

UNIT 1: Industrial Revolution:

- The Industrial revolution started in the mid-18th century
- The revolution began in Great Britain. This is due to Britain having political and economic stability, a strong pool of entrepreneurs and inventors, and lots of natural resources.
- Great Britain's colonies played a crucial role in them starting the Industrial revolution as they got political power, money and lots of natural resources from these colonized countries.
- The Industrial revolution rapidly spread around the world. This resulted in the shifting of economies from agrarian to manufacturing based. It increased production and efficiency. It saw inventions such as the steam engine, combustion engine, and electric motor.
- The main industrial revolution issues were faced by the working class. People had to work for long hours in deadly conditions. Child labour became a huge problem as they were overworked and exploited by factory owners. Urbanization and overcrowding caused terrible living conditions for the people living in these areas. And of course, the major environmental drawback was pollution and natural depletion which was happening rapidly. All this parallelly caused the wealth gap between rich and poor to increase.
- The Industrial revolution in Japan began in 1868 after the Meiji Restoration, that brought the end of the feudal system. Before that they had a feudal society. At the top was the emperor who was seen as a puppet with no power. Below him was the shoguns and daimyos who were the actual ruling class and the samurais who were mostly of the military, and were of huge pride for the country. At the bottom were peasants merchants and craftsman who did not favour the injustice of the feudal system and were looking for change. International relations between Japan and the United States began in the late 18th and early 19th century. US were looking to open the imports in Japan, but they were not open to it. Force-backed missions of U.S forced Japan to agree to their conditions. They did such deals with other European countries as well. Internal conflict between the hierarchy of the feudal system and the external pressure and humiliation from global powers saw the end of the feudal system.

The new emperor Meiji announced restoration of imperial rule. The imperial government began nation-building, modernizing military tactics, and dismantling old social hierarchies. A national military was created, initially composed of samurai but later expanded to include all men through conscription. Japan underwent massive industrialization, building railways and factories. This was met by conflict from the people of the old feudal system, especially Samurais who were losing their status in society, but were shut down by the government. However, the working class suffered the same issues as the people in Great Britain as people had to work long hours and in dangerous conditions.

GB was one of the most influential nations in the world. They have lots of innovators, inventors at their disposal, their economic condition was good, they had the strongest navy, and they were getting lots of natural resources from their colonies, they had just won the opium wars. All of the factors led to mass industrialisation in the mid 18th century. It saw inventions such as the steam locomotive engine, combustion engine, and electric motor. Issues with the industrial revolution: poor living conditions for middle class, divide between rich and poor, pollution, child labour. Japan had a feudal system for a very long time. It consisted of the emperor, shoguns and daimyos, samurais and then peasants. The emperor was the person with the most power, however it was the shogun and daimyo that actually did any work and took on the responsibility of governing the nation. Samurais were seen as a pride of the country. US wanted to open imports in Japan because of natural resources and silk, Japan had its doors closed

during the feudal system and didn't want to engage in trade, but they were pressurised and forced to except by US and other European nations. Internal tensions from the feudal system and humiliations from US and Europe saw the end of the feudal system. They converted to an imperialist government under emperor Meiji, who began with the Meiji reforms, which was the start of mass industrialisation, same pros and cons as GB.

UNIT 2: Pioneers, Innovators and Developers:

- Significant pioneers, innovators and developers have caused major changes in modern day lifestyle. They pioneer, innovate or further develop technologies and ideas that cause major shifts in society.
- The 19th century was the start of many of these inventions. The start of 19th century coincided with the industrial revolution which saw inventions such as the steam locomotive engine. This was followed by multiple revolutionary innovators and pioneers in their field: Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas Edison and Nikola Tesla.

Alexander Graham Bell is an engineer who is credited for patenting the first practical telephone.

Thomas Edison was an inventor and businessman that developed many revolutionary devices in multiple different fields of engineering. Some of the inventions he is most famous for are: electric power generator, sound recording, phonograph and most importantly the light bulb.

Nikola Tesla developed the alternating current (AC) electrical system, which became the standard for electrical power transmission. He invented the Tesla coil, used in radio technology, and made significant contributions to the development of wireless communication.

- While the 19th century saw some of the most revolutionary innovators, the 20th century saw the largest wave of pioneers, innovators and developers that have created impacts in our society we can still see today.

The early 20th century saw Henry Ford, who pioneered automobile engineering and large-scale production. The introduction of the Ford Model T automobile in 1908 is credited with having revolutionized both transportation and American industry. He went on to make his invention affordable for the middle class through his mass production system.

The later part of the 20th century saw innovators that founded modern day inventions such as personal computing and smartphones.

