

1. Industrial Revolution

1760-1900

Enlightenment and Sci-Revolution in Europe

[1550-1789]

Chap 1

Why it matters now: various freedoms enjoyed in many countries are a result of Enlightenment thinking.

Scientific Revolution

- Mid 1500 - Scientists began questioning accepted beliefs of church - which led to the dev of sci method of experimentation & reasoning.
- During Renaissance, European explorers travelled to far off lands which put them in contact with new cultures. This made them think that there are new truths to be found and hence started questioning the Church.
- Heliocentric theory emerged - Copernicus in early 1500s

~~then~~

Galileo

expanded it - 1610

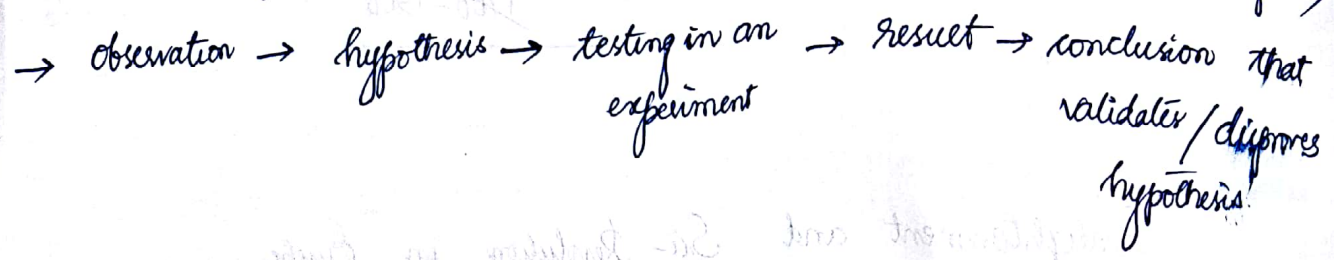
Book: Starry Messenger

used Telescope → found many new things,

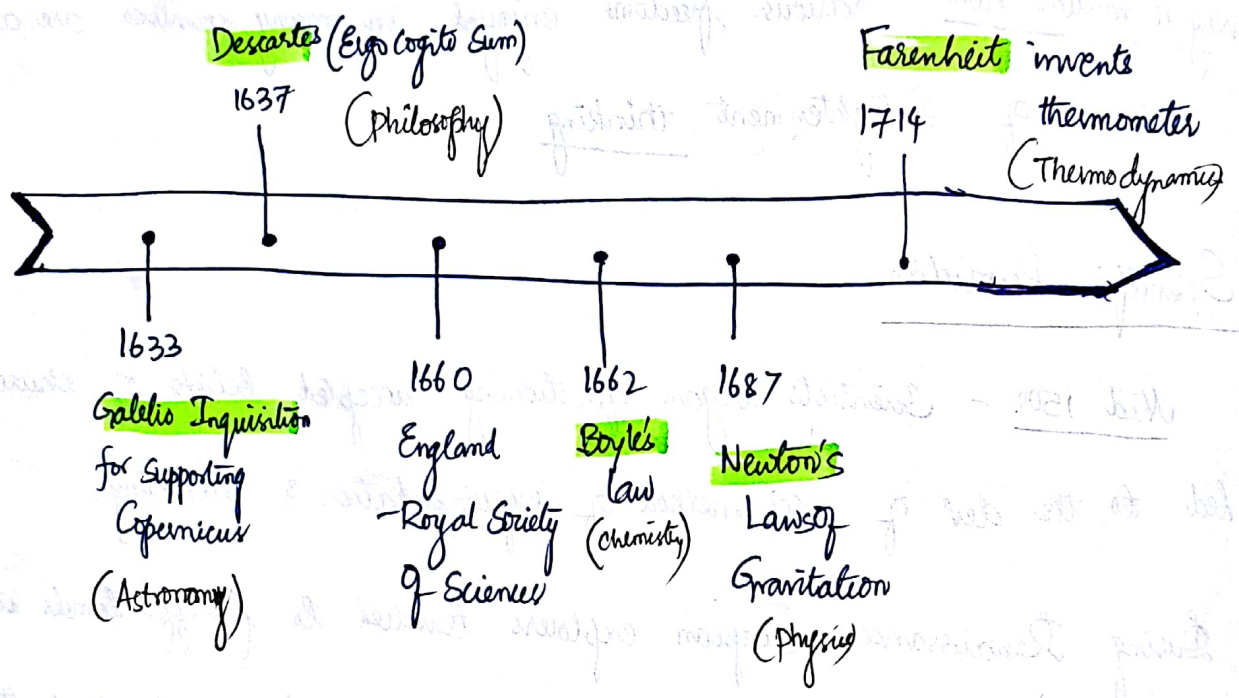
shattered Aristotle theory of perfectness of heavenly bodies.

1609 - Kepler published laws of planetary motion

Method of scientific reasoning developed is (by Copernicus, Galileo, Kepler)



Discoveries - Timeline

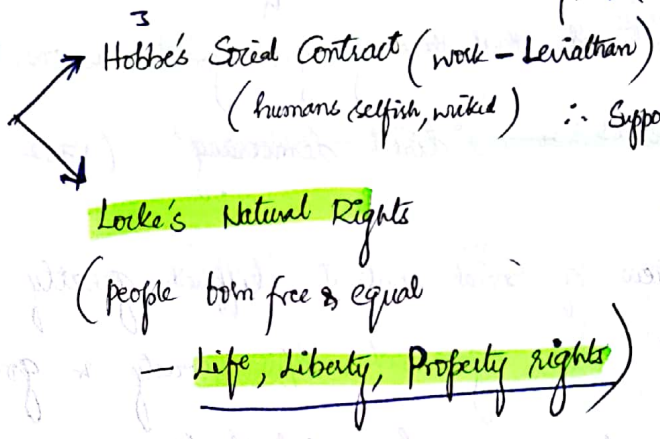


2. Europe's Enlightenment

- Various freedoms enjoyed today were rooted in Enlightenment.
- In the wake of Sci Revⁿ, scholars questioned old notions on Govt, religion, economics etc. A new intellectual movement that stressed reason and thought and power of individuals to solve problems is called Enlightenment. (reached peak in mid-1700) in France.

3

Two views of Govt



∴ Supported absolute monarchy, ruler.
↑ is not as a divine right, but after consent of the governed.

- 5 tenets of E'ment :
- Reason ✓
 - Nature ✓
 - Happiness ✓
 - Progress ✓
 - Liberty ✓

Enlightenment Thinkers

E'ment Thinkers: Voltaire - fought for tolerance, reason, freedom of religious belief & speech
Liberty

"I do not agree with a word you say but will defend to the death your right to say it"

Baron de Montesquieu (S.O.P) = On political liberty. Admired British govt system (L, E, J)

- M'que called this division of power among diff branches - Separation of power

Book: On the Spirit of Law → "Power should be a check to power"

↳ gave rise to "Check & Balances concept"

- Laws ensure security against mob rule ✓ - interpretation of law by M'que
- distinguished liberty & independence

Jean Rousseau Freedom: Acc to Rousseau, laws est'd by & for the society are the hallmarks of a free society ✓ - interpretation of laws by Rousseau

Rousseau believed that the only good govt was one that is governed by people themselves — 'direct democracy' (1762) The Social Contract

- Rousseau's view of social contract differed greatly from Hobbes. For Hobbes, social contract was agreement b/w society & govt. For Rousseau, it was an agreement among free individuals to create a society & govt.
- Rousseau believed in equal rights, abolition of nobility (unlike Locke)
- Inspired French Revⁿ of 1789.

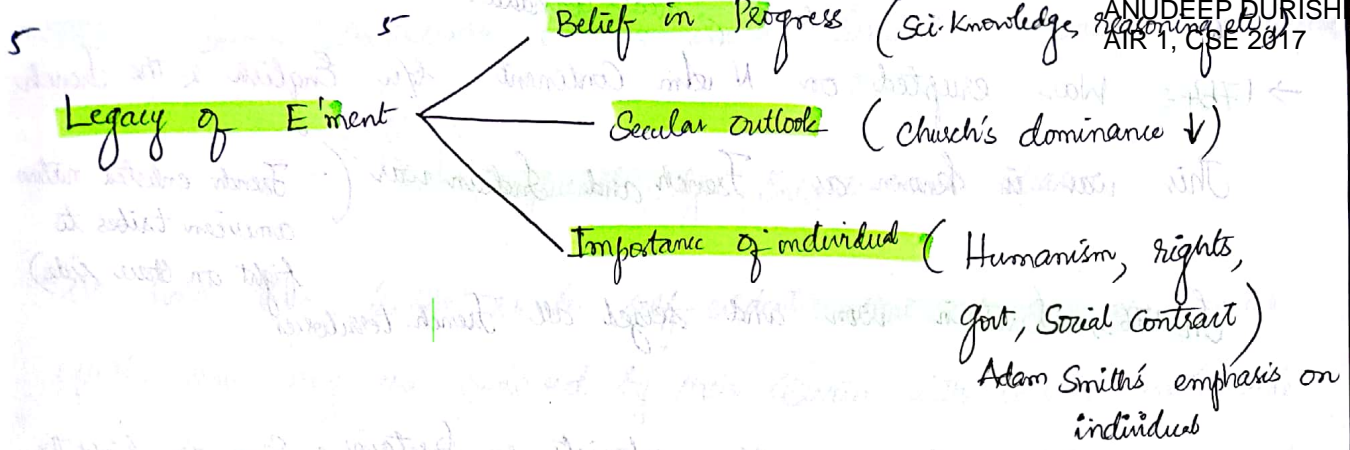
Beccaria: Italy, promoted Criminal Justice System
fought against torture of criminals, abolition of Capital punishment

Mary Wollstonecraft: Essay — "A vindication of Rights of a Woman", 1792

She disagreed with Rousseau that women's education should be secondary to men's.

"If all men are born free, how is that the women are born slaves?"

Idea	Thinker	Impact
Natural Rights - Life, Liberty, Property	Locke	U.S. declaration of independence
S. of powers	Montesquie	France, US, UK
Freedom of thought's expression	Voltaire	U.S. Bill of Rights, French Declaration of Rights of Man & Citizen
Abolishment of torture	Beccaria	Outlawed in Europe
Religious Freedom	Voltaire	Indian Const ⁿ
Direct democracy	Rousseau	Sweden, Scandinavian nations



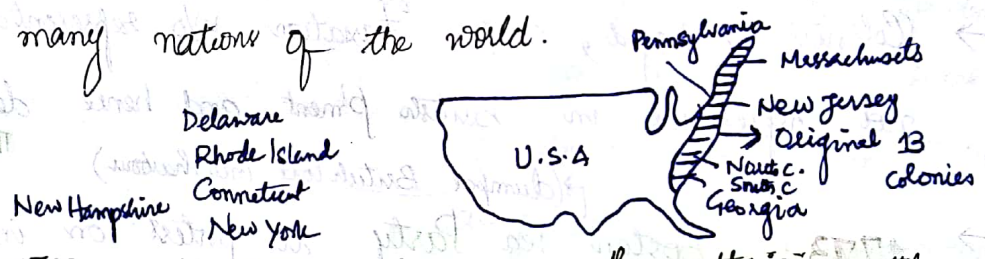
- Enlightenment spread through Salons (social gatherings), pamphlets, papers, art, music etc.,

Glorious Revolution 1215 - Magna Carta - Bill of Rights
 1688 - British Revⁿ gave them a Constitutional monarchy, that limited powers of the King

4. The American Revolution

Why it matters now: This revⁿ created a republic, USA, that became a model for many nations of the world.

Background:



→ Thought out 1600s, 1700s, British colonists formed a large thriving settlement along the eastern shore of N. America. Economically, they thrived on trade with Europe.

→ By mid 1700s, it's been 150yrs for colonists in America. Each of 13 colonies had its own govt. Colonists saw themselves as Pennsylvanians, Virginians, etc. Not British.

→ 1651 - British P'ment passes Navigation Act. This along with other trade laws prevented colonists from selling most valuable products to any country except Britain. + Colonists paid high import duties on imported French, Dutch goods.

6
→ 1754: Was erupted on N. Am Continent b/w English & French near Canada.
This war is known as French and Indian war (∵ French enlisted native American tribes to fight on their side)
In 1763, Britain won and seized all French territories

→ Victory led to tensions b/w colonists & Britain. Since to fight the war, Britain ~~was~~ run up a huge debt. Britain expected colonists to pay for the debt ∵ since they benefited from Britain's victory

→ 1765 - Stamp Act passed by British P'ment - acc to this colonists had to pay for official stamp on wills/deeds/newspapers etc;

→ 1767 - Townshend Act - taxes on glass, paper, tea

→ Colonists, outraged, cried "taxation w/o representation" ∵ they are not represented in British P'ment and hence declined to pay taxes.
This ^{was} claimed as violation of Locke's Social Contract.

→ 1773: Boston Tea Party to protest on import tax on tea.
British King, George III, ordered closure of port of Boston.
(dumped British load into harbour)

→ 1774: First Continental Congress @ Philadelphia by representatives of Colonies.
Protested treatment to Boston Tea Party; Second Continental Congress later (1776)

→ 1775: British soldiers, American military men exchanged fire near Lexington, Massachusetts. 2nd Continental Congress voted to raise an army under Virginian George Washington. American Rev had begun!

- 1776: Second Continental Congress issued Declaration of Independence drafted by Thomas Jefferson.
 ↳ influenced by Enlightenment ideas.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness"

Colonists succeeded because:

(Why Colonists won?)

- ↳ stronger motivation than British
- ↳ overconfident British generals made mistakes (overconfidence ∴ they won French & Indian war)
- ↳ Time was on American's side (British won the battle, lost the war)
- ↳ Expensive war for London based Britain

1778: France under (Louis XVI) supported Americans. In 1781 combined forces of Americans, French trapped British army commanded by Lord Cornwallis. British surrendered.

Enlightenment ideas	US Const ⁿ
Locke: natural rights Govt's power comes from the governed	Preamble: "We the people" Representative Govt, Declaration of Independence
Montesquieu: S.O.P	U.S. Separation of L, E, J
Rousseau: direct democracy	Public election of Prez & Congress
Voltaire - Free speech	Bill of Rights

Impact of Am. revⁿ:

- French revⁿ (French saw the new govt of US and longed for such a govt)
- Otho rev in Lat. Am. + declaration of independence was widely circulated & admired
- Constitutional legacy, implementⁿ of Enlightenment ideas

Outcome:

- Weak national govt, no executive/judicial branches, only Congress
- A new Constⁿ in 1787
 - ← Federal govt
 - ← S.O.P
 - ← Bill of Rights - (put E'ment ideals into practice)

Unit 2.

French Revolution & Napoleon (1789-1815)

Why it matters now: Through out history, economic & social inequalities have led to revolt against their governments.

Backgrounds:

Despite being the breeding ground for Enlightenment, there was large unrest in France brewing underneath - bad harvest, high taxes, high prices.

Old order / Old Regime - 3 large social groups/classes called Estates

Privileged Estates $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{First Estate} \\ \text{Second Estate} \end{array} \right\}$ exempted from high taxes
access to high offices

First estate: clergy of Roman Catholic Church
1% owned 10% of land in France (1% \rightarrow 10% land)

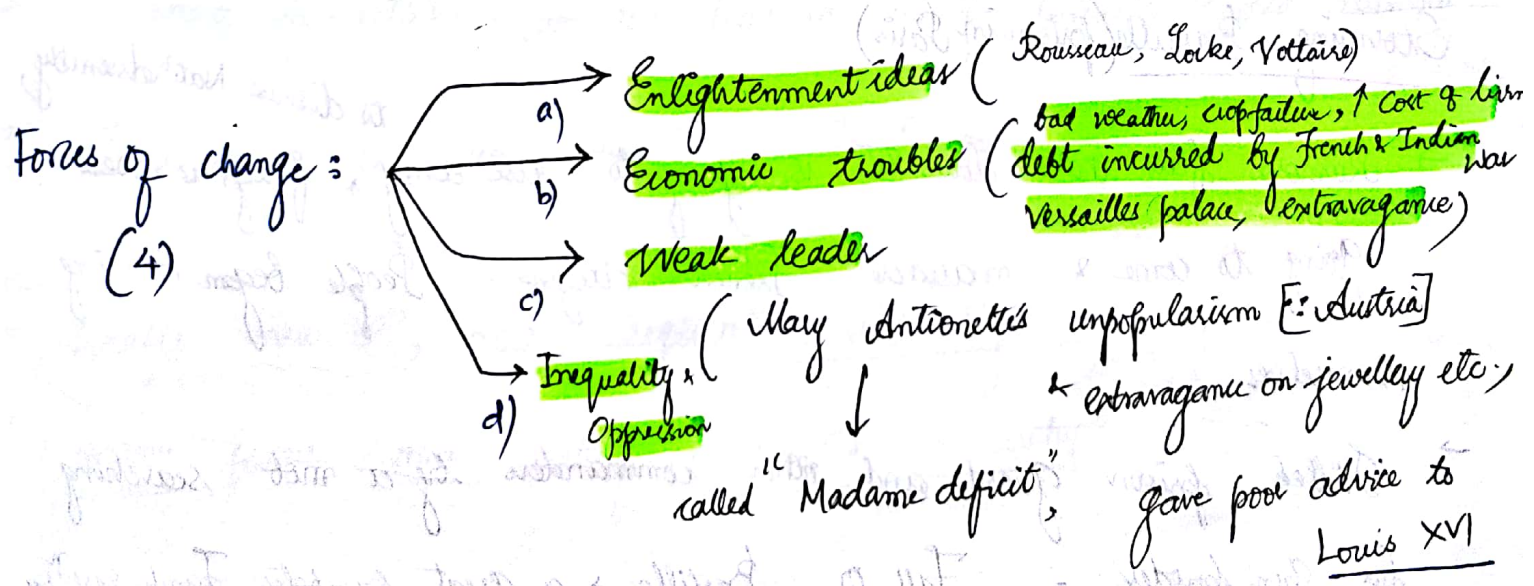
Second estate: Rich nobles, 2% of popⁿ, owned 20% of land,
no taxes (2% \rightarrow 20% land)

Third estate: 97% popⁿ, consists of 3 groups $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{bourgeoisie} \\ \text{farmers} \\ \text{poor people} \end{array} \right.$

1st group: bourgeoisie i.e., middle class - bankers, merchants, traders, artisans, factory owners etc.,

This group was greatly influenced by Enlightenment ideals \rightarrow Liberty, Equality

included peasants, farmers, lower classes
 \downarrow
(80% of France)



(To tilt the economic crisis)

- Rather than cutting expenses, Louis XVI raised taxes on the 3rd estate
- But under the influence of 2nd estate, forced an Estate-General meeting to vote upon this. Each estate had one vote, 2 estates can always outvote 3rd estate.

→ Third-estate proposed one vote for each delegate (their nos were high)
King disagreed and went with nobles & clergy

→ Third-estate establishes National Assembly to pass laws in the name of French people - 1st act of revolution. It sounded death-knell of absolute monarchy.

→ Tennis Court Oath - 3rd estate delegates found themselves locked out, they broke the door and entered a tennis court - pledge to draw up a new Cⁿ. Louis XVI stationed mercenary army of Swiss guards around Versailles

Storming Bastille (prison in Paris)

→ Rumors flew that Louis XVI is going to use army to dismiss Nat^l Assembly, foreigners were going to come & massacre French citizens. People began arming themselves.

