

This Church was known as '**Lutheran National Church**'. They rejected the leadership of the Pope. Practice of celibacy of the Clergy was removed. He himself married an ex-nun to oppose celibacy. Indulgences and worship of saints were rejected. Bible was regarded as the sole source of religion.


The rise of Lutheranism caused conflict between Catholics and Protestants. Both the groups formed leagues and jumped into religious wars. The struggle ended with the '**Peace of Augsburg in 1555**'. According to this peace treaty Lutheranism was recognized in Germany. The rulers were given the freedom to follow the faith which they chose.

Lutheranism spread into many countries of Europe. The Kings of Sweden, Denmark and Norway were against Roman Catholicism. They took several steps to establish and strengthen Protestantism. Roman Catholic Churches were replaced by Lutheran National Churches. The property of Roman Catholic Churches and Monasteries were confiscated.


Similar to Lutheranism, Calvinism and Anglicanism rose against Roman Catholic Church and became independent.



**Huldreich Zwingli (1484-1531):** The leader of the Protestant movement in Switzerland was Zwingli. He was deeply influenced by Luther. He was a original thinker, who felt it was his duty to expose the drawbacks of the Catholic Church. He had a large number of followers in Switzerland. He read the Bible in the Original Greek and Hebrew. He believed that the Church should be completely independent of the State. He worked to spread the ideas of the Reformation on Swiss soil. He was killed in a battle against Catholic troop's in 1531.



**John Calvin (1509-1564) and Calvinism:** In France, Calvin was strongly influenced by Martin Luther and Erasmus. He was a lawyer by profession, but he had to leave his country and settle down at Geneva in Switzerland. He gave a clear exposition of the main religious beliefs of the Protestants in his book '**The Institutes of Christian Religion**'. He criticized the Roman Catholic Church. His theory was called as '**Calvinism**'. This spread from Switzerland to other European Countries like France, Germany, the Netherlands, Hungary, Poland, England and Scotland. He encouraged learning, in both the arts and sciences.



**Henry VIII (1491-1547) and Anglicanism:** In England, Anglicanism was introduced under the leadership of King Henry VIII, who was not a religious reformer like Luther. In the beginning he was in favour of Roman Catholicism. When Luther challenged Papal authority, suddenly he turned anti-Papal. Henry took ruthless steps against the Catholic Church. He also liquidated the monasteries and seized their vast wealth, landed property and cash. Henry VIII established an '**Anglican Church**' in England and he became the head of both the Church and the State.

### Counter Reformation:

The religious upheaval in the 16<sup>th</sup> century gave rise to Lutheranism, Calvinism, Anglicanism and the radical sects. The rapid spread of Protestantism alarmed the Catholics and they felt the urgency to check further damage to the Catholic Church. They demanded Reformation from within, and the movement came to be known as '**Counter Reformation**'.

The attitude of the Popes changed. They took firm steps to check the spread of Protestantism. The Roman Catholic Church made efforts to win back the Protestant dominated countries to the Roman obedience.

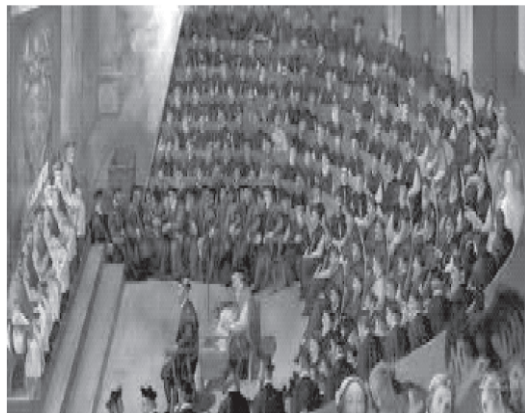
A concerted Counter-Reformation Movement was launched with the four-fold purpose of punishing, reforming, converting, and rendering social service. The Inquisition was to punish, the Council of Trent was to introduce reforms and the Society of Jesus was to render service to God and Society.

### **Inquisition:**

The Inquisition was a Roman Catholic court formed for conducting inquiry into cases of heresy and meting out punishments to those who were found guilty. The guilty were excommunicated and given over to the civil arm for punishment, which included torturing and execution by burning. They issued a strict code of conduct to be followed by the Church officials. The Inquisition was first established in Spain.

### **The Council of Trent: (1545-1563).**

The Council of Trent took steps to remove all abuses, which had earlier crept into the Church. Sale of Indulgences was prohibited. Strict disciplinary rules were laid down for Bishops and other religious officers. The service book of the Church was revised. An 'Index' of dangerous and heretical books was prepared, and the Catholics were prohibited from reading those books.



