

***MODERN WORLD HISTORY***

***FROM AD 1500 : II***

**III SEMESTER**

**2019 Admission**

**COMPLEMENTARY COURSE**

**BA HISTORY**



**UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT**

*School of Distance Education,  
Calicut University (P.O), Malappuram,  
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**19307**

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**Study Material**

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**Complementary Course (HIS4(3) C02)**

***Modern World History From A D 1500:II***

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## **MODULE 1**

### **The First World War**

The First World War was one of the landmarks of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It was a turning point in the history of the world. It was a turning point in the history of the world. It was the first global war in which all the leading nations of the world participated in one way or another. This war was an outcome of the imperialist ambitions of the capitalist's nations. It was totally different from all the previous wars and revolutions witnessed by the people all over the world. Inter-imperialist rivalries, the growth of excessive nationalism, the growing chauvinism, antagonism and conflict within Europe made the war inevitable

### **Causes**

#### **The General International Anarchy**

One of the underlying causes of the war was the general international anarchy which prevailed in the world at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. In the absence of any international organisation to maintain peace and order there prevailed a feeling of insecurity throughout the world.

## **Imperialism and the Lust for Territories**

A major cause of the war was the greed for territories among the various nations. There was colonial rivalry among the various European nations. France and England were great colonial powers.

### **Immediate cause**

The shots fired by Garvilo Princip , a Serbian nationalist, that killed Archduke Franz Ferdinand , heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, in Sarajewo on June 28 1914 provoked the first world war. But the underlying cause were more complex. The rise of a united Germany after the Franco Prussian war of 1870-71 upset the European balance of power. Tensions were heightened by conflicting national ambitions economic competition and colonial or intra imperialist rivalries. By 1914 a system of alliances divided Europe into two camps :The Triple Alliance of Austria- Hungary, Germany and Italy and the Triple Entente between Britain, France and Russia.. Any incident involving one country threatened to drag them all into conflict. The assassination was the trigger. A month later Europe was mobilizing for war.

## **Causes of First World War**

### **Militarism in Europe**

Causes of the First World War was the ever- rising tide of militarism in Europe. Britain declared war on Germany on August 4, 1914 after Wilhelm II's forces has invaded Belgium whose independence Britain had guaranteed. While the Royal Navy was the world's largest, Britain alone in Europe possessed no conscript army. Britain's Secretary of State for war Lord Kitchener set about a volunteer army which by the end of 1915 numbered million men. But in January 1917,as recruiting figures slumped and casualties rose , Britain was forced for the first time to introduce compulsory military service.

The German attempt to inflict a knock out blow against France before the Russian mobilization was completed but was checked at the Battle of the Marne in September 1914. But then it had become clear that the range, accuracy and firepower of modern weapons, especially machine gun were such that soldiers could survive on the battle field only by taking shelter in

trenches. All attempts by both sides to outflank each other failed. By the end of the first Battle of Ypers in November 1914 the British expeditionary force under Sir John French was almost wiped out and December 1914 opposing lines of trenches extended from the English Channel to Switzerland.

For the next four years the Allies and the Germans tried to find a means of ending the stalemate of trench warfare. This resulted in successive attempts to breach the enemy lines by the use of artillery bombardments. Poison gas and the development of battle tank. Casualty rates were enormous. In 1916 Allied losses in the battle of Verdun and the Somme were more than 1.1 million with Germans losing almost as many. In that year British army under Sir Douglas Haig was suffering an average monthly causality rate 44,000 men, a figure which by 1918 had increased to 75,000.

The most important theatre of war after France was the Eastern Front, where Austria, Hungary and Germany confronted Russia. The Russians had achieved initial successes invading East Prussia and was even, it



was thought, threatening Berlin itself. But with the rushing of reinforcements from the Western Front, General Paul Von Hindenburg and Erich Ludendorff, were able to secure a stunning victory over the Russians at the battle of Tannenbo where more than 1000,000 prisoners were taken .

## **Aggressive Nationalism**

Aggressive nationalism was partly responsible for first world war. The love of one's country demanded the hatred of Germany, while the love of Germany demanded the hatred of England and vice versa. The chief principle for every patriot war "my country right or wrong this aggressive nationalism created a favourable atmosphere for war.

## **National rivalries**

There were national rivalries between Germany and Britain between Germany and Russia. This led to the First World War. The German was determined to become a world power and this would arouse rivalry with Britain.

Owing to the Franco-prussian war of 1870, France lost Alsace and Lorraine to Prussia. It had to recover these provinces. There was also a crisis in the Balkans leading to the two Balkan wars of 1912 and 1913, because of the rivalry between Germany and Russia.

## **Colonial imperialism**

There was great colonial imperialism owing to the need for raw materials overseas markets overseas markets for surplus manufactures and for colonies for investing surplus capital. This led to the colonial conflicts and national rivalries.

## **Public opinion**

There was a poisoning of public opinion by the press in all the countries. News papers would take up some point of dispute and exaggerate war. They made attacks and counter attacks engendering a regular newspaper war.