→ Killed prison guards and other commanders by a mob searching for gun powder. Fall of Bastille → a great symbolic French revⁿry symbol.
Great Fear Sweeps France (Bastille day)

wild rumors spread that nobles were hiring mercenaries to terrorise peasants, this resulted in a wave of senseless panic - Great Fear. Peasants soon became outlaws themselves.

they ransacked & destroyed legal papers

- Women march in palace, Louis XVI & Queen leaves Versailles forever signalling change.

Revⁿ brings Reform & Terror

→ The revolutionary got made reforms, but also used terror & violence to retain power.

→ National Assembly takes over. Old regime is abolished.

→ N.A declared Rights of Man & Citizen — ✓ liberty, ✓ property, ✓ security, ✓ justice, ✓ freedom of speech etc.

→ State Controlled Church; takes over lands & fol. privileges; paid off debt after selling off Church's lands; State involvement with Church offended

→ many peasants. From this time on, many peasants opposed assembly reforms.

→ Louis tried to escape, caught near the border.

→ Drafts new Cⁿ, new Legislative Assembly stripping monarch of many powers thus creating "a limited monarchy"

Factions split France

- problems of food shortage, ↑ prices still remain. On the question of how to change these split France into various factions.

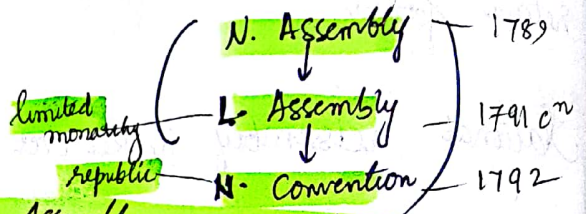
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France at War - 1792 (Hw ✓ 12
Leg. Assembly of France)

(∴ Prussia urged France to restore monarchy) - (many countries feared French revⁿ might spark off revⁿ in their country too)

- Rumors began to spread that supporters of king held in Paris prisons planned to break out and seize control of city. Angry citizens responded by killing many of the prisoners - "September Massacre"

National Convention



Under pressure from radicals, L. Assembly was abolished. New

* governing body N.C took over & declared France a republic. But women were not given right to vote. Louis XVI was beheaded by Guillotin

- People part of govt changes in 1792 were members of Jacobin club. (a radical org) Jean-Paul Marat - a prominent Jacobin

- War continues against Aust - Prussia. In 1793, Britain, Holland Spain joins Aust - Prussia. N.C takes extreme step to draft of 300,000 French citizens b/w 18 - 40 (including Women). By 1794, army shots upto 800,000.

Reign of Terror - Robespierre Maximilien (R.O.T - 1793-94)

Foreign armies were not the only enemies of N.C. Within France, they were confronted by → peasants horrified by King's execution
→ right wing, priests etc,

How to control these became a central issue.

→ Robespierre becomes leader of "Committee of Public Safety" as a dictator, tried & used guillotine against enemies of the revolution. This period of 1 year → called Reign of Terror. (executed Queen as well)

→ approx 40000 were executed, about 85% were peasants/middle class for whom the Revⁿ had been launched.

→ End of terror in 1794 with Robespierre sent to guillotine; 2 house legislature was formed, executive body called Directory; army general Napoleon
 [2 house Lg + Directory] (5 men) who were moderates & not radicals
Napoleon seizes an Empire [1795-1799]

Napoleon - * [a short man, yet cast a long shadow] *

[1795]: Napoleon was ordered by N.C. to defend the delegates of N.C. when some royalist rebels marched towards them. This made Napoleon "Hero of the Hour." After becoming army commander, he crossed Alps & won many victories. He also fought to not disrupt British trade with India.

[1796]: Directory lost confidence of people. pol. situation was fragile.

[1799]: Napoleon seizes power after he returned from Egypt, Cont d'etat

* 1799 - Cont d'etat
 Directory was dissolved & established 3 Consuls. Napoleon held 1st Consul.

→ Britain, Austria, Russia joined hands to drive him out of power.

War & diplomacy brought peace to Europe in 1802. (all 3 nations signed peace agreements with Napoleon) — Peace agreement in 1805 (Battle of Austerlitz) Napoleonic Wars (1803-1815)

Napoleon Rules France

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* 1804 - crowns himself Emperor
ANUDEEP DURIS HETTY
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1800 Plebiscite - Napoleon was voted by a vast majority

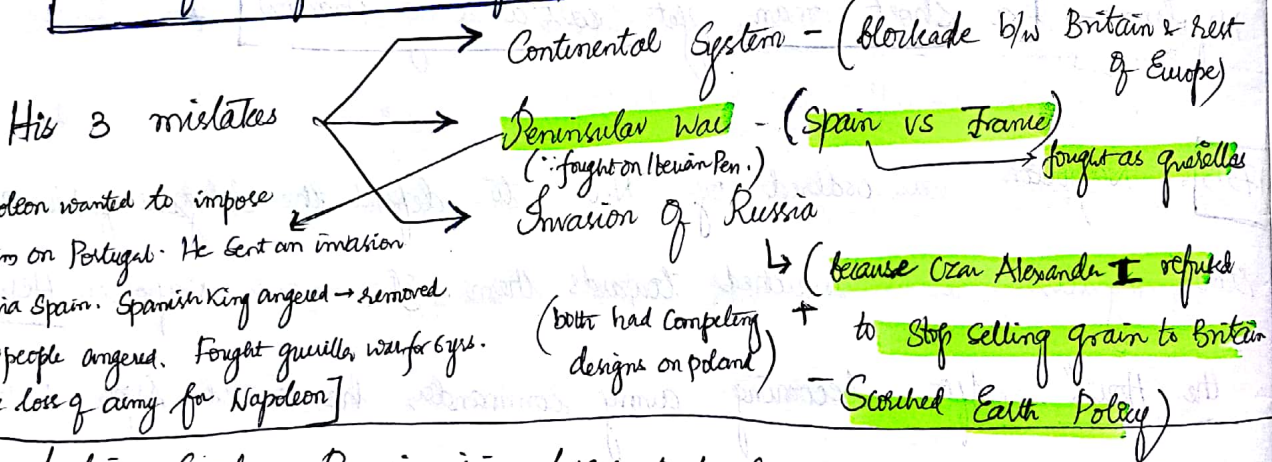
- Strengthens economy, education, social conditions.
- **Concordat**, **Napoleonic Code**
 - restored Church some powers

Napoleon took many steps: efficient tax admin?
 ✓ fixed corrupt officials, estd **lycees** - public schools, people
 ✓ apptd on merit not on family connections.
 ✓ Concordat - welcomed by church & French people
 ✓ Napoleonic Code - uniform law helped restore L&O

- His successes forced peace treaties with rulers of Austria, Prussia, Russia. (Battle of Austerlitz)

- He lost Battle of Trafalgar to British Nelson in Sea → eventually led to Continental system
 - 1805 - Battle of Austerlitz: French vs (Austria + Prussia) allied. Napoleon here proclaimⁿ focus after this war. expressing Peace treaties

Fall of Napoleon Empire



- Austria, Sweden, Prussia join forces and fight Napoleon, defeats & exiles him to **Elba island**.

— **Battle at Leipzig** [Napoleon's wars - 1805 - 1813
Wagram, Ulm, Leipzig, Austerlitz, Jena]

→ Louis XVIII (18) assumes power, people were skeptical of his intentions
 → Napoleon escapes island, received ^{by} a great audience in France on his arrival, assumes power again (Hundred days)

→ **Battle of Waterloo** ensues (1815). Napoleon exiled to St. Helena where he died after 6 years
 Waterloo → Helena
 Leipzig → Elba Is. → Hundred days

Congress of Vienna

[Series of meetings]
8 months

15

Purpose - to establish peace & order in Europe, promote security after Napoleon.

- 5 great powers decided the outcomes -
France
UK
Prussia
Russia
Austria

Foreign min. of Austria: Klemens von Metternich: played major role.

Klemens's proposed plan:

Containment:

- 1) Dutch Rep + Austrian Netherlands united = Kingdom of N'lands
- 2) Switzerland re-organised as independent nation
- 3) Kingdom of Sardinia strengthened by adding Genoa
- 4) 39 German states loosely joined = German Fed (controlled by Austria)

Containment of France (by surrounding it with powerful nations)
Balance of power (attempt not to weaken France so that B.O.P remains)
Legitimacy (restoration of monarchs was proposed)

Republic
Dutch + Aust + Neth → united
Swiss recognised as indep. state
Fr, Spain, Others
- restored monarch

Effects of Vienna Congress

↔ Today's UN

Political triumph in many ways -

Holy Alliance

Prussia + Aust + Russia } pledged to base their foreign relations on Christian principles and vowed to fight revolutions

Concept of Europe

Series of alliances devised by Metternich to fight revns, if they break out

Legacy

of Cong. Vienna

restored peace ✓

Balance of power ✓

No war for 40 years after the Congress ✓

Restored Monarchy ✓ ⇒ Conservative Europe

Power of Britain & Prussia ↑ ✓

- Nat'lism began in to spread in Italy, Germany, Greece. Eventually they'd explode and new nations would be formed. Eg: Latin America revolts

- Democracy was seen as legitimate power, changed social attitudes. Eg: Mexico, Brazil etc,

- This nat'lism began in Italy, Germany, Greece when Congress had put them under foreign rule. This also led to nat'lism in Latin Am.

1822: Brazil Independence

Brazil
- Portugal

defeated Spanish armies (1810-1825) period

Mexico → under ^{Mario Morelos} Simón Bolívar
Venezuela - Simón Bolívar
Argentina - José San Martín
Spain
Haiti

Revolutions in far off Latin America (Enlightⁿ etc)

Impact of French Revolution

Impact on France

- abolition of old order
- Nat^l Assembly
- written Constⁿ - Rights of Man & Citizen
- Whittled down powers of Church
- Cultural: achievements in arts, Science, numerous schools sprang up.

* Global Impact *

- Revs in Ireland, Latin America influenced by FR, Preamble of India ✓
- Rise of Nat^l sm, formation of nation states ✓
- Growth of democratic ideas, death blow to kinship feudalism ✓
- Legacy of Enlightenment ideals - Liberty, Equality, Fraternity ✓
- Coming together of Europe - Congress of Vienna 1815 (Concept of Europe) - brought peace to Europe ✓
↓
today's UN.

Impact of Amerⁿ revⁿ

[on USA]:

- Declaration of Independence
- Bill of Rights
- Separation of powers
- Birth of a republic
- Written Cⁿ - a new social contract

[on world]:

- True idea of democracy
- implementⁿ of Enlightenment
- French revⁿ & Latin Am revⁿ (throughout 19th century, L. Am used USA as inspiration)
- 1848 - European revⁿ
- Indian Cⁿ, Even Ho-Chi Minh drew inspiration from Jefferson

Nationalism Develops — 1800s : [led to formation of nation-states]

Nat'sm - a belief that people's greatest loyalty should not be to a king/emper but to a nation of people. This most blurred distinction b/w Nationalists were loyal to their people - who shared common bonds

Conservatives
Liberals
Radicals.

Bonds that create Nation state : Culture, History, Religion, Language, Territory, Nationality etc.

Causes : Success of A.R, F.R, E'ment - Liberty, Equality, Democracy ⇒ resentment of foreign domination (Eg. L-Am, Europe - Italy, Greece, Belgium)

→ Hunted by Congress & Vienna

Nat'sm	
+ves	-ves
→ People overcome their differences for the common good	→ Forced assimilation of minority cultures
→ Overthrow of colonial rule	→ Ethnic cleansing (Bosnia, Herz, -1991)
→ Democracy flourished	→ Extreme forms such as Nazism
→ Competition among nations ⇒ Sci advancement	→ Warfare due to competition

Impact of Nat'sm

Examples :

- 47 New African, Asian nations overthrew colonial rule b/w 1950-80
- 1990 - Bosnia, Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia broke away from Yugoslavia

- When a nation has its own independent govt, nation-state arises

Upto 1815 - only England, France, Russia were nation-states. Many emerged later in this period.

- Most of the people who believed in nat'sm were liberals, lawyers, teachers etc.

In Germany, liberals wanted to gather the many different German states into a single nation-state. Also, Hungarians wanted to split from Austria.

Nat^{ns} in 19th cent - Greece, Belgium, Italy, Latin Am, France, Russia (seifdom)

Nation-states that challenged conservative powers & won independence
 Add examples of Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina (S. Bolivia) ...
 Greece - wrested nation from Ottoman empire: Russia, wⁿ powers supported its cause in 1827 (Battle of Navarino)
 liked Greek culture

Belgium - from Dutch control in 1830s, Poland rose in rebellion against Russian rule
 Italy worked on unification - Mazzini (1830s - Young Italy)

France - The Third Republic was a failure in 1848 because of contentions of rival factions
 (1848 revⁿ) - Ex/Czech Republic, Hungary (Read about all European Revs in 1815-1848)
 pol reform only
 pol + soc + eco reform

Russia - Fight against Seifdom. by serfs against Nobles

∴ Russia's progress was crippled by Seifdom as evidenced in its defeat - Crimean war
 ∴ 1861 - it abolished Seifdom
 Abolishes Seifdom in 1861. A major force behind Russia's drive toward industrial expansion is nat'sm
 Unification of Italy

Background: Nat'sm was the most powerful idea of 1800. It's influence spread beyond Europe, Americas. It upset balance of power as laid down by Vienna Congress, 1815.

Types of Nat. Movts

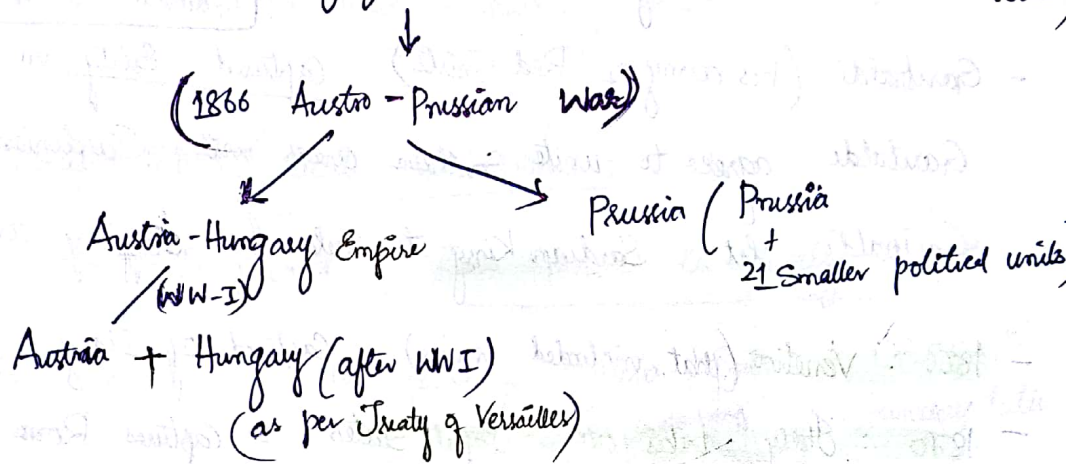
Type	Characteristics	Examples
Unification	Merge of politically divided but culturally similar	Germany, Italy
Separation	Wresting Control	Belgium, L. Am, Greece, India, Colonies of Africa
State-building	Culturally distinct groups form into a new state	USA, Turkey

Nationalism causes break up of Empires such as

- Ottoman Empire — (Greece)
- Russian Czar empire
- Austrian Empire. — 1866 Austro-Russian war

Austrian Empire: Austria + Hungary + Polish + Serbia + Czech + Slovak etc (before 1866 war)

Hungary born after 1918



Russia 370-yr Czar rule over Armenia, Georgia, Ukraine, Romania, Latvia, Lithuania etc.

Romanov dynasty → doctrine of assimilation called Russification forcing Russian culture on all groups, this actually strengthened national forces. Finally Czar empire broke down due to double shock of WWI & Russian Rev.

Ottoman: Greeks wrested control with help of the West

Under French, British pressure, Ottomans gave equal citizenship to Arabs, Bulgarians etc. — This angered conservative Turks.

Finally Ottoman empire broke out soon after WWI

Camillo di Cavour unites Italy

1832 - 26 yr old Mazzini former Young Italy
 no. one > 40 yrs are allowed to join. In 1848 revolts
 in Italian states, Mazzini headed Republican Govt, his aim was nation-state
 strict justice democracy
 After 1848 revolts, Mazzini was driven out

Nat'sm ~~destroys~~ destroys empires but it builds nations.

After 1848 revolts

→ most powerful among all Italian states

- Italians looked upto Piedmont - Sardinia for unification

- Cavour was PM of Sardinia's king Victor Emmanuel II

- Cavour with the help of French emperor, Napoleon III drove out Austria from Northern Italy, except Venetia (including Venice)

- Garibaldi (his army of Red Shirts) captured Sicily in Southern Italy
 Garibaldi, agrees to unite Southern areas with Sardinian Kingdom.
 Garibaldi let Sardinian king to rule by stepping aside

- 1866: Venetia (that included Venice) captured by Italy

- 1870: Italy takes over Papal States & captures Rome, becomes capital

The pope, however would continue to govern a section of Rome k/as Vatican city.

1870 - Unified Italy

1871 - Germany united

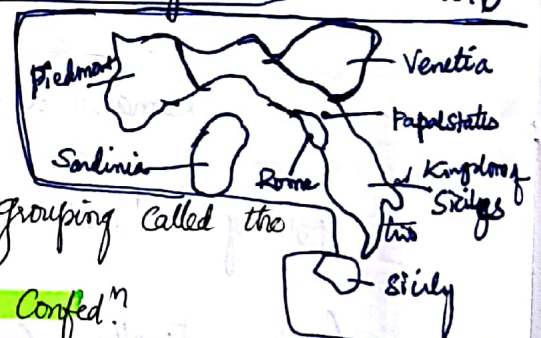
Bismarck Unites Germany "by blood & iron"

- By 1815, 39 German states formed a loose grouping called the German Confederation.

Austria dominated this Confed.ⁿ

- Prussia leads German unifⁿ: Prussia had many advantages such as
 a) it had mainly German popⁿ. In contrast, ethnic groups in Austria-Hungary tore the empire apart.

b) Powerful army



1861: Wilhelm I succeeds ²¹ to the throne. Prussia refused to give money to him. He therefore, supported by conservative "junkers" appoints Bismarck as his PM. Bismarck - master of realpolitik
↳ tough power politics with no room for idealism

- **Bismarck defies Prussia & Cⁿ**

"It is not by means of speeches and majority resolutions that the great issues of day will be decided - but by blood and iron"

1866: **Austria-Prussia war** (called Seven Weeks' war)

Austria humiliated. Losses Venetia to Italy, major territory to Prussia. Eⁿ, Wⁿ parts of Prussia joined. Unites Nⁿ Germany later.



1871: **Franco-Prussian war**

- Sⁿ Germany remained independent of German control
↳ Catholics in this area resisted Protestant Prussian control
- Bismarck reasoned that a manufactured threat from outside would rally Southerners. He created impression that French ambassador insulted Prussian king. France declared war because of this deceit.

- Nationalist feelings take over in Sⁿ Germany as well.