### Society of Jesus:

The Counter-Reformation movement was strengthened by the Society of Jesus. It was established by **Ignatius Loyola** (1491-1556) in 1534. Ignatius Loyola was able to inspire a large team of selfless, educated and disciplined priests to serve God and Christianity. The



members of the society were popularly known as '**Jesuits**'. He wrote '**The Spiritual Exercises**', which became a great source of inspiration to the Roman Catholics. Their main aim was to restore the lost glory and authority of the Catholic Church. The Jesuits took the vows of simplicity, chastity, obedience, service and spread Catholicism. Society of Jesus established many schools and colleges in Europe, India, China, Brazil and other countries. The progress of Protestantism was checked by their missionary zeal, and thousands of Protestants were persuaded to return to the Roman Catholic fold. The Jesuits were able to spread Christianity in almost every country in the world.

### Results:

- 1) The Reformation freed the individual from blind faith and provided him intellectual freedom.
- 2) The Movement revitalized the Christian world whether, Catholic or Protestant. It cleared the doubts about the Christian doctrines. The teachings of Jesus and Bible once again received importance.
- 3) The Christian religion was divided into two main sects. They were-The Catholics and The Protestants. With the passage of time many more sub sects came into existence among Catholics and Protestants.

- 4) Reformation weakened the power of the Pope and the Church, which strengthened Nationalism and Monarchs.
- 5) The members of the Society of Jesus spread Catholic religion all over the world through Missionaries and Education.
- 6) Reformation greatly encouraged Literature. The vernacular languages received great encouragement. The translation of the Bible into Vernacular languages was a land mark in History.
- 7) Civil wars broke out between Catholic and Protestant countries. These wars resulted in much bloodshed, death and destruction. The position of the Pope declined.
- 8) The confiscated wealth of the Church was utilized for the economic development. The money lenders, bankers and financiers secured a high status in the society.

## Questions

### **I. Answer the following in 1 word or 1 sentence. (Each carries 1Mark)**

1. Who was called as the 'Navigator'?
2. Who explored the main land of 'South America'?
3. What is the meaning of the word 'Renaissance'?
4. From which word is the term 'Renaissance' derived?
5. Which country was called as the 'Mother land of Renaissance'?
6. Who invented the printing press?

7. Who was known as the 'Father of Renaissance'?
8. Who was called the 'Father of Humanism'?
9. Who is the author of 'Divine Comedy'?
10. Name the author of 'Utopia'.
11. Who wrote the book 'Paradise Lost'?
12. Who painted the 'Mona Lisa'?
13. Who propounded the 'Law of Gravitation'?
14. Who was the leader of the Reformation?
15. Who Published the '95 Theses' against the Catholic Church?
16. Who is called the 'Morning Star of Reformation'?
17. What is 'Counter Reformation'?
18. What is 'Inquisition'?
19. Who founded the 'Society of Jesus'?
20. Who was the Pope during the Reformation movement?
21. What were 'Indulgences'?
22. What were the followers of Ignatius Loyola called as?

**II. Answer the following in 2 words or 2 sentences. (Each carries 2 Marks)**

1. Who occupied the city of Constantinople and when?
2. Why was Prince Henry called as the 'Navigator'?
3. Who discovered sea route to India and when?
4. Name any two ships of Magellan.
5. Which was the first ship to circumnavigate the world and who led this?
6. Name any two Geographical Explorers.
7. Name any two Humanists of the Renaissance.
8. Mention any two works of William Shakespeare.
9. Name any two painters of Renaissance.
10. Name any two paintings of Leonard da Vinci.
11. Name any two paintings of Michael Angelo.
12. Name any two Scientists of the Renaissance.
13. Where and in which year was Martin Luther born?
14. Who was John Wycliffe and to which country did he belong?
15. Name the two sects of Christianity.
16. Who led the Counter Reformation? Name the organisation he founded.

**III Answer the following in 15 to 20 sentences. (Each carries 5 Marks)**

1. What was the role of Columbus and Vasco da Gama in Geographical explorations?
2. What were the causes for Renaissance?
3. What were the contributions of Renaissance to literature?
4. What were the Contributions of Renaissance to Art and Architecture?
5. Give an account to the Scientific Progress during the Renaissance.
6. Describe the results of the Renaissance.
7. Write about Counter Reformation.

