

# History Eassessment Notes (1)

## MYP 4 Unit 1

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### Industrial Revolution

First factory - Richard Arkwright -1771

1833 factory reform act - To protect the rights of laborers

John Snow - Investigated the spread of Cholera

Louis Pasteur - Germ Theory

Florence Nightingale - Nursing

Alexander Fleming - Penicillin- 1928

Blood transfusions - WW1

X-rays - Willham Conrad

Crawford Long - Anesthesia - 1846

Electricity - Light Bulb- Thomas Edison - 1879

Transport - Steam Engine - James Watt - 1760

Computers - Charles Babbage - 1820's

Nightingale, first name florenece

Unimpressed as to how nurses were taught

Really wanted to do something

Sent a letter to the government

It got in the press , people gave money

Nightingale school of nursing

Gave nursing a professional feel

### Why did the industrial revolution start in Britain?

- The population was increasing

- Britains overseas trade was growing
- Britains agriculture improved
- Britians had entrepreneurs and innovators
- Britain had plenty of raw materials
- Britain was at peace.

### 1833 factory reform act

- No work for children under 9 in mills
- Children between 9 and 13 shouldn't work no more than 12 hours a day.
- No one under 18 is to work in a night shift

### Social

- Bad living conditions
- Spread of diseases: Typhoid, fever and tuberculosis
- Middle class developed from the business for railroads

### Political

- Change in attitude of people towards the existing government system
- Working class was not allowed to vote in the parliament

## **Impact of industrial revolution on daily life of workers and people**

- Housing problems
- Thieves
- Cheats
- Bad housing conditions of people.

- Workers were aware of their rights
- Workers would revolt get their rights back.

## **BOMBAY**

- The population of Bombay expanded in the late 19th century due to the advancements in the medical field which lead to a decrease in the death or the mortality rate of Bombay.
- 70% of the population lived in Chawls
- 23% of the workforce consisted of women.
- Upper class Parsis and merchants lived in luxury bungalows.

## **LONDON**

- Migrants and immigrants made over three quarters of London's population.
- Child labor was normalized and parents forced children to indulge in child labor.
- Due to asphyxiation, or the lack of oxygen in the railroad tunnels, led to significant deaths in London.
- Houses were destroyed to make railroad tracks.
- There were over 20,000 criminals in London.
- Tenements were setup for laborer's with poor housing quality.

## **Globalization**

Globalization: Globalization is a term that refers to different countries, companies and industries using trade and other medium to make the world more interdependent and an interconnected place.

Trade: An action of buying or selling something

Aid: To provide support to a country in different manners like Humanitarian or Military aid, or to provide financial support (financial aid) to industries and

companies.

Exchange: An action of buying something and getting something in return

Flows: Something that moves in a stream.

## **Causes and Effects of Globalization**

### Causes

- MNCs and TNCs
- Migration
- Technological advancements

### Effects

- Culutral exchange
- Market demand
- Access to resources

## **For and against globalization**

### FOR

- Job opportunities
- Job efficiency
- Variety of product selection to the consumers.

### AGAINST

- Labor exploitation when trading with low-cost countries.
- Depletion of natural resources as trade grows.

### Role of time and place

- Cultural influence
- Technological advancements

- Access to resources
- Increase in market demand

## Medicine

N - Nightingale, first name Florence  
 U - Unimpressed by how nurses were taught  
 R - Really wanted to do something  
 S - Sent a letter to the government  
 I - It got in the press, people gave money  
 N - Nightingale school of nursing  
 G - Gave nursing a professional feel.

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## MYP 4: Unit 2

### Renaissance

- A lot of influence of Greek and Roman art and culture
- People who were concerned about humans were known as humanists
- Revival of art and learning
- Time period 1300-1600
- Wealthy people in Italy were merchants.
- They wanted the revival of Roman and Greek culture
- Humanism is the movement that focused on human achievements
- The Italian public demonstrated their pity by wearing rough clothing whereas the rich got to listen to good music and eat good food.
- They expected Renaissance man to be good in the field of art and create literature and also master every area of study.
- Renaissance woman was known to inspire the men and look charming and beautiful instead of creating art.
- Islamic scholars helped the book writers to understand the ancient Greek texts. The Ottoman Empire also helped Italians in mining for alum as it helped

in the trade for textiles.