## **Secret alliances**

The system of secret alliances was one of the factors that contributed to the First World War. In 1879, Germany entered into a defensive alliance with Austria-Hungary. It was known as the dual alliance against Russia and France. In 1882 Italy joined the Triple alliance Russia entered into a defensive alliance with France in 1890. In 1904, France entered into a defensive alliance with England known as the “Entente Cordial”

## **Existence of International anarchy**

The Great war of 1914 was partly caused by the existence of international anarchy.

## **Paris peace conference**

The treatise of the peace of Paris, formally bringing the war to a close, embodied the provisions of the League of Nations which came into actual being in 1919 with its head quarters at Geneva in Switzerland. The League held out a hope of lasting peace to the world with the assurance of an honorable place of all nations. The peace of Paris recognized the principle of self determination so that

Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Albania, etc. emerged as independent nations.

The worst consequences of the war was the humiliation of Germany. Through the Treaty of Versailles (1919 Paris), she was shorn of all her colonies, her military strength was reduced to the minimum, her navy was to be surrendered to the Allies her fortification on the Rhine and the Baltic were to be destroyed, manufacture of munitions in Germany was to be banned, compulsory military training was to be abolished and above all she was subjected inhuman reparation which was to make good in materials, labour or money and in addition she was to make good in materials, labour or money and in addition she was to bear the cost of “Allied occupation of part of her territory “

By the treaty of Versailles, Germany surrendered a The provinces of Alsace and Lorraine and the Coal mines of the Saar basin to France.

b Eupen and Malmedy to Belgium

c Memel to Lithuania

d Five Sixths of the territory of Posen, most of west Prussia and upper Silesia and Danzig (the corridor to the sea to Poland )

The treaty provided an effective cause for another global conflict. No peace is possible when in the hour of victory the vanquished the sought to be humbled to dust. The treaty of Versailles contained the seeds of another war.

## **The Fourteen Points – Woodrow Wilson**

In a speech to Congress in January 1918, Wilson laid out his idealistic vision for the post war world. In addition to specific territorial settlements based on an Entente Victory. Wilson's so called fourteen points emphasized the need for national self determination for Europeans different ethnic populations.

1. Diplomacy should be public with no secret treaties

2. All nations should enjoy free navigation of the seas.

3. Free trade should exist among all nations, putting an end to economic barriers between countries.
4. All countries should reduce arms in the name of public safety
5. Fair and impartial rulings in colonial countries.
6. Restore Russian territories and freedom
7. Belgium should be restored to independence
8. Alsace-Lorraine should be returned to France should be fully liberated.
9. Italy's frontiers should be drawn along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.
10. People living in Austria-Hungary should be granted self-determination.
11. The Balkan States should also be guaranteed self-determination and independence.
12. Turks and those under Turkish rule should be granted self-determination.
13. An Independent Poland should be created
14. A general association of nations must be formed to mediate international.

## **League of nation**

League of Nations was an international organisation which was formed after 1<sup>st</sup> world war with the aim of preventing further wars. League of Nations is regarded as the brain child of Woodrow Wilson.

### **Aims of League of Nation**

Initially 42 member states were admitted to the league. By 1926 about 55 countries were its members in the beginning the league had only the victorious powers of the first world war. The league was dominated largely by Britain and France. In the course of time any self governing states could be admitted as members of the league. The leading British dominions of Canada, Australia, Newland, South Africa and India proceed individual representation.

Covenant or Constitution of League of Nations.

As per constitution of league of Nation the member state agreed not to resort to war and promised to observe open and honourable rotations .

## **Organisational Structure of League of Nations**

### **General Assembly**

Representative from all member state were part of the general assembly. Each member state were part of the general assembly had one vote decisions taken at the general assembly had to be Unanimous. The general assembly handled the finances of the League of Nations.

### **Security Council**

The Council had 4 prominent members. Britain, France, Italy and Japan were the permanent members four other members were chosen for 3 years each.

**Court of international Justice:** 15 Judges of different nationality were members of the court. They dealt with legal disputes between States.

### **Secretariate:**

Secretariate were headed by Secretary general This organ was in charge of preparing agenda, writing resolution and investigating on the disputes among the nations,



**commissions and Committee.** : To deal with specific problems which had many commissions and Committee. The main commission dealt with military affairs, disarmaments etc. There were committees for international labour, health, economic organisation, Child welfare, Women rights etc.

### **Achievements of league of Nation**

Many of the committees and commissions were successful in bringing solution to many issues. For e.g. The international labour organization (ILO) collected and published a vast amount of information regarding the problems of labourer around the globe. Its purpose was to improve the conditions of labour all over the world by persuading government for the maximum working day, minimum wages and to introduce sickness and unemployment benefits, old age pensions etc. Similarly the health organization under the league was successful in investigating the causes of epidemics and in preventing of the spread of many diseases around the world.

