Asian leaders worked with Japan e.g. S.C. Bose, Sukarno (of Indonesia)
 - Colonies developed **guerrilla tactics** (like communist guerrillas in Malaya) <> Japs and then used <> EU powers in Indochina, Dutch East Indies, Malaya, Burma when the Europeans tried to regain their colonial empire.
 - European policies and **propaganda** during WW II
 - War **weakened EU**
- **Outside pressure:** US, USSR and UN.

Reasons for Decolonization in British Empire in Africa:

- **Education:** African nationalism rose due to the Western education.
- Nationalism rose among **working class**
- Br weak + desired good relationship with the Commonwealth countries

British Policy of Decolonization till 1957:

- 1945-51: Labor party willing to decolonize so as to reap benefits of neo-colonialism via Commonwealth [India, Burma, Jordan, Sri Lanka, Ireland]
- 1951-57: policy of delaying independence and to move the colonies towards sovereign rule in a very gradual manner
- **Demographic profile's link with Decolonization:**
 - Least settlers in West, many in East and maximum in Central-Southern Africa
 - Br was pro-independence in West Africa
 - They delayed independence in East and Central-Southern Africa
 - Settlers desired British presence
 - @independence Br favored multi-racial governments with adequate representation to European settlers.

Post 1957- Wind of Change @Br

- » Why?
 - » Black African nationalism and the Arab Nationalism.
 - » Britain's influence had decreased in NE Africa
 - » The loss in Suez War (1956) triggered a change in Br policy on independence to East and Central Africa.



Br Decolonization in West Africa

- » **Gold Coast (1957):** Till 1951, independence struggle via boycott of foreign goods + violent demonstrations and strikes.
- » struggle yielded a new constitution and elections with universal adult franchise.
- » In 1952, self-government but without full independence.
- » From 1952-57 experience in governance under western educated PM **Nkrumah.**
- » 1957 full independence with Nkrumah as President of Ghana.

Br Decolonization in West Africa

- » **Nigeria (1960)**: faced special problems of large territory and demographic division into 3 ethnic groups viz Muslims in the North and 2 main tribes in the West and East.
- » **Azikiwe**, a western educated leader successfully led a mass general strike in 1945 —>to step-wise independence.
- » 1954 - new constitution with a federation with Legislative Assemblies for the 3 regions and then full independence in 1960.

Br Decolonization in East Africa

- » **Tanzania (1961):** Dr **Nyerere** led the independence struggle.
 - » reconciliatory approach towards Whites but demanded Black majority rule.
 - » Tanganyika given full independence in 1961
 - » Zanzibar island united to form the modern day Tanzania in 1964.
- » **Uganda (1962):** delayed due to tribal rivalry coz tribal leader of Buganda objected to democratic form of government.
 - » constitution provided for Federation with special powers for Buganda's tribal leader
 - » **Dr Obote** -first PM

Br Decolonization in East Africa

- » **Kenya (1963)**: challenge of reconciliation b/w whites and blacks.
- » Rule of White settlers who were violently <> black majority rule and got support from business lobby in Britain.
- » Blacks started terror campaign under the **Mau Mau Secret Society**.
- » Emergency declared in 1952 and Br sent troops & Mau Mau rebellion crushed by 1960.
- » **Jomo Kenyatta** moderate leader (studied in USSR & London in 1930s) - released from jail (1952-1960) coz of policy change @1957- became the first PM (1963) and followed a policy of reconciliation.

Br Decolonization in Central Africa

- » **Central African Federation(1953)** by Churchill on request of White Settlers
 - » Central Africa was **under White Settlers domination** who were supported by business lobby in Britain.
 - » **CAF= Nyasaland (Malawi), North Rhodesia (Zambia), South Rhodesia (Zimbabwe).**
 - » Blacks protested violently demanding Black majority rule —> Emergency in 1959.
 - » **Breakup of Federation (1963):** coz Nyasaland and North Rhodesia didn't want to be part of it anymore. By 1961-62, a new constitution had been introduced in Nyasaland & Northern Rhodesia. Consequently, these two were given independence as Malawi and Zambia respectively

Zimbabwe (Southern Rhodesia)

- » **Main problem:** The whites were most deeply entrenched + resisted Black rule for the longest + opposed any share in governance to the Blacks.
- » **Br vs Whites:**
 - » Br was ready to give independence if Whites agree to 1/3rd seats to Blacks
 - » but **Rhodesia Front**, a whites racist party under PM Smith refused the British offer & **declared independence (1965)** w/o Br consent (allegiance to Crown contd).
 - » Br applied economic **sanctions** eg stopped buying tobacco and sugar (major exports)

Zimbabwe (Southern Rhodesia)

- » **UNSC** condemned declaration of independence & **applied trade embargo** but sanctions failed coz:
 - » *South Africa and Mozambique* (under Portugal) violated sanctions
 - » US violated sanctions for chrome. Br Oil Companies also violated sanctions.
 - » Commonwealth of Nations came on verge of collapse coz Black ruled nations <> any favorable treatment by Br to S.Rhodesia.
- » **1970:** Southern Rhodesia declared itself **Republic** and apartheid like conditions prevailed.

Black Majority Rule in Zimbabwe (1980)

» By 1976 Whites began to fail.

» **Mozambique's Independence(1975)-**

» whites lost an important ally.

» Black Mozambique now applied economic sanctions + gave safe haven to guerrillas —>increase in Guerrilla warfare

» **Decreased support from South Africa** after their military intervention of 1975 <> socialist Black Angola (1975) failed after US persuaded it to retreat from Marxist Angola.

» **USA** feared that the Cuban-Russian interference in Angola will extend to Rhodesia, thus asked PM Smith to make concessions to the Blacks.



Black Majority Rule in Zimbabwe (1980)

- » **Guerrilla success:** By 1978, the Guerrilla of **Robert Mugabe** controlled large areas. Thereafter, Independence got delayed due to tribal differences.
- » Tribal groups continued guerrilla warfare <> Whites.
- » **British conference (1979)** - British proposed & whites accepted a new constitution with provision for black majority rule (20/100 seats reserved for whites). **Mugabe** became 1st President.

Decolonization of French Empire in Africa

- » Two phases
- » **Till 1954, Brazzaville Declaration (1944) operated** i.e. even at a distant date there would not be any self-government in French colonies. Thus, treated colonies as integral provinces + any kind of self-govt opposed by settlers.
- » **Cold War:** 1949-54: Fr crackdown by labelling Black Nationalists as Communists
- » **Post 1954-** acceptance that can't delay independence (context of IndoChina 46-54)

Decolonization of French Empire in Africa

» French Possessions in Africa:

» Tunisia(1956), Morocco (1956), Algeria (1962)

» **French West Africa & French Equatorial Africa= 12**

colonies south of Sahara (with protectorate status)

» French West Africa = 8: Ivory Coast, French Sudan

(became Mali post independence 1960), Senegal, Niger,
Mauritania, Guinea etc

» French Equatorial Africa = Chad, Middle Congo, Gabon
etc

» **Cameroon & Togoland:** mandates since WWI

» **Madagascar:** Off the east coast of Africa

Decolonization of French Empire in Africa

- » Tunisia (1956), Morocco (1956) were Protectorates with settlers. Given independence due to following factors:
 - » Guerrilla warfare,
 - » failures of military,
 - » cost of warfare,
 - » Nationalists drifting towards Socialism.

Algeria (1830-1962, Fr)

- » **French settlers:** @1954: 1mn French settlers while 9mn Algerians. 0.2 mn Algerians lived in Fr.
- » Post WW2, 10yrs of **peaceful struggle** by leader **Messali** yielded nothing
- » **Guerrilla war (1954):** National Liberation Front which was funded by 2 lakh Algerians living in France.
- » By 1960, 7 lakh French troops in Algeria.

Algeria (1830-1962, Fr)

- » **Why Fr resistance despite IndoChina (1946-54), Morocco (1956) & Tunisia (1956)?**
- » govt feared backlash by the French settlers and their lobbying groups back home
- » Army wanted to secure reputation & chances of coup if govt gave independence
- » highly divided public opinion threatening civil war in Fr itself.

Algeria (1830-1962, Fr)

» General De Gaulle (1958-59-69):

- » 1958 - Army pressured the govt to resign and requested De Gaulle to be PM.
- » De Gaulle condition of a **new constitution** since limited powers to premier in 4th Republic constitution. This -> 5th republic.
- » De Gaulle decided to hold **negotiations** with the Algerians that **led to a terror campaign** by faction of military in Algeria & France.
- » Fr army in Algeria seized power in Algeria + attempted assassination of De Gaulle.
- » General De Gaulle Military uniform on tv => symbolic act of iron hand + public opinion shifted in favour of independence
- » **Ben Bella** became 1st Algerian President

Fr West & Equatorial Af (1960)

- » **French Community (1958):** De Gaulle's attempt at Neocolonialism on lines of British Commonwealth
 - » 12 colonies of West and Equatorial Africa would continue to have self-government in internal affairs with their own Parliament.
 - » taxation & foreign affairs with Fr
 - » financial aid in return
- » 11 voted in favor except Guinea where 95 per cent of the electorate voted against
- » inspired by Guinea, the 11 colonies along with Cameroon and Togo demanded full independence (which was given)
- » Neo-colonialism continued as the French continued to dominate their economic & foreign policy.

