

## **Std x History Unit – 2 Paragraph**

### **THE WORLD BETWEEN TWO WORLD WARS**

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

#### **INTRODUCTION:**

From 1918 to 1993 Germany was a republic. The factors which led to the rise of Fascism in Germany were many.

#### **CAUSES FOR THE RISE OF GERMAN FASCISM:**

- Germany's defeat and humiliation at the end of World War I caused a deep shock to the German people.
- The reparations and other clauses in the Treaty of Versailles caused discontent.
- The German people became frustrated and turned against the Republican government.
- Adolf Hitler, with a group of seven men met in Munich and founded the National Socialist German Workers' party.
- During World War I, Hitler served in the Bavarian army. In 1923, Hitler attempted to capture power in Bavaria. But he failed in his attempt.
- He was arrested and imprisoned.
- During his time in prison wrote Mein Kampf (My struggle) an autobiographical work, containing his political ideas.
- In the presidential election of 1932, the Communist party got about 6,000,000 votes,
- The Capitalists and property owners were alarmed and supported Fascism.
- Hitler exploited this opportunity to come to power.

## THE NAZI STATE OF HITLER:

President Hindenburg made Hitler as Chancellor in 1933. The Nazi state of Hitler, known as Third Reich brought an end to Parliamentary democracy and replaced its flag by the Swastika banners of National Socialism.

## Conclusion:

In 1934, President Hindenburg died. Hitler became both President and chancellor of Germany.

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2. Attempt a narrative account of how the process of decolonization happened in India during the inter-war period (1919-1939):

## INTRODUCTION:

The decolonization process started in India from the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century with the launch of the Swadeshi Movement in 1905. The First World War brought about rapid political as well as economic changes.

## DYARCHY IN PROVINCES:

- In 1919, the Government of India Act introduced Dyarchy in Provinces.
- It provided for elected Provincial assemblies as well as for Indian ministers to hold certain portfolios under “Transferred subjects”.
- The Indian National Congress rejected Dyarchy and decided to boycott the legislature.

## LACK OF MEASURES TO INDUSTRIALISE INDIA:

- Protection was given to certain selected industries such as sugar, cement and chemicals.
- There was no change in the colonial economic policy.

- But in the case of indigenous industries, support was only in the form of providing “Technical advice and education” and the establishment of pioneer factories in new industries.

### IMPACT OF DEPRESSION ON INDIAN AGRICULTURE:

- The “Great Depression” dealt a death blow to Indian agriculture.
- The value of farm produce declined by half while the land rent to be paid by the peasant remained unchanged.
- In terms of prices of agricultural commodities, the obligation of the farmers to the state doubled.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT OF 1935:

- The British Government passed the Government of India Act of 1935.
- This Act provided for greater power to the local governments and the introduction of direct elections.

### CONCLUSION:

- In the 1937 elections, the Congress won victory in most of the provinces.
  - Without consulting the popular Congress ministries, the British Government involved India in the Second World War. So, the Congress resigned from office.
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## 3. DESCRIBE THE RISE AND GROWTH OF NATIONALIST POLITICS IN SOUTH AFRICA:

### INTRODUCTION:

There were two main political parties in South Africa

- The Unionist Party (mainly British)
- The South Africa Party (largely Afrikaners/ Boers)

### RISE AND GROWTH OF NATIONALIST POLITICS:

- The first Prime Minister, Botha belonged to the South Africa Party ruled in co-operation with the British.
- A militant section of the South Africa Party formed the National Party under Herzog.
- Herzog wanted a twin policy of supremacy of white over Blacks and Afrikaners over British.
- In 1920 elections, the National party gained forty four seats.
- The South Africa Party, now led by Smuts, secured forty one seats.
- The British dominated Unionist Party merged with the South Africa Party.
- This gave Smuts a majority over the militant Afrikaner controlled National Party.

### RACIST POLICY AGAINST THE BLACKS:

- The 1924 elections were won by the National Party with the support of the Labour movement , composed mainly of White miners.
- The Act passed in 1924, prevented blacks from striking work and from joining Trade Unions.
- In the Cape Province, the voting right to blacks was abolished.
- Native Blacks suffered in all spheres like socially, economically and politically.

### CONCLUSION:

The South Africa Party and the National Party united in 1934 to form the United South Africa National Party.

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