The league of Nation was successful in solving minor political dispute among countries. For e.g. In 1920's the league was successful in solving issues between Finland and Sweden, Germany and Poland , Greece and Bulgaria etc. However we have to note that none of these issues which the league had solve were big enough to effect the world peace.

## **Failure of League of Nation**

### **1 Attachment with the treaty of Paris**

The league of nation was formed in the time of the formation of the treaty of the Paris. This organization was attached with the treaty of Versailles and other treaties concluded with defeated countries were not allowed the membership of league of Nations. In this way the defeated countries had no sympathy and faith in the league of Nations .

### **2. Absence of America**

Eventhough Woodrow Wilson is known as the father of the league of Nations. This hopes were utterly frustrated when the Senate of America did not accept the

treaty of Versailles. Accordingly America could not get the membership of the League of Nations. Thus the founder country could not its member. The organisation therefore became a centre for the narrow schemes of European Nations due to the absence of America. If America had being the member of the League of Nations. It could have effectively check the aggressive policies of Italy, Japan, Russia and Germany.

### **Selfish attitude of European Nations**

European countries gave more interest to their self interest rather than the interest of the league of Nations. At several interest of the league of Nations fail to take effective step against aggressive nations. Because of lack of Cooperation and mutual trust among European powers.

### **Lack of an International army**

The league of Nations had no international army to take military actions against the aggressors and those who violated the condition s put forward by the league. Some people commented that that the league of nations will only speak but not act. It depended upon the wish on the member states to accept or reduce the demands of the League.

### **5.Lack of Power of Sovereignty in the League.**

The league of never enlist the corporation of the big powers of the world. Russia had a neutral approach to the league. The US was not a member. The league never possessed the corperatiion of the major powers of the world.

### **6. Failure of the league disarming the member States :**

It was decided that the members of the league should reduce their armaments to the lowest points. As the matter of fact known of big powers was ready to reduce their army or navy forces because they had mutual distrust with one another. League of Nations failed in the purpose of disarmament.

### **7.Raise of Nationalism**

The feeling of Ultra nationalism was one of the reasons for the out break of World one. After the end of war, politicians of European countries did not give up the feeling of internationalism none of them were not accept the sovereignty of the league of Nations.

## **8. Contradictory view of big powers**

All the big powers had contradictory views regarding the importance and aims of the league. France regarded a organisation as a protector of treaty of Versailles. She wanted that the league should work in such a way that she might get full assurance of security against Germany. On the other Act England wish to secure her commercial and colonial interest. Russia regarded the league as a protector of capitalism.

## **9. World economics crisis**

World economics crisis at 1929 and brought unemployment and failing living standards to most countries. In such countries extreme Right wing dictators rose who refused to keep to rules of league of Nations.

## **The Russian Revolution 1917**

Karl Marx envisaged a communist society in which all would 'work according to their abilities and receive according to their needs. In 1917 his principles inspired the Russian Bolsheviks and it changed history.

## **Course of the Russian Revolution**

The Tzar's authority crumbled to dust. The Duma or the National Assembly called upon the Tzar to abdicate. The Tzar (Nicholas II) had to accept the verdict. A provisional government was formed, controlled by the leading party in the Duma, who were moderates and not radicals. The Tzar's despotism was at an end, a general amnesty of political prisoners and exiles to Siberia was declared, freedom of speech and the press was proclaimed, and all seemed to go well. The provisional government was formed, controlled by the leaders of the leading party in the Duma, who were moderates and not radicals. The Tzar's despotism was at an end, a general amnesty of political prisoners and exiles to Siberia was declared, freedom of speech and press was proclaimed, and all seemed to go well. The provisional government was promptly recognized by the Allied Powers, particularly because the new Russian leaders had promised to prosecute the war.

Through the provisional government did its best and introduced reasonable reforms, they could not satisfy the people fully, and disorder gained ground everywhere. The people were restless. They sought all out reform over night, and withdrawal from the war forthwith. The Radical socialists (Bolsheviks) took advantage of the situation. Soviets or Revolutions councils were organised everywhere, both in the rural and urban areas. The Bolsheviks soon gained control of the Soviets. They held out a fine promise of “Bread, Land, Peace “ to the people. The Radical Socialists were called Bolsheviks or members of the majority party, because “their views prevailed at a meeting of exiled Russian Socialists held at Brussels in 1903” and later (1918) styled themselves as the Russian communist party- Bolsheviks programme of immediate withdrawal from the war, distribution of large estates among the peasants, operation of factories by the workers, government control of the production and distribution, etc. at once appealed to the people, and by a second Revolution in November 1917,( as per old Russian calendar it occurred in 25 th October 1917,the provisional government of Alexander Kerensky was

toppled by a Bolshevik government under the leadership of Lenin. Lenin became the prime minister of new government and Leon Trotsky, Jewish leader of Bolshevik party, was appointed minister for foreign affairs.