- Leonardo da Vinci, he was a painter, sculptor and a scientist. He was the artist of one of the best paintings in history: The Mona Lisa.
- Generally, the Renaissance restricted women's roles. Sofonisba Anguissola was one of the first women to gain an international reputation.
- Raphael was younger than Leonardo Da Vinci and Michelangelo. He revolutionized the idea of realism in paintings.
- Artemisia was another great painter in the Renaissance era, she helped her father in paintings and created paintings of strong heroic women.
- Patriarch was one of the earliest humanists at that point of time.
- Victoria Colonna was a writer that talked about personal feelings rather than politics. She wrote about a woman feels when her brother/husband/father goes to fight a war.
- Northern Renaissance → population decreased due to the war

Social - The ideas of humanism and led people to question the ideas of the church.

- The printing press helped to spread critical ideas of the church

Political - Many social powers viewed the pope of the church as a foreign ruler

- Political powers challenged churches as a supreme power.

Economic- Loyal families were jealous of the wealth of the church.

Religious- Churches became worldly corrupt

- They told the people that "good works" can only lead salvation from God.

Martin Luther believed that the Church is greedy and its corrupt. He believed that you can achieve salvation only from God's forgiveness.

Pope Leo X issued a decree on Martin Luther, that stated that there would be an excommunication if he didn't take back his statements.

## Indian Arts

- Prehistoric art style where humans are represented in stick figures.
- They used the subjects as deers, elephants, humans and other animals.

One example would be the Bimbetka cave found in 1957 to 1958 by an archeologist VS Wakambar.

Period 1- Linear representations

Period 2- Loved drawing animals

Period 3- Ceramic and rock paintings

## Sculptures

- Gold and Jewellery
- Terracotta figures
- Copper figures
- Stone statues
- Excavation of sites of these things were the Harrapa and the Mohenjo Daro ---  
→ Pakistan, Sindh.
- Cothal and the Dholavira - —→ India

## Stone figures

- The bearded man

## Bronze figures

- Mother goddess

## Harappa Culture

- Modernised
- Shipyard → Lothal
- They had good drainage and well systems
- Their city was well planned.
- And their culutre was very rich

## Mohenjodaro

- They had the great bath
  - One of the best drainage systems
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#### Print culture

- The first books that were printed were hand printed.
- They were printed in Japan, China and Korea.

#### Japan

- Happened between 768 - 770.
- The oldest book discovered was in 868. (China)

#### Europe

- The printing culutre arrived in Europe during the 11th century
- It was very inefficient.

#### Manuscripts

- They were awkward to handle
- They weren't portable.
- They weren't easy to read.

#### Print revolution and its impacts

- The general public switch to media and information literacy.
- The reading was restricted to the elite
- The books were only restricted to the people who were literate.
- Hence the printing media started printing pircture books for the illeterate to understand.
- Since the people were eager to read, the print revolution lead to a seres of religous debates.
- The printers used woodlock as a medium for printing
- This increased the knowledge of the general public
- There were people who write about the rights of citizens



- This made the general public aware about their rights.

In 1295, the invention of woodblock press was introduced in Europe, it was introduced through Marco polo and trade routes.

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#### Colonial arts

- Historical painting
- Sculpture
- Realistic painting
- Portrait
- War painting
- Court painting
- Landscape

#### Vijaynagara empire

- It was founded in 1336 and this empire had its downfall in the 1600s.
  - The empire was founded by Harihara and Bukka. As per the Delhi Sultanate, they were the elected leaders of this empire.
  - The empire covered parts of south India which is modern day Karnataka and was also covered some parts of Sri Lanka
  - They made many temples and different arts that showed their vast culture and ideologies.
  - The downfall of the empire was due to the Delhi Sultanate.
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#### Anarchism

- An ideology that believed that there should be no government governing a particular country and they believe governments are repressive and unnecessary.

Eg: Albania 1997, as the government collapsed the country was elected to be in an anarchist state for a temporary period of time.

#### Liberalism

- An ideology that believed that the property of the man is to himself, leading to minimum government participation.
- Liberalism focuses on the individual rights
- Also the freedom of choosing the government
- Freedom of choosing to do whatever you want financially

Eg: Europe, social.

### Marxism

- An ideology that was presented by Karl Marx in a communist manifesto. He believed that the problem in this world was the uneven distribution of money, he believed that there are two parties that are directly involved in this problem, they are known as haves and havesnot. Haves are known as the people who have money, such as: the royal families and havesnot refers to the people who don't have money. He proposed a solution that the havesnot or the workers should form a repressive union against the haves to overthrow the uneven distribution of money. This way the working class will steal the money possessed by the haves. An example of Marxism would be the ideologies of the Bolshevik leader in the Russian revolution, Vladimir Lenin. He believed that Marxism is the way to overthrow the existing monarchy and gain the rights of the people back. He believed that by overthrowing the royal government will restore the uneven balance of money.