1871: at captured French palace of Versailles, **King Wilhelm I** of Prussia became **Kaiser Wilhelm I**. Germans called their empire **Second Reich**.
(Roman empire was 1st; Hitler was 3rd Reich)

Consequence: Britain, Germany emerged as Supreme Europe. Austria, Russia lagged behind. France - middle

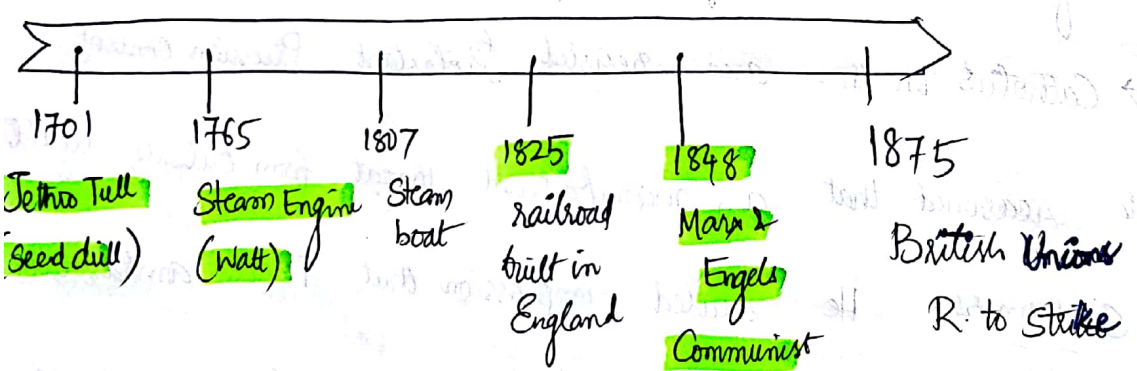
Upset balance of power as given under Congress of Vienna of (1815)

UNIT 4 - INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

Connect to Communication revⁿ of today

Textile	Iron Working	Coal mining
Milan Manchester, Leeds Liverpool Leeds Barcelona	Birmingham Sheffield Dortmund	Glasgow Ruhr valley

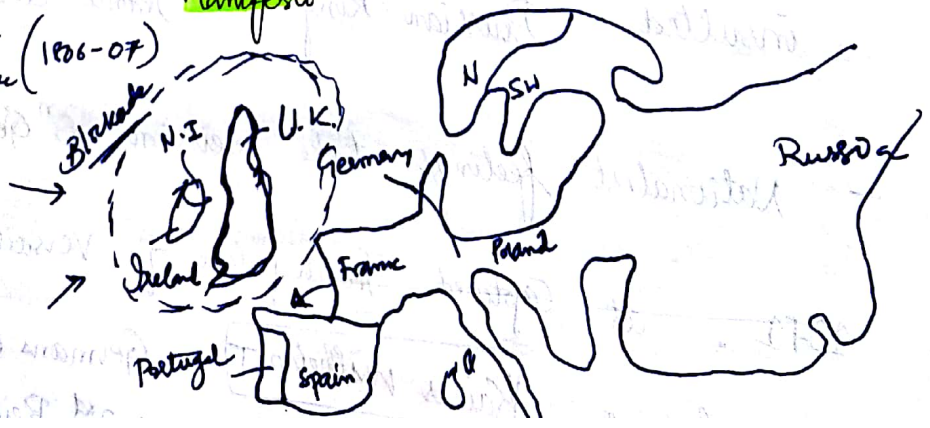
Map of major industries



Continental systems

Timeline

Milan Decree (1806-07)
Berlin Decree



Why it matters now: The changes that began in Britain paved the way for modern industrial societies

I. Revⁿ - refers to greatly increased opp of machine made goods that began in England in mid 18th century.

I.R. begins

Jethro Tull's Seed drill

Agri-revolution: Wealthy landowners bought much of land that village farmers once worked on.
Enclosures - larger farm fields

- These wealthy people using new seeding & harvesting methods ↑ opp

- This had 2 effects

- < farmers became tenants, landowners used new agri methods
- < rest of farmers moved to cities

Enclosures, New methods, Crop rotation, Move of farmers to cities, Livestock breed improvement
(eg: Robert Bakewell's mutton opp ↑ after Selective breeding)

Britain's advantages for I.R. to start there

- i) Natural Resources
- ii) Large work-force moving to cities.
- iii) Sci dev^{ts}, Inventions
- iv) Economic & Political Stability
- v) Transportation (Railways, Posts, Roads)

Nat. resources:

- water power, coal
- iron ore to construct machines, tools
- rivers for inland transportⁿ
- harbours

Economic strength

- highly dev'd banking system (loans available) ✓
- wealthy class that can invest in new ventures
- overseas trade economic prosperity
- Land, Labour, Capital

Pol. Stability

- None of the wars during 1700s occurred on British soil
- Military & pol. might in Europe
- Parliament passed laws that protected business class

Inventions

✓ Jethro Tull - Seed drill (right placement of seeds) → ↑ agr. o/p

✓ James Hargreaves - Spinning Jenny (↑ o/p of spinners)

John Kay's - flying shuttle (speedily carried threads of yarn back n forth, ↑ o/p of weavers)

✓ James Watt - Steam Engine

✓ Edmund Cartwright - Power loom

Transportation:

James Watt's steam engine revolutionised transport

Water transport ↑ after the creation of n/w of canals, ports, water ways

This development of inland channels slashed the transport costs of raw-mat

- Road: improved due to the efforts of John Macadam, a Scottish Engineer.
He coated roadbeds with smooth layer of crushed rock, which stood of un-weathered even in rainy season \Rightarrow wagons \uparrow travel.

Steam-driven machinery — late 1700s
" " locomotive — post 1820

Port of Liverpool — Connected with inland Manchester via rail road + Manchester shipping canal

How railroads helped : cheap transport (raw mat - industry)
jobs for miners & workers
boosted agric, fishing industries
connected people to take distant jobs \Rightarrow prosperity

Growth of Industrial Cities : - dev^t of factories near sources of energy
b/w 1800-1850 no. of European cities
with $>100,000$ popⁿ rose from 22 \rightarrow 47. Some cities like Glasgow, Berlin
tripled/quadrupled, London was largest in Europe (>1 million)

-ve Effects of Industrial Revⁿ

Living condⁿs deteriorated, crowded places, scant regard for hygiene
resulted in epidemics such as cholera, plague

Working condⁿs worsened as well - children, women (danger from machines)
14 hrs/day, 6 days/week no leisure
child labour

Eg: Coal mining was very hazardous

Social class tensions \because a few middle class invst bankers, merchants, traders benefited heavily from IR while condⁿs of workers deteriorated.

the effects : - jobs for workers 26

- wealth to the nation
- technological progress
- ↑ prodⁿ of goods, \$ raised std. of living (healthier diets, better housing)
- demand for engineers expanded education opportunities
- ~~the~~ middle class prospered
- workers lives also improved though belatedly in 1800s (higher wages, lower working hours, ↑ working condⁿs)

Misc:

Emerging Social classes

- Growing middle class of factory owners, shippers, merchant
- Upper class of landowners resentful of rich middle class
- Lower middle class of factory overseers & skilled workers
- Workers overworked, underpaid
- rise in std of living

I. Revⁿ in USA

(Samuel Slater smuggled design of a spinning machine to USA)

U.S. possessed same resources as that of UK

→ [when Britain impounded US ships ^{bound to continent} to impose tax, to negate Continental System]

- During 1812 war, Britain blockaded USA from engaging in int^l trade
- which made US use its own resources & develop independent industries

- Mechanisation in textile, shoe making. Young girls flocked from country side to work as mill girls.

- US remained primarily agriculture country until 1865, experienced boom later.

Factors contributed were same as that in Britain. - Rail, inventions etc.,

→ Corporation
- Companies controlled large n/w of rail roads. They used to issue stocks to raise money. Eg: Standard Oil, Carnegie Steel Company.
(John Rockefeller)

I. Revⁿ in Continental Europe

1812 - US - Britain war
B of Ansterlitz
B of Tienfenger
B of Leipzig
B of Waterloo

- Much of Continental Europe lagged ∴ Napoleon wars (1790-1815) French Revolution ✓
Napoleon blockade ✓

- Belgium was the 1st Continental country to embrace technology

- Germany expanded post 1835. Its economic strength spurred its ability to become a military power.

- Catalonia, Northern Italy were other centres of revⁿ, Moscow, Petersburg (Iron)
(cotton) (silk)

Worldwide impact of I Revⁿ

- ✓ - Rise Global inequality (b/w industrialised, non-industrialised nations)
- ✓ - Imperialism
- ✓ - Societal transformation b/w (1700-1900) - ↑ std. of living
- [Later, democratic movts. were to reform social structures
+
- Dev^t of middle class]
- New ideas emerge
 - ✓ Cap^{'sm}
 - ✓ Socialism
- ✓ - Educational Scientific progress

Cap'sm : Pos Effects of I.R

Adam Smith, Malthus, Ricardo -

advocated free market ^{unregulated} (laissez faire) ANURAG DURISHETTY
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Utilitarianism : Jeremy Bentham

↳ Govt should try to promote greatest good for the greatest no of people.

John Stuart Mill led the Utilitarian movement in 1800s. He questioned

unregulated Cap'sm.

Marx & Engels publish Communist Manifesto (1848) ← ^{describes} proletariat bourgeoisie

Future according to Marx → "All great events in history are the result of an economic class struggle"

Cap'sm, a product of IR, would destroy itself in the following way:

- a) Factories drive small artisans out of business. A few control major portion of wealth
- b) Proletariat would revolt, seizing factories & produce a new society in which they produce what society needed
- c) This system brings economic equality among all
- d) Results in "dictatorship of the proletariat"
- e) After a period of cooperative living, state withers away, called a state of free communism, for property ^{ceases} ~~stops~~ to exist.

Inspired → Lenin
Mao
Castro, Ho Chi Minh

29 Reform Laws in Britain (which prevented Society from deteriorating as Marx predicted)

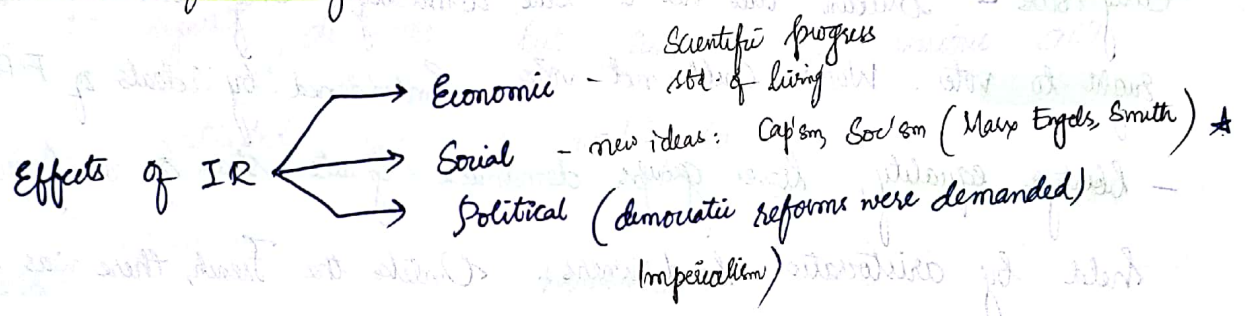
Unionisation 1875: Right to strike legalised in Britain

Factory Act, 1833 - made illegal to employ Children < 9 yrs in factories

Mines Act, 1842 - prevented women & children from working underground

✓ Nat^l Child Labour Committee ended Child Labour in USA.

✓ Abolition of Slavery, 1833

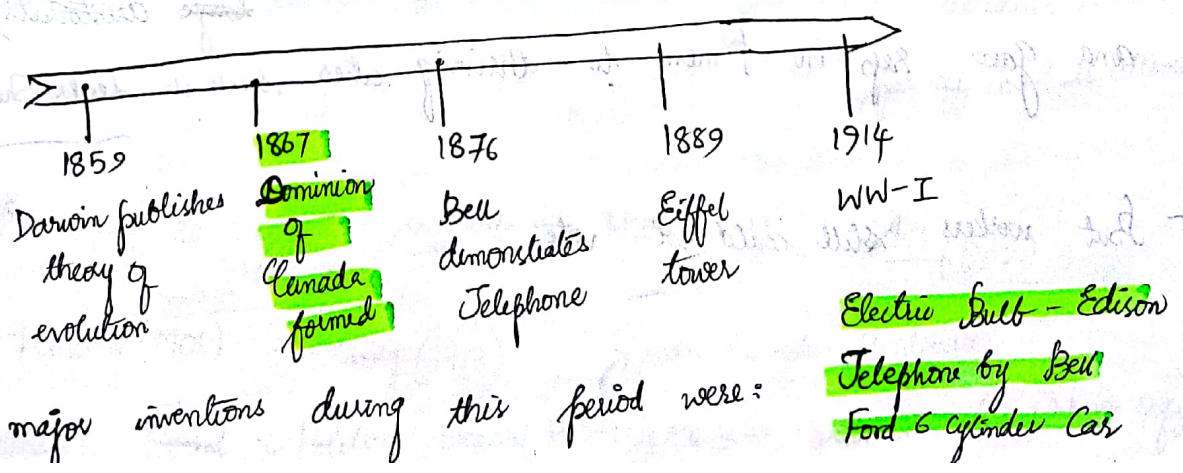


UNIT-5

AN AGE OF DEMOCRACY & PROGRESS (1815-1914)

1889 - 984 ft tall Eiffel tower opened in Paris, to mark 100th anniversary of French Revolution.

Only 4 western democracies existed by 1900 - UK, US, Canada, France.



- U.S.ⁿ & I.R.ⁿ brought sweeping changes in political spheres
Workers & trade unions wanted more say in govt, democratic reforms were demanded. Britain & France became democracies during this period.

Britain → 1688 - as a result of Glorious Rev.ⁿ
late 1600 - Britain became C^mal monarchy - (Monarch - nominal head)
(P^{ment} - real head)

Early 1800s - Britain was not a true democracy. Only about 6% had right to vote. Women could not vote. Emboldened by ideals of F. Rev.ⁿ
- liberty & equality, lower groups demanded greater share of the power held by aristocratic landowners. Unlike the French, there was no bloodshed here.

1832 Reform Bill

Revⁿ of 1830, France ~~the~~ frightened British P^{mentarians}. To appease growing demands, 1832 reform bill was passed
 ✓ eased property req^t
 ✓ well-to-do middle class could vote.

1832 bill also eliminated rotten boroughs (~~was~~ which contained a few people & owned by ~~large~~ aristocrats) and gave repⁿ in P^{ment} to thriving cities such as Leeds, Sheffield.

- But workers still could not vote.

Chartist Movement

presented demands to P^{ment} on a petition called

'The People's Charter' 1838 demanding more rights.

Chartist movement demanded —

- annual elections ✓
- secret ballot ✓
- extension of Suffrage ✓
- an end to property req^t for serving in P^{ment} ✓
- pay for MPs. ✓

P^{ment} rejected demands but responded by various acts

1867 - extended suffrage to working class ✓

1884 - " " rural men ✓

1918 - " " Women ✓

Queen Victoria oversaw these historic changes, these reforms shifted
↓
(came to power in 1837 @ 18 yrs of age) power completely to P^{ment} (as is the case today)

Women demand voting Rights

Seneca Falls convention, issued a "Declaration of Women's Rights"
(we hold these to be self-evident that all men & women are created equal)

1888 - Int^l Council for Women @ Washington D.C., delegates from 27 far off countries attended

1st Country to grant suffrage - NZ (1893), Aus (1902)

Finland (1906) Norway (1913) → under Emmeline Pankhurst

- Women's Social & Political Union (WSPU), 1903 - was a militant women orgⁿ

FRANCE

32

Paris Commune - a socialist govt that briefly ruled Paris starting from middle of Mar 1871. First Int'l emboldened workers Orgⁿ + loss of Alsace-Lorraine etc, led to rise of Paris Commune.

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(France - Prussian War)

The Third Republic - Govt. of France from 1870 - 1940

Post Franco-Prussian war, Germans (under Bismarck) captured Napoleon III and held Paris under siege. After being released, Napoleon III spent his last years in exile in Britain. Nat'l Assembly met to decide a new govt.

→ [∵ loss of Alsace-Lorraine
social upheaval, reparations to Prussia
1st Int'l, angered French Society]

1871 - a radical Paris Commune confronts N. Assembly & takes control of Paris

Army Loyalists to N.A. fights Communards and stamps them out (~20,000 Parisians massacred)

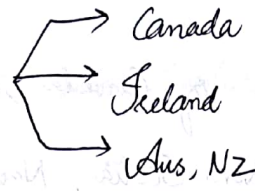
1875 - N.A. agrees a new govt "that divided them the least" Third Republic Set-up.

Instability continued, b/w 1871 & 1914, France averaged change of govt every 10 months

1894 - Dreyfus affair

Rise of Zionism: Events such as Dreyfus affair, persecution in Eastern Europe in countries such as France gave rise to a movt called Zionist movt by leader Theodor Herzl - demanding a separate homeland for Jews called Israel.

33
Self-Rule for British Colonies



Canada

- was home to Native American Peoples — Huron, Cree, Blackfoot, Inuit
- France colonised Canada. Britain took over after French & Indian war in 1763. French who remained there stayed near Lower St Lawrence valley
- English speakers who came later settled separately from French and settled at great lake region (Ontario)
- Catholic French vs Protestant English caused conflict, each demanded greater voice in governance. * 1791-1791 British p^lment divided Canada



Each province had its own assembly

Durham Report

Even then, in both Canadas (upper & lower) a small

group of wealthy British held much of the power.

Early 1800s, both groups demanded reforms. 1830s - rebellions breakout in both groups. British P^lment, aware

of American revⁿ sends in Lord-Durham (a reform-minded statesman) to investigate.

- Report of Durham, 1839 :
- recommended a) unifⁿ of Canada as Province of Canada
 - b) British immigration should be encouraged
 - c) Colonists in Canada must be given Self rule with B. p^lment regulating only in for public matters

1867 - Dominion of Canada, as part of British Empire
after Nova Scotia, New Brunswick joined.

Canada westward expansion:

Canada's 1st PM John Mc Donald expanded Canada westward by purchasing territories. Built transcontinental rail route by 1885. The govt encouraged immigration & for invst.

[Canadian Pacific Railway]

Aus & NZ

British sea captain James Cook claimed NZ - 1769 (Maoris, a group of Polynesian people inhabited NZ)
Aus - 1770 (Aborigines existed prior to his arrival)

Aus

British's Penal

- Britain's Penal colony - Aus - convicts were sent to serve their sentences as Britain's jails were overcrowded. After their release, the freed convicts could buy land and settle as free men & women

- Free settlers arrive too. Govt, in order to promote immigration offered land at cheap rates. Wool business thrived though it was not present before. Popⁿ skyrocketed after Gold rush in 1851

NZ

- Colonization was much slow ∴ Britain did not claim NZ as they did Aus.
- They recognised rights of Maoris. Among 1st British settlers were convicts who escaped from Australia.

35
- Missionary groups began arriving from Australia to convert Maoris to Christianity - created conflicts.

- British annex NZ in 1830. Peace treaty signed in ~~1840~~ 1840, Maoris accepted British rule, in exchange for recognition of land rights.

- 1850s : Aus, NZ become self-governing, establish P^lments

1901: Aus colonies united under a federal govⁿ

1900s : Aus, NZ become dominions. Secret Ballot = Aus Ballot

(∴ introduced for the 1st time during 1850s)

- Aborigines marginalised in Aus

- Maoris finally driven into remote part of country after many wars.

Ireland

England's entry into Ireland began in 1100s. ∴ Pope granted.

English knights invaded and formed new aristocracy, much to the resentment of Irish people.