**IV. Answer the following in 30 to 40 sentences. (Each carries 10Marks)**

1. Describe the causes and results of Geographical explorations.
2. Describe the Cultural Contributions of Renaissance.
3. Explain the Causes and results of Reformation.
4. Describe the role of Martin Luther in the Reformation Movement.



other inventions. They were also cost effective. Sodium carbonate had many uses in the glass, textile, soap, and paper industries. Early uses for sulphuric acid included pickling (removing rust) iron and steel, and for bleaching cloth. After 1860 the focus of chemical innovation was in dyestuffs, and Germany took world leadership, building a strong chemical industry.

### **Machine tools:**

The Industrial Revolution could not have developed without machine tools, for, they enabled manufacturing machines. They have their origins in the tools developed in the 18th century by makers of clocks, watches and scientific instruments on a large scale. Machines were built by various craftsmen—carpenters made wooden framings, and smiths and turners made metal part.

### **Gas lighting :**

Another major industry of the later Industrial Revolution was gas lighting. Though others made a similar innovation elsewhere, the large scale introduction of this was the work of William. The process consisted of the large scale gasification of coal in furnaces. Gas lighting was first introduced in London. Gas lighting had an impact on social and industrial organization. It allowed factories and stores to remain open longer than with tallow candles or oil. Its introduction allowed night life to flourish in cities and towns as interiors and streets could be lighted on a larger scale than before.

### **Glass making:**

A new method of producing glass, known as the cylinder process, was developed in Europe during the early 19th century

.This process was used by the Chance Brothers to create sheet glass. They became the leading producers of window and plate glass. This advancement allowed for larger panes of glass to be created without interruption, thus freeing up the space planning in interiors as well as the fenestration of buildings. The Crystal Palace is the supreme example of the use of sheet glass in a new and innovative structure.

### **Effects of Industrial Revolution:**

#### **Agriculture:**

Revolution in Agriculture began centuries before Industrial Revolution. But the invention of machinery played a big part in driving forward the Agricultural Revolution. It played a part in freeing up labor from the land to work in the new industrial mills of the 18th century. As the revolution in industry progressed a series of machines became available, which increased food production.

#### **Transport:**

The Industrial Revolution improved Britain's transport infrastructure with a turnpike road network, a canal and waterway network, and a railway network. Raw materials and finished products could be moved more quickly and cheaply than before. Improved transportation also allowed new ideas to spread quickly.

#### **Canals:**

Canals began to be built in the late 18th century to link the major manufacturing centres across the country. The first



successful canal was the Bridgewater Canal in North West England. These canals helped the growth of commercial activities.

**Roads:**

A number of new Roads were built by private people and companies who collected tolls from the users. They connected major cities of England which helped the quick transport of men, material and mails to distant parts.

**Railways:**

Wagon ways were used to move coal from mines. The introduction of railways made it highly successful in the transportation of passenger and freight. Many railway projects were undertaken. After completion of the railway projects, the workers did not return to the rural life styles. They remained in the cities adding additional work force to the factories.

**Effects of Socialism:**

Socialism was an economic theory that sprang almost directly from the Industrial Revolution. It was a reaction against the unregulated capitalism of the time. Socialism proposed that society as a whole should control the means of production. It advocated that the government exists only to oversee its initial phases and then to become nonexistent, leaving the people to govern themselves cooperatively. This contradicted the tenets of laissez-faire capitalism, which stated that the best total result for society was achieved if competition took its natural course. This movement was inspired by the problems that the Industrial Revolution presented for the common worker. Working

conditions, long hours, and low pay made many workers to come together and achieve a socialist system at least partially.

### **Effects on Capitalism:**

Industrialization depends largely on capital – wealth available for investment in order to speed up development and make more wealth. This capital was one of the leading reasons as to why the British industrial economy prospered.

### **Factories and urbanization:**

Industrialization led to the creation of the factories. The Cotton spinning activity was first to be mechanized. Later factory system developed. A large number of workers migrated to cities in search of employment. Many cotton mills were established at Manchester which is the first Industrial City of the World. The factory system speeded up urbanization.

### **Child labour:**

Industrial Revolution led to the increase in population. Infant mortality rates reduced remarkably. Still there was limited scope for education. The children were expected to work at a less pay even though their efficiency was comparable with adults. There was no need of strength to operate machines but skilled labours were needed. Since skilled adults were not available child labour was the preferred choice in manufacturing industries.

### **Conclusion:**

Thus the Industrial Revolution has brought drastic changes in the life of nations. It gave rise to urban centres requiring vast municipal services. It created a specialized and interdependent

economic life. It made the urban worker completely dependent and at the mercy of the employer. Relations between capitalist and labor were aggravated, and Marxism was the result of this unrest. The revolution also brought a need for a new type of state intervention to protect the laborer and to provide necessary services. Laissez faire gradually gave way to welfare capitalism in the United States, Britain, and elsewhere. It also led to the development of many economic and political theories by Adam Smith, David Richards, John Meynard Keynes etc., The Industrial Revolution also provided the economic base for the rise of professions, increase in population and improvement in living standards and Industrial Revolutions remains a primary goal of less developed nations.