Steve Jobs was a co-founder of Apple as he was a key figure in the development of the worlds first smartphone. The company would then go into different products such as laptops and Bluetooth earphones, catering to people's needs.

Bill Gates co-founded the Microsoft Corporation and was a major player in the personal computer revolution.

Wright brothers asw.

- As technology rapidly improves, we can expect to see more such innovators in the 21st century. The century has just started, but one of the most notable person is Elon Musk that founded multiple companies such as SpaceX, Tesla, etc. Thus, driving advancements in space travel, electric vehicles, etc.

Pioneers venture into unknow fields that have not yet been discovered. Innovators develop solutions and revolutionary products in some what known fields. Developers develop the ideas

and solutions of pioneers and innovators.

There have been multiple pioneers and innovators across history, most notably from 19th century onwards. 19th century, Graham Bell telephone patent, Thomas Edison with his multiple businesses and inventions, most notably the light bulb, and Nikola Tesla with his innovation of alternating current. Early 20th century saw Henry Ford, with the first car in history with Ford Model T, he also revolutionised production, with his mass production, and implementation of economies of scale to make his products affordable. The Wright Brothers and their first successful test of a functional airplane, were also pioneers in their field. In the late 20th century tech related entrepreneurs have been the biggest pioneers and innovators, for example Steve Jobs and Bill Gates, who revolutionised hardware and software. 21st century the biggest innovator by far is Elon Musk, with Tesla and Space X.

UNIT 3: Trade and Exchange:

- Trade can be beneficial to mankind as it is used to spread materials, ideas and technologies. It is meant for the betterment for society, but sometimes trades and trade routes can escalate to conflicts and even wars.
Some of the major topics in this unit: Silk route, spice trade, opium trade, opium wars and slave trade.
- The Great Silk Road was a network of routes that connected the Eurasian continent from the Mediterranean Sea to China during the ancient and medieval periods.
China was one of the most active countries in the Silk Road, as they actively traded silk and paper. Other south-eastern countries traded spices, etc. Which was in return for horses and precious metals. Additionally, culture and religious beliefs were also spread through the Silk Road. Criminal activity, political instability, and environmental hazards were among the challenges in the Silk Road. There were multiple bandits looking to loot traders. Deadly diseases, such as the Black Death which occurred in the 14th century, which killed half of Europe's population, also had an impact on trade networks. The ongoing instability within the Silk Road led to its eventual end in 1453CE, when the Ottoman Empire closed trade with the west in the Fall of Constantinople.
- Opium was a significant part of international trade in the 19th century. It was used for medicinal and recreational purposes. However, Opium is extremely addictive and damaging to health, which is why it was banned across Europe and parts of Asia. Opium was banned in China, but British traders breached Chinese law and sold Opium illegally. Despite the Chinese law, British traders kept trading Opium. The result of these tensions was the First Opium War and then later the second. China lost both wars and were made to sign the Treaty of Nanking in which the Chinese government agreed to pay war reparations for the expenses of the conflict and legalize the opium trade.
- A significant and sinister period in human history, the transatlantic slave trade took place between the fifteenth and nineteenth centuries. Millions of Africans were forcibly abducted and transported to the Americas, where they were sold into slavery. At the time, Africa, America, and Europe formed a formidable trade triangle and slaves were the backbone of the trade triangle. Up to 85,000 Africans were shipped to Americas, in exchange for items such as textiles, guns and ammunition. Economic interests drove this cruel trade as European powers

looked for inexpensive labor for their American colonies. These Africans were treated terrible, sold in auctions, and were considered to be objects.

- The Silk Road, an ancient trade network, facilitated cultural and religious exchange, economic growth, and technological transfer between East and West. It boosted diplomatic relations and served as the beginning of a more interconnected world. However, it caused conflicts and was a leading factor the Black Death to spread. Additionally, the slave and opium trade resulted in major international conflict, racism and human trafficking.

Trade is the exchange of ideas, technologies, and materials. Silk road was a network of routes that connected. The silk road dates back 2000 years ago that connected the Mediterranean Sea (south Europe) to China. The expedition of a Chinese traveller to Europe was one of the first routes of the silk road. Alexander Great expanded into Central Asia and the Indian subcontinent, and routes between Europe to Persia Greece and Asia were built.

Silk was traded from east to west, cotton among other items were traded from west to east.

Not to mention the technologies and ideas. Originating in India Buddhism spread to large parts of south east asia, and Islam spread from the Arabian Peninsula into South Asia.

Most of the encounters weren't peaceful, however centuries if trade in the silk rout connected the east hemisphere to the west.

The silk road encountered issues such as bandits would loot traders in certain roots, the ecounters were not pleasant, and diseases such as the black death were spread. The silk road ended when the Ottoman Empire, which controlled large parts of Asia and North Africa, stopped trade with Europe.