Spain Decolonization

- » Franco had little interest in colonies and he did not resist independence movements in Spanish colonies
- » **Spanish Morocco**- merged with Fr Morocco in 1956 when France gave independence
- » **Spanish Sahara**: Rich in Phosphorus and only here Franco resisted till death in 1975 after which **Sahara was divided b/w Morocco and Mauritania**
 - » **Polisario Front**: like INC. Contd to demand separate state of Sahara. Declared **Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic in 1976.**
 - » **India, Libya, Algeria** and **USSR** & Communist Bloc recognized SADR.
 - » **Cold War: Algeria + Libya** sent troops -> Mauritania giving up its Sahara. Moroccans @verge of defeat but **USA** rescued.
 - » 1980s Morocco occupied part of Mauritania Sahara
 - » **1990 UN call for referendum** in Sahara rejected by Morocco
 - » **Status**: SADR controls 25 % of Western Sahara and rest is under Morocco.
 - » **India** favors an independent Western Sahara under SADR which is part of NAM
 - » SADR has **govt in exile in Algeria**. The Polisario Front is a politico-military organization based in Algeria. Many live in refugee camps in Algeria.

Decolonization by Britain outside Africa:



Malaya



Decolonization by Holland/ Netherlands:



Decolonization by Holland/Netherlands:

- » East Indies = islands of Sumatra and Java among others
- » Dutch depended heavily on export **income from plantations** in East Indies.
Peasants had to reserve 1/5th of their land solely for growing crops for exports.
- » struggle even before WW II under **Sukarno**. 1930s many leaders including Sukarno arrested.
- » **Role of Japan**: Japan released Sukarno from jail after it invaded East Indies in 1942 and gave natives a share in administration. Japan sought support in the war effort in exchange of promise of independence after war.
- » **Post WWII**: Sukarno declared Independent Republic of Indonesia but the Dutch fought, failed and negotiated coz:
 - » high costs & UN pressure
 - » US and Australia pressurized coz of export market & influence in Indonesia.
 - » Dutch hoped neoColonialism

Decolonization by Holland/Netherlands:

- » **Dominion Status (1949):** Sukarno agreed to a Netherlands-Indonesian Union under the Dutch Crown (i.e. Dominion status)
- » **1950 full independence:** Sukarno broke the dominion status
- » **1965 Military Coup:** Sukarno was removed from power in a US sponsored coup because he followed a pro-Communist (pro-China) policy. General **Suharto** came to power and he started purging communists.
- » **General Suharto:** brutal military dictatorship but US supported him because of his anti-communist stance.
 - » In 1975, East Timor was invaded & occupied by Indonesia. UN, USSR and US, all remained quiet because East Timor had no importance for US and USSR.

Verdict on Decolonization:

- Decolonization was **gradual**, spread over decades after WWII
- **British policy** was that one cannot stop independence and can only delay it and one cannot stop national consciousness, one can only guide it. This = the **“wave of change”**.
- Other colonial powers, suppressed struggles brutally.
- Migration and violence where decolonization meant partition.
- **Tribal differences**: Oppression by the colonizer brought different tribes together but after independence, the tribal differences re-emerged. Under the poor economic conditions, the tribal factor led to civil war. In Rwanda, Burundi, Zaire and Nigeria tribal rivalries played important role in bringing down democracies

Verdict on Decolonization:

- **Neocolonialism:** new nations were poor, needed investments & markets for their exports.
 - Neo-colonialism is the policy whereby the industrialized country dominates the policies of the underdeveloped nation with the purpose of economic profiteering in disregard to the economic and social interests of the underdeveloped country.
 - **Need for capital** made Africa dependent on the West. IMF & Western loans were tied to **conditionalities** like opening up economies to foreign companies, give up social welfare policies.
 - **'Imposed austerity'** by IMF, decreased the social expenditure at a time of high unemployment, inflation and food shortages.

Verdict on Decolonization:

- **Impact of World Economic situation:** The poor African nations were ill equipped to deal with the economic **depression during the 1980s.**
 - + natural disasters in form of the **crop failures & droughts (1982-86).**
 - **recession in export markets** hurt forex from oil, copper, cobalt, cocoa etc. This increased Neo-colonialism as African nations took help of IMF which imposed austerity measures.
- **Over-reliance on single export items:** cocoa for Ghana, oil for Nigeria, copper for Zaire (now called by the name of Congo) and Sugar for Cuba. This ->to asymmetrical economic development & frequent financial crisis
- **Food Crisis:** external lenders maintained pressure to pay back the debt which forced the African nations to focus on exports of raw materials (including cash crops) r/t finished goods. Focus on cash crops—>food shortages.

Verdict on Decolonization:

- **Demographic factors**
 - pop growth >2% → ↑ inflation
 - ↓ Skilled Manpower ↓ development
- unprepared for independence + no industry
- artificial borders
- Black discrimination

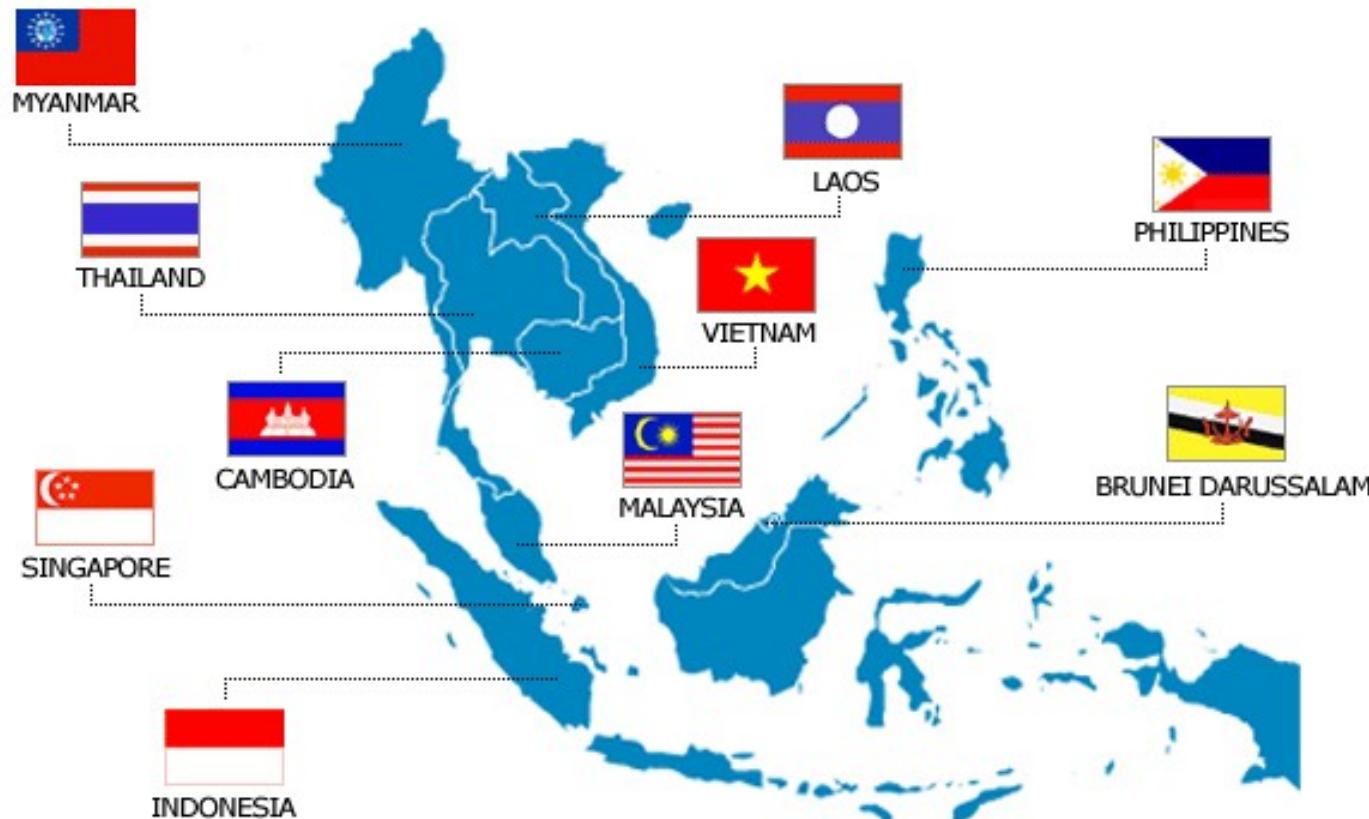
Situation of Colonies today:



Caribbean Island Nations

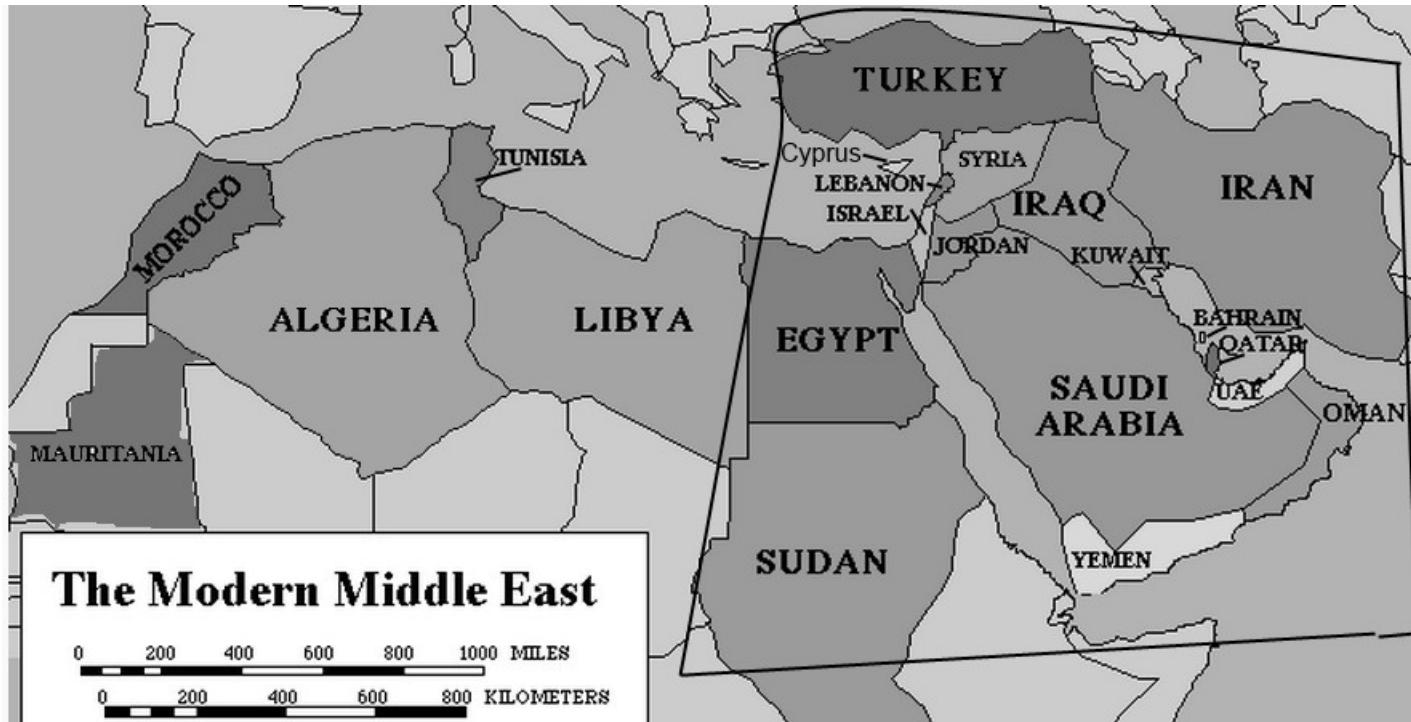


1967





Egypt/Arab-Israel conflict



- » Modern Middle East= 16 Traditional+
5MMALT
- » Non Arab States in ME: Iran, Turkey, Israel

Issues in ME

Western Interests	Arab Interests
Oil	Destruction of Israel
Trade	Political & Economic Unity of Arabs
Defence <> Communism	End to foreign interference/ neocolonialism

Story of Iran

- » Only middle east country with border with USSR
- » Constitution of 1906- semi-absolute rule of Shah
- » @ColdWar
 - » 1907 division into Sphere of Influences b/w Br and Russia
 - » 1945 USSR attempt at communism in North Iran
 - » 1951-53: Nationalism under PM Mussadeq.
 - » 1953 coup installed Shah as absolute ruler.
 - » 1955 Baghdad Pact [UK, Iran, Iraq, Turkey, Pak]

De-Neocolonialism in Iran

- » 1951 Majlis elected **Mussadeq (51-53)- motto:** move Iran to full democracy
- » 1951, Majlis ordered **Nationalisation** of Anglo-Iranian Oil Co
- » **Sanctions** after Nationalisation
- » **Coup 1953-** Shah now absolute monarch
- » **Iran-Br compromise (1954):**
 - » Now British Petroleum ownership 40%, profit-share 50% (used for modernization by Shah)
- » **1979 Islamic Revolution**
 - » Shia clerics <> reforms
 - » LW & radical Muslims <> Shah making Iran a US puppet
 - » → Islamic Republic under Ayotollah Khomeini
 - » Joined NAM in 1979 withdrew from CENTO (1959-79)

De-Neocolonialism in ME

- » **Decolonization:** Iraq (1932), Jordan (1946); Syria(1945), Lebanon(1945)
- » **Why NeoColonialism**
 - » Strategic location:
 - » Suez Canal+Persian Gulf;
 - » 3 worlds converged here
 - » **Oil:** Iran, Iraq, Saudi, Kuwait.

De-Neocolonialism in ME

» Arab Unity

- » **Common Traits:** Arabic; Muslims except Christians in Lebanon;
<> Israel; desired Unity like European Economic Community (1958-2009)
- » Attempts at unity
 - » **Arab League(1945):** Syria, Iraq, Jordan, Egypt, Lebanon, Yemen, Saudi Arabia [*SyraqJELYS]; 22 today
 - » **Gamal Abdel Nasser (1954-70)** became the face of Arab opposition to West
 - » **Egypt-Syria Union(1958):**
 - » United Arab Republic (1958-61) with Nasser as President.
Grievances <> Nasser domination led to break up.

De-Neocolonialism in ME

» Arab DisUnity

- » Nationalists <> Saudi & Jordan (esp Syria & Egypt socialists) coz pro-West royal families.
- » Nationalists <> Egypt post Camp David Accords 1979 (Sadat was killed in 1981)

De-Neocolonialism in ME

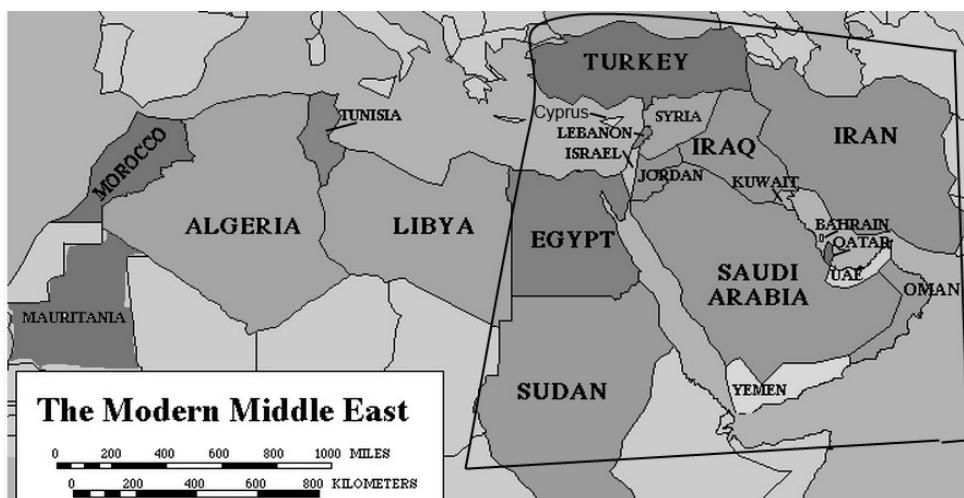
- » ProBr & ProFr govts replaced by nationalists who desired NAM
- » **Egypt:** Arab-Israel War 1948, Coup52<> King Farouk, who wanted Br troops in Suez, Nasser54, Suez56
- » **Eisenhower Doctrine**57
 - » Suez War (1956) → ↑ USSR influence in the region.
 - » ∴ Economic & Military Aid to check International Communism

De-Neocolonialism in ME

- » **Jordon:** King Abdullah killed in 1951 coz proWest. King Hussein ended Jordon-Br Treaty in 1957 →🏃 evacuation of Br troops from bases
- » **Iraq:** King Faisal & PM Said signed Baghdad Pact 1955
 - » Iraqi Revolution (1958): King & PM killed and Iraq proclaimed a republic.
 - » left Baghdad Pact in 1959. US supported CENTO (1959-1979) for influence in region.
 - » 1968 coup👉 Baath party in power. Saddam (1979-03) pro Arab Nationalism & Socialism; Nationalised oil & other industries.