- English Kings such as King Henry VIII tried to tighten England's hold on Ireland by encouraging immigration into Ireland by English & Scottish subjects. Conflicts rose b/w Catholic Irish & Protestant English

- Laws imposed in 1500s, 1600s limited ^{rights of Catholics} rights of Catholics. English was made Ireland's official language. High taxes, no access to public office.

1707 Act — England + Scotland + Wales — Created Great Britain

1801 Act — UK of Great Britain & Ireland — (G.B. + Ireland)

1840s — Great Irish Famine — fungus destroyed potato harvest. 1 mill died.

Many fled Ireland to Britain, US, Aus etc.

British still demanded Irish to pay rents — peasants fell in debt

⇒ ↑ resentment

Demand for Home Rule :

Britain refused to accept home rule demand. Consideration for minority Protestant Irish who inhabited area called Ulster (N^o Ireland)

1914 — Britain gave in, P^{ar}liament enacted a home rule bill for Southern Ireland. Before it took effect, WW-I broke out. Irish independence put on hold.

Rebellion : Frustrated over delay, Irish nationalists rebelled in Dublin, in Easter Week, 1916. British suppressed Easter rising & executed its leaders → aroused nat^lism among the Irish

Easter rising - 1916

- ✓ Irish nationalists won major victory in B. Pment election after WW
- ✓ They didnot attend Pment but formed underground Irish govt & led violent attacks & assassinations

- 1921: Home rule granted to Sⁿ Ireland - Irish Free State estd as dominion

- 1949: Irish Free State declared total independence (Eamon De Valera - leader of Irish nationalists)
Nⁿ. Ireland remained with Britain

U.S.A

- America won independence from Britain in 1783. - Mississippi marked the wⁿ boundary

- Americans move westward buying territories. Jefferson brought Louisiana from France in 1803. (Napoleon sold it)

- Spain gave Florida, Britain gave Oregon, Texas California from Mexico (after a war)

- "Manifest Destiny concept", "Trail of tears"
↳ ⇒ US had right to rule from Atlantic to Pacific; evicted aboriginals.

Indian Removal Act 1830 - legalised manifest destiny

Civil war : (1861-65) ↳ This act forced native Indians to move westward.

North - diversified agri + industry - depended on freeworkers (considered slavery morally wrong)
South - based on few cash crops (cotton) - relied on slave labor.

Question of what laws & sanctions to be followed in newly formed western states became bone of contention. (from Mexico)
The debate enlarged to one of rights of fed govt (vs) rights of states

Confederate states : Alabama, South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, Georgia

almost all Confederate states name end with 'a'

Virginia,

Texas
Arkansas

1861 - Confederate forces fires on Fort Sumter, Lincoln orders the army - Civil war breaks out

South - superior military leadership but North - transport + resources

∴ South surrendered

Confederates did not accept the law in 1863.

1863 - during the war Lincoln issues Emancipation Proclamation (EP) - declaring all slaves of Confederate states free

Slavery: From the beginning, Lincoln insisted that war was fought to save Union, not abolish slavery. However, he decided that ending slavery would save the union. - [Connect Social Darwinism]

- EP showed the world that war is fought for abolition of slavery → which made British less sympathetic to South's cause

13th Amend^t: Passed after war ended. Abolished slavery once & for all

14th Amend^t: R. to vote - Blacks + Whites

15th " : R. to vote - Slaves

1865-77: Period called "Reconstruction" - Union troops occupied & enforced CP provisions in South. After troops left, Southern States passed laws that limited rights of blacks.

Post-War Expansion:

- **Civil war** ⇒ mass prodⁿ of goods was req^d ⇒ it speeded up America's industr^y
- **Immigration** → from Europe, Asia
- **Railroads** → westward mot, expansion of rail n/w - Connected California to Eⁿ U.S.
boosted trade, industry, jobs, agriculture

19th century inventions of world

Mass-Culture:

Sports, movies, etc,
music

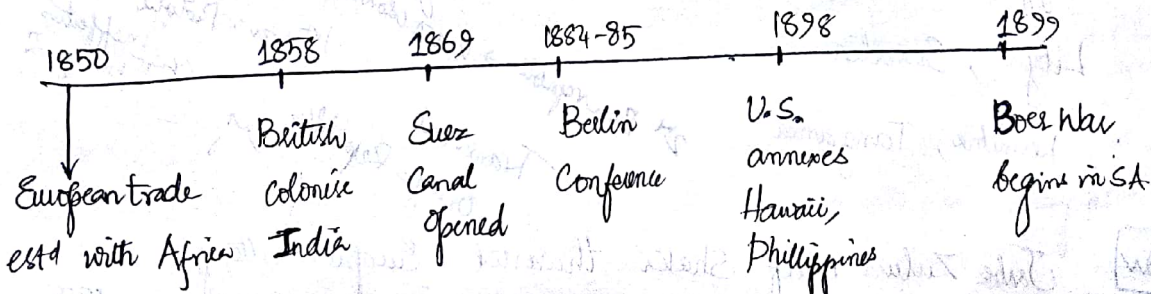
- a) **Bulb - Edison** : ⇒ more day-light hours, ↑ production
- b) **Bell** : Telephone ; **Marconi** : Radio
(1876) (1895)
- c) **Fordism** : Assembly line, ↑ prodⁿ for automobile industry, manufacturing goods at a central place.
- d) **Darwin** : Theory of Evolution
(1859)

UNIT - 6

AGE OF IMPERIALISM (1850-1914)

- Boer war
- Tamil Nadu
- a) 1st: 1850-51 : ~~Orange Free State~~
- * b) 2nd: 1899-1902 ~~Tamil Nadu~~
Orange State Republic
Republic

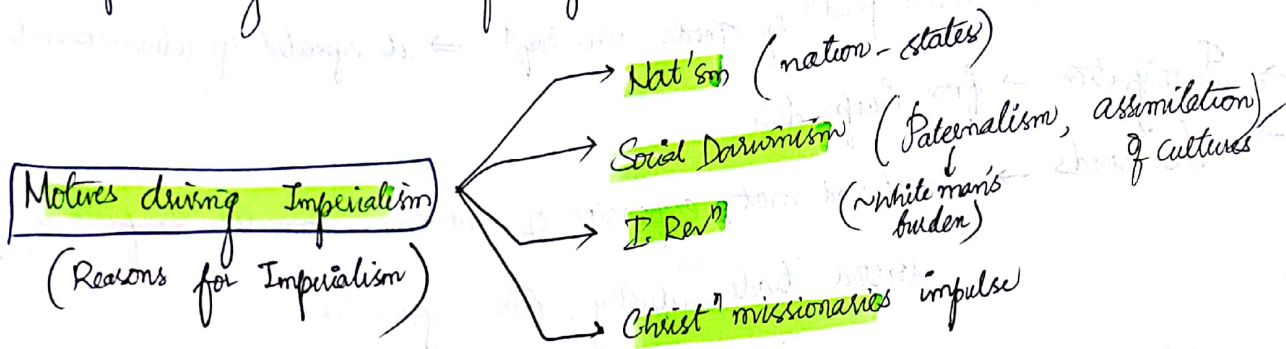
Timeline



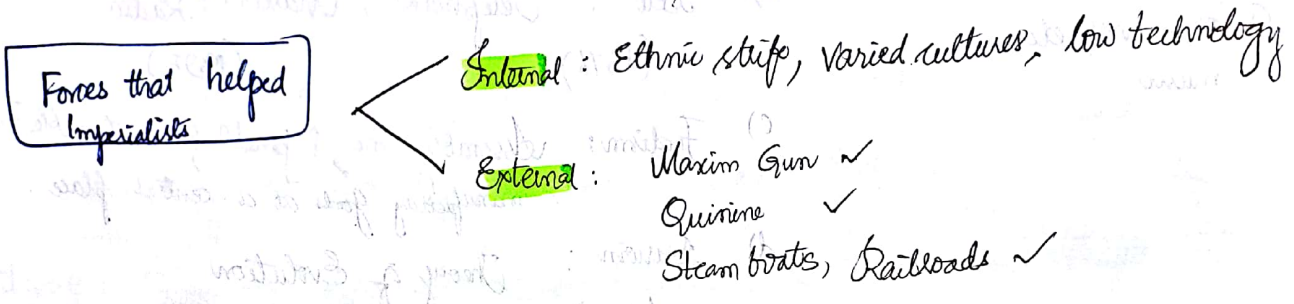
As late as 1850s, Europeans controlled only 10% of Africa (coast). They couldn't travel interiors :-

- ↙ African resistance (powerful tribal armies)
- ↘ rivers that made navigation tough, cataracts
- ↙ Malaria

Leopold II gains control of Congo that sparked interest (1880s)



✓ "The take^{over} of a country or territory by a stronger nation with the intent of dominating for, eco, social life is called Imperialism"



Berlin Conf (1884-85) - agreed that any European country can claim land in Africa by notifying others & showing they could control the area

✓ France: Algeria, French West Africa (Mali, Niger, Mauritania, Chad)

Britain: Egypt, Sudan, Zimbabwe, S Africa, Kenya

✓ Italy: Libya, Somalia

✓ Germany: Namibia, Tanzania

2nd Boer war → Boer Colon + self-governance
1st war: Roroië ineffective
Transvaal Orange Republic

Boer war Zulu's chief Shaka thwarted European attempts until 1815

Later, Zulu land came under British control in 1887

Boers ⇒ Dutch for 'farmers' settled in Cape by 1820s + estd large farms. When British finally took over in 1800, both groups

17/10

clashed over British land policy.

1886 Gold Rush

Treaty of Vereeniging

Diamonds, Gold were discovered in southern Africa in 1860, 1880s.

the outsiders poured in, Boers defended ~~their~~ & fought. In 1899 Boers

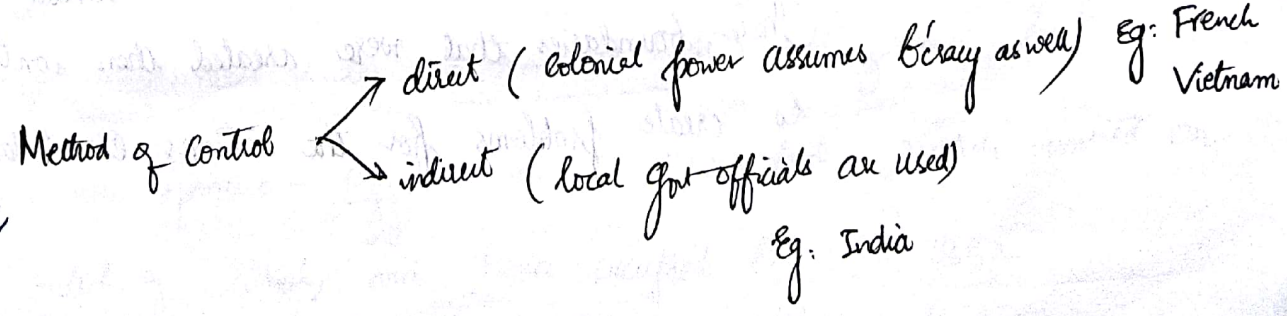
took up arms against the British.

Boer War - Diamond Gold clash (1899)

Boers employed guerrilla tactics, British burnt their farms. British finally won.

	Forms of imperialism	Characteristics	Eg
	Colony	Country governed internally by a foreign power	India
<u>Kenya</u>	Protectorate	Country has internal govt but under control of outside power	British - Niger Δ
<u>Boer Republics</u> Transvaal Orange Free State	'Sphere of influence'	outside power claims exclusive invest privileges ✓	Russia, Britain in Persia (∵ oil was abundant) estd Companies Liberia - USA Eg: China
1880s - 1st Boer War	Economic imperialism	less devd nations exploited by private business interests	Eg: Latin American economy Agro controlled by some big private co's Cuba's / Banana republic

Draw map



African resistance: unsuccessful attempts - Belgian Congo etc.,

Algeria (50 yrs) to France

German East Africa, Germany (Uganda-ruji rebellion) - magic water (bullets to water myth)

Germans moved down the resistors successfully.

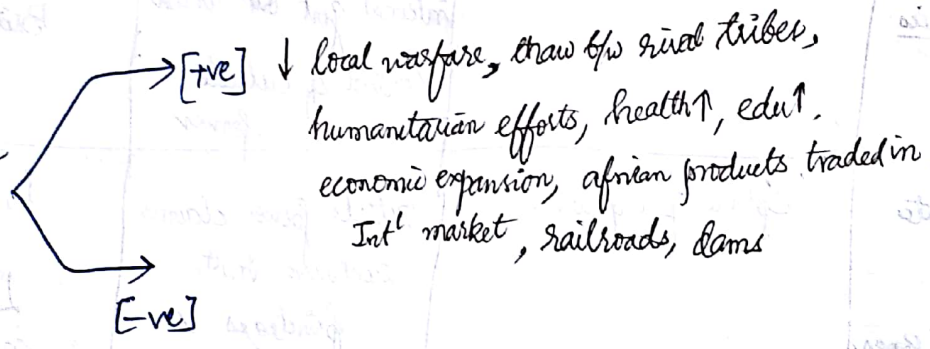
Ethiopia - Menelik II - only successful resistance

- He played italians vs French vs British skillfully thus creating balance of power among these nations.

- He also built arsenal - help from Russia

- Battle of Adowa Ethiopians under Menelik II defeats Italians

Impact of Colonial rule in Africa



★ most troublesome legacy: dividing of African continent: long-term rival chiefdoms united, close kinship groups divided

These boundaries that were created then continue to create problems for the nations even today.

Ottoman
Egypt → Europeans Conquer Muslim Lands after Africa (JANUDEEP DURISHETTY AIR CSE 2017 Muslim Lands)
Persia

Ottomans: weak Sultans followed Suleiman I. Corruption, theft, inflation
Indiscipline among unemployed soldiers made the empire weak. In 1830,
Greece gained independence, Serbia - self rule.

Geopolitics played a role in causing European interests:

location near Medⁿ sea, control
trade + discovery of oil in
Persia

- Russia, desperately wanted passage for its grain exports across the Black sea
& into Medⁿ sea. Russia formed alliances with Ottomans & fought Ottomans later.

→ after a peninsula in Black sea
Crimean War: Each generation of czars launched war on Ottomans to gain
land on Black sea (area)

↓ 1853
[Russia vs Ottomans]

- Britain, France entered war on the side of Ottomans (∴ wanted to prevent
Russians from gaining access to Black sea)

* ✓ Russia defeated. Florence Nightingale est. as war nurse.

- This war exposed weaknesses of Ottomans. Slowly they lost their lands one
by one (Montenegro, Serbia, Balkan etc.)

Egypt

Egypt modernises under Muhammed Ali. Suez Canal built in 1869.

Canal was expensive - Egypt was in \$50m debt. British insisted on
fin. control of canal, and hence occupied Egypt in 1882.

Persia 1857: Persia lost Afghanistan to Britain. As Persian rulers gave
concessions to Wⁿ companies. As export rights of tobacco were given to

British, tobacco boycott & riots ensued. In 1907, Russia & Britain
look over & divided into spheres of influence.

Wⁿ held territories in Asia (Imp'sm in Asia)

Britain = India + Pak + B'desh + Myanmar + Malaysia + S'pore

France = Indo China - Thailand
(Laos, Cambodia)

Dutch - Indonesia → remained independent

USA - Philippines

Germany - part of Papua New Guinea, (Tanzania, Namibia in Africa)
Marshall Is.

Wⁿ Powers Rule SE Asia (Imp'sm in SE Asia)

Pacific rim lands, owing to their strategic location, attracted British & other Europeans

- Plantation products - perfect climate for - Cocoa, Sugarcane, Rubber, Tea & Coffee

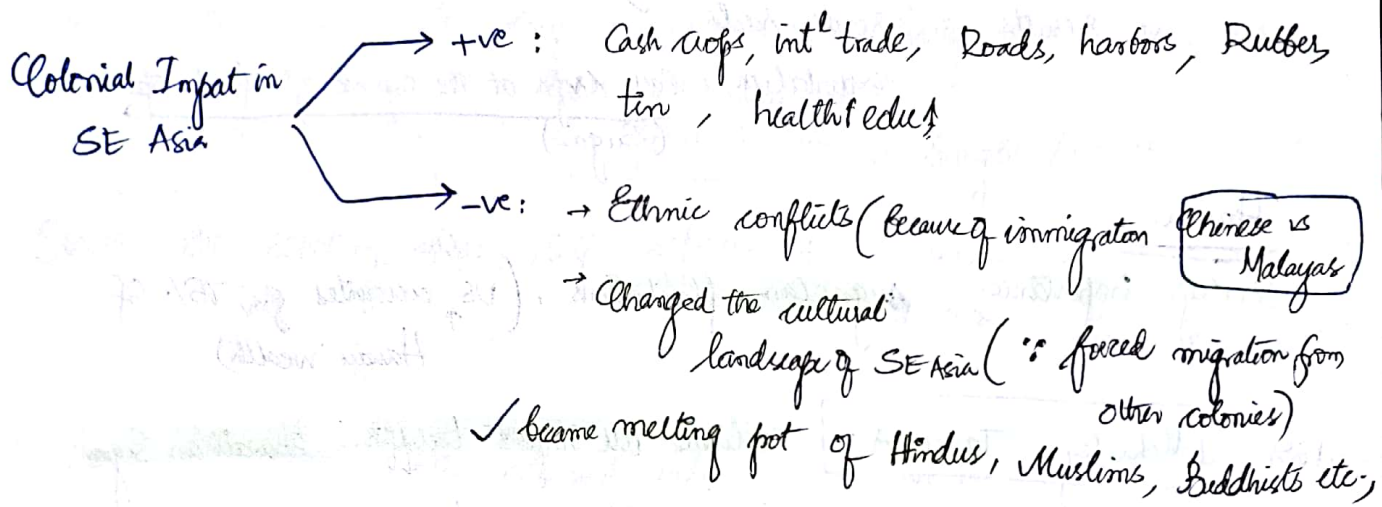
Dutch Control: Dutch East India Co - 1602, fought British & Javanese to occupy Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes. Cash crop plant's, immigration ensued.

In contrast to British who lived temporarily in India & returned in Britain, Dutch considered Indonesia their home. Exploitation ↑.

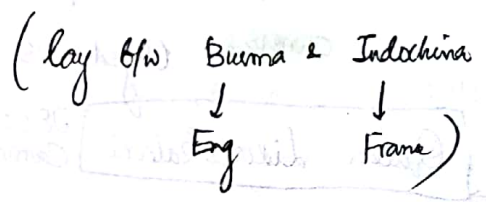
Britain: To counter Dutch, Britain occupied Malayan peninsula reserves of tin, rubber, opening of Suez Canal are the prime factors

Britain encouraged Chinese immigration, Chinese became highly successful. Ethnic conflict b/w Chinese & Malays continues even today.

used direct colonial management. Filled by. destroyed local tradition & culture
consumption of rice ↓ since it was shipped majorly.



Thailand (Siam) maintains Independence



Skilfully played b/w Eng, France

✓ King Mongkut, Son Chulalongkorn — modernised Siam

started schools, reformed legal system, roads, rail, telegraph

U.S. Controls Phillipines & Hawaii [Imp'sm in Pacific]

U.S. though disliked imperialism, captured colonies because of 2 interest groups

- ✓ i) Ambitious empire builders - felt U.S.A should fulfil its destiny
- ✓ ii) Traders, business people

1898: Spanish - American war in Cuba & later US captured Phillippines. The reason they gave was to modernise, uplift Filipinos. its Phillipines resented new colonial power in the form of America by evicting Spain here too just as in Cuba US defeated Spain in 1902.