## Questions

**Answer in 1 word or 1 sentence each ( each carries 1 mark)**

1. What is meant by 'revolutio'?
2. What was the period in which the Industrial Revolution took place?
3. Mention on which particular field the Industrial Revolution had its profound effect.
4. Where did the Industrial Revolution begin at first?
5. Who invented Water Frame?
6. Who invented the Spinning Jenny?
7. Mention the city in which Cotton Revolution began first.
8. Which city is called the 'Power house of the North'?
9. Where was the Coal Mining started first?
10. Why is James Watt famous for?

**Answer in 2 words or 2 sentences (each carries 2 marks)**

1. What is meant by Revolution?

2. Mention the fields in which changes took place during the Industrial Revolution.
3. Mention any two chemicals invented during the Industrial Revolution.
4. Who invented Gas Lighting on large scale? Which was the City where the Gas Lighting was introduced first?

**Answer in 15-20 sentences (each carries 5 marks)**

1. What were the main effects of the Industrial Revolution in the fields of Agriculture, Transport, Canals and Roads?
2. What were the main effects of the Industrial Revolution in the fields of Socialism, Capitalism, Factories and Urbanization and Child Labor?
3. Explain why the Industrial Revolution process first began in England.

**Answer in 30-40 sentence (10 marks)**

1. Describe the various effects of the Industrial Revolution.



## 8.2. THE AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE: 1776-83.

Geographical discoveries and the exploration of America paved the way for the Europeans to migrate. After Reformation both the Catholics and the Protestants started to go to America. The first ship, in which the migrants came from Europe to America, was 'May Flower' and the first batch of migrants was called 'Pilgrim fathers'. Majority of them were the British, the French and the Spanish. The British had established 13 colonies on the eastern coastal area (present USA) of the Atlantic Ocean. They are 1. New Hampshire 2. Massachusetts 3. Rhode Island 4. Connecticut 5. New York 6. New Jersey 7. Maryland 8. Virginia 9. North Carolina 10. South Carolina 11. Delaware 12. Pennsylvania 13. Georgia. The French established their colonies in Canada and the Spanish in South America.

The British parliament framed many Acts to make their Empire very strong in America. These led to lessen the respect of the colonists towards their motherland and develop hatredness. The colonists knew that the British needed only profit from them, but not their progress. So they decided to fight for their rights and freedom.



Thirteen British colonies in America.

## Causes

### 1. Commercial policy of England

British parliament thought that the colonies are for the benefit of the motherland. So they levied heavy taxes and to restrict trade of the colonies they introduced Navigation act.

The main features of this act are:

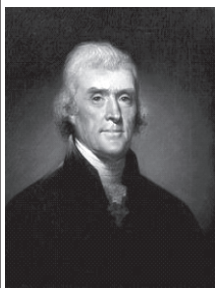
- a) The raw materials produced in America (coffee, cotton, tobacco, etc) should be exported to England only.
- b) The essential goods like cotton, linen, cloth, glass, sugar, etc. that America needed should be imported from England only.
- c) The Americans should use only the British ships for trade to keep away competition of other European nations.
- d) Iron, blue, paper, cotton, linen, Cloth, etc. that were produced by England shouldn't be produced in America.
- e) England's merchant-agent should be kept and be given security.

### 2. Seven years war.

England could not tolerate the progress of France, and did not want her to establish settlements in their neighborhood. The colonies also wanted British protection against the French. Therefore England declared war in 1756, which lasted till 1763. It is called the 'seven years war'. England won the war. The war ended with the Treaty of Paris, and France had to give away Canada to England. Thus the American colonies were free from the fear of the French attack.

### 3. Intellectual causes.

The colonists set up their own social and political institutions. Their enlightenment was due to their own heritage. John Adams, a philosopher remarked, "The Revolution was in the minds and hearts of Americans and it had started even before the American war of independence". Roger Williams, a symbol of American enlightenment, preached Religious tolerance and separation of State from the Church. Anne Hutchinson, also pleaded for Religious tolerance, Liberty of press and compulsory education. Several writers like **Thomas Paine**, **John Locke**, **Sydney Harrington**, **Samuel Adams** and **Thomas Jefferson** urged for total independence. **Thomas Paine of England**, had pleaded in his book '**Common Sense**' that complete freedom should be given to Americans and also expressed that revolutionary ways are inevitable for colonists to get Freedom. **Thomas Jefferson**, a famous lawyer issued the famous "**Declaration of Independence**" He argued that whenever any government tries to interfere in the fundamental rights of people, it is perfectly right to overthrow such government and establish a new one by force if necessary. **John Locke** had published. '**Two Treatises of Government**' which is considered as the Bible of American war of Independence. Thus the American enlightened class and philosophers laid the strong foundation for the American Revolution.