The march revolution of 1917 had destroyed the autocracy of the Czar and the rule of Romanovs, a family which had ruled in Russia for three hundred years and more, root and branch, and had established control of middle class over the administration. But the November(October) Revolution of 1917 had really established the government which has been fully supported by the labourers.

### **Emergence of Soviet State : Lenin and Stalin**

Nikolai Lenin, born in 1870 at Simbriski, was the son of an inspector of Schools. Lenin's original name was Vladamier Ulanvich, he developed an agitative mind because of the execution of his brother for plotting against the life of Tzar. He studied law Kazan University but, had to leave prematurely on account of his carrying on political agitation. Lenin came back home in 1917with the



help of Germany. He headed the revolution. To substantiate promised programme Lenin accepted humiliating terms of peace, (Treaty of Brest Litovsk, March 1918) offered to Russia by Germany early in 1918. which deprived her of Eastern Poland, the Ukraine, Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia, “ the richest of the Russian agricultural land, the chief industrial districts most of iron and coal mines and a large proportion of her railways “.

In July 1918 Lenin issued the first constitution of the Russian Socialist Federated Republic. Soon after the war had ended, attempts were made by Russia to regain lost territories, and in 1923, was created The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics( USSR). By 1929 USSR had a Federal Constitution, each republic enjoying self-government in a limited number of matters, the rest being directed by Moscow, the capital of the Union since 1918.

Lenin had a hard time in reorganising Russia on a Socialist pattern. In 1921 Lenin introduced a National Economic Policy (NEP), which was the blend of State

Socialism and State Capitalism. He had the satisfaction of putting Russia on the high road to Communism and its world leadership.

## **Fascism in Italy**

The main causes contributing to the rise of fascist dictatorship in Italy were.

### **1. Dissatisfaction among Italians**

At the beginning of World War I, Italy decided to remain neutral but owing to the pressure of patriots, Italy changed her decision. Italy signed a secret treaty with allies. It was the treaty with London. She declared war in favour of Allied Power. According to this treaty alliance assured that Italy would be given some territories in Albania, Austria, Germany and Turkey. When the peace conference was convened in Paris, Orlando, the representative of Italy utterly refused the treaty of London. Italy gained nothing in the Paris Peace Conference. He led to great discontent among Italians.

## **2. Deplorable Economic Condition.**

During the course of war Italy incurred expenses on army and war implements. Owing to the factor, economic conditions of Italy had worsened after the war. National loan had increased immensely the problem of unemployment was rampant. The feeling of social and moral discontent arose throughout the country. The rise of fascist party was also the result of dissatisfaction.

## **3. Propaganda of Socialism**

Some opposition parties took advantage of this situation and they propagated principles and programmes. Amongst them the most famous party was social democrats of Italy. This party was follower of Marxism, the rise of Social democratic party also resulted on the growth of nationalism. There was no scope of Internationalism. It contributed to the rise of Fascism in Italy.

## **4. Disunity among the opposition party**

All the political party were disunit consequently, they could not solve the problems of the country properly and

wasted their time in making efforts for capturing power. Fascist party took advantage of this disunity

## **5. Futurist Movement**

This concept was propagated in Italy after World War I. This concept was opposed to all traditions and concepts of the past. According to this concept democracy, liberalism and peace were outdated concepts. War was regarded a necessity of life. Ideology of futurist movement encouraged the youth of Italy. They united into a party called Fascist party.

## **6. Propations of Ideology of Hegel**

Hegel laid down that state is the supreme manifestation of God on earth- According to him the state could never commit any mistake. It was the duty of the citizens to follow orders and laws of the state. The concept of individualism gradually decreased in Italy. It highly encouraged Fascism in Italy

## **7. Weakness of callousness of government :**

Italy was passing through a critical situation. Government took no effective measures to check the economy from sliding and put an end to anarchy. Mussolini argueded his power gradually and gained popularity among people. He grabbed power.

## **Principles of Fascism**

### **Faith in the establishment of Totalitarian stage**

Mussolini had faith in power of one party and one leader for the welfare of Nation. He did not believe in opposition. He was the chief commander of the Fascist party. He established fascist party. He established fascist dictatorship in Italy. Under this system of administration state was supreme to all.

### **Opposition to individualism**

Concept of fascism was against individual. Mussolini remarked "Ever thing for the state nothing against the state, nothing against the state, nothing outside the state. He was to make nation strong united and happy.

According to the principles fascism state was supreme and all the citizens subservient to it. Right of the citizens might be sacrificed for the cause of Nation.

## **Opposition to democracy**

There was no scope for democratic principles in fascism. Mussolini hated democracy and the concept majority. He had no faith in public opinion severe restrictions were imposed upon speech and press.

## **Opposition to peace**

Once Mussolini said Be dangerous. Accept my leadership if I go ahead otherwise shoot me I did not live with peace. Mussolini opposed the policy of people and supported war.