Even after the end of the silk road. Centuries later Europeans went towards Asia and Africa using the routes they knew in the Age of exploration, it also resulted in colonisation and imperialism.

The opium wars between China and Great Britian occurred in the 19th century. It had medicinal purposes, but was addictive and damaging to the health. Britian grew opium in India under the British Raj, and illegally traded it in China. Chinese authorities didn't like that, but year on year the opium imports in china were increasing, a fight between Chinese authorities and a British trader illegally selling opium, and the denial of consular access (he wasn't able to communicate with British authorities), began the first Opium war, however issues were not resolved, and the second war began, Great Britian won both wars, and China were forced to sign the treaty of Nanking, that legalised opium trade in China, and heaviltly favored the Brits. Slave Trade occurred between Europe, China and America, forming a formidable trade triangle, they worked in horrible conditions, treated like objects and worked inhuman jobs and were traded for natural resources.

UNIT 4: How have our lives changed over the past century:

- How has the industrial revolution, mass production, world wars and government affected our lives.
- Industrial Revolution and mass production covered in UNIT 1 and 2.
- During the 20th century the world wars played a massive role in people's lives. Cities regularly faced bombing raids, people had to do their war work and change their lifestyles to save food. The Blitz, in Great Britian was a period where towns and cities in Britian were bombed. The blitz covered 2 months of nightly bombing in prominent cities which resulted in 43000 people being

killed and 1400000 people left homeless. People had to spend the night in air raid shelters in underground stations.

To reduce the casualties' young mothers and children had to be evacuated to safer parts of the country and live with countryside people, distanced from their families.

Food rationing was introduced in January 1940 which caused a major change in peoples lives. Britain was facing shortages because much of its food came from overseas. Families were given books of ration stamps, which they used to buy a fixed number of certain products. Clothes were rationed from 1941 and the rationing didn't end until few years after the world war.

The lives of women drastically changed during WWII as well. Unmarried women were conscripted while the rest were encouraged to work for the war effort. They would have to work in factories supplying the necessities for the people in the battlefield.

Propaganda and censorship was also utilized to encourage people to join the war effort and keep the morale of the population high by not reporting negative stories and painting a false image of the war to the public.

- The Industrial Revolution led to the government passing legislation affecting workplaces, education, and public health. The World Wars further increased government involvement in citizens' lives. In Britain, the Labour government elected in 1945 aimed to address the "Giant Evils" of Want, Ignorance, Squalor, Idleness, and Disease, as outlined in the Beveridge Report of 1942.

The laws passed after WWII: Free education upto age 15 (1944), Family Allowances (1945), Slum Clearances, National Insurance Act (1946), National Health Service (1948).

- While the industrial revolution and mass production brought better lifestyle and technological advancement. The aftermath of it led to the government needing to step in and pass legislations affecting public health. On the other hand while the world wars saw technological and medical advancements it led to the deaths of multiple innocent lives worldwide. The past century had people sacrificing their lifestyle and lives for the betterment of future society.
- Over the 20th century the world had become industrialised and the world was developed and interconnected. However, tensions between nations all around the world started two world wars. In the blitz in GB, the german airforce dropped multiple weapons of mass destruction on major cities. People would have to live in underground bunkers for their safety, children would migrate to families in safer areas, and woman would work in factories to fight for the war cause which hadn't happened in history before, with their job being nurse at max in the past. Rations were implemented in Great Britain and US to implement fair sharing of resources especially after the Great Depression and the stock market crash which had completely diminished the value of money. During this time propaganda was used to convince men and women to join the war cause. By the end of the war Europe was in shambles, and Britain promised to solve the five evils, in the Beveridge Report. They provided free health care (NHS), cleared slums, provided free education and insurance for families.

UNIT 5: How has health and medicine improved over time:

- Over time health and medicine has drastically improved as new remedies and drugs have been discovered that cure certain illnesses and diseases.