**Thomas Jefferson** (1743-1826) was an American Founding Father, the principal author of the Declaration of Independence and the third President of the United States (1801-1809)

**The Declaration of Independence:** is the document in which the Thirteen Colonies of America declared independence from the Kingdom of Great Britain and explained their justifications for separation. It was ratified by the Second Continental Congress on July 4, 1776. This is celebrated as Independence Day in the United States.

#### 4. British taxation policy:

The seven years war led to a financial burden on England. To meet this, England levied taxes on goods imported into the colonies.

The Sugar and Molasses Act which was passed in 1764, levied taxes on sugar and molasses. The tax on molasses was a hindrance to the production of wine. It led to the increase of smuggling activities and the colonists faced many problems. Hence they publicly opposed this tax; the British parliament had to decrease the tax on sugar and molasses.

The stamp Act was passed in 1764, which declared that stamp duties were to be paid on all legal documents. The colonists opposed this Act. They said that the British parliament did not have the right to tax the colonists when they were not given representation in the parliament. Their slogan was “**No Taxation without Representation**” The colonists showed their anger by burning the stamps. The British parliament had to withdraw this Act.

In 1767 the British parliament passed Townshend Act. This Act imposed heavy taxes on Glass, Paper, and Tea. The parliament sent troops to help the officers in collecting these taxes. In spite of this colonists protested against this Act. The people of Massachusetts revolted, the British sent the troops to put down the revolt.

The British troops occupied Boston in 1768. In a fight between the British and the colonists at Boston, five people lost their lives and many were injured. This is called as “Boston Massacre” (1770). As a result of the Massacre the parliament withdrew the taxes on Glass, Paper, etc but the tax on Tea was retained to show that the British parliament had the right to tax the colonies.

**Boston Tea Party:** British parliament passed an act in 1773 and gave the monopoly of Tea trade to the East India Company. Colonists resented it. Cheaper Tea powder was available in the black market. When the first consignment came to New York and Philadelphia they were forced to go back to England. But again when another ship loaded with Tea packets arrived at Boston in 1773, the colonists disguised themselves as 'Red Indians' under the leadership of **Paul Raverre**, entered the ship and threw the Tea boxes into the ocean. This incident is called 'Boston Tea Party'.

### 5. Coercive Act:

In 1774 the British Prime minister Lord North Broke had introduced four coercive acts on the colonists for taking revenge against Boston Tea Party commotion. They are

- a) Boston harbour should be closed till Massachusetts compensated for Britain's loss due to the Boston Tea Party.
- b) Full powers should be given to the commander by cancelling the decree of Massachusetts.
- c) Permission should be given to the British soldiers to reside in the private houses.
- d) British soldiers should not be subjugated at Massachusetts court.

These acts were called as intolerable acts of 1774 by the colonists but thereby they helped in uniting the colonists.

### 6. Quebec Act:

Quebec Act, which was passed in 1774 granted most of the Ohio country to the French, who first held it. This was not liked by the colonists because they wanted to expand

westwards. Also the Act permitted the French who lived in Canada to follow Catholicism. This was opposed by protestant Americans. The colonists felt that the British were following 'Divide and Rule' policy and hence their opposition increased.



## Course

On 5<sup>th</sup> September 1774 the 56 representatives of 12 colonies excluding Georgia assembled at Philadelphia. They decided the future plan of action. **The first Congress of Philadelphia (1774)** drew up “**Declaration of Rights**”. It confirmed that the colonists could not be taxed without their consent.

## Second Congress of Philadelphia (1775):

The First Congress of Philadelphia which was followed by a few clashes between the British soldiers and the colonists at Lexington in Massachusetts resulted in the Second Congress of Philadelphia in 1775. Colonists still requested the British Crown for a peaceful solution. But George III the British

monarch considered colonists as rebels. The delegates appointed George Washington to lead the colonial forces against the British. So the colonists declared their independence from the control of their mother country England on **4<sup>th</sup> July 1776**. Even to this day, America celebrates its Independence day on 4<sup>th</sup> July of every year.