## **End of economic liberalism**

Mussolini also abolished economic liberalism in Italy. He did not recognise the policy of Laissez-faire and state ownership. He did not believe in socialist principle that capitalist class should be abolished – Mussolini accepted the existence and importance of both -capitalist and labourers. He considered it necessary to secure the interest of both of them for the welfare of the nation. He never allowed the monopoly of either capitalist or the over the industries.

## **Laterian pact**

Pope lost his authority. Pope proclaimed to the Catholics not to cooperate with the government. So the Mussolini signed a treaty. Vatica was given to the pope.

## **Nazism**

After the resignation of Wlehelm Kaiser II -Republican government was established in Germany. The most important party was national socialist German workers party led by Adolf Hitler. As a result of his Republican government collapsed and came into power in 1933.

### **Programmes of Hitler**

He had explained his programmes in 3 following works

- 1 Anti-Semitism
2. Anti Bolshevism
3. Anti capitalism

Hitler was a staunch follower of one man's rule . Hitler ultimate aim was to form Greater Germany. It meant that provinces in which German languages were spoken should be merged to Germany. In other words

Hitler wanted to merge Austria, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Alsace in Germany in order to form great Germany. Hitler's aim was to organize greater Germany on the basis of pure blood. Hitler was never ready to accept that Germany was responsible for the beginning of World War. She took part in the war for the sake of her own interest. According to him allies were responsible for the war. Hitler was a bitter opponent of treaty of Versailles. He never accepted harsh conditions of the treaty. Hitler also did not want Germany to pay war indemnity. He was of the opinion that policy of disarmament should be adopted by both parties on the basis of equality. His aim was to increase the military power of the nation. Hitler strongly demanded that old Germany colonies should be given back to Germany. Hitler considered France was the greatest enemy of Germany. He also wanted to confiscate the property of capitalist. Nationalist factories raised the standard of living of the people. Availability of employment improve agriculture and give financial assistance to old people.



## **Reasons for the rise of Hitler and Nazi party**

- 1 Treaty for Versailles
- 2 Economic crisis
- 3 Rise of communism
- 4 Anti Semitism
- 5 Military aspiration
- 6 Weakness of opposition party.
- 7 Full support of Hitler to German tradition.

## **World war II**

The second world war began as local European conflict. After nearly six years of increasingly widespread fighting it ended with the dropping of U. S made from bombs in Japan. Hopes for lasting peace after the end of first world war in 1918 were short lived. The next 20 years witnessed a series of diplomatic crises that foreshadowed a new world war. Fascist dictatorships bent on territorial expansion and cultural domination were established in Italy under Benito Mussolini and in Germany where Adolf Hitler became Reich Chancellor in January 1933, while Japanese militarism threatened the peace of Asia.

Under Hitler, Germany embarked on a rearmament campaign. In March 1936, in defiance of Treaty of Versailles, he reoccupied the Rhine land and two years after later annexed Austria. In September 1938 at Munich Hitler persuaded Britain and France to make the Czechs give up the German speaking Sudetenland region. In March 1939 Hitler occupied the rest of Czechoslovakia, prompting Britain and France to give a guarantee to Poland. This failed to deter Hitler from invading on September, 1939, and Britain and France declared war two days later. Poland was overwhelmed in a blitzkrieg campaign, Warsaw capitulating on September 27

In April 1940 Hitler invaded Denmark and Norway. A month later on May 10, the day Winston Churchill became British premier, the Germans launched their offensive in the west. The main attack was directed through the Belgian Ardennes. Tank and assault troops with air support broke through the French line and dove northward towards the channel splitting the Allied armies. The British and the French 1st Army were

cornered at Dunkirk, but 338,000 men escaped to Britain. The Germany continued her advance until the French govt concluded an armistice on June 22 1940.

## **The Desert war**

Conflict came to the Mediterranean sea and Middle Easter after Italy's entry into the War. Mussolini invaded Greece in October 1940, but was badly beaten. Hitler had come to his assistance in April 1941 also attacking Yugoslavia and sending aid to the Italians in North Africa where in June 1942 Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps captured Tobruk and threatened the Suez Canal. In October 1942, German and Italian forces were decisively beaten by General Bernard Montgomery's British 8<sup>th</sup> Army at EL Alamein and surrendered to him in May 1943 after a campaign in Tunisia. The invasion of Sicily on July 10 1943, and the landing of the Italian mainland in September gave the Allies, now including the USA, their first foothold in Europe since 1941. But their advance in the face of stiff German resistance was painfully slow. The Germans finally surrendered on May 2 1945. Four days earlier Mussolini had been executed by Italian partisans.

Strategic , economic and ideological motives lay behind Hitler's invasion of Russia in June 1941. Initially successful, the Germans came to a halt outside Moscow and Leningrad and the Russians under General Georgi Zhukove successfully counter attacked in December 1941. Hitler then turned to the South to gain oil fields and other economic plunder, attacking the Caucasus in the Spring of 1942. His armies were decisively beaten at Stalingrad, where 91,000 prisoners including Field Marshall Friedrich Paulus were captured in February 1943, and at Kursk in July 1943. By the Summer of 1944 the Red Army had driven the Germans from Soviet soil but at a staggering cost. The exact number of Russian casualties will never be known, but more than 20 million died.