### Communism

- The government controls every property
- Individuals don't own their property rather it is owned by the community
- Their contribution to the society determines their social class.

Eg: China

### Stalinism

- Stalin has all the control
- Other political parties are banned
- No private property

- Religion is banned

### Darwinism

- Survival of the fittest
- Introduced by Charles Darwin
- This introduced the idea of racism and imperialism, etc.

Eg: Hitlers rule over Europe and his hatred for Jews.

### Fascism

- Fascism is when the governemt has control over everythng the people own.
- This was introduced by Be nito Mussolini to safeguard himself from communism.
- It promotes the idea of strong military state
- Glorifies war
- Enforces strict authoratarianism.

### Existensialism

- Individuals have their own rights and you have free will to choose your future.

### Humanism

- People who believe in humanism believe that human achievements are more important than other supernatural elements

### They argue

- Human rights
- Gender Equality
- Justice

### Feminism

- Demand for women for equal human rights, economic, social, and politcal rights.

# MYP 5: Unit 1

## World War I (1914 - 1918)

### 1. Causes:

- **Militarism:** The European powers had been building up large militaries (arms race), particularly Germany and Britain.
- **Alliances:** European powers were divided into two main alliances: the Triple Entente (France, Britain, Russia) and the Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy).
- **Imperialism:** Competition for colonies in Africa and Asia increased tensions between European powers.
- **Nationalism:** Ethnic tensions, especially in the Balkans, escalated tensions, as different groups sought independence or dominance.
- **Assassination:** Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary was assassinated in Sarajevo in June 1914 by a Serbian nationalist, sparking the conflict.

### ACRONYM: (MAIN A)

### 1. Nature of the Conflict:

- The war was primarily fought in trenches across Europe (Western and Eastern fronts).
- New technologies, such as machine guns, tanks, and poison gas, made the war particularly deadly and prolonged (made it very long).
- This made the fighting look more modern in comparison to wars that were fought with spears, bow and arrows.

### 2. Impact:

- **High human and economic cost:** millions of deaths, widespread destruction, and massive debt.

- **Political outcomes:** The collapse of empires (Austro-Hungarian, Ottoman, Russian) and the creation of new states.
- **Social impact:** Rise of disillusionment and political changes, including the rise of extremist ideologies like communism and fascism.

### 3. Challenges to Peace:

- The Treaty of Versailles (1919) imposed heavy reparations on Germany and redrew the map of Europe, leading to widespread resentment in Germany, contributing to the rise of Nazism.
- The League of Nations, created to maintain peace, was ineffective partly due to the non-participation of the USA and lack of enforcement power.
- Italy's attack Abyssinia
- Japan's attack on Manchuria

### 4. Significant Individuals:

- **Kaiser Wilhelm II (Germany)**
  - **Role:** German Emperor (1888-1918), whose aggressive foreign policy, including support for Austria-Hungary after the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand, played a significant part in escalating the conflict.
  - **Impact:** His abdication in 1918 marked the end of the German monarchy and paved the way for the Weimar Republic.
- **Woodrow Wilson (USA)**
  - **Role:** President of the United States during WWI. He initially kept the US neutral but led the country into the war in 1917, influencing its outcome.
  - **Impact:** Proposed the **Fourteen Points** plan for peace, which included the idea of self-determination and the formation of the League of Nations. However, the US Senate did not approve joining the League, weakening its effectiveness.
- **Georges Clemenceau (France)**
  - **Role:** Prime Minister of France, known for his hard stance on punishing Germany after the war.

- **Impact:** As a leading figure at the Treaty of Versailles, Clemenceau pushed for harsh reparations and territorial concessions to weaken Germany, leading to long-term resentment.
- **Vladimir Lenin (Russia)**
  - **Role:** Leader of the Bolsheviks during the Russian Revolution in 1917, which occurred during WWI.
  - **Impact:** The revolution led to Russia's withdrawal from the war (Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, 1918), allowing Germany to focus on the Western Front. Lenin's policies also set the stage for the creation of the Soviet Union.
- **Tsar Nicholas II (Russia)**
  - **Role:** Last Emperor of Russia, whose autocratic rule and mismanagement of the war effort contributed to the Russian Revolution.
  - **Impact:** His abdication in 1917 marked the end of the Romanov dynasty and set Russia on the path toward communism under Lenin.

## 1. Resolution: The treaty of Versailles

- This treaty forced Germany to accept responsibility for the war.
- Germany's forces were forced to demilitarize major cities like Rhineland, preventing them from causing any wars.
- Germany was forced to pay 6 billion pounds as a compensation for the war.
- Many German officers were charged for war crimes.