- Before modern medication it was believed that illnesses had supernatural causes such as evil spirits, but sometimes natural causes such as an injury from hunting or an insect bite. Major treatments at the time were prayers, herbs or basic surgery.
- The ancient Greeks saw gods as important to health and had temples to the god of healing. The sick would sleep at the temple and it was believed that the god would come at night and treat them. However, they had some new ideas about what caused sickness and how to treat it. They noticed during illness body fluids were usually expelled: phlegm, blood, black bile, yellow bile. They formulated the theory that illness was caused by imbalance in the four humours in your body. This was linked to the four elements: fire, air earth and water, and the four seasons: spring, summer, autumn, winter. For example: in winter people were suffering of sneezing and had too much phlegm so it had to be balance out.
- The romans borrowed many ideas from the Greeks and though of balancing the humours by using opposite. For example taking something hot when you had a cold. They also were interested in the human anatomy and how each body part was fitted together.
- During the early Middle Ages, the Christian Church gained power and established universities. In the mid-1340s, the Black Death epidemic killed over 40% of the population in Europe. Lacking understanding of the disease, people attributed it to various causes, including astrological influences, divine anger, poor sanitation, and even blamed minority communities such as the Jews.
- There were multiple medical breakthroughs during renaissance. Firstly, Galen's idea of the elements of human anatomy was wrong. This time period coincided with the development of surgery as better ways to treat wounds were discovered. A British doctor William Harvey made breakthroughs in understanding the circulation of blood as he discovered the heart acted as a pump and the blood is carried from the heart by the arteries.
- During the Enlightenment in the 1700s, there was a shift towards scientific thinking and modern science began to develop. Scientists moved away from relying on ancient texts, such as those of Galen, and instead used their own observations and experiments. They disproved old ideas, like the Ancient Greek concept of the four humours, and began using microscopes for detailed studies. This period saw the decline of the Catholic Church's dominance in education, which had previously supported Galen's ideas.
- In the 19th century surgery's were improved drastically with the discovery of gas as anaesthesia. The germ theory was seen as a breakthrough in how to prevent and treat diseases. It was observed in diseases that microorganisms rapidly multiplied creating issues, the study of bacteria was used to prevent and treat multiple diseases. Vaccination was a major discovery in the field of medicine. Smallpox was a terrible disease that spread from China all around the world. The first vaccination was used to treat smallpox and is now used to prevent multiple other diseases.
- Both world wars had a massive impact on medicine as it forced governments to spend large amounts of money to help citizens and soldiers. Blood loss was a major issue in WWI. Blood groups were discovered at this time and it was made easier and safer to donate blood in a safer way. Infections and surgery's were normal during WW1. New techniques were used to remedy broken bones and soaking wounds in saline was the best treatment for infections. During the build up to WWII penicillin was developed by Alexander Flemming which was an antibiotic used to fight all sorts of infections with maximum success rate. Penicillin was used by all countries in the war due to its effectiveness. It was also discovered to be good in

preventing gangrene. The US army was using 2 million doses of penicillin per month.

Subsequently, after the war public health was improved and NHS in Britain was founded.

Ancient medicine treated diseases was based on religions, prayers, herbs and basic surgery. Greeks believed in treating with opposites. The four elements fire water air and earth, were treated by using a medicine with an opposite property for example if someone had cold, they were provided with a medicine or herb with a heating effect, romans took many of these ideas from the greeks.

During the middle ages the church gained power, and some of the religious remedies continued, this coincided with the black death, a disease that wiped out 40% of Europe, with some of the remedies being scientific and others being religious.

During the 18-19th century multiple scientists broke through, and scientific thinking and modern medicine was developing anesthesia was developed, and vaccination had begun following the small pox, that spread all over the world.

WWII governments spent lots on medicine and medicine developed. Alexander Flemming developed penicillin which was used on the sidelines of war as it saved the lives of many soldiers who were in horrible conditions. After WWII, nations spent lots on health care such as GB with the NHS.

UNIT 6: Do social cultural and artistic movements reflect the era in which they take place:

Political, economic, and social developments is reflected in the artwork of that time period.

- Effect of industrial revolution on art: Romanticism, is greatly reflected in art during the industrial revolution.

Romanticism referred back to preindustrial life, as artists used preindustrial lifestyle as inspiration for their art, before their lives were negatively affected by the pollution mass industrialisation, labour, etc, that came with the industrial revolution. Their art showed appreciation for life before the industrial revolution and romanticised the life they used to live before the revolution. The art would showcase families living harmoniously in natural settings, free from clutter.

Realist artists reflected how the world really was during that time. Showcasing the realities of the modern day urban worker and the common labourer, with their art featuring conditions of the middle and lower class and highlighting the uncomfortable and unpleasant realities of the industrial revolution.

Industrial revolution artworks that featured these styles were mostly produced from European nations, and countries such as Russia. The access to chemicals during the industrial revolution popularised photography. It was easier and cheaper than oil painting. Photography also played a role in revealing the terrible working conditions in factories during the industrial revolution.

- Effect of WW1 on art: Many writers and artists in this time period produced artworks to highlight the harsh realities of war. Artists that were conscripted had created paintings to inform future generations of the harsh nature of war.