Iran-Iraq War 80-88



Iraq-Iran War (1980-88)

- » Why Iraq attacked Iran
 - » fear of islamic fundamentalism + Saddam (1979-03) afraid of Shia militancy
 - » **Khuzestan** was with Iran but had arabs & not persians.
 - » **Inland Waterway Shatt-el-Arab:** In 1975 Iran forced Iraq into its joint use.
 - » Miscalculation of quick victory by Iraq
- » Features
 - » Saddam had Russian tanks, US (secretly), China (sold arms to both sides)
 - » Iran got arms from China, NK, US (secretly)
 - » became a Shia Sunni conflict from a border issue

Iraq-Iran War (1980-88)

» Result

» Arab Unity ↓

- » Pro-Iraq: conservatives like Saudi, Jordan, Kuwait
- » Pro-Iran: Syria, Libya, Algeria, Yemen, Palestine coz<>aggressor & desired unity<>Israel
- » Oil Crisis as Iraq blockaded Iran exports + Sea Mines restricted movement
- » UN ceasefire (1988) but then Iraq invaded Kuwait which →Gulf War (1990-91)

Gulf War 90-91

- » Why Iraq attacked Kuwait
 - » short of cash ∴ wanted Oil
 - » historic claims
 - » Didn't expect west opposition coz got arms in Iran-Iraq 80-88 + no opposition when killed Kurds
- » UN acts
 - » @Kurds : applied No fly zone to prevent Saddam from bombing kurds
 - » Operation Desert Storm
 - » Trade & Oil export sanctions,
 - » ∑ 30 nations army when Saddam didn't stop
 - » West <> Iraq coz wanted Balance of Power in region
 - » Saudi, Syria, Egypt feared for own territorial integrity and thus fought <> Iraq

ISRAEL



- » UK's mandate post WW1.
- » **Balfour Declaration (1917)** that UK favored creation of Israel → influx of Jews → Arab opposition
- » MidPath
 - » 1937- Arabs reject 2 state proposal
 - » 1939- Jews <> [One State in 10 yrs + Jew influx limit to 10,000 p.a.]
 - » 1946 US <> [One State with 2 autonomous provinces]
- » Zionist Terrorism post WW2 <> Br who had succumbed to Arab pressure. US supported influx.
- » UK asked for UN help ⇒ Israel creation in 1948 & Br withdrawal





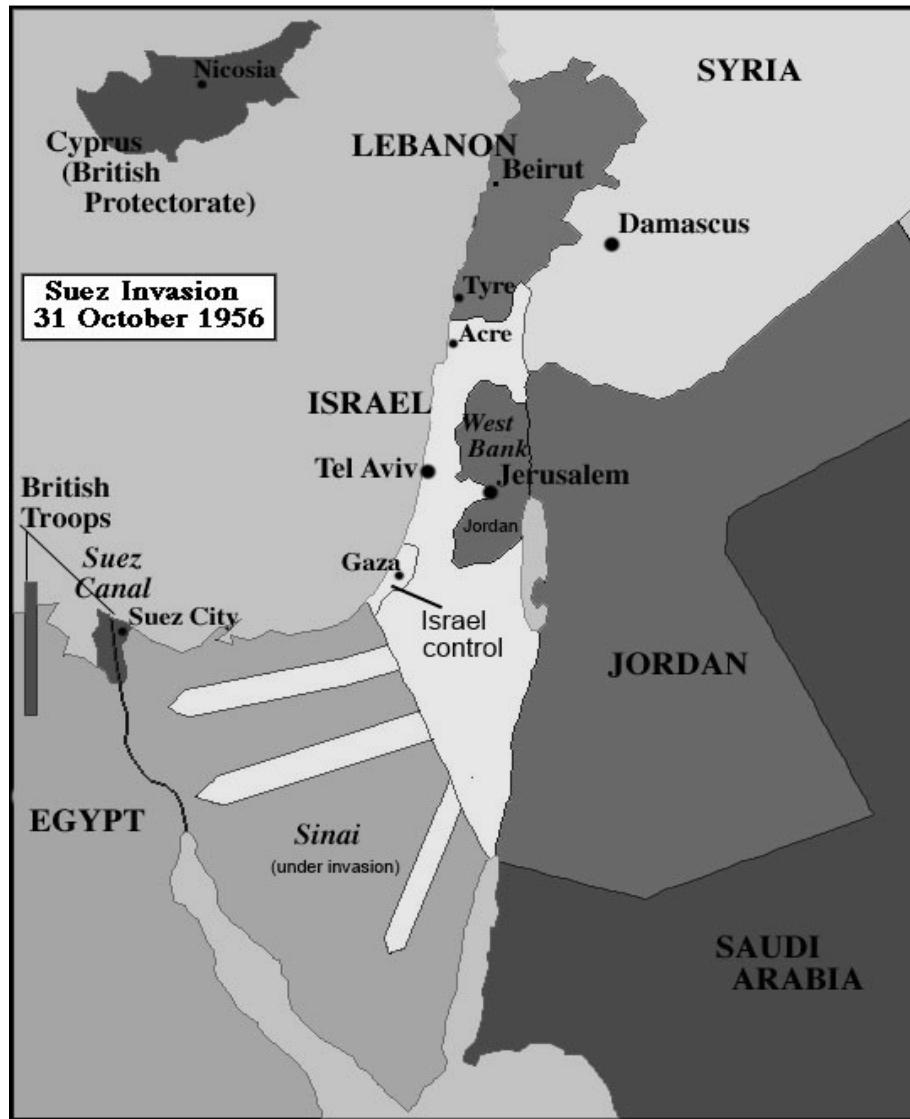
1948 Arab-Israel War

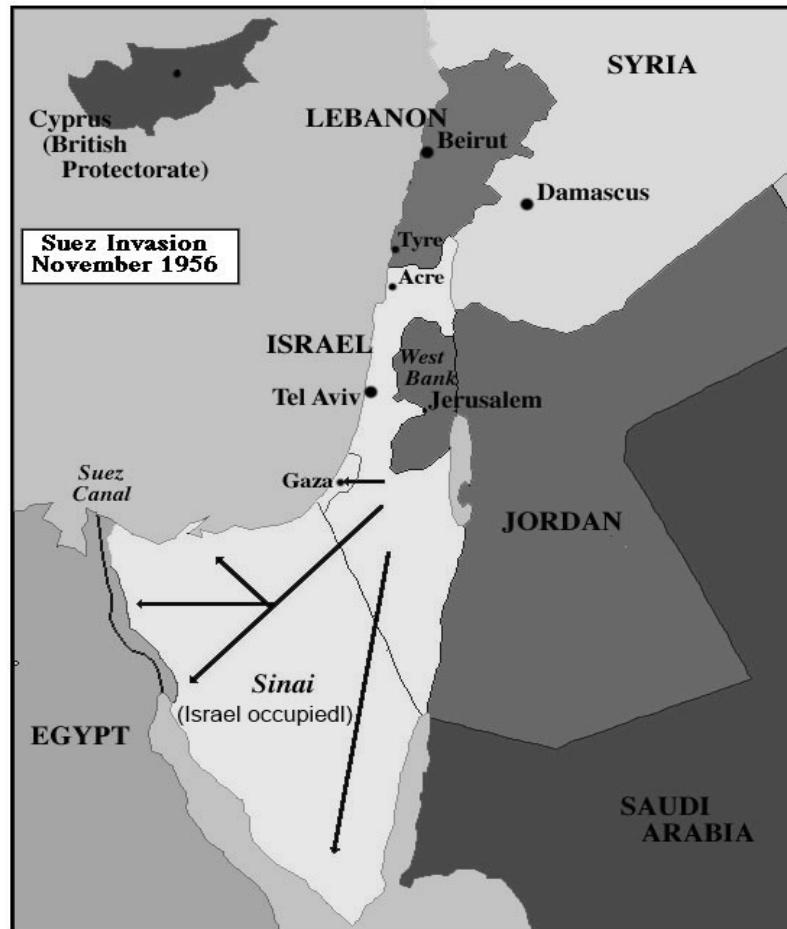
- *SyraqJEL attacked
- **Egypt**: lost Eilat port + refugee influx from Palestine + 1952 Coup  King Farouk + Nasser (1954) comes to power
- 3/4th of Pal with Israel
- West Jerusalem with Israel; East Jerusalem with Jordan
- West Bank with Jordan (began claiming it \Rightarrow conflict @ Arab World)
- Refugee influx into SyraqJEL
- Plight of Palestinians

1956 Suez War

- 1859-69 Suez Canal built & opens
- 1875 Br buy stake in Company managing Suez Canal as Egypt under financial stress due to debts taken for Industrialisation.
- 1876-Egypt defaults on debt. Br & Fr bring Egypt's Budget under their control
- 1882-Revolt by Army due to high taxes & no salary—→ Political control
- 1904-Br Fr Entente Cordial
- 1922-Independence but Suez under control & 1936 treaty that allowed presence of Br troops. The Egyptian army resented the British presence.