## **Bombed into submission**

The Allies strategic bomber offensive played a major role in Hitler's defeat. From February 1942 RAF Bomber command under Air Marshal Arthur Harris adopted area bombing of German cities to wreck industry and break morale.

The Japanese rejected Allied calls for surrender and put up fanatical resistance on Two-Jima and Okinawa. In order to swiftly the US President Harry S. Truman gave the order to use the newly developed atomic bomb. The first was dropped on Hiroshima on August 6 1945, followed three days later by a second on Nagasaki. On August 14, 1945 the Japanese surrendered unconditionally and thus brought the war to a close.

## **The Effects of the War**

At the end of the war the victors and the vanquished stood aghast at the terrific devastation they had caused. The Atom Bomb wiped out whole cities. The loss of life and property was beyond computation. But the incalculable harm to the economic life of the world was worse. Whole countries had been ravaged and devastated. It was a herculean task to rehabilitate them. What discouraged mankind most was the fear of the future

In this war there was colossal loss of life and property. The second world war led to a series of consequences which were of great significance to the future of mankind. While the total losses of the second world

war were incalculable the casualties had been estimated at about two and half crores dead and three and half crores wounded.

The three Axis powers viz. Germany, Italy and Japan were completely annihilated and Allies imposed their peace on them. England emerged from the war as a second rate world power. The emergence of the united States and Soviet Union as super Powers of the world, the polarization of the world into Communist Bloc and Capitalist Bloc, Cold War and the process of decolonisation are some of the effects of the second world war I.

## **United Nations.**

The origin of the united nations can be traced back to league of Nation which was founded by the victorious power after the first world war. The league of Nation was unsuccessful in preventing another world war. The league did not meet after the outbreak of the second world war and was finally dissolved in 1946. A number of conferences were held during and after the time of

second world war to discuss about the formation of a new international organisation.

### **London declaration**

London declaration proposed international organisation in the place of regional pacts for continuing peace. The declaration was made on 12<sup>th</sup> of June 1941 at Saint James palace in London.

### **Atlantic Charter**

The Atlantic charter recognise the principle of sovereign equality of all states big or small. A group of 26 nations pledge their support by Jan 1942 to continue war against the axis power. The nations were given to the right to choose its own government ease of trade restrictions and a plea for post war disarmament and 8 other common principle. It gave access for all nations to raw materials needed for economic prosperity. The Atlantic Charter came out as the result of a meeting held between the leaders of us and great Britain. It was signed in August 1941.

## **Dumbarton Oaks Conference**

Dumbarton Oaks Conference was held in October 1944. At the conference a plan for establishment of an international organisation to maintain peace and security was formulated.

## **The San Francisco Conference**

San Francisco conference was held in April 1945 to draft the charter of the United Nations. It was attended by delegates from 6 countries. The charter was drawn up by 4 commissions with representatives from all participating states.

## **Agencies of U N**

Children were the worst sufferers of devastation, hunger, disease etc. In the poor countries millions still die as a result of famines, disease etc. After the world war a number of children were orphaned by the death of their parents and relatives. The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) was created by national assembly in 1946 to meet the crisis in post-war work of developing countries. Since 1953 the UNICEF



works as part of the economic and social council for the benefit of children world by indefinitely. The functions of UNESCO are as follows.

1. To act as a platform for the developing countries to discuss their issues regarding the development of children in their territory.
2. To provide funds to strengthen the gaining of health and sanitation workers, teaches, nutritionist and child welfare specialist.
3. To deliver technical supplies, equipments and other necessary item for hospitals , schools etc.

UNICEF is governed by an executive body consisting of 30 member elected by member state.

### **World Health Organization**

WHO was established on 7<sup>th</sup> April, 1948. With the aim of promoting global health. WHO is governed by an executive board consisting of 31 Member and its head quarters is situated in Geneva. The Functions of WHO are as follows.

- 1.To assist governments in strengthening the health services.
- 2.To promote improve standards of teaching and training in health, medical and related profession.
- 3.To promote maternal and child health and welfare and to promote activities in the field of mental health.
- 4.To Promote material and child health and welfare and to promote activities in the field of mental health.
- 5.To promote to improvement of nutrition, housing, sanitation etc.

### **United Nation Educational , Scientific and cultural organisation (UNESCO)**

The UNESCO came into being on November came into being on :4 1946 with its head quarters in Paris. It is governed by an executive body consisting of 50 members. The aim of UNESCO is to contribute international peace and security by promoting collaboration among nation through education, science, culture and communication functions of UNESCO are as follow.