Cuba

Filipino nationalists under (Emilio ^{US} Aguinaldo) claimed promised independence. Nationalists declares independence & est^t of Philippine Republic. US plunges in, was ended in 1902.

+ve, -ve results : roads, rails
exploitation, cash crops at the expense of food crops
(Sugar)

Hawaii

Strategic importance, sugar cane plantations. (US ^{CS} accounted for 75% of Hawaii wealth)

1890: Mckinley Tariff Act abolished all import tariffs. Hawaii's sugar was no more cheaper & hence cut profits of American sugar plantation

owners: Urged US to annex Hawaii.

Queen Liliuokalani came to throne, declares Hawaii as Republic. A

group of American businessmen hatch a plot & removes her from power.

→ Sanford Dole a wealthy plantⁿ owner was named new Prez of Hawaii

US Prez → Cleveland refuse to annex Hawaii, however US annexes it in 1898

Conclusion: Period of imperialism was a time of great power & domin-
-ation
Towards the end of 19th century, the lands of world were all claimed.
This set the stage for bitter battles b/w European powers in 20th century
which would become the prime focus.

China & Japan⁴⁷ (1820-1914)

1823 - Monroe Doctrine
1839 - Opium War
1898 - Spanish Am War
1910 - Mexican Revⁿ
1914 - Panama Canal opens

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1900 - Boxer Rebelliⁿ

China

- **Qing dynasty** (upto late 18th century) - stable, secure, huge **empire**, self sufficient
 - Out of their own ^{cultural} pride, they looked down upon foreigners.
 - Large agri economy - rice, potatoes, maize (brought from other countries)
→ Hwang Ho, Yangtze valleys
- Overall the economy was self-sufficient + extensive mining + manufacturing industries, silk, cotton, porcelain

- Trade with west was allowed only Guangzhou port. B.O.T was in favour of China, drained British Silver. ~~Here~~ they found the ~~to~~ upset this, British smuggled Opium into China - by 1835 ~12 mill Chinese were addicted

1839 - war breaks out at sea (China's outdated ships no match for British gunboats & canons ⇒ Chinese were humiliated)

↓ resulted in

Treaty of Nanjing, 1842

- ⇒ Gave Britain Hong Kong island ✓
- US, other foreigners gained extra territorial rights ✓
- Opium trade continued, privilege extended ✓

Internal problems - popⁿ, hunger, corruption, floods of Heavenly Kingdom Great Peace had illusions of

people rose in rebellion : ~~took~~ out against Qing dynasty by **Hong Xiuquan**

known as **Taiping Rebellion** (Taiping means "Great Peace")

1850

48
Hong - captures Nanjing, declares it as Capital.

By 1864, with help of troops, Britain, France 14-yr old rebellion is crushed. 20 mill died.

- China had weak military technology, with eco & pol problems. West + Japan gained foothold by establishing "Spheres of Influence."

↳ a region in which foreign nation controlled trade & invest.

- Worried Americans, declared Open door policy - that opened China's doors to all nations.

Chinese nat'lism grows

Guangxu - 100 days of Reform - introduced while aunt Dowager Empress was at vacation. When she returned, put his nephew

Guangxu under house arrest - reversed his reforms - Chinese peoples frustration grew. Guangxu frustration: background

Boxer Rebellion ¹⁹⁰⁰ Frustration erupts. Peoples resented

special privileges to foreigners, resented foreign missionaries & Chinese Christians - formed a Secret Society called

"Society of Harmonious Fists" - came to be known as Boxers

known for extreme hatred towards foreigners

↓
Boxer Rebellion breaks out

1900: Rebels storm Beijing - slogan "Death to Foreign devils"

- Soldiers from Fr, UK, Italy, Germany, Russia - defeats rebels. Nevertheless, rebellion sent out a strong message.

Reforms: Empress sends officials⁴⁹ on World tour. Studies their Govt systems
 and reforms were introduced in China but internal squabbles still continued.
 Qing Govt in 1908

Japan - Shoguns used to rule in mid 1800s

1853 - Commodore Perry arrives in Japanese Tokyo harbor. Perry delivered letter from US. prez with threat that he'd come back with larger fleet.

1854 - Treaty of Kanagawa - opened two Japanese ports for Am trade.

By 1860, Japan opened trade to other nations as well

1867 - People resented & rallied behind for extn of privileges to foreigners

Mutshihito - Younger emperor took over at the age of 15 (WTF!)
 Tokugawa Shogun Steps down

Ends military dictatorship. Establishes "Meiji Govt" (Enlightened Govt)

1867

1867 - 1912 : Called Meiji era : adopts new ways such as

→ Feudal lords realised (pt ownership didnot benefit the nation, they thus gave land to the emperor

→ Sends statesmen to Europe & N. America - adopted Western Countries practices - such as German army, skill of British Navy et. and modernised their own military

→ Adopted American system of Universal education, teachers included foreign experts.

China	Japan
sticks to traditional values	modernises, industrialis ⁿ
Grants spheres of influence	Strengthens military power
Loses territories	Borrows & adopts w ⁿ ways

Railroads, coal industries, silk, devt of ports.
economy, by 20th century, was as modern as any.

Japanese Imperialism

As their military, economic might ↑, imperialistic intentions took root

- Japan attacks China in (1894) (Taiwan) & ~~1895~~ 1900 (Manchuria)
- Japan attacks Russia in 1904 (Manchuria) & Korea in 1905 (Korea)

Japan attacks China (1894)

Background:

Recognising similar interests in Korea, a

hands-off agreement was signed with China - 1885. They

pledged that both countries shall not send their armies into Korea.

When China broke the agreement in 1894, (∵ rebellions broke out in Korea, Korea asked Chinese for help, Chinese troops marched.)

- Angered, Japanese send troops to fight China. Sino-Japanese war begins. Chinese were driven away, & their navy destroyed.

Japan occupies ~~Korea~~ Manchuria & (Taiwan) + Pescadores islands.

Russo-Japanese War (Over Manchuria): Japan's victory (above) changed B.o.F. Power in

East Asia: Russia, Japan emerged as rival powers.

- Manchuria (North of Korean peninsula)

- 1903: Japan offered to agree Russia's rights over Manchuria if it stayed out of Korea. Russia refuses. Japan launches a

surprise attack in 1904, & records an emphatic victory over Russia & destroyed navy of Russia

Treaty of Portsmouth (drafted by Roosevelt)

- gave Japan captured territories, double loss { forced Russia to withdraw from Manch. & stay out of Korea }

✓ 1905 - Japan attacks Korea and makes it a protectorate

1910 - Japan officially imposes annexation, Japan's repressive rule in Korea was an example of imperialism at worst. (replaced Korean with Japanese language, history.)

Japan attacks China - over Korea - 1893
Japan attacks Russia - over Korea - 1904
Japan attacks Korea - 1905

promoted immigration, fanned public protest etc;

- freedom from civilis
- ultranationalism
- Economic factors
- War

Imperialism in Latin America

- By early 1800s, most Latin American countries were free & independent from colonial rule

- Internal problems: poverty, indebtedness, lacked voice in governance
political dictators seized power: Caudillos

Post-independence: exports grew (mainly plantⁿ crops), imports (manufacturing goods)

also ↑ ⇒ Latin America remained unindustrialised. They ~~was~~ did not use export income to ↑ roads, health, edu rather they borrowed further money

to develop export industries - [Foreigners (Germany, US, Fr) were main

lenders] when L.Am. countries were unable to pay the debt, Foreigners

threatened to take control & thus they gained control. (economic imperialism)

U.S.A & L.Am.

✓ Monroe Doctrine

(1823) Said that American continents are henceforth not to be considered as subjects of future colⁿ by Europe

↳ British backed Monroe doctrine

Cuba: - 1868: Cuba declares independence from Spain. Spain fights for 10 yrs

1878 - Cubans give up. Fight resumed in 1895

America had economic interests in Cuba. Entered war.

1898 - Spanish-American war. 1901 - Cuba becomes independent (only in name)
Cubans resent America's interference even today.

Americans occupy Philippines too.

U.S & Panama: Encourages Panamanian revⁿ, which was part of Colombia
 With help from US, Panama secedes, grants U.S. permission to build Panama Canal.

+ Roosevelt Corollary (right to be an int'l police power in W. Hemisphere)
 ↳ extension to Monroe doctrine to protect US economic interests in Wⁿ hemisphere

Mexican Revolution

- Fights to hold Texas territory from U.S. (1835-45)
- Tries to establish a nat^l identity under Benito Juarez's - La Reforma
- Overcomes Frⁿ occupation in 1837
- Stages Mexican revⁿ → 1910 — under [Francisco Madero] against dictator Diaz. He stepped down in 1911

World War - I (1914-18)

Summary:

Long term causes of WWI	Immediate Causes WWI
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → <u>Nat'lism</u> spurs competition among European nations (nation-state formation) → <u>Imperialism</u> deepens rivalries → <u>Militarism</u> leads to large armies → <u>Alliance system</u> divides Europe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → assassination of Arch Duke Ferdinand (in Jun, 1914) prompts Austria to declare war on Serbia → Alliance system requires nations to support their allies in times of war

Effects: - a lost generation - New countries are born ✓ *
 - Dynasties fall in Germany, Austria, Hungary ✓ *

Central powers: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Ottoman Empire
 Allied powers: France, UK, Russia, Japan
 Neutral: Swiss, Spain, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Denmark

Long-term Causes

- ✓ Nat'ism: Post-1850, other nations began challenging Britain - Eg: Germany
 - ★ → French bitterness towards Germany after Franco-Prussian war (1870) (Alsace-Lorraine lost)
 - ★ → Aust-Hungary vs Russian rivalry in Balkans → nat'ism of Serbs, Bulgarians etc.
- ✓ Imp'ism - Germany vs France over Morocco + Boer war + fight for Siam, China etc.
- ✓ Militarism - I.R. after effects; major powers built strong armies & navies
 ↳ WW-I witnessed use of modern weapons: machine guns, aircraft, bombers etc. (Kaiser Wilhelm II)
- ✓ Alliances - Bismarck perceived France to be a threat. ∴ it might avenge Franco-Prussian war of 1870. In 1879 he formed dual alliance b/w Germany, Aust-Hungary; Italy joined later = Triple Alliance
 1887 - He also formed treaty with Russia.
 1890 - Kaiser Wilhelm II forced Bismarck to resign. Let his alliance with Russia lapse. Russia formed alliance with Fr. He built fortified German Navy.
 1904 - alarmed at German's militarism, Britain makes

Triple Entente with Fr, Russia

Balkan Crisis

59

- With history of uprisings and ethnic clashes, Balkans were known as "Powder Keg" of Europe. They were under control of Ottomans.
- Ottomans were on the decline. Greece, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia broke away and formed separate nations. Ottoman prelude to Balkan crisis

Simmering crisis in Balkan peninsula

- Serbia had a large Slavic popⁿ. Wanted to unite all Slavs on Balkan peninsula. Russia (which itself contained large Slavic popⁿ) supported Serbia. Aust-Hungary fearing rebellion among its small Slavic popⁿ, felt threatened by Serbia's growth. They also hoped to fill power vacuum created by Ottoman decline.

→ 1908: Austria annexed Bosnia + Herzegovina (had large Slavic popⁿ)
 * Both were part of Serbia
 Serbian rulers who sought to rule these areas were outraged.

Russia supported Serbia but was totally unprepared. Germany firmly backed Austria. Serbia, Russia had to back down.

Serbia had emerged victorious from local conflicts & their eagerness was more than ever to take back Bosnia.

1914

Atmosphere was vicious. Archduke Ferdinand & wife Sophie visits Bosnian capital Sarajevo — the couple was shot dead by 19yr old Princip + Gavrilo

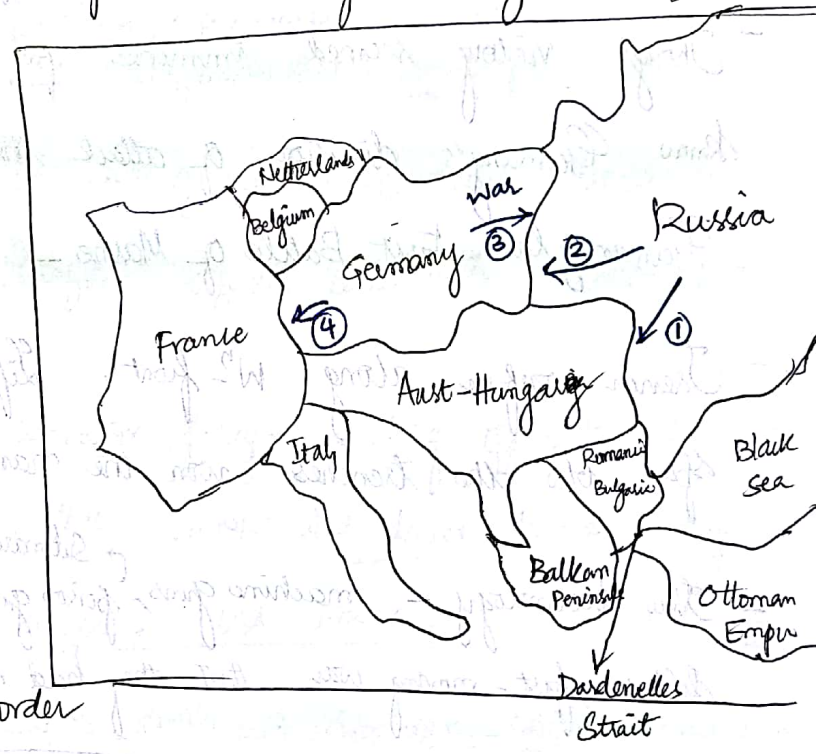
- Princip was part of "The Black Hand" — a secret society committed to get Bosnia rid of Austrian rule.

- With Wilhem II's support, Austria presents an ultimatum ⁵⁵ to Serbia.
 ∴ the killer was a Serb. Though ultimatum was harsh, Serbia accepted because of Austria's might. Despite this, Austrians wanted war and thus declared war.

- "Assassination was the spark that ignited a giant blaze."

chain reaction sets off

- Russia moves army towards Austria - Russia border
- ↓
- Expecting Germany's support to Aust-Hungary, Russia moves army to Germany - Russia border



- Alarmed at this Germany declares war on Russia (LOL!)
- ↓
- Russia asks France for help. Germany declares war on France (LMAO)

Schlieffen Plan: - Germany's military plan under Alfred Schiefflen.

Plan ~~stated~~ proposed to attack France 1st & then Russia (∴ no railroad connectivity for Russia)

- As France had army all along the border, Germany looked for way through Belgium.

- Belgium refused, Germany invades Belgium, Britain enters on this issue.
- Bulgaria, Ottomans later enter on the side of Central powers (T. Alliance)

Stalemate on W^o Front

deadlock in France - Germany border. this deadlocked region called W^o Front.

- Though victory seemed imminent for Germans, French come to know Germany's direction of attack through intelligence, thus Germany's lost First Battle of Marne - Schiefflen plan lay in ruins.

- Trench warfare along W^o front. Life was miserable in trenches. Space b/w the trenches won the name "no man's land"

- New technology - machine guns, submarine, airplane, poison gas, armored tanks did not deliver fast-moving war that they had hoped.

- * - Fighting spreads to Southwest and Southeast Asia, thus it indeed became a world war.

War rages beyond Europe

To end the stalemate, Allies looked to attack Dardanelles Strait so that they can establish supply route to Russia.

It also provided an opportunity to attack Austria via Danube

- The campaign to conquer Dardanelles - called Gallipoli Campaign

[in Middle East]

- In SW Asia, British helped Arabs rise against Ottoman rule. Operation was carried out by T.E. Lawrence, a British soldier
↳ "Lawrence of Arabia"

[Africa & China]

Japanese overran German outposts in China, captured Germany's Pacific island colonies as well. English & French troops attacked Germany's African possessions.
[Japan x Germany outposts in China ✓
Ex/Britain x Germany possession in Africa - Tanzania, Namibia] *

[Aus, NZ, Brazil]

- Aus, NZ fight on the side of allies. Contributes troops to Gallipoli campaign, Brazil supports allies with warships & personnel

[Germany Sank U-boat of USA]

- Germany's unrestricted submarine policy - sinking opponents ships w/o any warning. They used this in 1915 that killed British ship which contained US citizens. USA was angered but did not join war. When, in 1917, Germany sank 3 American ships, USA was outraged.

[USA]

Zimmerman telegram → Zimmerman note (which was intercepted by British) finally drew America to war (It said was note to German ambassador in Mexico. It said Germany would help Mexico reconquer lost land to US if it allies with Central powers)

Public anger was palpable. America had more economic ties with Fr & Britain and hence joined the allies.

Zimmerman note proved to be the last straw ✓

- War had changed perception of women. ∴ they actively
in factories, fields to mobilise resources for the war

1917: Bolshevik Revolution, Lenin vows to end the war.

1918, Russia: Offers truce with Germany - "Treaty of Brest-Litovsk" ✓
Withdraws

As per the treaty, Russia surrendered Finland, Poland, Ukraine to Germany.

- With US help, allies defeat Germans on the W^m front, in Second battle of Marne ✓

Result:

- A revolution in Aust-Hungary brought the empire to an end ✓
- Soldiers mutinied and public turned against Kaiser - stepped down ✓
- Germany declared itself republic (Weimar Republic) ✓
- warring nations sign Armistice.

A Flawed Peace (Paris Peace Conference)

- Big 4 at Paris Peace Conf:
- Woodrow Wilson - US
 - David Lloyd George - UK
 - Georges Clemenceau - France
 - Vittorio Orlando - Italy

Russia not represented - ∴ civil war, so was Germany & its allies

Wilson's plan of peace

59

Fourteen Point Proposal : ~~14~~ ~~points~~ - end to secret treaties
 freedom of seas, trade, ↓ army, navy

- fairness towards colonies & peoples

- changing borders & creating new nations
 (self-determination was a guiding principle behind his idea)

- a general assocⁿ of nations for lasting peace. (L.O.N)

US did not join L.O.N because :

→ Ratificⁿ reqd $\frac{2}{3}$ majority from Senate

→ Senators argued that joining L.O.N would erode U.S. sovereignty & autonomy ∴ a clause in L.O.N. stated that L.O.N would force other nations to draw up arms in defense of any member nation if attacked

→ W. Wilson took a cross-country tour to garner public support & suffered a stroke. Without his ability to fight, Senate blocked US's L.O.N entry.

Treaty of Versailles (1919)

(Contrary to Wilson's peace agenda, France was avengeful of Germany & wanted to mete out harsh punishment to it)

Major provisions :

1. League of Nations : → Int'l peace orgⁿ. US, UK, Fr, Japan, Italy part of Exec Council (P5)

→ ~~Attid~~ 32 neutral & allied nations join

2. Territorial Losses : → Germany surrenders all its overseas colonies in Africa, Pacific

→ Germany returns Alsace-Lorraine to France.

→ French border extends to west bank of Rhine river

3. Military restrictions

→ Limits on German army size

→ no importing or manufacturing weapons

→ no submarines & airforce.

War Guilt.

→ Sole responsibility on Germany's shoulders

→ \$336 reparations over 30 yrs.