- Fr, Br, Israel attacked coz of fear of Arab Unity +fear of a United Arabia +fear of Arabs using oil as leverage & below factors:
 - Nasser's fidayeen in Israel.
 - Egypt blockaded Gulf of Aqaba to blockade Eilat
 - Egypt refused renewal of **1936**Br-Egypt treaty (that allowed troops in Suez)
 - Egypt helped Algerians freedom struggle (got in **1962**)
 - Egypt lobbied **<Baghdad** pact
 - Egypt defence deal with Cz (**1955**) put it in Soviet camp & hence US cancelled grant/aid for Aswan Dam (**1956**)
 - Nationalisation of Suez Canal by Nasser:
 - economic stress +to fund construction of Aswan Dam
 - offered [compensation & access to all except Israel]



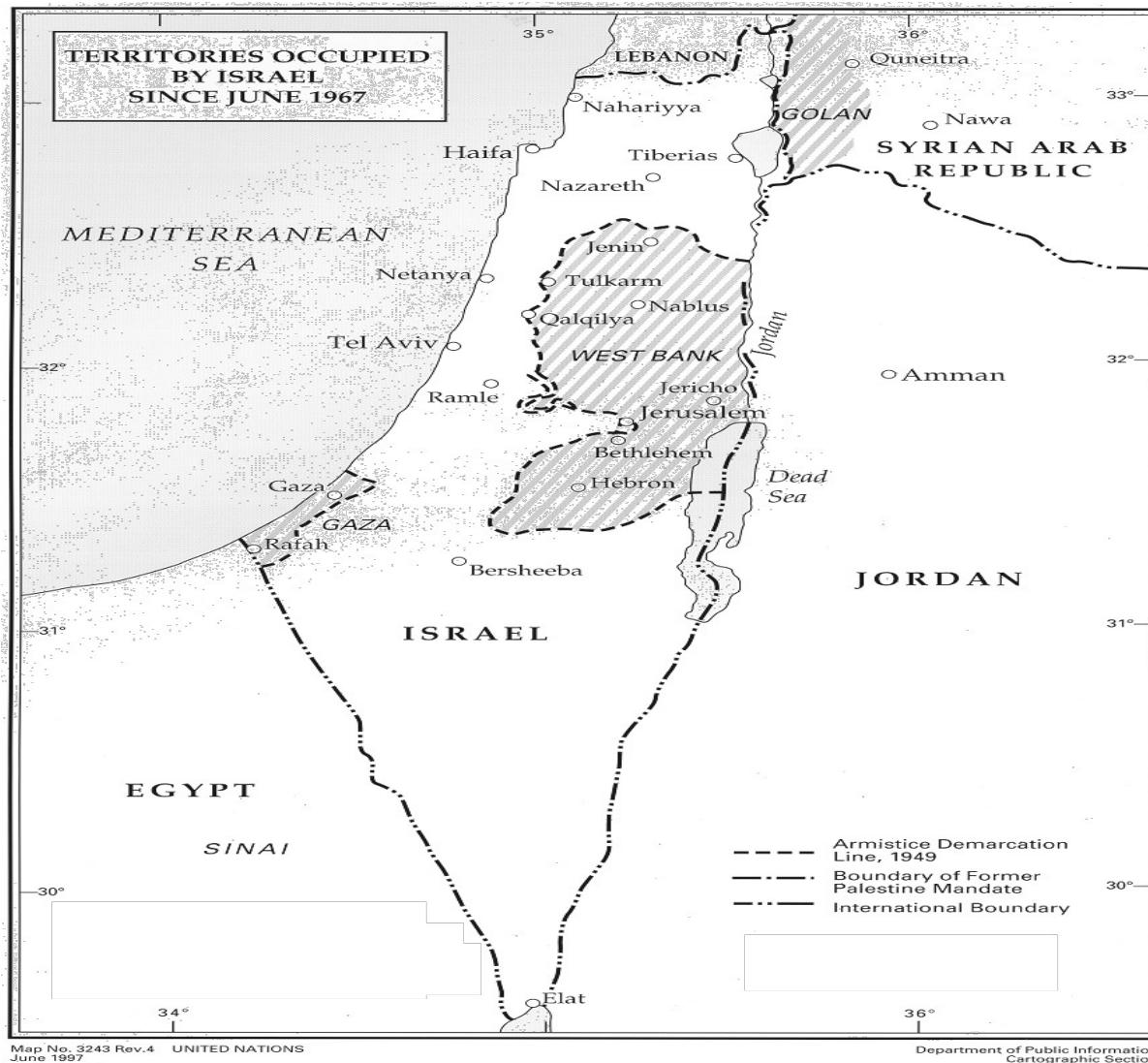


» UN mediated; Israel returned Sinai



- » Egypt blocked Suez + Arabs ↓ Oil supply to EU
- » Russian influence ↑ eg US aid replaced+Br lost ally in Iraq
- » Iraqi Revo 1958
- » Algerian freedom struggle boosted
- » Egypt joined NAM 1961 (founding mem)

Six Day War (1967):



- » SyraqJELA
- » Israel captured
 - » Sinai of Egypt
 - » Golan Heights of Sy
 - » whole of Jerusalem & West Bank & Gaza Strip of Palestine
- » rejected UN request to return Golan & Sinai
- » Russia supplied arms to Egypt & Syria

Yom Kippur War or October War (1973):

- Egypt & Syria attacked coz
 - get back Sinai (Egypt) & Golan Heights (Syria)
 - Sadat (Egypt, 1970-81) wanted to force a negotiation
 - PLO pressure on Arabs to act eg **blew off airplane** in Jordon in 1970, killed Israeli Sportsmen in **Munich** Olympics 1972
- Result
 - **Oil Crisis 1973:** Org of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) decreased oil supply⇒ inflation in importing nations
 - UN ceasefire
 - Israel withdrew troops from Suez Canal
 - Egypt agreed to open Canal but Israeli ships yet not allowed
 - Israel retained all territory captured in 1967 war (Sinai, Golan, West Bank, Gaza, whole Jerusalem)
 - **Camp David Accords 1979** ⇒ withdrawal of Israeli troops frm Sinai which was demilitarized

Camp David Accords (1979) or Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty

- Israel to withdraw from Sinai
- Ended the state of war (since 1948)
- Egypt recognised the right to exist for Israel
- Egypt assured supply of oil from Sinai
- Sinai to stay demilitarised and the same to be monitored by the US satellites
- Access to Suez Canal for Israel
- Sadat killed by Arab nationalists in 1981

Present Status:

- Illegal settlements in West Bank, East Jerusalem & Gaza
- 1980s: Israel -“wont ever give back Golan Heights to Syria”
- Palestinians desire **pre-1967 position:**
 - Palestine= West Bank, East Jerusalem, Gaza
- **Oslo Accords (1993)** b/w Israel & PLO
 - Mutual recognition i.e. PLO recognised Israel
 - Palestinian Authority established as an organisational structure to rule Palestine
 - 1993- Israel gave limited self rule to PA over parts of [West Bank & Gaza]

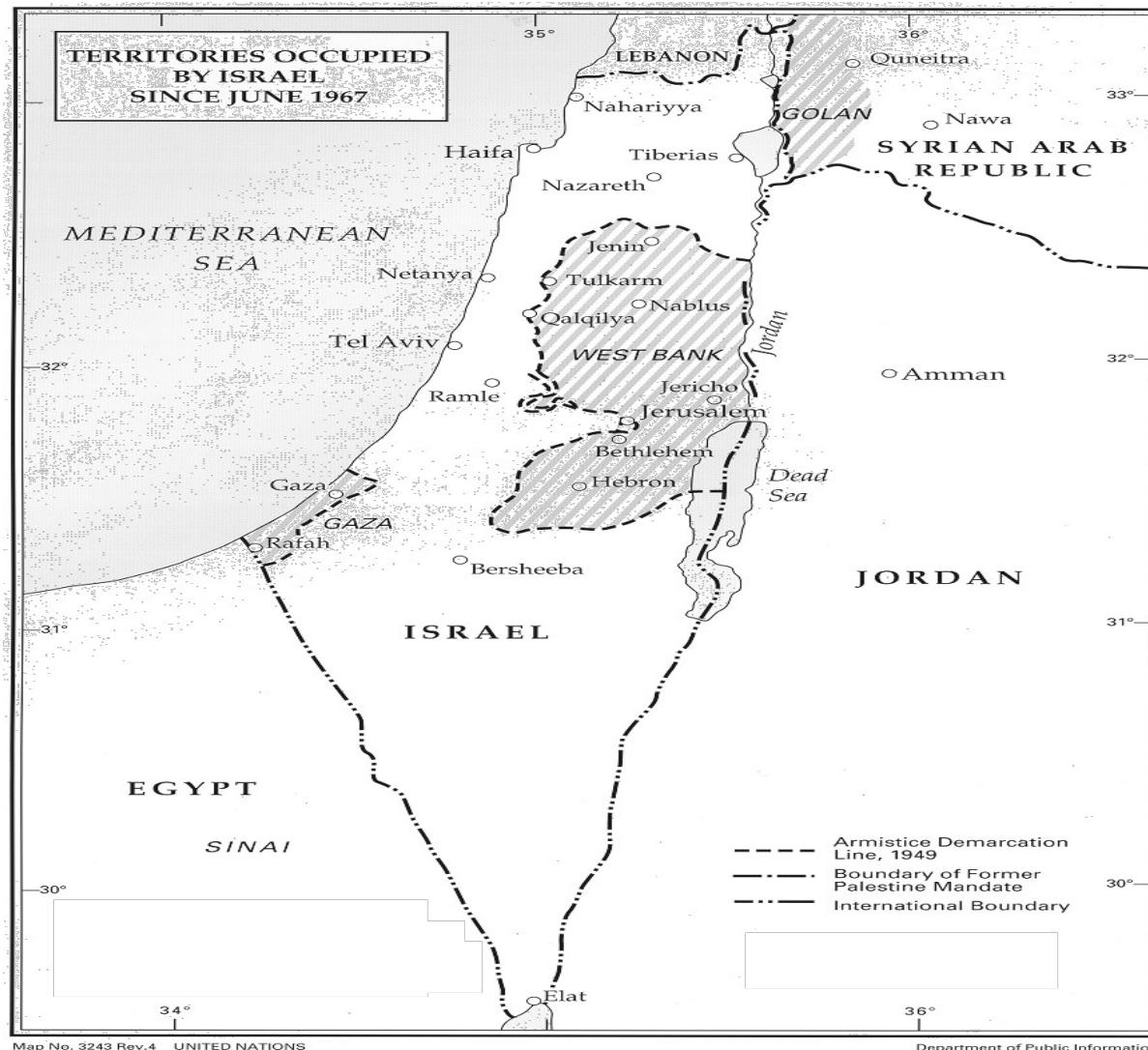
Present Status:

- Oslo Accords (1995):
 - 2 state solution by 1999 with full Gaza & West Bank to Palestine
 - Palestinian Legislative Council established, elections held, Yasser Arafat became President of Palestine
- 1996-
 - Hamas terror campaign (Sunni, from Gaza)
 - Hezbollah terror campaign (Shia, from South Lebanon)
 - Netanyahu (anti Palestine) in power
- 2005: Unilateral pullout from whole of Gaza by Israel. Hamas captured it from PA.