1. To expand education people around the globe.
2. To help in establishing scientific and technological foundation in every country.
3. To encourage nation to preserve their cultural heritage.
4. To develop mass communication media.
5. Promote social sciences as a means for the realisation for human rise, justice and peace.
6. FAO ( Food and agriculture organisation of the united nation
7. UNCTAD United nation conference on trade and development
8. UNCHCR United nation – high commission for Refuge
9. UNEP United Nations environment Programme.

## **MODULE II**

### **Cold War politics and militarisation of the World**

Tension between the Soviet Union and western powers including the USA was evident even when they were allied against Nazi Germany during the Second World War. The Atlantic charter of 1941 Germany during the Second World War. The Atlantic Charter of 1941 committed Britain and USA to support free elections and national self determination in the post-war world.

### **Cold war**

The Post world war II period saw a new kind of international relations set in. It was neither an era of peace nor of war. The major power Bloc were the western Bloc led by the united States and Great Britain and , the Eastern Bloc led by the Soviet union. The Eastern Bloc was made up of countries that favoured communist ideology and communist form of government.

### **Truman Doctrine**

The Truman Doctrine arose from a speech delivered by President Truman before a joint session of Congress on March 12 1947. The immediate cause for the speech

was announcement by the British Government that, as of March 31, It would no longer provide military and economic assistance to the Greek Government in its civil war against the Greek communist party.

Truman argued that the United States could no longer stand by and allow the forcible expansion of Soviet totalitarianism into free independent nations.

### **Marshall plan**

Marshall plan was put forward by John Marshall in 1947. The two motives behind the introduction of Marshall plan were as follows.

1. A prosperous western Europe would be less likely to go communist
2. Only a prosperous western Europe would be able to buy goods produced in America.

The Marshall plan generated a resurgence of European industrialization and brought extensive investment in to the region. It was also a stimulant to the U S economy by establishing markets for American goods. The Marshall plan also institutionalized and legitimized the concept of US foreign aid programs, which have become an integral part of U S foreign policy.

## **Warsaw Pact**

The Warsaw pact was created in reaction to the integration of west Germany into NATO in 1955. The London and Paris conferences of 1954, but it is also considered to have been motivated by Soviet desires to maintain control over military forces in central and Eastern Europe.

## **Military alliances :NATO, SEATO, CENTO.**

The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) formed by West European and North American countries in 1949 and the Warsaw pact created by the USSR and its European satellites in 1955. In September 1954, the US, France, New Zealand, Australia, the Philippines, Thailand and Pakistan formed the South east Asia Treaty Organization or SEATO.

## **CENTO**

The Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) originally known as the Baghdad pact or the middle East treaty organisation. It was formed in 1955.

## **MODULE III**

### **Asia Experience**

#### **Neo Colonialism**

Neo colonialism is the practice of using economics, globalisation, cultural imperialism and conditional aid to influence a country instead of the previous colonial methods of direct military control (imperialism ).

#### **Korean war**

The Korean war was a war between north Korea and South Korea . The war began on 25 June 1950. When North Korea invaded south Korea following clashes along the border and insurrections in the South.

#### **Vietnam war**

The Vietnam war also known as the second Indo-China war and in Vietnam as the resistance war against America or simply the American war conflict in Vietnam., Laos and Cambodia from 1 st November 1955 to the fall of Saigon on 30 April 1975.

## **The creation of Israel**

On may 14 1948 David Ben -Gurion, the head of the Jewish Agency proclaimed the establishment of the State of Israel. U S president Harry. S Truman recognized the new nation on the someday.

Elaiathu Elath presenting ark to president Truman although the united States supported the Balfour declaration of 1917,which favoured the establishment of a Jewish national

## **Suez Canal**

The Suez Canal is an artificial sea level water way in Egypt , connecting the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea through the Isthmus of Suez. It is often considered to define the border between Africa and Asia constructed by the Suez Canal company between 1859 and 1869.

The Suez Canal is important because it is the shortest Maritime route from Europe to Asia. Prior to its construction , ships, headed toward Asia had to embark on an arduous journey around the cape of Good hope at the southern tip of Africa. Because of its strategic



location, the Canal is both heavily used and heavily protected.

## **PLO**

The Palestine Liberation organization is an organization founded in 1964 with the purpose of the “Liberation of Palestine” through armed struggle. Mahmoud Abbas was the chairman of PLO.

## **Fatah -Hames**

Palestinian National Liberation Movement, is a Palestinian nationalist social democratic political party and the largest faction of the confederated multiparty Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and the second largest party in the Palestinian Legislative Council (PLC). Fatah-Hames conflict also referred to as the Palestinian civil war was, was a conflict between the two main Palestinian political parties, Fatah and Hamas, resulting in the split of the Palestinian Authority in 2007. The reconciliation process and unification of Hamas and Fatah administrations remains unfinalized.

## **Gulf war**

Iraqi president Saddam Hussain ordered the Invasion and occupation of neighbouring Kuwait in early August 1990. Hussain defied united nations security council demand to withdraw from Kuwait by mid January 1991 and the Persian Gulf war began with a massive u s led air offensive known as Operation Desert Storm.