## World War II (1939 - 1945)

### 1. Causes:

- **Treaty of Versailles:** Germany was deeply humiliated and economically weakened, fostering resentment that fueled Hitler's rise.

- **Economic Depression:** The global economic crisis of the 1930s led to political instability in many countries, including the rise of fascism in Italy and Germany.
- **Expansionism:** Germany's invasion of Poland (1939), Italy's campaigns in Africa, and Japan's expansion in East Asia marked the start of hostilities.
- **Failure of Appeasement:** Western powers, particularly Britain and France, tried to avoid conflict through appeasement, which emboldened Hitler.

## 2. Nature of the Conflict:

- The war involved large-scale combat across Europe, Asia, and Africa, with unprecedented civilian involvement (bombing campaigns, occupation).
- The use of new weapons such as nuclear bombs, air raids, and armored divisions defined much of the war's brutality.
- WWII was total war: all aspects of society (economy, civilians) were mobilized for the war effort.

## 3. Impact:

- **Human cost:** Over 60 million people died, including civilians due to bombings, genocide (the Holocaust), and the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
- **Political shifts:** The end of the European empires, the rise of the USA and the Soviet Union as superpowers, and the beginning of the Cold War.
- **Creation of the United Nations:** To replace the failed League of Nations and maintain global peace.

## 4. Challenges to Peace:

- Establishing peace was complicated by the tensions between the victorious allies (USA and USSR), leading to the Cold War.
- Reconstruction of Europe (Marshall Plan) was necessary to rebuild economies and prevent further conflict.
- Punishment for war crimes led to the Nuremberg Trials and the establishment of international justice precedents.

## 5. Significant Individuals:

- **Adolf Hitler (Germany)**

- **Role:** Leader of Nazi Germany, whose expansionist policies and ideologies of Aryan supremacy and anti-Semitism drove the war.
- **Impact:** His invasion of Poland triggered the war in Europe, and his decisions led to the Holocaust, which resulted in the genocide of six million Jews and millions of others.

- **Winston Churchill (UK)**

- **Role:** Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1940-1945 and again from 1951-1955. Known for his defiant stance against Nazi Germany, especially during the Battle of Britain.
- **Impact:** His speeches and leadership kept British morale high during the darkest days of the war, playing a critical role in securing Allied victory.

- **Franklin D. Roosevelt (USA)**

- **Role:** President of the United States (1933-1945). He led the US through the Great Depression and most of WWII.
- **Impact:** Roosevelt was a key figure in establishing the Allied strategy, including the Lend-Lease program that supplied arms to Britain and the Soviet Union before the US officially entered the war. He also played a central role in the creation of the United Nations to promote post-war peace.

- **Joseph Stalin (USSR)**

- **Role:** Leader of the Soviet Union during WWII. Initially aligned with Hitler through the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, Stalin joined the Allies after Germany invaded the USSR in 1941.
- **Impact:** Stalin's Red Army played a crucial role in defeating Nazi Germany, especially in key battles like Stalingrad. His post-war policies contributed to the Cold War, as he established communist regimes in Eastern Europe.

- **Charles de Gaulle (France)**



- **Role:** Leader of Free France during WWII. After the fall of France in 1940, de Gaulle led the French resistance from exile.
- **Impact:** He was instrumental in rallying French resistance forces and played a significant role in France's liberation. De Gaulle later became the President of France and shaped post-war French politics.
- **Hideki Tojo (Japan)**
  - **Role:** Prime Minister of Japan (1941-1944) and one of the main architects of Japanese military expansion in Asia.
  - **Impact:** Tojo ordered the attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941, which brought the United States into WWII. He was later executed for war crimes after Japan's defeat.
- **Benito Mussolini (Italy)**
  - **Role:** Fascist dictator of Italy, who allied with Nazi Germany and played a key role in the Axis powers.
  - **Impact:** Mussolini's ambition to build a new Roman Empire led Italy into WWII. His regime collapsed in 1943, leading to his arrest and execution by Italian partisans in 1945.
- **Harry S. Truman (USA)**
  - **Role:** Became President of the United States after Roosevelt's death in 1945. He is most known for making the decision to use atomic bombs on Japan.
  - **Impact:** Truman's decision to drop atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945 led to Japan's surrender and the end of WWII. He also played a major role in post-war reconstruction through the Marshall Plan.
- **Dwight D. Eisenhower (USA)**
  - **Role:** Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces in Europe.
  - **Impact:** Eisenhower was responsible for planning and executing Operation Overlord (D-Day) in 1944, which was the turning point in the

liberation of Nazi-occupied Europe. He later became President of the United States.