Present Status:

- 2012: Palestine became “Non-Member Observer State” in UN from earlier “Non-Member Observer Entity”.
 - Allows it assistance from UN agencies.
 - Allows participation in UNGA debates
- Thus today
 - Gaza under Hamas, PA has parts of West Bank.
 - Israel has whole of Jerusalem and rest of Israel & Golan Heights of Syria.

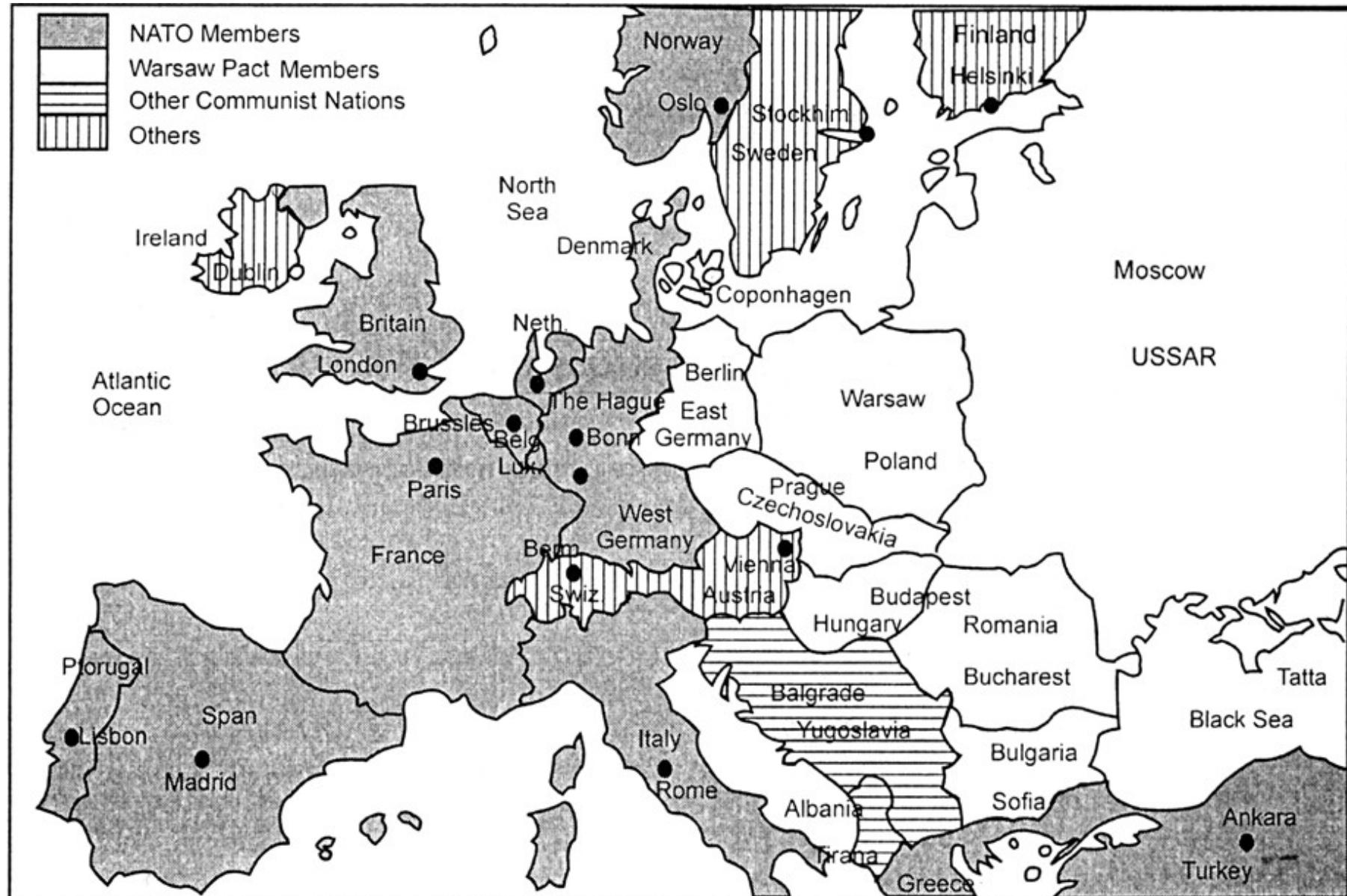
Six Day War (1967):



EUROPE



European Unity



Europe after 1945

- a) **Economic turmoil:** Even victors like Britain, France and USSR were under severe economic stress.
- b) **Suggested solution:** Some suggested a US type of federation.
- c) **Cold War:** Truman Doctrine (1947), Policy of Containment, Marshall Aid (1947-51) & Iron Curtain dashed the dream of a united Europe and from 1947 East & West Europe developed separately.
- d) **Western Europe:** Recovered quickly thanks to Marshall Aid.
- e) **Efforts at unity of Western Europe:** This included striving for economic, political and military unity.
 - i. Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC 1948)
 - ii. NATO (1949),
 - iii. Council of Europe (1949),
 - iv. European Economic Community (1957).

Europe after 1945

- **Britain and European unity:** Concerns regarding British sovereignty.
 - did not join EEC (1957). It changed its mind in 1961 but then France blocked its entry till 1973 when it finally joined European Community (1967).
- **Efforts at Eastern European unity:** Molotov Plan (1947), COMINFORM (1947), COMECON (1949) and WARSAW PACT (1955).
- **Tensions in Eastern bloc:** Expulsion of Yugoslavia from COMINFORM in 1948, Hungarian Uprising (1956), Invasion of Czechoslovakia (1968).
- **Economic Development of Eastern Europe:**
 - 1970s-prosperity in communist bloc.
 - 1980s, hit by world depression. From mid 1988 till 1991, communism collapsed in Eastern Europe. In 1990, Germany was united. From 1991-95, Civil War in Yugoslavia.

Situation in France postWW2:

- i. Under 4th Republic (1946-58), France was weak politically and economically (agriculture stagnated though Industry was performing well).
- ii. **Political instability:** 25 coalition govts in 12 years of 4th Republic.
- iii. **3 major disasters:** 1^t Indochina war (1946-54), Suez War (1956) and the rebellion by the French Army in Algeria
- iv. **5th Republic (1958)** under General De Gaulle (1958-69), a veteran of WW2. 5th Republic has provided France with stable governments.
- v. Algeria was given independence 1962.

Situation in Italy post WW2:

- Republic with a new constitution in 1946
- Prosperity and stable govts from 1946 to 1953 but thereafter old problems reappeared.
 - a) There were series of **coalition** governments
 - b) Failure in solving problems of **inflation** and **unemployment**

Unity in Western Europe

- Some simply wanted more cooperation while some desired US type Federation (called Federalists) like **Churchill** wanted a “United States of Europe”. It is another matter that Churchill did not want UK to be part of this Federation.

Reasons for wanting more unity:

- Pooling of resources best way to recover from war.
- Individually the states were small and weak to be economically and militarily viable in a world dominated by big super powers like US & USSR.
- Prevent war
- Resist spread of communism via joint action.
- Germany was keen because it wanted recognition as a responsible nation. Joining EEC and other forums will help improve its image. Also it feared isolation like post WW1

OEEC (1948-61)

- Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC)
- 1st step towards **economic unity**.
- a precursor to OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development).
- **Trigger** was Marshal Aid (1947). **Britain** organized a group of 16 West European nations to decide how to best use Marshal Aid. The consequent plan was called **European Recovery Programme (ERP)**. This group became permanent under the name of OEEC.

OEEC (1948-61)

- Functions of OEEC:

- distribute Marshal Aid among OEEC members.
- Increase trade among OEEC members by reducing trade barriers. In this it was helped by European Payments Union (pay in own currency) and UN GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, reduce tariffs).
- Huge success: Trade doubled in 6 yrs, among OEEC members
- OECD vs OEEC: US & Canada joined OEEC in 1961 and it became OECD. Other countries joined later. Thus OEEC was Euro-specific but not OECD.