The Dada movement: WW1 helped foster new artistic movements, one of these was the Dada movement. The movement was a protest against the upper class, nationalist and colonial interests, which the artists believed were responsible for the war. It was considered as 'anti-art', as it was contrary to what art stood for as it was not designed in a way that was pleasing to the eye and was designed to offend people. It developed greatly in Germany where artists

protested against the turbulent economic crises taking, and the global humiliation Germans faced after WW1. Grosz was a German Dada artist the gruesomely depicted people in power.

- Socialist Realism: In the 1930's Stalin put an end to experimentation art and radical artists were looked down upon (Avant-garde artist, era defining artists like Picasso). Socialist realism became the approved type of art. All of the art during the socialist realism was constructed in an industrial, geometric style, reflecting the time period of industrialisation and communism (through, geometry, and even structure). It aimed on truly depicting the world, and life of the average communist citizen as it was.
- The 1960's was a time of cultural and social change. Coming of the back off a baby boom, a large amount of the population at this time were teenagers, who had witnessed and lived the after affects of WW2 and the cold war. The movement was antiestablishment, going against cultural norms, and had started in USA, and UK. Films, music, and the large wave of people that had caught on to the movement, attracted more people to join the cultural movement. This movement cemented into the hippie movement where the term 'teenager' came to use, and where young people dropped out of society and became hippies. They rebelled against their parents, dressed in different ways, didn't work, and experimented with drugs.

UNIT 7: How have ideas reflected change in the last 200 years.

Left wing: Freedom, equality, progress, reform.

Right wing: Nationalism, authority, hierarchy, order.

Anarchism is the ideology of a stateless society, free from governance, and rather self-governed.

Liberalism became a movement in the 17th century. Liberals believe in democracy, free and fair elections, as well as the rights of an individual.

Capitalism is an economic system based on private ownership, where a country's economic and political system is controlled by private owners for profit.

Marxism founded by Karl Marx, reject capitalism, as they believed the exploitation of working class, would result in a class war. Marx's final theory of revolution is communism, in which each person is paid based on their ability and need. The first biggest communist revolution was in Russia, under Vladimir Lenin and the newly founded USSR. After Lenin's death, Stalin came to power implementing Marxism's key ideologies to enforce his own ideology, Stalinism which operates as a dictatorship in which the state owns everything and is evenly distributed among citizens.

Socialism is an economic system in which industries are owned by workers and not owners, opposing capitalism. Democratic socialists follow peaceful and democratic methods to achieve socialism, as they aim to make the shift gradually.

Fascism is a movement and ideology that developed after the first world war in Italy, under their leader Benito Mussolini. Fascists support a strong leader that believes that violence and war is good for society. They believe it is natural for strong nations to conquer smaller, inferior nations. They oppose liberalism and Marxism.

National Socialism: The German Workers party was set up after the end of the embarrassing WW1 for Germany. Adolf Hitler joined the party and grew over the ranks and became the leader changing its name to the National Socialists (Nazi's). They were not socialists in terms of redistributing wealth, but attracted the working class by making promises off ending mass unemployment and bringing better

standards of living, and reviving Germany after they shame in the first world war. The Nazi party promised a rebirth of the German nation, where all other parties would be eliminated, there would be a strong authoritarian government and people's lives would be controlled by the state using violence and terror. Propaganda was used for the good of the state, war, military, and the 'perfect' Aryan race were glorified.

Feminism is an ideology in which men and women have equal rights, and women are treated in the same way that men are. Feminists look for equal opportunities, equal pay, equal voting rights as men. Women suffrage is the right of women to vote in elections. First, women were allowed to vote in the 19th century in certain liberal societies. Women were allowed to vote in UK after the end of WW1.

UNIT 8: Why do nations go to war and why is peacekeeping so difficult?

Many people believed that the 20th century would be free from war, however the 20th century was the bloodiest century, as of current recorded history.

Factors that led to WW1: Arms race, industrialisation and growing weapon technology led to an arms race, as all large nations were building weapons of destruction to protect themselves in the situation of a war. This only put them in a more uncertain position.

The Anglo-German rivalry between Britain and Germany, as they both were competing to build a stronger naval base, with the potential of mass destruction.

War plans: Nations were building war plans in the situation of a war, confirming that a war between Europe's most powerful nations was on the horizon.

The biggest reason for the war was due to the alliance systems that were built. The triple Entente between Russia, France and Britain, and the triple alliance of Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Tensions between these alliance systems led to WW1 in 1914.

Short term causes such as dispute over colonial land in African between the alliances. Tensions between Austria and Serbia resulted in the alliances taking sides, as Russia took Serbia's side and Germany took Austria's side. Following the fall of the Balkans, Serbia had nearly doubled its size, making Austria-Hungary even more furious. The final event that confirmed the start of a world war was the assassination of Arch-Duke Franz Ferdinand, who was the heir of the Austrian throne.