## 6. Resolution: The San Francisco Conference.

- The treaty of San Francisco told Japan to recognize Korea and other South-Asian nations as an independent nation.
- Human rights were emphasized
- The ICJ was also created that which would handle legal disputes among the countries.
- UNSC was created. The permanent members are (USSR, China, Russia, France and the UK).
- Creation of the UN charter

## Wars where there was a high involvement of Superpowers such as: USA and USSR (United States of Soviet Russia)

First Sudanese Civil War (55-72)

Suez Crisis (56-57)

Congo Crisis (60-65)

North Yemen Civil (62-70)

Dhofar Rebellion (62-76)

Sand War (63)

Rhodesian Bush War (64-79)

Dominican Civil War (65)

Chadian Civil War (65-79)

Bolivian Campaign (66-67)

South African Border War (66-90)

Nigerian Civil War (67-70)

Operation Condor (68-89)

Al-Wadiah War (69)

Yemenite War (72)

Angolan Civil War (74-02)

Ethiopian Civil War (74-91)

Lebanese Civil War (75-90)

Western Sahara War (75-91)

East Timor Occupation (75-99)

Cabinda War (75- )

Shaba I (77)

Ogaden War (77-78)

Cambodian-Vietnamese War (77-91)

Mozambican Civil War (77-92)

Shaba II (78)

Chadian-Libyan conflict (78-87)

and more...

# The Cold War: Causes and Impact

## 1. Causes:

- **Ideological Differences:**

- The Cold War stemmed from the stark ideological differences between the capitalist USA and the communist USSR. Each superpower sought to spread its ideology globally, leading to competition.

- **End of World War II:**

- After WWII, the USA and USSR emerged as the two dominant powers. The collapse of European empires created a power vacuum in many regions, intensifying the rivalry between the superpowers.

- **Yalta and Potsdam Conferences (1945):**

- Disagreements between the USA, USSR, and the UK over the post-war order, particularly the fate of Eastern Europe, contributed to the onset of the Cold War. The USSR wanted a buffer zone of friendly communist states, while the USA promoted democracy and self-determination.

- **Nuclear Arms Race:**

- The development and use of atomic weapons by the USA in 1945 escalated tensions, leading to a nuclear arms race between the USA and USSR. The USSR tested its first nuclear bomb in 1949.

- **Containment Policy:**

- The USA's **containment** policy, first articulated in the **Truman Doctrine** (1947), aimed to prevent the spread of communism. This led to the Marshall Plan (European recovery program) and US involvement in regional conflicts like Korea and Vietnam.

## 2. Impact:

- **Global Tensions and Proxy Wars:**

- The Cold War was characterized by indirect conflicts, or **proxy wars**, in which the USA and USSR supported opposing sides in regional conflicts, including the **Korean War** (1950-1953), **Vietnam War** (1955-1975), and conflicts in Latin America, Africa, and the Middle East.

- **Arms Race and Space Race:**

- Both superpowers developed massive nuclear arsenals (e.g., ICBMs) and competed in the **space race**, with the USSR launching **Sputnik** in 1957 and the USA landing on the moon in 1969.

- **NATO and Warsaw Pact:**

- The Cold War led to the formation of military alliances: **NATO** (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) was established by Western powers in 1949 to deter Soviet aggression, and the **Warsaw Pact** (1955) united Eastern bloc countries under Soviet leadership.

- **Impact on Domestic Politics:**

- Fear of communism led to **McCarthyism** in the USA, where suspected communists were persecuted, and similar anti-communist movements emerged in other Western nations.

- **Economic Impact:**

- Huge resources were diverted to military spending, influencing economic policies in both superpowers.

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## Formation of the United Nations (UN)

### 1. Background:

- **Post-WWII Context:** The failure of the **League of Nations** to prevent WWII made it clear that a new global organization was needed to maintain peace and prevent future conflicts.
- **San Francisco Conference (1945):** The UN was founded at the **San Francisco Conference** (April-June 1945), with 50 nations signing the **UN Charter** on June 26, 1945.

### 2. Purpose:

- The UN's mission is to promote **international peace and security**, protect **human rights**, foster **social and economic development**, and provide a platform for **international cooperation**.

### 3. Structure:

- **General Assembly:** A forum for all member states to discuss global issues.
- **Security Council:** Responsible for maintaining peace and security, with five permanent members (USA, USSR/Russia, UK, France, China) having **veto power**.
- **International Court of Justice (ICJ):** Handles legal disputes between nations.
- **Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC):** Oversees international development programs.
- **Trusteeship Council:** Helped manage territories transitioning to independence.