New nations are born:

[Baltic states, Aust-Hungary, Ottoman breakup]
[Romania, Poland gain territory, Finland]
(3)

→ separate peace treaties with each of other defeated nations

→ Aust-Hungary ^{Gave} ~~gave~~ Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia ✓

→ Ottoman ~~gave~~ gave up everything except Turkey - (Treaty of Sevres) ✓

→ Bulgaria ✓

→ Allies carved up lands of Ottomans: Palestine, Iraq, Trans Jordan (Britain) ✓

Syria, Lebanon - France

→ Russia lost much territory - Romania, Poland gained it at Russia's expense ✓

→ Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania (formerly part of Russia) become independent (Baltic states) ✓

Why peace was flawed

Rem

→ Disappointed, USA ultimately rejected Treaty of Versailles.

Americans believed that best hope for peace was to stay away from European affairs.

→ Germany felt outraged, etc

→ Colonies felt cheated & betrayed at how allies disregarded their quest for independence - [they still did not grant freedom to colonies in Africa, India]

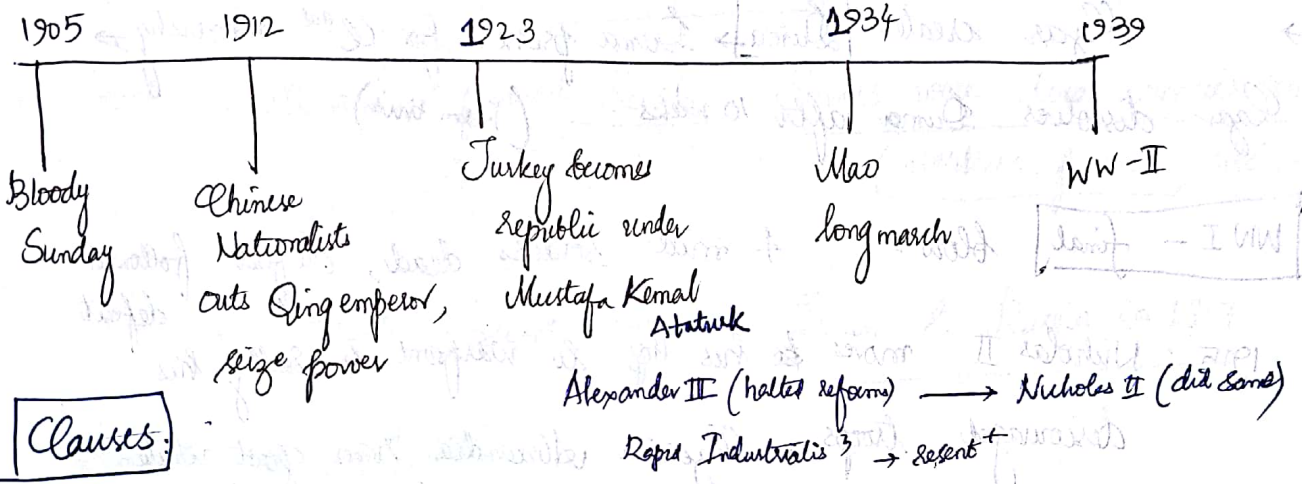
→ Japan & Italy which entered war to gain territory felt embittered

- Lacking support of US, L.O.N was left toothless

- Synopsis
- Russian Nationalism
 - Chinese nationalism
 - Indian nationalism
 - Middle East nationalism (Iran, Turkey)

Revolution and Nationalism (1900-39)

Russia



Causes:

→ Alexander III, who succeeded Alexander II, halted all reforms in Russia.

I

used harsher measures, strengthened autocracy, censorship, fed prisoners exiled to Serbia, persecuted Jews, imposed monoculture

→ Nicholas II, also continued his father's legacy, resists change.

Under his minister Sergie Witte, Russia industrializes rapidly.

"Trans Siberian railway laid down by 1904"

II

Rapid industrialization → stirred discontent

- working condⁿs
- low wages
- child labour
- Trade unions outlawed

Rem this Do Not Forget

1903 (Russian Marxists) split over tactics

- Bolshevik (small revolutionaries willing to sacrifice all for change)
- Menshevik (wanted broad based popular support)

III Russo-Japanese war : Loss sparked ~~and~~ unrest

IV Bloody Sunday (Revⁿ of 1905) : 20,000 workers gather with petition for better working cond^{ns} & wages. Czar was not ^{present} in palace, generals ordered to fire on unarmed civilians. 1000 dead - This episode is termed as bloody Sunday. Sparks Outrage

→ Czar creates Duma → Duma presses for C^{nal} monarchy →
V Czar dissolves Duma after 10 weeks (Rem this)

→ WWI - final blow : 4 mill soldiers dead, defeat followed defeat.

VI 1915 : Nicholas II moves to his HQ to warfront to rally his discouraged troops. Czarina Alexandra ran govt while Czar was away. She ignored Czar's chief advisers and fell under the influence of Rasputin. Alexis - [hemophilia] (son) [Rasputin disease] seemed to ease boy's symptoms. Czarina, as gratitude let him make key pol decisions. He spread corruption & was ~~also~~ murdered in 1916

War - inflated prices, food scarcity etc etc

Trivia : St Petersburg ^{name chg} → Petrograd (1914) → Leningrad (1924) → St Petersburg (1991)
(∵ it looked so German-esque)

March Revⁿ (1917)

63

over shortage of bread CS

- women workers led a citywide strike. Soldiers too joined the rebels.
- Czar steps down. Revolutionaries execute him a year later. Czarist rule of Romanovs ends
- Provisional Govt under Alexander Kerensky forms. He continued ^{Russia} to be in WW I
- Social revolutionaries formed Soviets. Soviets were local councils consisting (workers, peasants, soldiers)
- Germans launch "secret weapon" - Lenin to Russia in 1917.

Bolshevik Revⁿ (1917)

- Lenin takes control of Petrograd Soviet as well as soviets of other major cities.
- Bolshevik Red guards storm Winter Palace in Petrograd, arrests leaders of Provisional Govt. Bolshevik Revⁿ was a matter of hours

Summary

Causes

- Industrialists' discontent (shortage of food fuel)
- Czar Nicholas II weak leadership Czarina
- Defeat in R-Japanese War (1905)
- Bloody Sunday (1905)
- WWI losses
- Strikes & Riots, Rasputin

March Revⁿ ↗
Bolshevik Revⁿ ↘
Both rev^{ns} of 1917

- Czar steps down ✓
- Failure of Provisional Govt under Kerensky
- Rise of Soviets ✓
- Lenin returns ✓
- Bolshevik takeover ✓

Effects

- Civil War (1918-20) ✓
- Czar & family killed ✓
- Peace with Germany (1918) (Brest-Litovsk) ✓
- Russian economy in ruins ✓

→ Peace treaty was resented ∴ Russians lost ⁶⁴ huge territory (Finland, Romania, Poland) ANUDEEP DURISHETTY AIR, CSE 2017

Civil War

→ White Army (vs) Red Army (under Leon Trotsky)
(Opponents of Bolsheviks) - [US, W^m nations helped white army]

→ Red Army triumphs · Lenin restores order.

→ Lenin Restores Order

→ New Economic Policy ∴ temporarily put aside his plans of state-controlled economy.

: encouraged for invest, ✓

: smaller version of Cap'sm. ✓

→ 1922: To keep nat' sm in check, Lenin created several self-governing republics. Named USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
Moscow - new Capital

→ 1924: Lenin dies. Lenin, in his last days wrote how he did not trust Stalin.

[1929] Trotsky exiled in 1929. Stalin becomes the dictator of USSR

Stalin assumes power

→ Lenin - NEP ; Stalin - Command Economy

→ ushered in Agri & Industrial Revⁿ

(Collective farm)

Agri Revⁿ : Many peasants had only recently won their lands.

Now they were forced to submit to Soviet govt. They

resented & faced brutal repression.

- Resistance among a class of wealthy peasants was repressed brutally.

Thousands were executed.

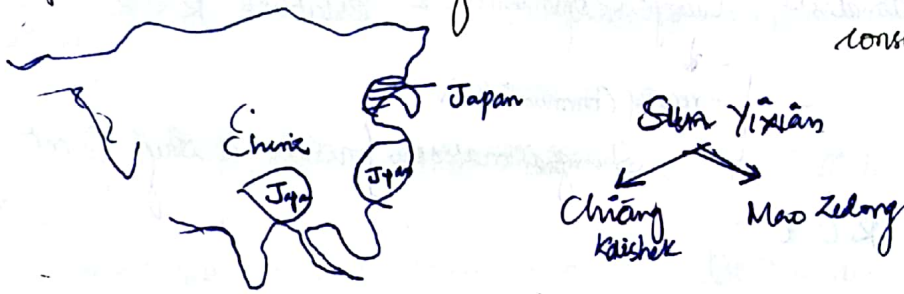
Tools used by Stalin
→ Secret police
→ Propaganda

Great Purge

id campaign of terror aimed at Stalin's dissidents in Comm. Party.

Women prosper under Stalin regime. Their social status improved considerably.

China



China was ripe for revolution in 1900. Nationalists (Kuomintang)

party was one group fighting for change. - Sun Yat-sen

- 1912: Sun becomes Prez of R.O.C

May 13th - Nanjing as Capital
Huang Xiquan - Taiping Rebⁿ
April 1900 (1850)
Boxer Rebellion - 1900

Chaos in China during WWI. Nation was without leadership. Famine struck taking millions of lives.

May 4th Mott

China supported allies thinking they'd grant independence after WWI.

But Treaty of Versailles outraged them. → demonstrations @ Beijing
k/as May 4th mott. (under Mao)

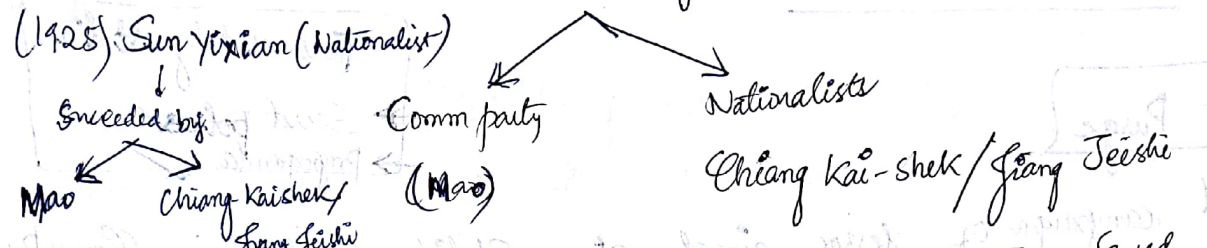
To Many, Lenin's Communism appealed tlt Sun Yat-sen's wⁿ democratic principles

1921: Under Mao, Communist party ~~form~~ is estd.

(Lenin supported Sun's Nat. party in return for allowing Chinese communists to join Kuomintang)

1928 - Nat. triumph

After Sun's death in 1925 2 groups clashed



Many of Chiang's supporters were bankers / big people. They feared Socialism

1928 - Nationalists trumps Communists & establish R.O.C.

Executed Communists in Shanghai massacre which is why Soviet got distrust

Support R.O.C

(→ Peasants) align with Communists

1934: Long March: Jiang's army (~700,000) surrounded Mao & his Red-Army's mountain stronghold.

Faced with defeat, Mao begins 6000 mile Long-march. Around 30,000 reach NW China beyond Jiang's reach

1894 - 1st Japanes inv of China

Japan invades Manchuria - 1931 taking adv of Civil war in China.

This attack signalled WWII in Asia. Japanese occupied most

of China by 1938 - this promoted uneasy truce b/w Comm &

Nationalists

South-West Asian Nat'sm - Turkey, Iran, S. Arabia

- Breakup of Ottoman Empire, growing W^m interest in SW.Asa

Spurred rise of Nat'sm in this region

Turkey: Only Turkey remained of erstwhile Ottoman Empire

In 1919, Greek soldiers invaded & threatened to conquer Turkey.

1922 - Mustafa Kemal, commander of Turkish Nationalists overthrew

Ottoman Sultan. **1923** - Kemal becomes prez of Republic of Turkey.

- Took forward many reforms → separated laws of Islam from State
- new European legal system, industrialised Turkey.

Rem
Persia → Iran

Russia, Britain had spheres of influence on Persia

When Russia was reeling ^{under} Bolshevik revⁿ, Britain tried to take over

Persia completely → spurred Nat'lism, **Reza Shah Pahlavi** takes over, changes Persia name to Iran in **1935**

1920s, 1930s - huge oil reserves were discovered in Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait.

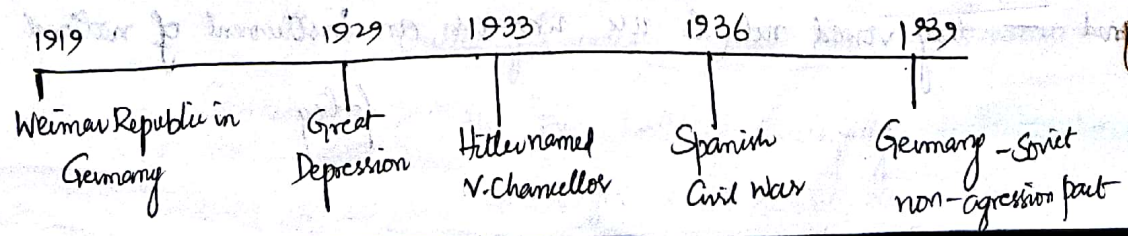
Years of Crisis (1919-39)

(new democratic govt are unstable
Hence new nations craved for strong leadership)

Global Depression - 1929

- led to Fascist forces

- Economic depression in US spread through out the world.



Europe after the War

68

New democracies are unstable. Many citizens had little experience with representative govt. Even in democracies, large no. of pol parties made governance difficult. Coalition govt stifled ~~former~~ reforms.

✓ Eg: France: 40 govt changes in govt from 1919-1939

Hence voters were willing to sacrifice democracy for dictatorship

Weimar Republic

Name of new democratic German govt in 1919

↳ was weak ∵ no democratic tradition
too many parties ⇒ instability

(after city where
Natl assembly was
located)

It was Weimar govt that signed Versailles treaty, people blamed it for inflation, food scarcity etc.,

Hyperinflation in Weimar

[1923]

→ Unlike UK, Fr, Germany did not raise taxes to fund war, but printed money

→ To pay off reparations, it printed even more.

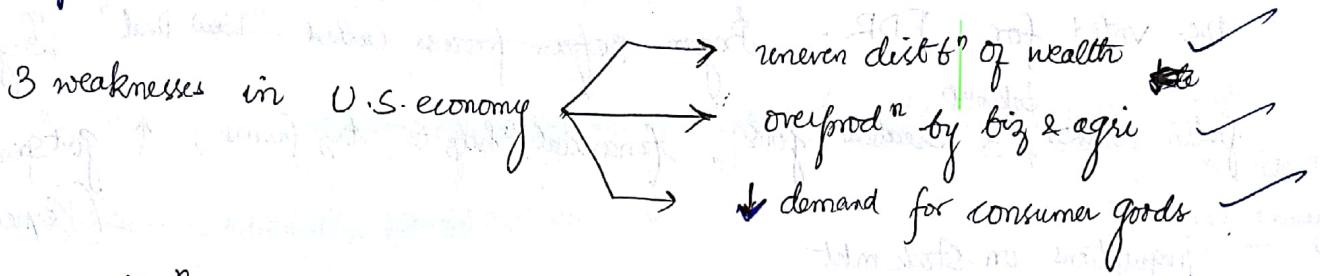
value of Mark fell to astounding depths

→ Dawes plan (after Am. banker Charles Dawes) helped stabilize German currency. German economy revived by 1929.

→ Kellogg-Briand pact (Part of Paris) b/w US, France. Every other nation also signed — they vowed not to use war as an instrument of national policy.

Depression

69



- a) uneven distⁿ → lack of demand from poor majority → ↓ orders from storehouses → ↓ prodⁿ → unemployment
- b) overprodⁿ of agri → fall in prices → indebtedness

Stock Markets Crash :

Background :

Booming US economy → prices soared

↓ many mid-income

people bought shares on "margin"

Major problem: America was ^{a big} market to whole world. When demand fell in us, other economies suffered

Some investors thought that stock prices were unnaturally high, started selling them, prices come down, panic ensues, markets collapse.

→ Unemp^t, no wages, prodⁿ ↓, economy in ruins

→ American investors withdrew their money from Europe. Congress imposed high tariffs on imports from Europe. European countries that depended on exports suffered. Japanese economy also slumped. Latin America was hard hit - export of sugar, cash crops fell.

Economies recover :

UK: - nat^l got formed, quick fix economic decisions (taxes, regulated currency)

Fr - Coalition got called "Popular Front" - Socialists + Communists + Moderates etc,

Scandinavian Socialist govts - Met the challenge successfully. - "Cooperative Community action"

Taxed all citizens, paid wages social security etc,

U.S Recovery

U.S. voted for FDR. Began reform process called "New Deal". Large public works ^{taken up} & created jobs, financial help to big farms, ↑ govt spending (Keynesian) regulations on stock mkt

Rise of Fascism in Europe (Hitler ↓ Germany ; Mussolini ↓ Italy ; Franco ↓ Spain)

Fascism from ~~Latin~~ Latin word "Fasces" → meaning a bundle of wooden rods tied around an axe handle - symbol of authority.

	Fascism / Nazism	Communism
Principles	Authoritarian, action-oriented, charismatic leader, state more imp than individual	Marxist-Leninist ideas, dictatorship of proletariat, state imp than individual
Pol:	Nationalist, Racist, one-leader rule	Internationalist, one-party rule
Stl:	Supported by bourgeoisie, industrialists, military	Supported by workers & peasants
Eco:	prt property control by state	Collective ownership, Centralised planning
Eg	Italy, Germany, Spain	USSR

Factors for Rise of Fascism in Europe :

- Embitterment, no territorial gains through Paris Peace Conf, 1919 ✓ *
(Esp. Italy, Japan)
- Inflation, unemp^t, social unrest ✓
flamed peace - Germany
- Upper, middle classes feared communist revⁿ as in USSR ✓ * (Rem this)
- hopeless democratic govt, craved threat for authoritarian leadership ✓

Mussolini : A Newspaper editor & politician, founded Fascist party - 1919

→ won support of middle class, industrial leaders, aristocracy

→ [Black Shirts]
1922 - 30,000 Fascists stormed Rome, Victor Emmanuel III steps

1922

down, Mussolini seizes power - becomes Il Duce (the leader)

→ Italy became Fascist in other countries (1922 - Mussolini rises to power)

Hitler : Adolf Hitler was little known when Mussolini came to power in mid-1920s.

1920 - Joins a tiny right-wing political group that believed in overturning Treaty of Versailles and combat Communism - called National Socialist German Workers Party - Nazi for short.

1923 : Nazis attempt coup, fails. Hitler jailed. Wrote "Mein Kampf" when in jail. (My Struggle)

He outlined Aryans as superior & Jews, Slavs as inferior.
Concept of Lebensraum - "living space" - by conquering Est Europe & Russia

→ German economy briefly recovered by Dawes plan, but during depression. Frightened and confused, Germans turned to Hitler.

1932 - Nazis become the largest pol party. Appointed as Chancellor in 1933. Called for P^rimentary elections and wins by slim majority

- Hitler quickly gained absolute pol/economic control. Built a totalitarian state, banned all other parties, put Germans to work, unemployment comes down.

also
→ Called Gestapo

- Hitler raises an elite black-uniformed unit called SS (Schutzstaffel, a protection squad)

Hitler firmly believed in Social Darwinism, twisted philosophy of Nietzsche to his advantage.
(Fascism elsewhere)
(Rem this)

- Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania fall to dictatorship rule.
(Miklos Horthy - Hungary) (apart from Spain, Italy & Germany)
Aggressors March On (Joseph Pilsudski - Poland)

Japan falls under military rule:

- When great depression occurred, govt was blamed.
- Unlike Hitler, Mussolini, Japanese militarists did not form a new govt but restored traditional control and made emperor Hirohito symbol of state power. Army ruled in his name.