The British were infuriated with the colonist's attitude. They declared war on America. In the Bunkerhill battle of July 1775 the colonial army was defeated by the British army under the leadership of Sir William Ho. But the colonial army won in **Trenton** and **Prinistine** battle. These victories enhanced the prestige of George Washington and increased the dignity of the nation. On 17<sup>th</sup> October 1777 the British commander-in chief surrendered completely to the colonial army in the **Saratoga** battle. Meanwhile France, Spain, and Holland supported the colonists in the war and gave moral co-operation. France took an active part by giving military support to America. In 1781 George Washington, with the helping hand of French commander Lafayette attacked the British army at Yorktown. The British army under the leadership of Lord Cornwallis surrendered completely. Thus the war came to an end by the treaty of Paris in 1783. America became independent.



British surrender at Saratoga



Signing the treaty of

**Results:****Emergence of the U S A.**

A new nation called 'United States of America' was born. They adopted the Republican type of government. In 1787 America adopted a republican form of Government with a federal structure. It became the first country in the world to adopt a written constitution. George Washington became the first president of USA.

**Loss to England**

According to the Paris treaty concluded in 1783, Britain suffered heavily in terms of economy and lost 13 resourceful colonies.

**Triumph of Democracy.**

Victory of Americans strengthened the democratic ideologies and principles all over the world. It inspired patriots, who fought against Imperialism.

**A Lesson to England.**

After losing 13 colonies in the war, England changed its attitude towards its other colonies. The belief that the sun never sets in their Empire received a deathblow.

**Inspiration for French Revolution.**

The French soldiers, who participated in the American Revolution, were inspired by the revolutionary slogans of the Americans. This resulted in the outbreak of the French revolution in 1789.

**End of the monarchy in England.**

After being defeated in the American war of independence, the English king Charles III, lost his prestige and popularity. He was subjected to come under the rule of the parliament. This led to the constitutional kingship.

**George Washington: (1732-1799)**

George Washington was born on 22<sup>nd</sup> Feb 1732. Augustine Washington and Mary Ball Washington, were his parents. His father was a farmer in Virginia. He gained military experience during the Seven Years War in Europe. This earned a great reputation as a capable leader. After the close of war he went to his estates. Then he was called upon to lead the colonial army. He filled in the army fresh enthusiasm and led it to success. George Washington became the **first president of independent America**. He died in 1799.

## Questions

### Answer in one word or one sentence (each one mark)

1. In which year did the American war of Independence take place?
2. Who was the commander in chief of the colonial army?
3. Who was the first President of USA?
4. Who was the king of England during the American war of Independence?
5. Who drafted the Declaration of American Independence?
6. In which year was the American constitution adopted?

### Answer in 2 word or 2 sentences (each 2 marks)

1. Name any two colonies of America.
2. What is 'Boston Tea Party'?
3. Mention any two factors of the Navigation Act.
4. Name any two philosophers who influenced the American war of Independence.
5. Who drafted the Declaration of American Independence? When?
6. Name any two taxes imposed by England on the colonies.

### Answer in 15-20 sentences (each 5 marks)

1. Describe the results of the American war of Independence.

### Answer in 30-40 sentences (each 10 marks)

1. Explain causes for the American war of Independence.



### 8.3 THE FRENCH REVOLUTION OF 1789.

The French Revolution of 1789 was the most important landmark in the History of France in particular and of Europe and the world in general. This revolution ended the royal despotism that existed in France since many centuries. It gave the world new ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity. “With the outbreak of the French Revolution, the entire European History merged in the history of one nation, one event and one man. The nation was France, the event was the French Revolution and the man was Napoleon Bonaparte”. These words reveal the significance of this revolution. This revolution aimed at the establishment of socio-economic equality and responsible government in France.

#### Causes:

##### (1) Political Causes:

France was ruled by the ‘Bourbon Dynasty’ for many centuries. The French monarchy was absolute. Louis XIV, the king of France, who was called the ‘Grand Monarch of Europe’, went to the extent of saying “I am the state, I am the Government”. He believed in the ‘Divine Right theory of Kings’. He neglected the interests of the people and ruled according to his whims and fancies. His successor Louis XV had no ability to rule the nation. During his reign, France fought many wars viz., the War of Austrian Succession, the Seven Years War and others. In these wars France was defeated. Besides, it was a great financial burden on the French exchequer. He was more addicted to the worldly pleasures and did not look into the problems of the people. He often said, “After me, the deluge”.

**Divine Right Theory:** It is a politico – religious concept that existed in almost every part of the world including Europe. According to this theory, the king was considered as an incarnation or mediator or representative of God who

had come to earth to rule over the people. Therefore, the people believed that obeying the king's order was their duty.