### 4. Impact:

- The UN played a key role in peacekeeping, decolonization, and establishing international norms, including the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights** (1948).
- However, Cold War tensions often paralyzed the UN Security Council, especially due to the veto power of the USA and USSR.

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## End of the Cold War

### 1. Causes:

- **Economic Decline in the USSR:**
  - The USSR's economy stagnated in the 1980s due to inefficient central planning, high military expenditures, and the inability to compete with Western technological advances.
- **Mikhail Gorbachev's Reforms:**
  - Gorbachev introduced **glasnost** (openness) and **perestroika** (restructuring) in the mid-1980s, seeking to reform the political and economic systems. However, these reforms weakened the communist party's control and led to unrest.
- **Eastern European Revolutions (1989):**

- Peaceful revolutions in Eastern Europe, such as in Poland, Hungary, and East Germany, led to the collapse of communist regimes. The **fall of the Berlin Wall** in 1989 became a symbol of the Cold War's end.
- **Dissolution of the USSR (1991):**
  - In December 1991, the Soviet Union formally dissolved, ending the Cold War and leaving the USA as the sole superpower.

## 2. Impact:

- **New World Order:**
  - The end of the Cold War ushered in a unipolar world dominated by the USA. Many former Soviet republics gained independence, and NATO expanded into Eastern Europe.
- **Economic Globalization:** With the fall of communism, global capitalism spread, and former communist states transitioned to market economies.
- **Rise of International Institutions:** The UN and other international institutions took on a greater role in peacekeeping and international cooperation.

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## Alternative Centers of Political and Economic Power

### 1. European Union (EU):

- **Formation:**
  - Evolved from the **European Economic Community (EEC)**, established by the **Treaty of Rome** in 1957 to promote economic cooperation. The EU was formally created by the **Maastricht Treaty** in 1993.
- **Purpose:**
  - The EU promotes **economic integration**, **free trade**, and **political cooperation** among its member states. It has a single currency (**Euro**), a **parliament**, and institutions for **foreign policy** and **security cooperation**.
- **Global Influence:**

- The EU is a major political and economic player, using its vast economic resources and regulatory power to influence global affairs, trade, and environmental standards.

## 2. Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN):

- **Formation:**

- ASEAN was founded in 1967 by Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand to promote **regional stability, economic cooperation, and cultural exchange**.

- **Purpose:**

- ASEAN focuses on **economic growth, social progress, and regional peace**. It operates based on consensus, which has allowed it to mediate conflicts among member states and engage in dialogue with external powers like China, the USA, and the EU.

- **Impact:**

- ASEAN has become an important center for political and economic integration in Asia. It engages in free trade agreements and security dialogues, influencing regional diplomacy and economic development.

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## Historiography of the Cold War

### 1. Traditionalist View:

- Argues that the **Soviet Union** was primarily responsible for starting the Cold War due to its aggressive expansionism and imposition of communism in Eastern Europe.

### 2. Revisionist View:

- Suggests that the **USA** played a major role in escalating the Cold War by pursuing policies (like the Marshall Plan) that aimed to contain communism and spread capitalism, threatening Soviet interests.

### 3. Post-Revisionist View:

- This perspective argues that **both superpowers** were responsible for the Cold War, as the conflict was rooted in **mutual misunderstanding**, security

concerns, and ideological differences rather than outright aggression by one side.

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## Korean War (1950-1953)

- **Causes:**

- Post-WWII division of Korea at the 38th parallel; North Korea (supported by USSR and China) vs. South Korea (supported by USA and UN).
- North Korea's invasion of South Korea in June 1950.

- **Key Events:**

- US/UN intervention under **Truman's containment policy**.
- **Chinese intervention** after UN forces approached the Yalu River.
- **Stalemate** around the 38th parallel.

- **Impact:**

- **Armistice** in 1953 (no peace treaty); Korea remained divided.
  - Strengthened **Cold War tensions**.
  - Boosted US military presence in Asia.
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## Vietnam War (1955-1975)

- **Causes:**

- **Containment policy** and fear of the "Domino Theory" (spread of communism in Southeast Asia).
- North Vietnam (communist, supported by USSR/China) vs. South Vietnam (non-communist, supported by USA).

- **Key Events:**

- **Gulf of Tonkin Incident** (1964) led to full US involvement.
- Use of **guerrilla warfare** by the Viet Cong.
- **Tet Offensive** (1968): Major turning point, shook US public confidence.