1931: Japan invades Manchuria. Army sets up puppet gov.

This attack was the 1st direct challenge to L.O.N. L.O.N only condemned Japanese aggression, but no teeth. Japan withdrew from the league in 1933.

Japan withdrew from L.O.N in 1933 - a major blow to the authority of L.O.N.

1937: Japan invades China

Mussolini attacks Ethiopia: (1936) (Annex Albania later) L.O.N's failure to stop Japan encouraged Mussolini

Ethiopians defeated Italians in 1890s. To avenge this he orders invasion.

Conquers it by 1936 League of Nations was helpless. By giving in to Mussolini in Africa, Britain & France hoped to keep peace in Europe.

Hitler marches on: (Rhineland - 1936 ✓, Austria - 1938 ✓, Sudetenland - 1938 ✓, Poland - 1939 ✗) (Appeasement policy)

→ Defies Treaty of Vs. Begins rebuilding of army. L.O.N does nothing.

→ Encouraged, occupies 30-mile wide Rhineland - 1936. This occupation

marked a turning point. → Hitler's power strengthened.

→ France border was vulnerable to Hitler's attack.

→ Hitler further expanded militarily.

→ 1936: pact signed Rome-Berlin axis. Japan later joined

1936 - Rome Berlin axis

Axis powers

→ 1938: Annexes Austria, turns attention to Czechoslovakia

(Sudetenland in particular)

Civil war in Spain:

when it became republic

Spain was monarchy until 1931, army under Franco revolted in 1936.

(Nationalists - under Franco vs Republicans)

- Civil war for 3 years. Hitler, Mussolini sent troops, war help to Franco. While Republicans (Spain's elected govt) received little support from Fr, Britain.

- 1939: Franco becomes Fascist dictator (ruled until 1975)
 (Damn!)

Western democracies fail to halt aggression

→ ∴ Depression, internal problems, memories of horrors of WW-I stopped them from challenging Fascism.

USA — Isolationism policy (3 Neutrality acts passed by Congress)
 banned sale of arms to other nations at war.

* Munich conference, 1938: Germany, Fr, Britain, Italy met at Munich

Br, Fr agreed that Hitler could take over Sudetenland, in return Hitler promised to respect Czechoslovakia's new borders.

- Appeasement policy fails; 6 months later German troops seize C'vakia

Mussolini seizes Albania. ✓ Hitler demanded part of Danzig from Poland (distrust b/w democratic Fr, Br vs Communist, Stalinist USSR)
 Stalin resented that he was left out of Munich conf.

* Non-Aggression Pact
 1939 - Stalin signs non-agg pact with Hitler.

Great - Depression

- Long-term Causes
- World economies are connected
 - Some countries with huge war debts from WW I
 - Europe relies on American loans and invest
 - Prosperity built on borrowed money
 - Wealth unequally distributed

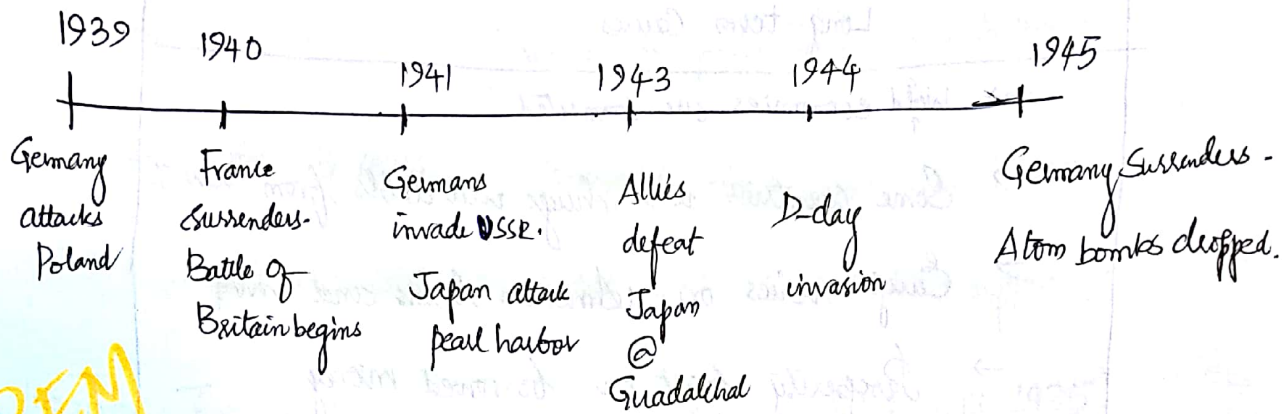
- Immediate Causes
- U.S. Stock mkt Crashes ✓
 - Banks demand repayment of loans ✓
 - US ↓ for. trade ✓
 - US stops foreign loans ✓
 - US banking system collapses ✓

Immediate Effects	Long-term effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Unemp^t among millions → Businesses go bankrupt → Citizens lose faith in Capism & democracy → Nations turn toward authoritarian leaders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria - fall to dictatorship → Nazis take control in Germany → Fascists come to power in others → Japan expands in East Asia → WW-II breaks out → Spanish civil war: Franco ascends

Frans ✓

W.W - II (1939-45)

26



REM

→ Germany wanted Poland to return Polish corridor + port city of Danzig to be returned to Germany. Stalin & Hitler secretly agreed to divide Poland and promised Baltic states to Soviets.

→ Sep 1 1939 : Hitler's conquest of Poland. Blitzkrieg
Stalin begins annexing Baltic states. } WW-2 breaks out

→ An unusual calmness for 7 months. Allied forces stationed along "Maginot line" - a series of fortifications on France's border.

Germans on Siegfried line = Sitzkrieg / phony war

→ Germany attacks on two fronts from Belgium, L'berg on north & France on South. France battles back but Germans trap allied forces at French port city of Dunkirk (on English channel)

→ Britain rescues army from Dunkirk by mass evacuation

- France falls as Italy attacks from South. French general Charles de Gaulle flees to London and sets up Gov-in-exile

- Hitler's secret plan was to take out RAF first by German's air force - Luftwaffe and then to fight battle on land - This whole plan called Operation Sea Lion.

→ RAF was attacked badly but two things helped them turn the tide

- Radar
- Enigma's smuggled version with Britain

- Battle of Britain continued until 1941. Hitler backs out and focus on Eⁿ Europe.

Eⁿ front

Egypt Italy marches from Libya towards British controlled Egypt but faced reverses - Hitler sends his General Ewin Rommel (Desert Fox) and he helps capture Tobruk near Libya.

Balkans: Balkan countries were key to Hitler's plan to invade USSR

By 1941, Nazis captured Yugoslavia, Romania, Greece and Hungary

Hitler invades USSR

Operation Barbarossa - As Nazis marched, Russians

retreated & followed Scorched-Earth Policy (same as against Napoleon)

Hitler by seeing Leningrad's resistance & sets his sights on Moscow

→ Winter ensues, fuel & oil freeze. Ignoring Napoleons

Hitler refused to order retreat.

USA

Atlantic charter: a policy statement issued that defined allied goals for post-war world. Main features: no territorial aggrandizement, restoration of self-govt, no territorial annexations, free trade, global co-ops for secure economy, freedom of seas, disarmament of aggressors, abandonment of use of force

To help allies, Congress passes Lend-Lease Act overriding Neutrality Act

- FDR and Churchill met at Newfoundland in Aug 1941 & issues

Atlantic Charter - upheld free trade among nations and right of people to choose their own govt. Served as peace plan post WW-II

Japan: Strikes Pearl Harbor *

By 1940, US was aware of Japanese plans in SE Asia. It was concerned

* about its colonies Philippines & Guam. Hence US supported Chinese resistance against Japan. Japan ran over French Indochina, FDR cutoff oil shipment route

- Japan thought Hawaii as a "dagger pointed to our throat" & must be destroyed. Japan attacks Pearl Harbor

- Japanese went on and captured Dutch Indonesia, Philippines, Britain's Hong & Malayan peninsula

Battle of Midway: Midway Is. (off west of Hawaii) America vs Japan. America wins, "avenges Pearl Harbour"

Battle of Guadalcanal: Japan's airfield base was destroyed by American marines. Aus supported US, US overwhelms Japan & conquers the island.

Allies are Victorious

Allies defeat Axis powers in N. Africa (Egypt). ~~Axis~~ Forces were led by Dwight Eisenhower, American General.

✓ **Battle of Stalingrad** ~ 240,000 Germans died during the battle for Stalingrad.
Germans trapped 1st here not come to Moscow

- Germans were stalled at Leningrad and Moscow (∴ winter, hunger)
- When winter ended, Hitler sends reinforcement to capture (Volgograd) 3rd target (proved disastrous)
(Volgograd = Stalingrad) Stalingrad on river Volga.
- Germans controlled 90% of Stalingrad
- Soviet launched counterattack, surrounded Stalingrad and cutoff

supply lines - Hitler refused to order retreat.

✓ **Italy Captured**

→ 1943 Allied forces capture Sicily, Mussolini was toppled.

✓ **D-Day Invasion** - (Operation Overlord)

May 1944 - massive force commanded by Eisenhower planned to strike **Normandy** in NW France.

→ D-day: day of attack: June 6, 1944; Within 1 month allies capture Paris & liberated Belgium, France, Luxembourg.

Battle of Bulge

(Germany vs Allied forces on Wth front)

Germans launch one desperate attack on Wth front
 Allies push Germans back, trounce them in this battle

Russians, Allied forces capture Berlin. Hitler commits suicide.
 Eisenhower accepts "Third Reich Surrender"

Id-bomb
dropped
(Aug, 1945)

Manhattan project (headed by General Leslie Groves, Chief scientist Robert Oppenheimer)

Japanese surrender in 1945.

Post-war Govts & Politics

Nuremberg Trials

Allies put Nazis on trial

In Int'l Military Tribunal (~ 23 nations)

(of 22, 12 were sentenced to death)

US occupies Japan

- Demilitarisation
- Democratization - MacArthur & his advisers drew up a new CP that made Japan a present democracy
- Land reforms, revives economy [Diet] - Japanese P'ment

Art 9 of CP - Japanese eschew war. They could fight only if attacked

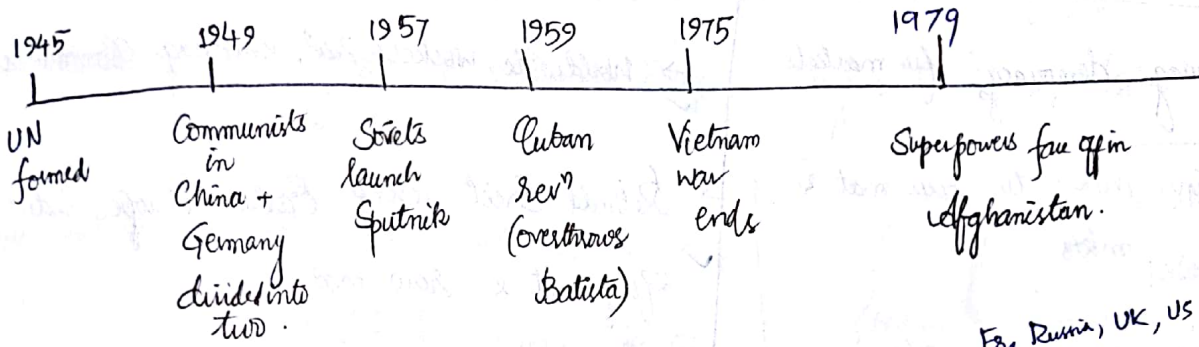
Impact of WW-2

- 1 Ravaged economies
- 2 Two world powers
- 3 Loss of life, instability
- 4 Independent nations: Israel, Palestine, Korea, India, Malaysia, S'pore
- 5 United Nations
- 6 Peace (Uneasy)

Cold War (1945-91)

81

ANUDEEP DURISHETTY
AIR 1, CSE 2017



Yalta Conference

[3 big powers meet]

(Feb 1945). before the war ^{ended} allied powers met at Yalta, Soviet resort city.

→ There they agreed to divide Germany into zones of occupation. Stalin promised that Eⁿ European countries would have free elections, he also promised to fight against Japan, an ally of Germany.

3 goals of Yalta:

- promote world peace
 - provide emergency relief
 - * → to help interim govts based on will of the people
- (* point of divergence)
Communist Capitalist

Reasons for split b/w US, USSR:

→ War affected both blocs differently - $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{US ravaged but not demolished} \\ \text{USSR - huge losses \& demolition} \end{array} \right.$

Hence their post war aims starkly differed, summarised as below.

Superpower aims in Europe

U.S	Soviet
→ Encourage democracy, free markets	→ Worldwide workers' rev ⁿ , encourage Communism
→ Gain access to raw mat & mkt	→ Rebuild Soviet using Eastern Europe's industrial equipment & raw-mat
→ Marshall plan - build economies of Europe	→ Control East Europe to protect Soviet borders & balance US influence in W. Europe
→ <u>Re-write Germany</u> to stabilise it	→ <u>Keep Germany divided</u> to prevent its waging war again

Trivia: Germany was divided into East & West in 1949.

In 1945, before WWII ended, big powers met at Yalta to decide what was to become of Germany, they divided it into 4 separate states to be controlled by Fr, Br, US, & USSR. In 1948, USSR blockaded Berlin and didn't allow any country to bring in supplies. This issue ended with the end of blockade in 1949. After the Berlin blockade ended, Germany was divided into separate states, and a wall was built which would remain for 40 years up until 1989.

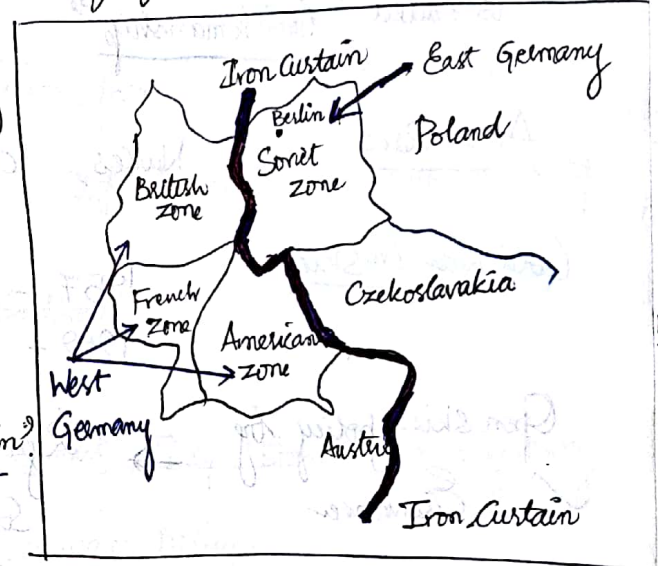
Though Berlin was well within E. Germany, it too was divided into 4 zones. Stalin blockades W. Berlin. Berlin airlift takes place

83
Soviets build satellite states :

Stalin in order to secure wⁿ borders, ignores Yalta promise of free elections and installs comm^t govt in Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Y'slavia.

East Germany - German Democratic Republic (GDR)
West " - FRG (Federal Republic of Germany)

Churchill coins the phrase 'iron curtain'



1) US unveils, containment : Containment was a policy directed at blocking

Soviet influence and preventing the expansion of Communism. This policy included forming alliances to weaken Soviet states

2) Truman doctrine => Truman's support for countries that rejected Communism

Came into being in a speech, asking Congress for foreign aid to Turkey.

3) Marshall plan : (U.S. Secy of State, George Marshall) unveils his plan - to provide food, machine's other materials to war ravaged Europe

4) NATO, Warsaw pact : NATO post Berlin blockade. - 1949
Warsaw pact - 1955

India, China remained aloof

Brinkmanship: Eisenhower pres, Dulles Secy of State

"If the Soviet attacks US, US shall retaliate ^{instantly} by means and places of its own choosing. This policy of readiness to go to the brink of war is called "Brinkmanship"

Arms Race: Nukes, ICBMs were piled up.

Cold war in Skies:
1957 - Sputnik I
1969 - Armstrong on Moon

Cold war
diagram
(threats of
Conflict)

Open skies policy by Eisenhower → Rejection by Soviet → CIA authorized spy planes U2 → Soviets shoot down U-2

→ U-2 incident ↑ mistrust b/w the blocs

China - Communists triumph

Civil war b/w Nationalists & Communists lasts from 1946-49.

US aids Nationalists, but people lost confidence in Nat^l forces.
(∵ Mao promised land reform)

Mao's Red Army seizes power in 1949

1950 Soviet-China sign treaty of friendship

Jiang Jieshi flees to Taiwan (island) & set up Nat^l Govt called Republic of China

- China under Mao expands, into Inner Mongolia, declares it as autonomous area
Same case with Tibet. Dalai Lama flees in 1959. Tibet Rebellion-1959.

Reformation under Mao

85

Land reforms Collective farming, Set up 'Communes' under 2nd Fyp.

1st Fyp was a success

Great Leap Forward: (2nd Fyp) Set up large collective farms called "Communes".
Backyard industries, Life in Communes was appalling

G.L.F proved to be a Great Leap Backward

→ After the failure of GLF, leaders of Communist Party started moving away from Mao and approved changes in economic policy-

→ Angered, Mao launches Cultural Revolution in 1966 and raises a militia of young students called "Red Guards". Life of intellectuals was considered useless. They were persecuted.

Korea & Vietnam War

38th parallel

Korea

Post WW-II, North of 38th parallel, Japan surrendered to USSR
* South " " " " " to USA

[1950]: N. Koreans with help from Soviet attack S Korea, UN Secy Council

approves intervention. UN army pushes N. Korea's for off to Chinese

borders. Feeling threatened at UN forces (dominated by US), China goes out into war and pushes the UN army southward up until Seoul.

MacArthur calls for nuke attack on China. Truman disagrees and fires him. Armistice line drawn at 38th parallel in 1953.

→ Kim Il Sung assumes dictatorship in 1953, Kim Jong Il takes over in 1994.
Kim Jong un in 2012.

→ On the other hand, South Korea prospered, democracy etc etc

→ Bitterness prevails even today

Vietnam

- Stemmed from US policy of containment. US gave massive aid to Vietnam to check Communism

Background: 1900- French controlled the Indochina.

→ Ho Chi Minh turned to Communists & launched a party to fight French rule. France sentenced him to death but he escaped & returned to Vietnam in 1941 when Japan took control. After WWII, when Japanese left he claimed independence but France tried to regain its former colony.

US supported it.

→ Eisenhower opined that SE Asians were like a domino and fall of one would result in a domino effect - "domino theory"

→ Communists under Ho - ruled North (@ 17th parallel division)
US & France set up anti-Communist govt in South - under Ngo Dinh Diem

→ Diem was unpopular. A group of Communist guerrillas called Viet Cong began to gain strength. (Viet Cong - supported tactically by N-Vietnam)

1963 South Vietnam generals plan a coup and assassinate

1964: With Congress approval, US enters war. It was only made official now
∴ American soldiers were already fighting. US army faced two difficulties
→ terrain, guerilla tactics
→ South Vietnam govt became unpopular

1969: Nixon starts to withdraw → called Vietnamization (ie, withdraw yet preserve S^g govt in Vietnam)

1975 N. ~~Korea~~ ^{Vietnam} takes over South, US withdraws completely.

Khmer Rouge in Cambodia Communist rebels set up a brutal rule in Cambodia under Pol Pot. To transform Cambodia into rural society, they slaughtered 2 million Cambodians. Vietnam invasion in 1978, overthrows Khmer Rouge. Vietnam withdraw later. 1993 - Cambodia adopts democratic Cⁿ under the aegis of UN

Cold-war Confrontations around the world

3rd world (NAM) - Latin Am, Asia, Africa

1955 - Bandung conference - Tito, Nasser, Nehru, Sukarno

Cuban revⁿ - 1950

After WW-II nationalistic, Communist forces gather strength in Cuba

Throughout 1950s, US supported unpopular dictator Batista

Under Cuban revⁿ, Castro overthrows Batista

Castro nationalised US-owned sugar mills etc which angered Eisenhower impose an embargo, relations deteriorate, Castro turned to Soviet for help. (Background to Cuban missile crisis)

1960: US's CIA train Cuban exiles ✓

1961: Bay of Pigs invasion by these exiles. Kennedy approved the invasion but did not send US planes to support. Castro's force crush the exiles.