In August 1990,Iraq invaded the country of Kuwait to its south east in a bid to gain more control over the lucrative oil supply of the middle East. In response the united States and the U N Security Council demanded.

## **The Iran Iraq War of 1980**

The Iran- Iraq was a protracted armed conflict that began on 22 September 1980.When Iraq invaded neighbouring Iran. The war lasted almost eight years, ending in a stale mate on 20 August 1988 when Iran accepted UN broked ceasefire.

## **Kuwait War 1990**

Persian Gulf war also called Gulf war(1990-91) international conflict that was triggered by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on August 2 1990. Iraq's leader Saddam Hussain ordered the invasion and occupation of Kuwait with the apparent aim of acquiring that nation's large oil reserves on August 3 the United Nation's council called for Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait

## **Attack of world trade centre**

The September 11 attacks, often referred to as September 2011, were a series of four coordinated terrorist attacks by the Wahhabi terrorist group Al-Qarba against the United States on the morning of Tuesday, September 11 2001.

## **Occupation of Afghanistan**

The United States invasion of Afghanistan occurred after the September 11 attacks in late 2001 and was supported by close US allies. The conflict also known as war in Afghanistan.. The US invasion of Afghanistan became the first phase of war in Afghanistan (2001-present ).

## **MODULE IV**

### **Changing World**

#### **Mao Ze dung and People Republic of China**

Mao Zedung proclaims the new peoples Republic of China in 1949. Mao begins a enormous programme of economic and social reconstruction but just as the economy

#### **Egyptian Nationalism**

Egyptian nationalism based on Egyptians and Egyptian culture. Egyptian nationalism has typically been a civic nationalism that has emphasised the unity of Egyptians regardless of ethnicity or religion.

#### **Algerian Nationalism**

Algerian nationalism has been shaped by Algerian-French dichotmies, tensions between the French , the Berber and the Arabic language and culture. Socialist as well as Islamic ideologies and gendered symbols of nation hood and continues to evolve in the present manifestations taking place in Algeria.

## **African nationalism**

African nationalism is a political movement for the unification of Africa (pan Africanism) and for national self determination. African nationalism attempted to transform the identity of Africans.

African nationalism attempted to transform the identity of Africans. Rather than seeing themselves as Igbo or Hausa, Kikuyu or Masai, nationalist leaders wanted Africans to view themselves as Kenyan, Nigerian and Sotorth. While the idea appears simple in theory, It proved far more difficult in practice

Initially African nationalist movements' were led by middle class intellectuals.

### **Nelson Mandela**

Nelson Mandela was a south African anti-apartheid revolutionary political leader and philanthropist. Who served as President of South Africa from 1994 to 1999. He was the country's black head of state and he first elected in a fully representative Democratic state. Over the next 95 years, Mandela could help topple South Africa's brutal

Social order. During a life time resistance , imprisonment and leadership.

## **Globalisation**

Globalisation refers to the integration of markets in the global economy leading to the increase in connectedness of national economies. It is a process by which capital, goods, services and labour cross national borders and acquire a trans national character. It is often accompanied by the flow of related life styles, tastes, and values across boundaries which help to re-shape local political institutions, cultural patterns and social relations. It creates new opportunities for people to increase their and religious backgrounds to know and understand one another. However globalisation has brought in poverty inequality injustice and has marginalised many sections of the population. It has increased the gap between the rich and poor countries..

The phase of globalisation has increased due to the number of reasons. The developments in information technology and means of transportation and

communication have greatly contributed to increase pace of globalisation . People can communicate with each other through out the world around the clock. Vast countries of goods can be shipped the world cheaply and at no time. The rise of new electronic payments like e wallets, mobile pay apps, e-invoices also facilitate increased global trade. The emergence of multi national companies also gave and impetus to globalisation.

## **Advantages**

- Globalisation has made communication much easier and cheaper than before.
- .People of different communities and cultures are enable to know and understand one another. This understanding promotes and establishes common value among people of different communities
- Access to larger market means that firms may experience higher demands for their products as well ad benefits from economics of scale which leads to reduction in average production costs.

- Globalisation provide an incentive to specialise in the production of certain and benefits from implication of principle of comparative advantage.
- Globalisation has led to increase in flows of investment and ideas between countries. This benefits undeveloped countries. These countries get the advantage of sharing knowledge and technology from developed countries
- Increase trade leads to the creation of more employment in all the countries involved.

## **Disadvantages**

- The over standardisation of products through global is a disadvantages of globalisation. This leads to a lack of product diversity as well as presenting barriers to the entry small local products.
- Jobs may be loss due to structural changes arising from globalisation. Structural changes may widen the gap between rich and poor within a country. One of the most significant criticism of globalisation is increased risk associated with the independent of economy.
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## **Multi National Companies**

A multi national Corporation is usually a large corporation incorporated in one country which produces or sells goods or services in various countries. The two main characteristics of MNC s are their large size and the fact that their world wide activities are centrally controlled by the parent companies.

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