The ruler at the time of French Revolution was Louis XVI. He was also an inefficient and weak ruler. Personally he was a good man, but as a King he was a bad administrator. He was under the influence of Nobles and Clergy. Added to this, he married the Austrian Princess, Marie Antoinette. It was opposed by the French people. The King was a puppet of the Queen. Her interference in the administration caused many hardships to the common people. Moreover, she had lavishly spent money for her luxurious life. On account of her extravagance, she was nick named as 'Madame Deficit'.



Louis XVI



Marie Antoinette

The administrative system of France was also defective. The French rulers were addicted to women, wine and wealth. They neglected their responsibilities and welfare of the people. The officials were highly corrupt. There was no uniform legal system

throughout the country. This type of political anarchy, absolutism and misrule of the French rulers increased the dissatisfaction of the people and led to the outbreak of this revolution.

### **(1) Social Causes: -**

Social inequality was one of the main causes for this revolution. On the top of the social hierarchy was King and his royal family, next came the Clergy – I Estate and Nobility – II Estate and below them Commoners – III Estate. The first two estates were privileged classes and the Third estate was unprivileged class, the Commoners, consisting of peasants, Workers, Teachers, Lawyers, Doctors and Philosophers, etc. The people of I and II estates were in minority who were less than 2% of the French population. The first two estates monopolized all the highest offices in the army, church and the Government. They were also exempted from paying taxes and free from the authority of the court. They were the owners of enormous wealth and exploited the peasants and workers. On the other hand, the conditions of the commoners were deplorable. They had to pay all taxes and were not eligible for any higher governmental services. “The Nobles fight, the Clergy pray and the Commons pay”, was a popular statement in France. Thus the majority of the French people were disgusted owing to their social inferiority and discrimination, which paved the way for the outbreak of this revolution.

### **(2) Economic Causes:**

The policy of taxation in France was defective and unfair. The burden of tax mostly fell on the Commoners, because the Clergy and Nobles were exempted from all kind of taxes. Commoners had to pay ‘taille’ (Property Tax), ‘gabelle’ (Salt Tax), ‘tithe’ (Religious Tax) and other cesses to the Government. The peasants and workers on paying all these

taxes were left with only 18 to 20% of their earnings. Even during the famines they had to pay taxes and were suffering from untold miseries. Thousands of people died due to starvation. "If 10 people died in France, 9 due to the starvation and the tenth one due to indigestion" was the condition of France on the eve of French Revolution. This kind of economic exploitation and discontent among the common people made them to revolt against the discriminative taxation policy of the French Government.

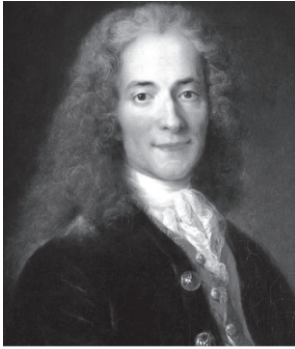
### **(3) Intellectual Causes:**

There were many great philosophers during 18<sup>th</sup> century in France. They critically wrote about the political tyranny, social inequality and economic exploitation in France and also insisted for reforms. Montesquieu, Voltaire, Jean Jacques Rousseau and Diderot were the most important philosophers of France who lived before the outbreak of French Revolution.

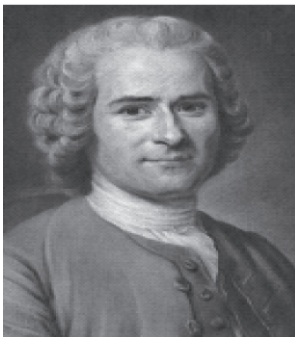
### **Montesquieu (1689-1775):**

He wrote 'The Spirit of Laws'. He appreciated the parliamentary democracy of England and advocated 'The Theory of Separation of Powers'. According to this theory, to prevent tyranny and absolutism, three organs of the Government - Legislative, Executive and Judiciary - should function independently. Only then, the liberty of the people will be safeguarded. He also argued that law must be supreme and all the people are subordinate to law.



**Voltaire (1694-1778):**

He was a famous satirist. He wrote 'The Letters on the English', in which he asked people to apply 'Reason' in every field. He strongly criticized the church and social inequality. He denounced church as an infamous thing. He supported the benevolent despotism. But he was not in favour of democracy. He told that he would like to be ruled by a lion, rather than by hundred rats. He also insisted for reforms to improve the conditions of France.