- **Impact:**
    - **US withdrawal** in 1973 (Paris Peace Accords); Fall of Saigon in 1975 led to a unified, communist Vietnam.
    - **High civilian and military casualties.**
    - War sparked **anti-war movements** in the USA.
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## Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)

- **Causes:**
    - US discovery of Soviet nuclear missiles in Cuba, 90 miles from US shores.
    - **Cold War context:** Tensions between USA and USSR, Cuban alignment with the Soviet bloc after the Cuban Revolution (1959).
  - **Key Events:**
    - 13-day confrontation between the USA (under Kennedy) and USSR (under Khrushchev).
    - USA imposed a **naval blockade** around Cuba to prevent further Soviet shipments.
    - **Backchannel negotiations** led to the removal of missiles in exchange for a US promise not to invade Cuba and the secret removal of US missiles from Turkey.
  - **Impact:**
    - Closest the world came to **nuclear war** during the Cold War.
    - Led to the establishment of the **Moscow-Washington hotline** for direct communication between superpowers.
    - Improved diplomacy and future **arms control agreements** (e.g., Nuclear Test Ban Treaty).
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## 10th grade Unit 2

# I. NATIONALISM & IMPERIALISM

## A. Nationalism in India

### 1. British Expansion and Consolidation of Power

- **1757-1857:** British East India Company rule (Battle of Plassey, Doctrine of Lapse, Subsidiary Alliance)
- **1858:** After the Revolt of 1857, direct British rule (British Raj) begins.
- **Economic Exploitation:** Heavy taxation, deindustrialization, commercial agriculture (cash crops)
- **Political Control:** Divide and rule, racial discrimination, suppression of Indian leaders

### 2. Role of Mahatma Gandhi in the Independence Movement

#### a) Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22)

- Boycott of British goods, schools, and services
- Inspired by Jallianwala Bagh massacre (1919)
- Called off after **Chauri Chaura** incident (1922)

#### b) Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-34)

- **Dandi March (1930):** Symbolic act against the British salt tax
- Mass protests, refusal to pay taxes
- British repression → **Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931)**

#### c) Quit India Movement (1942)

- "Do or Die" speech by Gandhi
- **Mass arrests;** violent clashes
- British lost control over large areas → momentum towards independence

### 3. Nationalism and a Sense of Collective Belonging

- **Cultural Nationalism:** Common symbols (tricolor flag, Bharat Mata), national language, folklore
- **Role of the Press:** Newspapers like Kesari and Young India spread nationalist ideas
- **Participation of All Classes:** Farmers, workers, students, women (e.g. Sarojini Naidu)

#### 4. Independence and Partition (1947)

- **Mountbatten Plan:** India and Pakistan created
- **Communal violence:** Over 1 million deaths, mass migration
- **Leaders:** Nehru (India's first PM), Jinnah (Pakistan's first Governor-General)

#### 5. Challenges of Nation-Building

- **Integration of Princely States:** Led by **Sardar Patel**
  - **Rehabilitation of Refugees:** Major economic and social challenge
  - **Drafting the Constitution:** Fundamental rights, democracy, secularism
- 

## B. Nationalist Movement in Indo-China (Vietnam)

### 1. Colonial Education & French Domination

- **French Control (1887-1954):** Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia = French Indo-China
- **Education System:** French wanted to **create local collaborators** (civil servants, interpreters)
- **Resistance:** Vietnamese elites **resented Westernization** and the loss of their traditional culture

### 2. Methods of Resistance

- **Phan Boi Chau & Phan Chu Trinh:** Advocated reforms, constitutional monarchy
- **Hoa Hao & Cao Dai Movements:** Religious protests against colonial rule
- **Student protests:** Against French textbooks glorifying colonialism

### 3. Vietnamese Nationalism

- **Ho Chi Minh & the Viet Minh:** Communist-led nationalist movement
  - **Battle of Dien Bien Phu (1954): Vietnam defeats France** → Geneva Accords
  - **Division of Vietnam:** North (communist), South (US-backed anti-communist)
- 

## II. FIGHT FOR CIVIL RIGHTS & EQUALITY

### A. Civil Rights Movement in the United States

#### 1. Racism & Violence Against African Americans

- **Jim Crow Laws:** Legalized segregation (separate schools, buses, restaurants)
- **Lynching & Ku Klux Klan Violence:** Black people terrorized to suppress rights

#### 2. Montgomery Bus Boycott (1955-56)

- **Rosa Parks' Arrest** → Nationwide boycott
- **Led by Martin Luther King Jr.** : Peaceful protests, economic pressure
- **Success:** Supreme Court ruled bus segregation **unconstitutional**

#### 3. Civil Rights Act (1964)

- Outlawed **segregation & discrimination** in public places
- **Voting Rights Act (1965):** Removed barriers (literacy tests, poll taxes) to Black voting