Austria Hungary blamed Serbia for the assassination, Russia backed Serbia, Germany planned to defeat France, before trying to defeat Russia. Britain backed France and waged war on Germany.

The triple alliance now had to fight on the west (Britain France), and east (Russia). Trench warfare tactics were employed by the soldiers, and more parties began getting involved. USA joined the side of the Triple Entente powers. The Germans needed to win the war in the west quickly, however luckily for them, the peaceful revolution in Russia meant that they backed out of the Triple Entente, meaning that the Germans had won the war in the East. The USA, and Triple Entente forces resisted Germany's force and had eventually defeated them forcing them to forfeit in 1918.

Germany was forced to sign the Treaty of Versailles. France wanted Germany to be punished the most, USA the least, and UK were in between. This is because France were most involved and damaged in the war, and USA wasn't. The Treaty of Versailles forced Germany to give back their territories of Rhine land, and Alsace Lorraine, forced German troops to leave the East, League of nations set up (Germany not allowed), Demobilisation, and German acknowledgement of defeat in the war, and finally Germany were forced to pay massive war reparations.

Germans were forced to accept the war guilt, the value of the German currency was worthless, they lost a large amount of civilians and land. It damaged the German pride.

The league of nations failed to resolve conflicts, the great depression in America further ruined global economies after the 1929 Wall Street crash. Hitler appeased the German public as he aimed to make Germany great again through force. He wanted to destroy the USA and the USSR. He broke nearly all clauses in the treaty of Versailles marching into territories such as Rhine land and remobilising the state. Hitler had done great things for the German economy, and the German people were looking for vengeance. New alliances were built as the triple axis between Italy, Germany and Japan was formed. Germany tested explosives in the midst of the Spanish civil war and had planned to invade Czechoslovakia, current Czech Republic.

The Nazi-Soviet pact between Germany and USSR, was their plan to invade Poland from opposite sides, however Hitler continued forward into Soviet territory. The Munich Agreement was an attempt to meet Hitler's demands and avoid war, however Hitler tore up the terms of the Munich agreement and occupied the Czech region. The policy of appeasement was strengthened Nazi Germany, as it was made in an attempt to avoid war, however made them stronger and was nothing but counterproductive. Japan and China had conflicts, as Japan kept on invading China, USA imposed sanctions to stop Japan from continuing their actions, however Japan bombed pearl harbour and the two nations went to war. Germany was succeeding in the war occupying large amounts of land in Europe, and nearly all of France. However, the organised D Day landings pushed the Germans from the west, while they had spent all their resources fighting the Soviet in the winter, however the Soviet's had territorial advantage, and pushed East into Germany into Berlin, before Hitler eventually killed himself.

Other wars in this century included the Vietnam war in which USA attempted to keep peace but, added fuel to an already bloody and violent civil war, the Spanish civil war, etc.

UNIT 9: Why do nations build empires and form supra-national alliances and organisations?

Imperialism: Imperialism in the 19th century was a matter of pride, as European nations saw building large empires as honour. Britain and France had vast overseas empires, Belgium had African colonies 80x larger than Belgium itself, Russia conquered parts of Asia too. By the 1900's European empires conquered 85% of the globe.

There was a rapid expansion of empires due to technological advancements in the west, explorers that discovered new lands, and the economic benefits that came with colonisation, competition with other European nations to build large empires, and to manage population growth.

Alliances during the world wars: Already discussed

League of nations: The first supra national organisation that was formed after WW1 was the league of nations. The member states offered collective security to prevent another world wide war. Around the same time the International court of justice was formed, which is today one of the six major organs of the united nations.

Issues: Germany was not allowed to join, USA did not join, the only powerful member states were the European nations, it did not have peacekeeping officers, and it heavily relied on sanctions. Due to these issues, under Hitler's leadership almost all clauses of the Treaty of Versailles were breached, and the league of nations couldn't stop them, China was invaded by Japan, and the

league of nations couldn't stop them, Italy attacked Abyssinia and went unopposed. It ultimately failed because most nations undermined its authority, and the fact that the main council members went against their ideologies when appeasing Hitler.

United nations: The United Nations was formed after the second world war, attempting to perform the same function as the League of Nations. The UN Charter consists of articles and clauses stating the purpose of the UN, while it set up the six major organs including: GA, UNSC, ECOSOC, ICJ, Trusteeship Council, Secretariat. Veto powers...

The UN has many non-specialised agencies that carry out non-political work, notable example is WHO, World Health Organisation).