Council of Europe (1949)

- 1st attempt at political unity. It was a grouping of Foreign Ministers. Federalists were disappointed.
- Important founding members (total 10) were Britain, France and Italy.
- By 1971 it had 18 members including all states of Western Europe except Spain and Portugal.
- **No Powers:** because Britain and others wouldn't have joined an organization that threatened their sovereignty.
- **Work:** It debated pressing issues and made some recommendations

Evolution of European Economic Community (1957)

- Belgium & France took lead in uniting Western Europe.
- **Benelux Customs Union (1947):** between Belgium, Netherlands & Luxembourg, reduced tariffs & custom barriers.
- **Treaty of Brussels (1948):** By France, **Britain** & Benelux countries for “military, economic, social & cultural collaboration”.
- **European Coal & Steel Community (ECSC, 1951):** an initiative of France with aim of better Fr-West Gr relations & industrial growth. It had 6 countries (France, West Germany, Italy, Benelux). **Britain did not join** due to fear of loss of control on their industries.
 - All duties on trade in iron, coal & steel removed.
 - A governing body created to run the related affairs & prepare joint plan for **industrial expansion.**
 - Performance was brilliant

EEC (1957)

- EEC: It setup a **Common Market** through **Treaty of Rome (1957)**.
- Its founding members included 6 ECSC countries (France, West Germany, Italy and 3 BeNeLux countries). **Britain again did not join.**
 - All **custom duties** were removed gradually for promoting free competition and common market.
 - **High tariffs against non-members**, but even these were reduced soon.
 - In 5 years, EEC was world's biggest exporter, biggest importer of raw material & second largest steel producer after USA.

Institutions of EEC (1957)

- **European Commission:** ran day to day work of EEC and was staffed by civil servants. It was the main centre of decision making. **Britain's main opposition** was to this body as it could interfere in their economic policy i.e. internal affairs of Britain.
- **Council of Ministers:** CoM had representatives of each member state.
 - **Function:** coordinate national economic policies to have common economic policies in member nations.
 - CoM in theory approved decisions of European Commission but in practice CoM and European Commission collided frequently over rules and regulations framed by European Commission.

Institutions of EEC (1957)

- **European Parliament:** Its members were nominated by national Parliaments. It had no control over European Commission or CoM.
 - 1979: Introduction of **Direct elections** every 5 yrs for electing members of EP.
 - Each member nation is allotted seats in the EP. Political parties in a country fight elections for EP like they fight for national Parliament.
- **European Court of Justice:** To settle disputes arising from interpretation or implementation of Treaty of Rome (1957) that setup EEC (1957). Even private entities could complain to ECJ about their country violating rules of EEC.
- **Court of Auditors:** to audit the accounts of EEC's institutions (EU's institutions today)

European Community (1967)

- European Community (1967)= ECSC (1951) +EEC(1957) + EURATOM (1957).
 - EURATOM (1957): 6 members pooled money to develop atomic energy through this organisation.
- Exchange Rate Mechanism (ERM, 1979): The ERM linked the currencies of member nations so only limited variation in currency exchange rate was allowed. The aim was to check inflation and ensure stable currencies of member nations so that in future a single currency could be introduced.
 - Britain did not join ERM until 1990.
- Budget of European Community: Each member was to contribute part of earnings made through custom duties levied on imports made by that country. This resulted in a problem for Britain in 1980 because it imported far more than other members of the community.

Why Britain did not join EEC(1957) ?

- It did not want to share control of its economic policies with an outside body, European Commission.
- It did not need EEC as much as others needed.
 - Its economy was largest in Europe after WW II, the standards of living were high and there was little unemployment.
 - Britain was the only European country that was not invaded during WW II.
- Also after victory in WW II, its international prestige was back to 1919 levels. It expected to be a leading power in world affairs, second only to two super powers.
- Thus it was not in favor of submitting its sovereignty to any organization.

Why Britain did not join EEC (1957) ?

- **Commonwealth:**

- Britain had huge trade with Commonwealth countries. Commonwealth had five times more population than EEC and thus the former was a much more attractive market to Britain than EEC.
- Joining EEC, would have hurt Britain-Commonwealth relationship because then Britain would not have been able to give preference to goods from Commonwealth. Joining EEC would have implied more preference to goods from 6 EEC countries because of lower custom duties.

- **Britain-US:** Britain had ‘special relationship’ with US which no other European state had. Britain wanted to be more aligned with US than Europe. It only wanted to be associated with Europe but not absorbed by it. It felt its special relationship with US would be hurt if it gets too deeply integrated economically with Europe.

- **Suspicion of future political unity:** Britain feared economic unity will soon lead to political unity which it disfavored even more.

European Free Trade Association (EFTA, 1960)

- This was led by **Britain** and included other non-EEC countries (Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland). **The reason for EFTA's formation was**
 - the fear that the export of non-EEC countries would be hurt due to high EEC tariffs on outsiders. Thus to compensate for loss on trade with EEC, they formed EFTA.
 - Britain was comfortable because EFTA did not require common economic policies of members and did not have European Commission type overarching authority that could interfere in internal affairs.
- EFTA today:** has only 4 member - Liechtenstein, Iceland, Norway and Switzerland. All EFTA members are part of EU except Switzerland.

Why Britain wanted to join EEC (1957) after 1961 ?

- **High success of EEC(1957) as <> EFTA(1960) @ Production & Trade.**
 - Production of EEC countries increased rapidly. While French production increased by 75%, West Germany's by 90%- British production increased only by 30%.
 - EFTA was less successful than EEC with respect to increasing trade among members.
- **British imports increased faster than exports.** Britain faced a balance of payment crisis. Commonwealth was failing to prove a better export market for Britain because purchasing power of Commonwealth was far lower than of EEC.
- **Make indigenous industry efficient:** Britain felt that after joining EEC, the competition from EEC countries will push its industry to become more efficient. It had nationalized some sectors after the WW II.

Why General De Gaulle (French President) blocked British entry after 1961 ?

- Britain felt France wanted to continue dominating EEC.
- France felt Britain's economic problems would weaken EEC.
- France felt that US would start dominating European affairs because of Britain's special relationship with US.
 - Britain had recently agreed to receive Polaris (SLBM) missile from US without informing France. US had not offered Polaris (SLBM) to France. This irked De Gaulle.
 - US-France friction led to De Gaulle withdrawing from **NATO** in **1966** arguing that being part of NATO diminishes independence of France in world affairs. It only rejoined as full member in 2009.
- To protect French **farmers** from cheap subsidized agricultural produce of Britain. EEC's custom duties protected French farmers from competition from Britain.

- **Britain entered EEC in 1973:** This was possible because De Gaulle had resigned in 1969. In 1974, Labor Party came to power. It was split on the question of joining EEC and held a **referendum in 1974** asking Britishers whether they wanted to stay in EEC or not. 67% voted in favor.
 - 2016 referendum led to Brexit (process began in 2017)
- **Common Agricultural Policy (1962-till now):** Through this huge subsidies were given to farmers to increase production. This led to problem of over-production and exports were made to India, USSR and Bangladesh. CAP continues till now under EU in a modified form.
- **Lome Convention of 1975:** For duty free import of goods from 3rd World- Africa and Caribbean. Other Third World countries were added later

1986 Changes in European Community (1967):

- A completely free and common market by 1992
(i.e. Single European Market with no restrictions of any kind on internal trade & movement of goods).
- More powers to European Parliament so that laws could be passed more quickly. Thus national Parliaments were losing some control over their internal matters.
- More powers to European Community(1967) in sectors of health, environment protection & consumer protection.

European Union (1993)

European Union is Political, Economic & Monetary Union of **28 European nations**.
19 of them are part of **Eurozone** and have adopted the currency called Euro.

- **Maastricht Treaty or Treaty on European Union (1991, in force from 1993):**

- Replaced European Community (1967) with EU(1993).
- Under EU(1993):
 - More powers for European **Parliament** + Common Foreign & Security policy.
 - Greater economic & monetary unity to adopt **single currency (Euro)** by 1999.
 - Established Maastricht Criteria or **Convergence criteria** - to join Euro Zone.
 - Copenhagen Criteria- to join EU

Institutions of European Union (1993)

a Federalism feature

European Council: It comprises of the **head of states** of member nations, the President of European Council and President of European commission (*Cabinet)

- has a role in election of President of the European Commission (*Cabinet)
- appoints 28 commissioners of European Commission

Institutions of European Union (1993)

Legislature

- **Lower House:- European Parliament:** Members directly elected by people every 5 years. Each nation is allotted seats in EP. Political parties in a country fight elections for EP like they fight for national Parliament.
- **Upper House:- Council of the European Union** (earlier Council of Ministers): It is the upper house of EU's Bicameral Legislature (EP is the other legislative body). It consists of ministers representing each EU member. For each sector, like agriculture, foreign affairs, there is a different council (within CEU) comprising of national ministers for Agriculture and Foreign Affairs respectively. Both Council and Parliament share legislative and budgetary powers equally, meaning both have to agree for a proposal to pass.

Institutions of European Union (1993)

Executive

European Commission: Cabinet like top executive body with 28 commissioners appointed by European Council, one each from each EU member.

- **President of European Commission:** Candidates from among these 28 commissioners are proposed by European Council and then President is elected by the European Parliament.
- Runs day to day work of EU, implements treaties and proposes laws.
- It is supported by civil servants.