#### 4. Martin Luther King Jr.

- **Non-violent resistance & peaceful protests**
- **"I Have a Dream" speech (1963)** at March on Washington
- **Assassinated (1968)** → Civil rights movement continued

### B. Apartheid in South Africa

## 1. Apartheid Legislation

- **Racial Segregation (1948-1994)**: Laws classified people as **White, Black, Colored, Indian**
- **Pass Laws**: Restricted movement of non-Whites
- **Bantu Education Act**: Inferior education for Black students

## 2. Protests & Response

- **Sharpeville Massacre (1960)**: Police killed 69 protestors against **pass laws**
- **Soweto Uprising (1976)**: Student protests against **Afrikaans in education** → Brutal police crackdown

## 3. End of Apartheid

- **International Pressure**: Economic sanctions, UN condemnation
- **Release of Nelson Mandela (1990)**: After **27 years in prison**
- **First Free Elections (1994)**: **Mandela became President**; ANC won

## 4. Nelson Mandela's Role

- **Leader of African National Congress (ANC)**
  - **Advocated reconciliation** → **Truth and Reconciliation Commission**
  - **Symbol of resistance & peace worldwide**
- 

# BRITISH IMPERIALISM IN INDIA

## 1. Political & Military Control

- **Doctrine of Lapse (Lord Dalhousie)**: Annexed princely states without heirs
- **Subsidiary Alliance (Lord Wellesley)**: Indian rulers forced to accept British troops
- **1857 Revolt: Suppressed brutally** → End of Mughal rule

## 2. Economic Impact

- **Deindustrialization:** India forced to import British goods; local industries collapsed
- **Cash Crops:** Indigo, opium, tea **grown for British profit**; famines increased
- **Railways & Infrastructure:** Built **to extract resources** efficiently

### 3. Social & Cultural Policies

- **Western Education:** Macaulay's reforms, English as a medium
- **Christian Missionaries:** Spread Christianity, created **cultural alienation**

### 4. Resistance to British Rule

- **Revolts (1857, tribal uprisings):** Sparked nationalist sentiments
  - **Formation of Indian National Congress (1885):** Moderate phase → extremist phase
- 

## Key events (Remember)

### I. Nationalism & Imperialism

#### A. Nationalism in India

- **1857 – Revolt of 1857** (First War of Independence against British rule)
- **1947 – Independence & Partition of India** (End of British rule)

#### B. Nationalism in Indo-China (Vietnam)

- **1954 – Battle of Dien Bien Phu** (Vietnam defeats France, colonial rule ends)
  - **1975 – Fall of Saigon** (Vietnam unifies under Communist rule)
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### II. Civil Rights & Racial Equality

#### A. U.S. Civil Rights Movement

- **1955 – Montgomery Bus Boycott** (Rosa Parks' arrest sparks national protest)

- **1964 – Civil Rights Act** (Ends segregation & discrimination in public places)

## **B. Apartheid in South Africa**

- **1948 – Apartheid officially begins** (Racial segregation laws enacted)
  - **1994 – Nelson Mandela becomes President** (End of apartheid)
- 

## **III. British Imperialism in India**

- **1757 – Battle of Plassey** (British East India Company gains control over Bengal)
  - **1857 – Revolt of 1857** (Indian uprising against British rule, leads to direct British Raj)
- 

## **A mantra to ace yourself**

- **Point:** Start with your main point.
  - **Evidence:** Back it up with facts or examples from history.
  - **Explanation:** Explain why this point is important, linking it to the question.
  - **Link:** Connect this idea to the next point or bigger historical theme.
- 

## **Criteria B**

Methods to collect data: -

- Selection of sources (Type and range): Like a research journal from reputable historians.
- Formulation of sub-questions
- use of statistics and databases
- Surveys/Interviews

Methods to record data: -

- Notetaking and summarizing
  - Mindmaps and production of visual organizers to group and organize data
  - Timelines.
- 

## Criteria D

### Origin

- ☐ The origin of the source
- ☐ Primary or secondary?

### Purpose

- ☐ What is the purpose of the source (Educate, argue?)
- ☐ Why did the author choose this source.
- ☐ Why did the author choose this style of writing?
- ☐ Target audience

### Value

- ☐ What is the value of the source as a historian?
- ☐ What was happening in the time of history?
- ☐ Credibility (Refer to the time period)
- ☐ Reliability (Refer to the time period)
- ☐ What can we tell about the author in the piece

### Limitation

- ☐ What was missing in OPV?
- ☐ Can it be verified?