

HISTORY

UNIT 1.OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR I AND ITS AFTERMATH

PARAGRAPH:

1. DISCUSS THE MAIN CAUSES OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR

Introduction:

The First World War which took place in 1914 is a turning point in the world.

Causes:

European alliances and counter alliances

- In 1900 the European powers were divided into two armed camps.
- Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy formed one alliance in 1882 called central powers.
- The other camp consisted of the Allied powers- England, France and Russia.
- Entente Cordiale was formed by England and France in 1904.
- It became Triple Entente with the inclusion of Russia in 1907.

Violent forms of Nationalism

- With the growth of nationalism, the attitude of “my country right or wrong, I support it” developed.
- The militant forms of nationalism were
 - England’s Jingoism
 - France’s Chauvinism and
 - Germany’s Kultur

Aggressive attitude of German Emperor

- Emperor Kaiser Wilhem II of Germany was assertive and aggressive.
- He proclaimed that Germany would be the leader of the world.
- The German Navy was expanded.
- Germany’s aggressive diplomacy and rapid building of naval bases embarked Britain on a naval race.
- It increased the tension between the two powers.

Hostility of France towards Germany

- France and Germany were old rivals.
- In the Franco Prussian war of 1871, France lost Alsace and Lorraine to Germany.
- It rankled in the minds of the French.
- German interference in Morocco added to bitterness

Imperial Power politics in the Balkans:

- Due to Young Turk Revolution of 1908, both Austria and Russia agreed that Austria should annex Bosnia and Herzegovina, while Russia should have freedom to move her warships through the Dardanelles and to the Mediterranean.
- Austria annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- This was opposed by Serbia.
- Germany gave firm support to Austria.
- The enmity between Austria and Serbia led to the outbreak of war in 1914.

The Balkan Wars:

- Turkey was a powerful country in the first half of 18th century.
- The Turkish and non-Turkish people of different nationalities in the Balkan indulged in frightful massacres and atrocities.
- The second half of the 18th century, taking advantage of the Greeks political and economic instability of the Turkish Empire, followed by others began to secede, one after another, from the Turkish control.
- Macedonia had a mixed population.
- There were rivalries among Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro for the control of it.

First Balkan War:

- In March 1912, the Balkan League was formed.
- The league attacked and defeated Turkey's forces in the 1st Balkan war (1912 – 1913).
- Treaty of London was signed. As per the treaty,
- The new state of Albania was created.
- The Balkan states divided Macedonia among themselves.
- Turkey was reduced to the area around Constantinople.

Second Balkan War:

- The division of Macedonia did not satisfy Bulgaria.
- So, Bulgaria attacked Serbia and Greece.
- Bulgaria was defeated.
- The Second Balkan war came to an end by the Treaty of Bucharest in August 1913.

Immediate Cause:

- On 28 June 1914, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, nephew and heir to Franz Joseph, the emperor of Austria-Hungary was assassinated by Princip, a Bosnian Serb at Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia.
- Austria taking this opportunity to eliminate Serbia as an independent state.
- Russia gave support to Serbia. So Germany declared war on Russia.
- The German violation of Belgian neutrality forced Britain to enter war.

Conclusion:

The First World War had a deep impact on European society and polity. The war had involved and affected more population than in the past.

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Highlight the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles relating to Germany:

INTRODUCTION:

The First World War came to an end by the Paris Peace Conference in 1919.

At the end of the First World War Germany was defeated and humiliated by signing the Treaty of Versailles.

Provisions of the Treaty of Versailles:

- 1. Germany was found guilty of starting the War and therefore was to pay** reparations for the losses suffered. All Central Powers were directed to pay war indemnity.
2. The German army was to be limited to 100,000 men. A small navy was allowed
3. The union of Austria and Germany was forbidden.
4. All German colonies became mandated territories under the League of Nations.
5. Germany was forced to revoke the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (with Russia) and Bucharest (Bulgaria). 6. Alsace–Lorraine was returned to France.
7. The former Russian territories of Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were to be independent
8. Northern Schleswig was given to Denmark and some small districts to Belgium.
9. Poland was recreated.
10. The Rhineland was to be occupied by the Allies. The area on the east bank of the Rhine was to be demilitarized.

CONCLUSION:

President Woodrow Wilson laid down his fourteen Points Programme.

Germany was severely affected by economically and politically.

3.Explain the course of Russian Revolution under the Leadership of Lenin:

INTRODUCTION:

Lenin believed that the way for freedom was through mass action.

Lenin gained the support of a small majority, known as Bolsheviks which became the Bolshevik Party.

FAILURE OF PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT:

- Lenin was in Switzerland when the revolution broke out.
- He wanted to continue revolution.
- His slogan of 'All power to the Soviets' soon won over the workers' leaders.
- The people were attracted by the slogan of 'Bread, Peace and Land.'
- The Provisional government made two grave mistakes.
- It postponed a decision on the demand for the redistribution of land and the government decided to continue with the war.
- Frustrated peasant soldiers deserted their posts and joined those who had resorted to land grabbing.
- The government banned Pravda and arrested all Bolsheviks.

• LENIN'S LEADERSHIP:

- In October Lenin persuaded the Bolshevik Central Committee to decide on immediate revolution.
- Trotsky prepared a detailed plan, On 7 November the key government buildings, were seized by armed factory workers and revolutionary troops.
- On 8 November 1917 a new Communist government was in office in Russia
- Lenin became the leader.
- The Bolshevik Party was renamed the Russian Communist party.

CONCLUSION: The Russian Communist Party eliminated illiteracy and poverty in Russia. Russian industry and agriculture were developed.

4. Estimate the work done by the League of Nations:

INTRODUCTION:

The League of Nations was formed in 1920. It was established to avoid war and maintain peace in the world.

WORK DONE BY THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS:

- The League settled a number of disputes between 1920 and 1925.
 - In 1920 a dispute arose between Sweden and Finland over the possession of the Aaland Islands.
 - The League ruled that the islands should go to Finland.
 - In 1921 the League was asked to settle the frontier between Poland and Germany in Upper Silesia, which was successfully resolved by the League.
 - In 1925 Greece invaded Bulgaria, and the League ordered a ceasefire.
 - After investigation it blamed Greece and decided that Greece was to pay reparations.
 - Thus the League had been successful until signing of the Locarno Treaty in 1925.
 - By this treaty, Germany, France, Belgium, Great Britain, and Italy mutually guaranteed peace in Western Europe.
 - CONCLUSION : Germany joined the League and was given a permanent seat on the Council.
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