Institutions of European Union (1993)

- **European Central Bank** administers Monetary Policy for Europe's single currency
- **Court of Justice of the European Union:** It is the EU's judicial branch and interprets EU law and treaties. It can also hear complaints by citizens on certain matters.
- **Court of Auditors:** to audit all EU institutions
EU has permanent missions in other nations and is also represented at UN, G20, G8, WTO etc. via European Commission (*Cabinet)

Eurozone

- Eurozone comprises of 19 nations (out of 28) who have adopted Euro(1999) as the common currency.
- **Britain** and Denmark have voluntarily kept out of it - the 'opt-out' states- for reasons of economic sovereignty.
- 'Derogation states' are EU member nations who are taking steps to adopt Euro.
All EU member nations except 'opt-out states' have to adopt Euro, though each member is given time to take measures to be eligible to adopt Euro i.e. they are given time to meet the Convergence Criteria.
- The monetary policy for Euro is the sole prerogative of **European Central Bank** i.e after joining Eurozone the control of Monetary policy passes on to ECB.
- **[Euro Area] vs [Economic & Monetary Union]:** All EU Member States are part of Economic and Monetary Union, which means they coordinate their economic policies for the benefit of the EU as a whole. However, not all EU Member States are in the euro area - only those having adopted the euro are members of the euro area

Eurozone

What is the convergence criteria to join Eurozone ?

These are a set of **macroeconomic indicators which measure:**

- Price stability, to ensure that inflation is in limits;
- curtail Budget Deficit to maximum 3 % of GDP.
- Exchange-Rate stability, through participation in the Exchange Rate Mechanism for at least 2 years without strong deviations from the ERM II central rate;

- Long-term interest rates, to assess the durability of the convergence achieved.

How to join EU ?

Any European nation can join, subject to following:

- Commitment to **democratic values**
- Consent of EU institutions and EU member states.
- Consent of **citizens** through National Parliament or Referendum.

Meet the “**Copenhagen Criteria**” established in 1993 for accession which include:

- stable institutions guaranteeing democracy, rule of law, human rights & protection of minorities;
- a functioning market economy with ability to cope with competition in EU;
- the ability to implement the obligations of membership, including political, economic and monetary union.

Rules for accession are non-negotiable. Only the timing & manner of implementation are negotiated.

Schengen Area/Group (1995)

- Schengen is in Luxembourg. It is a the group of 26 European countries which have **abolished passport & immigration controls** at their common borders.
- It functions as a single country for international travel purposes, with a **common visa policy**.
- Of 26, 22 are EU member states & 4 are EFTA members.
- **Recent problems:** After Arab Spring many illegal immigrants from the conflict rid region crossed over to France and Italy & then to other states.

European Stability Mechanism (2012)

Challenge of 2008 Economic Crisis:

- Banks failed & had to be bailed out esp in Portugal, Italy, Greece & Spain.
- This led to strain within EU politics & public opinion as well managed economies paid for sins of ill managed economies. Especially the public opinion in Germany got split.
- With help of IMF, the EU was able to rescue these nations in return for austerity measures. The imposed austerity measures themselves created strain as they led to increase in unemployment.
- EU created **European Stability Mechanism** a permanent fund to be used for helping member nations in future crisis.
- has 19 members of the Eurozone

Situation of Europe in 1990s

France: In 1990s important debates in France were centred around

- Continuing recession and unemployment.
- Doubts over continuing with EEC (formed 1957) and signing the Maastricht Treaty.
- Concerns regarding a united Germany (1990) which may emerge as a threat again.
- In 1995, there were huge protests when President Chirac's government introduced Fiscal Consolidation measures to meet criteria for joining Eurozone as it required members to curtail Budget Deficit to maximum 3 % of GDP.

Situation of Europe in 1990s

Germany: In 1990, Germany was united. It faced challenge of

- Bringing East Germany's economy to the levels of Western Germany.
- The people of West Germany resented supporting the East Germany.
- Fiscal Deficit increased as government pumped in money to revive East German economy.
- Concerns whether Germany would be able to qualify for Eurozone membership as it required members to curtail Budget Deficit to maximum 3 % of GDP.

Situation of Europe in 1990s

Italy: In 1990s Italy was still struggling to solve basic problems:

- North-South divide: North was prosperous with industrial economy while South suffered economically and had agrarian economy.
- Mafia was still powerful.
- Politics was riddled with corruption.
- Huge fiscal deficit, government debt and a weak currency.

EUROPE



PERSONALITY / VIEWS

- # Wanted Economic Revival of USSR
(1980s: Depression like conditions in USSR)

based on

CAPITALIST MEASURES

Decentralization
in Economics with
market forces determining
decisions instead of STATE.

- # Wanted Gradual movement towards Capitalist economy
BUT

Not a Shock Therapy as desired by rival & critic
Boris Yeltsin (Leader in State of Russia i.e. Soviet
Republic of Russia)

- # Wanted to balance the Right wing reformers and
Left wing conservatives of the party.

- # Believed that economic reforms & political reforms
need to go hand in hand.

There needs to be freedom in politics along
with freedom in economics.

- # Tried to justify his reforms stating that Lenin himself
would have agreed for need for change as Lenin
was pragmatic & responsive to needs of times.

- # Ended up unleashing such forces which he
couldn't control. Gave freedom to Russians
which they had never experienced.

- # Showed sympathy towards demands of Soviet Republics
for autonomy, "multiparty democracy" and
even towards idea of voluntary union

(Boris Yeltsin was making above demands)

POLICIES

of Glasnost (openness) & Perestroika
(reforms).

- # GLASNOST :

Freedom of speech & expression
to encourage alternate opinions.

To convince the people that
change is needed & to generate
public support for his reforms.

Allowed anti-Stalin articles,
movies & novels.

Replaced radical heads of
cultural institutions with liberals
(e.g. bodies of filmmaking, editorial boards)

Allowed freedom of reporting
e.g. in case of Chernobyl Nuclear
Disaster of 1986.

∴ allowed reporting of failures of
STATE, which was new.

Gave amnesty to political exiles &
political prisoners.

Brought a law in 1988 that banned
sending political opponents to
mental hospitals (in practice of
Brezhnev era (1964-85))

PERESTROIKA were the actual reforms brought by Gorbachev

PERESTROIKA

Politics

Economics

Brought partial democracy

- In local Soviets, now people could elect the head instead of him being a party nominee
i.e. he brought choice of candidate if not of Party.
- In factories, workers to elect the managers
- Parliament was restructured - it was made a smaller body & would meet more frequently.
i.e. increased the role of Parliament at expense of the role of Communist Party.

Foreign Policy:

- Prevent Expenditure on foreign interventions

Began Russian withdrawal from Afghanistan in 1986

(USSR intervened in Afghanistan from 1979-89)

Wont send army to Eastern European countries even if communist regimes are threatened there.

This emboldened the people of E-Europe to protest against their communist govt & finally overthrow them, without fear of Russia

Small scale industries & services were opened to private sector. Eg. now people could open family restaurants, car repair shops, give private tuitions etc.

PSUs were incentivized to maximize profit by maximizing production.

Market demand to determine production decisions i.e. freedom to the factories.

PSUs were encouraged to compete in the market.

It is allowed to take orders directly from the customers.

Quality control function was separated from the factory management to improve quality of goods & bring accountability.

Disintegration of USSR - who was responsible

GORBACHEV NOT Responsible

- # USSR failed & its economy failed
- # Communism did not benefit the people. USSR survived Russian Civil War, WW II and Cold War but failed from inside.
- # Shortages in Light Industry continued & standard of living remained poor.
- # Food shortages also kept troubling USSR
- # Inequity was less than the West but yet western worker was more prosperous than Russian worker. ∵ Communism failed the workers economically. Politically, the workers did not enjoy control of factories and Trade union activity was curtailed.
- # Over centralization in economy and lack of market price led to inefficiency in economy.
- # Corruption was rampant especially during Brezhnev era (1964-85)
- # Cold war was the biggest reason as it was a constant drain on economy.
Military expenditure was 15% of GDP
- # Trade restrictions placed on Eastern European nations (ie. can't trade with capitalist west) hurt their economy which contributed to failure of communism there.
- # Reforms were too late especially in context of era of stagnation under Brezhnev (1964-85)
- # 47% of Russian population was ethnically different.

GORBACHEV Responsible

- # Failed to balance the Left wing & Right wing within the communist party. ∵ faced criticism from both sides
- # Perestroika's economic reforms failed. There were food shortages & light industry shortage in his tenure
- # 1987 Law on Public Enterprises made wages a function of value of goods produced ∵ factories contd to neglect consumer goods.
- # Tried to make PSUs self reliant i.e. self financing but did not end Administered Prices.
- # Budget DEFICIT %ed from 3% to 10% between 1987 to 1989. This → to printing of Z → inflation pressure ∵ Real wages stayed low.
- # Sugar Crisis : Govt doubled vodka prices for Anti Drinking campaign → enormous black market → sugar shortage (∵ used for making vodka at home)
Govt had to spend 25bn Roubles to overcome sugar crisis.
- # Siberian Coal miners STRIKE (July 1989) triggered by shortage of soap. GORBACHEV rejected their demand for multiparty system. However, agreed to workers control over mines → rampant rise in wages → inflation
- # MfC could not free PSUs of Bureaucratic controls
- # Freedom to travel abroad → to Experience of contrast in prosperity → to resentment among public
not
- # GORBACHEV was ready to use force to protect the one party system & ∵ protests continued to rise, the soviet Republics declared independence & USSR Disintegrated.