→ 1962 - Cuban missile crisis ✓ (Khrushchev, Kennedy)

→ Civil war in Nicaragua (some stay - US supports dictatorship) Communists rebel
↳ ~~Contras~~ Somoza take over
Now US supports anti-Comm. forces called Contras

Cold-war Hotspots

N. America: Cuba - 1962 - Missile Crisis ✓

S. America: Communist expansion prevented in Guatemala, Bolivia, Chile

Africa: Soviet aids anti colonial struggles in Angola, Mozambique (Cuba helped here) Congo

Asia: Vietnam, Korean War, Afghanistan, China
US supports Shah of Iran
↳ US supported Nationalist

Britain helps suppress Comm. rebels in Indonesia.

Shah's Iran : He tried to westernise Iran

Khomeini's radio messages when in exile spurs revⁿ . - 1978 ; Khomeini establishes Islamic state

Diplomat hostage crisis . - 1979

Afghanistan → Remained aloof from 2 blocs until 1950s

→ Soviet backed Comm. regime takes over

→ Revolt in late 1970s . Soviet invasion 1979 . Left in 1989.
(CIA trained Taliban)

Cold war cools down

Khrushchev begins policy of "destalinisation". Gave considerable autonomy to satellite states . Nevertheless protest began

1956 - Hungarians ^{→ [under Nagy]} Soldiers protested against Soviet controlled govt

Soviet invades Hungary . Executes Nagy .

1964 - Brezhnev comes to power , follows repressive policies ✓

Czech's leader Alexander Dubček follows "Socialism with human face." ↓ Dubček

Czech's capital booms → called "Prague Spring." But later that summer

nations of Warsaw put off invades Czechia .

↓ period of political liberalis^m in

Czechia

Soviets - Chinese clashed over: who would be world leader
World Communism - Chinese resented being a junior partner, fighting
back out once near Sino-Chinese border.

Brinkmanship to Détente (during Nixon era)

1972: Nixon visits Communist China & Soviet Union

SALT-I signed

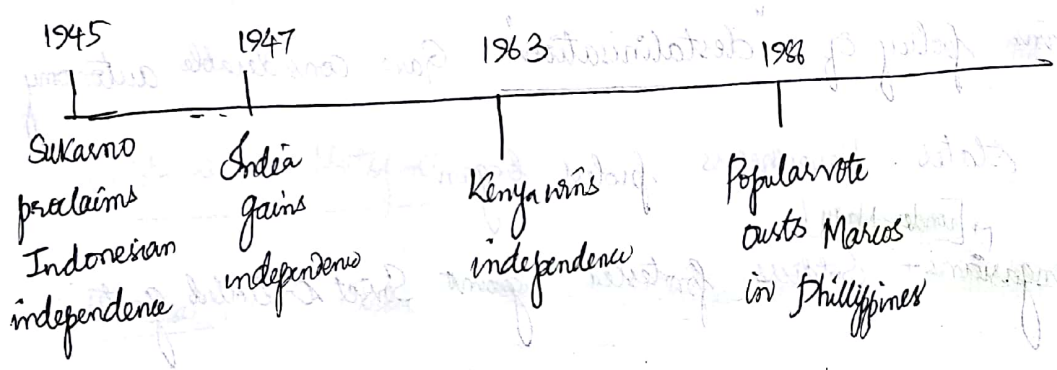
1981: Reagan retreats from Detente

Colonies become new nations (1945-present)

(Decolonisation)

Asia

- Philippines - US - 1946
- Indochina - Fr - 1953, 54
- Burma - UK - 1948
- India - UK - 1947
- Malaysia - UK - 1957
- Indonesia - Dutch - 1949



SE Asians gain Independence

Philippines

- 1st of world colonies to have achieved independence after WW-II in 1946.
- US granted independence in return for Bell Act (which promoted FTA btw US & Philippines)
- US installed military bases during cold war - resented by Philippines (until 1991)

Ferdinand Marcos - Prez from 1965-86 - Country suffered during his regime

Embezzled public money, finally lost in elections to widow of his chief opponent Aquino Jr. When he declined to accept his defeat in 1983 elections people revolted and he was exiled. Marcos

Burma

When Japanese occupied Burma in WW-II, they had declared it a Sovereign state. Nationalist army under Aung San drove out both British and Japanese

1962 - General Ne Win coup ✓

1988 - Suu Kyi returns, establishes NLD ✓

1990 - elections, victory, house arrest, released in 1995
(won 80% of seats) ✓

Malaysia & S'pore

WW-II Japanese conquered Malaya peninsula

1957 - Federation of Malaysia - S'pore + Malaya + Sarawak + Sabah (+ve experience)

1965 - S'pore separated (Lee Kuan Yew ruled it from 1959-1990)

↳ became prosperous under his rule. (+ve experience)

Indonesia

Under leadership of Sukarno, in 1945, when Japanese surrendered

Sukarno claimed independence. Dutch tried to recontrol after WW-II.

Indonesians put together a successful ⁹² guerilla army and
gained independence in 1949.

13,600 islands, 300 ethnic groups, 250 languages

- **Suharto, Coup - 1967**: police state was imposed, annexed East Timor in 1976. East Timor freed itself in 1999.
- In 1999 first ever democratic elections took place.

New Nations in Africa

Background:

- Negritude movement by 2 WNs - pride for African culture, heritage etc.
- Post WW II Europeans questioned themselves about cost of maintaining colonies - abroad
- Intellectuals pride among peoples of Africa.
- African soldiers fought for allies to "defend freedom." Post WW-II they did not want to go under Senatus I bagains

Ghana (1957) - Kwame Nkrumah (leader of independence)

Kenya (1963) - Jomo Kenyatta
→ Story: → British settlers owned farmlands & resisted Kenyan independence

→ Mau Mau (a secret society of farmers who were forced out by British settlers) - tactic was to frighten white

→ Kenyatta - settlers to leave high lands aft war. Kenyatta did not

condemn their actions.

93

1963 - British granted Kenyan independence

Congo
1960

Lumumba

1st PM

\$

Overthrown in a bloodless coup by army in 1965 - Mobutu rules for 32 years.

Algeria - 1962

Angola - 1975
(Cuban help)

Middle-East Conflicts

Israel + Palestine

Jews - claim is historical - 3000yrs ago, Jewish kings ruled Jerusalem as per Hebrew texts.
Solomon, David

Palestinians

(both Muslims + Christians) - land belongs to them since Jews were driven out in 135 A.D.

Arabs - land is theirs \because their conquest in 7th century

- Zionists started settling in Palestine in late 19th, early 20th century.
post Dreyfus (Heizel Theodore)

which was part of Ottoman empire.

- WW-I Britain takes over Palestine. L.O. Nations asked Britain to oversee until Palestine is ready for independence

- Palestines feared increased immigration. Jews asks for a separate nation
Busy in WW-I, Britain declares Balfour declaration in 1917 trying to

appease both groups, which was impractical.
persecution ↑ immigration.

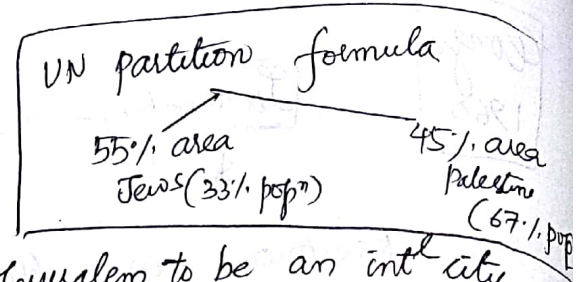
Post WW-II

Britain hands it over to UNGA

1947 - UN recommends partition with

Jordan + Palestine rejected it outrightly.

- Jews accept it readily, Ben Gurion takes over in 1948.



Jerusalem to be an intl city.

Many countries were sympathetic because of Holocaust.

Arab israeli wars:

1948 - immediate war

1956 - Suez crisis

1967 - Yom-Kippur war / Six-day war

1973 - Six-day war / Yom-Kippur war

1948:

Six Arab states invaded - Iraq, Jordan, Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, S. Arabia.

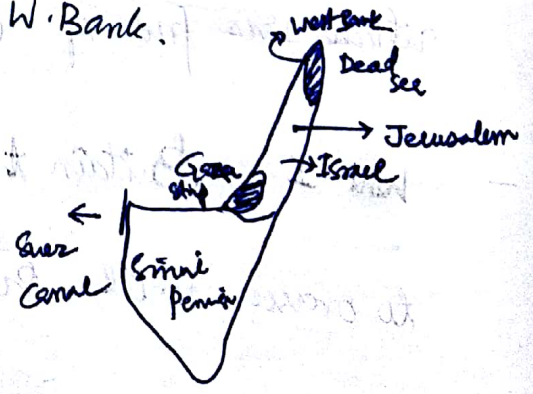
Israel, (with US help) came victorious.

* The Palestinian state that UN gave never came into being.

✓ Israel seized half the land in '48-'49

✓ Egypt took Gaza strip, Jordan annexed W. Bank.

✓ P'stinians took refuge in UN camps



1956: Suez crisis

- angered at loss of US invest^{Br} in Aswan dam. Abdel Nasser orders troops to take ^{Suez} Canal
- After an agreement with Fr, UK, Israel goes out to war & seizes Suez Canal
- Amid int^l pressure, Israel backs out.

Six Day War - (1967) - short war, most gains - [Sinai pen., Golan heights, W Bank]

- Equipped from Soviet arms, Arabs were about to strike.
- Israel acts proactively destroys airbases, defeats army forces - ends in 6 d^s / 5 d^s
- Israel occupied Jerusalem, Sinai peninsula, Golan Heights, West Bank.
- Israel returns Sinai peninsula to Egypt (1967-82)

Yom-Kippur War (1973)

Egyptian president Anwar Sadat & Arabs attacks Israel on Yom-Kippur day.

Israel under Golda Meir (PM) retaliates and captures regains lost territories.

Anwar Sadat (executed later for the same reason)

1979: Camp David Accords (Israel, Egypt, US-brokered, Jimmy Carter)

Egypt recognised Israel as a nation, Israel gave back Sinai peninsula

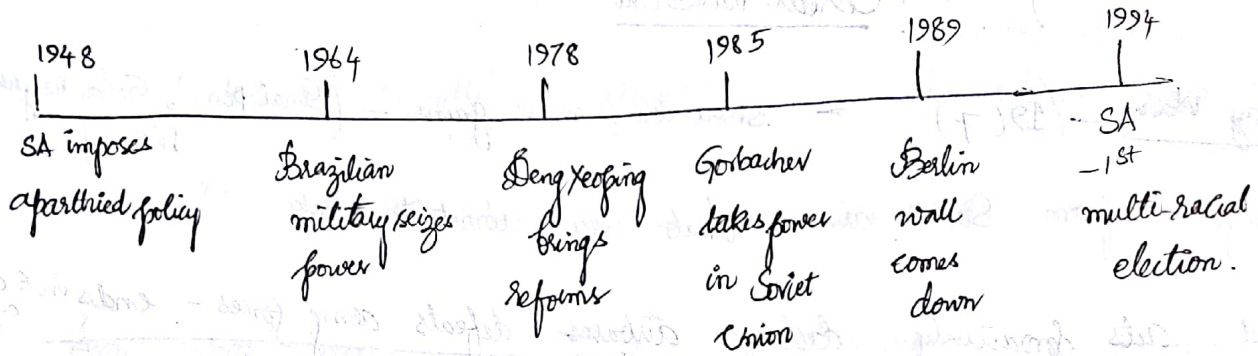
PLO under Yasser Arafat - Intifada (campaign of civil disobedience, uprising)

★ 1993: Oslo peace accord (Rabin, Yitzhak Arafat - Israeli PM - assassinated for the same reason)

Struggles for Democracy (1945-present)

Imp nations

- Soviet Union
- Eastern Europe
- S. Africa
- China
- Yugoslavia.



South Africa

Desmond Tutu Nelson Mandela

75.2% black, 13.6% white, 8.6% mixed

[Bantustan = S. African version of a Jewish ghetto]

Apartheid

Nationalist party promoted Afrikaner = Dutch South African

1948 - racial policy - segregated whites from blacks in jobs, edu, hospitals

1958 - "Homelands" (Bantustan) set up by minority govt (Nat^l party) as exclusive homes to black people. Homelands constituted only 13% of land (black popⁿ ~ 75%)

Desmond Tutu, archbishop fought for blacks rights

1912 - ANC estd

1960 - ANC protests - Sharpsville massacre - Mandela imprisoned

1990 - ANC legalised, Mandela released

1994 - 1st elections where all people could vote

§ Eastern Europe

Poland

1980 - workers went on strike, demanding govt. to recognise their union

Solidarity. Lech Walesa became a national hero - (Solidarity movt.)

↳ [Gandhian strategy used]

1989, 90 elections: Poland chose Solidarity over Communists

Hungary

Inspired by Poland, Hungary launched reforms encouraged

privat ownership, a new Cⁿ enabled multi-party democracy.

- R. European Comm Party dissolved

Berlin wall

✓ Fall of Berlin wall in 1989 (∵ after protests E German leader gambled that ~~when~~ he could restore stability by allowing people to leave East Germany)

1990 - Germany reunified

Protests in Czechoslovakia & Romania → was violent here

Alexander Dubček (Prague Spring) ≡ Velvet Revolution

→ Lithuania declares independence in 1990. Gorbachev though reluctant,

uses repressive measures to crush dissidence

→ Yeltsin blames Gorbachev, popularity of Yeltsin ↑

↓
voted as 1st prez of Russian republic

- Failed coup August, 1990
- End of Soviet Union
- old republics start declaring independence

CIS = all Soviet republics + Russia - (Baltic states of Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia)

Yeltsin Era

"Shock therapy" - abrupt shift to free-market economies

↳ more shock than therapy.

Yugoslavia - 6 ethnic groups: Serbs, Croats, Muslims, Slovenes, Macedonians, Montenegrins

formed after WW I

after WW-II it became a federation of six republics ✓

1991: Slovenia, Croatia declared independence refusing to accept Serbian leadership

1992: **Bosnia-Herzegovina** declared independence

↳ Muslims + Serbs + Croats

↓
did not want independence from Yugoslavia

Bosnian Serbs take to ethnic cleansing

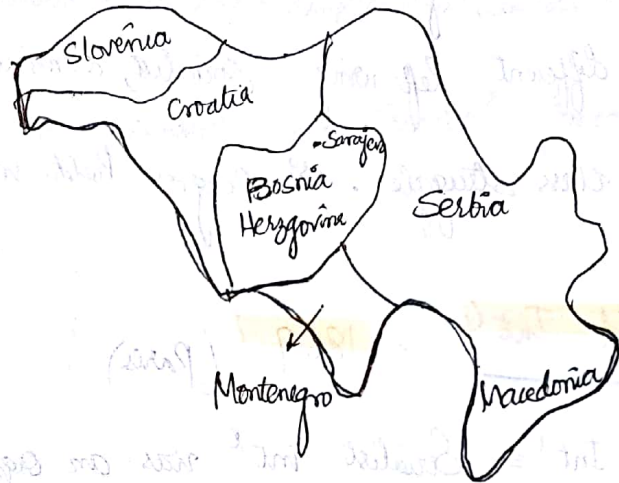
Currently for - 8 person presidency, 1 each from each ethnic group

yet tensions are prevalent

Poland, under Walesa follows "Shock therapy." further worsened economic 1993 problems, people vote him out

Czechoslovakia follows "Shock therapy" - same problems - hurt Slovakia the most → Czech Republic, Slovakia SP

Now you know why they coined the term "Balkanisation"!



Balkan - states (Erectwhile Yugoslavia)

Misc :

Revolutions of 1848 :

Known as Spring of Nations were a series of political upheavals throughout Europe in 1848 - [Germany, Fr, Denmark, Italy]

Causes : dissatisfaction with gov leadership
demands for pptⁿ in gov & democracy, (of working class)
nat'lism etc.

Outcome : Due to adhoc nature of these revolutions, they did not result in lasting reforms. Notable examples -
End of monarchy in Denmark
End of Serfdom in A-Hungary.

First International ¹⁸⁶⁶ inspired Paris Commune

≡ Int^l Workingmen's Assocⁿ - was an orgⁿ aimed at uniting variety of different left-wing socialist, communist groups and trade unions engaged in class struggle. 1st Congress held in 1866, Geneva. Marx participated

Second Int^l - 1889 (Paris)

Second Int^l ≡ Socialist int^l was an orgⁿ of Socialist and labour parties formed in Paris, 1889. Continued work of 1st int^l though excluding still powerful unions.

Third Int^l - (Comintern) - (1919-1943) [Marxism-Leninism]

It was an int^l communist orgⁿ initiated in Moscow. It intended to fight "by all available means, including armed force for the overthrow of int^l bourgeoisie and for creation of an int^l Soviet Republic as a transition to a complete abolition of the State."

- Was officially dissolved by Stalin in 1943.

Colonialism is where one nation assumes control over the other and imposes refer

to feel less control formally or informally - or Colonialism → practice
as states of states limit their heterogeneity - yes? Imp. impact? idea during practice

Colonialism — ^{1842 1871} significant settlement by foreigners for permanent territorial
Imp. con — may/may not.

New-nations after Cong of Vienna	New-nations born after WW-I	New-nations after WW-II
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Belgium from Dutch control - Greece west from Ottoman - Lat. Am. Countries gain independence - Netherlands formed (Dutch Is + Indonesian Netherlands) - Switzerland reorganized as indep nation 	<p>Baltic States</p> <p>Finland, Bulgaria ✓</p> <p>Aust + Hungary</p> <p>→ Aust, Hy, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia ✓</p> <p>Ottoman</p> <p>→ gave everything except Turkey (Treaty of Sevres) ✓</p> <p>Ottoman</p> <p>→ Palestine, Iraq, Transjordan - Britain ✓</p> <p>Syria, Lebanon - Fr ✓</p> <p>Russia lost territory ✓ to Romania, Poland</p> <p>Weimar Republic born ✓</p>	<p>↓ Berlin 1945 - 1949</p> <p>→ W Germany + E Germany - Unified (1990)</p> <p>→ Israel</p> <p>→ USSR → CIS</p> <p>= Soviet Republic + Russia</p> <p>→ Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia → freed from Soviet control</p> <p>→ Czechoslovakia = Czech Rep + Slovakia</p> <p>→ Yugoslavia = gave rise to Serbia + Slovenia + Croatia + Bos-Herz + Montenegro + Macedonia</p> <p>→ S. Af, India, Kenya, Ghana) etc gain freedom.</p> <p>Ireland - 1949 - free state</p>