Challenges: Failure of UN peacekeeping in Palestine led to a civil war, and long lasting tensions that escalated to modern conflicts, UN failed to properly keep peace in Kashmir region. Couldn't stop the escalating tensions between UK and Argentina in the Falkland region. UNSC couldn't stop Vietnam war. Inability to stop division of Korea and stop North Korean invasion of South Korea.

USA and USSR: These two nations were the main superpowers after the second world war. They had great military and economic influence. USA followed a capitalist ideology while USSR followed a communist ideology. In order to spread their ideologies, they created spheres of influence, promoting their own ideology. These ideas were spread even further due to globalisation.

Cold war: USA had used the first nuclear weapon in history, soon later USSR had developed a nuclear weapon of their own. This led to a nuclear weapon race between the two nations. An outright bloody war was prevented, due to the acknowledgement by both nations, of the deadly capabilities of nuclear weapons.

By the 1960's China had its own nuclear arsenal, with great industrial strength, holding their own communist ideology, they emerged as the third superpower.

NATO was developed to overcome the growing threat of Soviet expansion. It mainly included western European nations, with their strongest member being the USA. The Warsaw Pact was formed by the Soviet Union and other Eastern European nations to defend itself against the NATO powers, however it collapsed as soon as the Soviet Union dissolved in 1991.

UNIT 10 and 11: Nationalist movements and Civil rights and social protest movements:

Nationalism:

Nationalism is an ideology that emphasizes the interests, culture and identity of a particular nation. India was the Jewel in the crown of the British empire. It was an area of strategic and economic benefit for the British Raj. It was ruled by the British Viceroy and Indians had very few say in how their country was governed. In 1855 the Indian National Congress was created, it led to an increase in the number of educated influential Hindus, the same happened with the Muslim population with the Muslim League. However, the parliament was still led by the British Raj. The Amritsar Massacre was an incident that occurred in which British forces violently ended a peaceful protest, bringing about large amounts of condemnation from nations around the world. Following the massacre, Indians were made to undergo a series of punishments, including but not limited to, having to crawl on the streets.

Gandhi and civil disobedience: For Gandhi self-rule meant self-government for India and self-control for each individual. Gandhi encouraged people to perform acts of peaceful non-cooperation such as, not studying in British schools, lawyers not representing British people, Indians giving up their titles and honours. In spite of Gandhi's wishes of a non violent movement, violence occurred. In order to stop the violence Gandhi went on fasts, threatening not to eat if the violence did not stop. Gandhi was arrested for encouraging people to disobey the law, but did not serve his entire sentence. On his release, Gandhi worked towards getting the Hindu and Muslim population together. The salt march was an event where Gandhi and many other people marched across the shore collecting salt, avoiding the tax on salts. Gandhi along with 100,000 other Indians were put in jail.

British were no longer able to hold Indians by force. In 1935 the British Parliament passed the Government of India Act, in which they handed 11 provinces of British India to Indian ministers, however the rest of the British ministers were the only ones with veto powers. In the first elections held the Indian National Congress won, defeating the Muslim League.

When Britain went to war with Germany, the Viceroy without the consultation of Indians claimed that India was at war too, enraging the Indian National Congress. They decided to cooperate with Britain if they were made independent after the war. Their demands were rejected.

At the same time Gandhi started one of his biggest movements, the quit India movement, demanding for India to be an independent state. The British were damaged after the war, and it cost more to run and maintain India, outweighing the money that came from exploitation. Britain needed financial support from USA. The idea of an empire went against British ideology so they decided to bail them out if they made India free.

Due to the constant failure of the Muslim league and the fact that they were outnumbered and the fact that they felt the Indian National Congress preferred Hindus, they wanted to create their own state, Pakistan. Their organisation was led by Jinnah, who worked towards the creation of an independent Muslim state, after India became free. British supported them to weaken the congress. The tensions between the two religious groups escalated and in some areas it became very violent. Due to the growing tensions the British was left with no choice but to partition India and Pakistan. Violence broke out due to the partition as people found themselves on the other side of the border. All religious groups involved were fighting against each other leading to a bloody partition.

Civil Rights:

The USA emerged from WW2 as one of the most powerful nations in the world. It had proved itself victorious against fascism and stood for its ideology of freedom and democracy. However, there was a lot of inequality in terms of wealth and rights. The black Americans were the group that suffered the most discrimination.

A series of Jim Crow laws were set up in Southern America, that forced black people to live in separate areas, and use different public facilities. The aim was to separate but keep equal, however this was rarely the case as black facilities were far inferior. Black people had to undergo many tests to vote, even though an illiterate white person could. Some times even if a black person had the qualities and was eligible to vote, they would be deemed not smart enough. People who went against Jim Crow laws were threatened with lose their jobs, homes or even lives. The most violent activities against Black Americans were conducted by the Ku Klux Klan who supported white supremacist ideologies and attacked Black Americans.

There was still prejudice in the Northern states as Black Americans would often earn less or be treated worse than their white counterparts.

Before the 1950's the main attempt to improve the situation for Black Americans was the NAACP (National Advancement of Coloured People). Its aim was to ensure equal rights, treatment, and economic and social opportunities. Some major events that led to equal civil rights for Black Americans were:

Brown suing a school because his daughter was not allowed to go to a white school, but rather had to travel far away to attend a black school. He ordered for schools to be integrated, and the result of which 300,000 black students were attended white schools that were previously segregated.

One of the biggest incidents in attaining equal rights for black Americans was the Montgomery bus incident in 1955, in which Rosa Parks a black woman refused to give up her seat on a bus for a white man, and was fined and arrested for her actions. Members of the NAACP organised a bus boycott, which was extended due to its success. Martin Luther King Jr was chosen to lead these protests. The boycott led by Martin Luther King lasted for 381 days, until the government ordered the segregation on public transport was unconstitutional.

Marches were conducted in USA's most segregated states. The Birmingham, Alabama march in 1963 led to Martin Luther King and many others getting arrested. This led to world wide condemnation, forcing the government to act and making racial segregation in Birmingham unconstitutional. The most high profile march took place in Washington organised by Martin Luther King, where he gave his famous 'I have a dream' speech.

Finally, major changes were made, starting with the Civil rights act of 1964, which intended to end segregation based on race, colour or religion. The voting rights act in 1965 made sure that no tests had to be conducted on Black Americans to vote. Despite the changes many Black Americans criticized the process as it was too slow, and they argued that even without segregation there was still discrimination. A key figure that shared the sentiments that non violent protest was ineffective was Malcolm X (Malcolm Little originally). He advocated for Islam and black rights. He changed his surname to Malcolm X, discarding his 'white slave owner' name.

Black power was a term coined later that meant black people taking responsibility for their own lives not requiring help of white people, being independent. It involved promoting African heritage. This movement declined by the end of the 1960's, however Martin Luther King continued to campaign on many issues such as living conditions and job opportunities and wages. He opposed USA interference in Vietnam because he said that there were already enough issues for the government to deal with within USA. Martin Luther King gained many enemies during his time in the spotlight advocated for black civil rights, and was assassinated in 1968, sparking riots across America.

As the laws from the civil rights act became firmly imposed segregation had officially ended. However cases of discrimination and racism were and are still relevant today. However, now the condemnation is much more, and the frequency is much lesser.

The apartheid system in Africa segregated the white and black community, just like in America. Africans and Indians had no rights to vote. The apartheid system was maintained over a long period of time by the police and army that resorted to violent measures to enforce them. The ANC African national congress was the political party led by Nelson Mandela, that opposed racial segregation. The Rivonia trial included the life imprisonment of many influential anti segregation leaders such as Nelson Mandela.

The Black Consciousness movement under Steve Biko had the key idea of Black power in the USA, in which blacks should gain confidence in their ability to change things by themselves reducing their dependence on Whites. In 1977 Steve Biko was arrested, and soon later was found dead in a cell. He was found naked in a cell, badly beaten. These actions brought international condemnation, as his murder added to the growing opposition against the government.

The Soweto uprising and student riots in 1976 stemmed from Biko's ideas which inspired young South Africans. Students were taught in Afrikaans the language of the Dutch colonisers, used by the white government. These riots led to students boycotting and burning down schools, police continued to use force killing 1000 protesters.

However, the end of the apartheid system was bound to happen soon, worldwide condemnation, boycotts against African products, Churches speaking against Apartheid, and finally the victory of the ANC party in 1994 meant that apartheid had been abolished as South Africa had their first black prime minister, Nelson Mandela.

UNIT 13: Consequences of Inaction:

Genocide is the act of committing crimes with the intent to destroy. The holocaust was the genocide of Jews in Nazi Germany. The Rise of Hitler and Nazi ideology brought about general hate for Jews. Their views on social hierarchy, with the ideal Aryan race at the top, and Jews at the bottom was enforced strongly. Hitler wished for Germany to only have people of the Aryan race. To do so, he eliminated Jews, people with disabilities, Romanian gypsies, and homosexuals.

As the Nazi regime became more influential, Jews were boycotted even more, anti-jew propaganda kept spreading, Hitler publicly attacked Jews, and they were moved to concentrated ghettos, with an extremely large amount of other Jews in a compact region. When WW2 began, Germany no longer had to worry about what other nations thought about their actions, so they actively started genocide on Jews. These Jews were sent to concentration camps and exterminated in gas chambers systematically.