**Jean Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778):**

Jean Jacques  
Rousseau

He is known as 'The Father of the French Revolution'. He was the greatest philosopher of France. He upheld the popular sovereignty in his famous book, 'Social Contract'. It has been regarded as the 'Bible of the French Revolution', which lit the fire of Revolution. He told "Man is born free, but every where he is bound in chains". He proved that the Government was the result of social contract between the people and the ruler. The ruler should look after the welfare of the people. They have right to recall or replace the ruler in case he fails to discharge his duties. It was he, who gave the three great principles or watch words of the French Revolution, viz., 'Liberty, Equality and Fraternity'. His other books are 'Confession' and 'Laws'. Thus his philosophic ideas were the great source of inspiration for the French Revolution. Hence, Napoleon Bonaparte rightly said, "The French Revolution would not have occurred, if Rousseau was not born".

**Diderot** (1713-1784), the editor of the book 'Encyclopedia', condemned the privileged classes.

Thus the writings of the above and many other philosophers inspired the French people for the Great Revolution in 1789.

#### **(5) Influence of American War of Independence:**

The French army under the leadership of Lafayette went to America to support their war of independence against England. There, the French soldiers came to know about the American's idea of liberty, struggle for their political rights and their sacrificing attitude. Americans were successful in this war. On their return, the French soldiers began to spread the political ideas of the Americans in order to establish democratic government in France.

#### **(6) Immediate cause - Financial Bankruptcy of France:**

The Financial condition of France was deplorable by about 1789 . National debt increased owing to the costly wars and lavish expenditures of the King and his family for their luxurious life. There was no difference between the state and the King's personal expenditures. Unprivileged class was paying all the taxes. Further, imposition of more taxes on them was not possible. Privileged class, which had immense property, was not ready to pay taxes. Added to this, a great famine broke out in France in 1788. Millions of people were affected by the famine. All these made the financial condition deteriorate further.

The finance ministers of France, such as Turgot, Neckar and Colonne, suggested the reduction in unnecessary expenditures and to impose some taxes on privileged classes to solve the financial crisis. This was opposed by the privileged classes. Under their influence, the King removed the ministers from their offices, one after another. Thus, the financial bankruptcy continued in France. Under these

circumstances, Louis XVI summoned the meeting of Estates General Council (French Parliament) to discuss about the financial crisis. This meeting was not called since 175 years. This was the immediate cause for the outbreak of the French Revolution.

### **Course:**

### **Beginning of the French Revolution:**

French Parliament met in May 1789. Louis XVI called it to solve the financial crisis. Formerly the three estates were sitting in separate chambers. The third estate (Middle Class) insisted for joint sitting, which was not agreed by the first two estates and the king. The third estate, which was in majority came out of the parliament and assembled at a tennis court on 20th June 1789 and took an oath that they should not disperse until a constitution for France was framed. This is famous as 'The Tennis Court Oath'. They constituted a National Assembly. Then the news spread that the king was intending to dissolve the Assembly. At this Parisians revolted and the mob took the Paris administration and attacked the Bastille, a central prison on 14<sup>th</sup> July 1789. The prisoners were released and the prison was razed to the ground. This prison was the symbol of tyrannical regime in France. The fall of Bastille marked the beginning of French Revolution. Even today, July 14<sup>th</sup> is celebrated as 'National Day' in France.

### **Spread of the Revolution:**

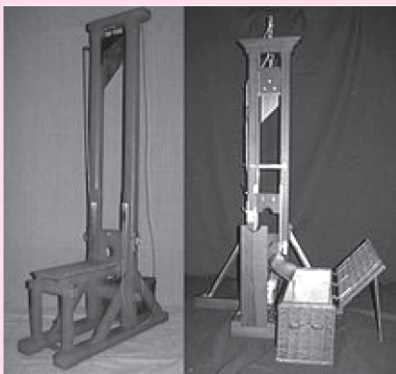
The Revolution spread over France. There were two groups among the revolutionaries viz., Girondists (Moderates) and Jacobins (Extremists). Church and State were reformed. Church

property was nationalized and salaries of the Clergy were fixed. Paris mob marched to Versailles and brought the king and his family and were kept as captives in the palace of Tuileries in Paris. In 1791 a Constituent Assembly was set up which framed a Constitution for France and there by declared the 'Rights of Man'. The new political order was based on the principles of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. The declaration granted individuals the freedom of property, speech, writing, religious belief and political opinion.

The constituent assembly was dissolved and a new Legislative Assembly came into existence. The King attempted to escape from France. Paris mob demanded the Assembly to suspend the King. The Legislative Assembly was replaced by the 'National Convention' headed by Jacobins.

### Reign of Terror:

Suspected loyalists were massacred in September 1792 by a machine called Guillotine. Since thousands of people were massacred in this month, it is called as 'September Massacre'



**Guillotine:** It is a machine which severs head of the victim. In this a minimum wood supports a heavy blade. It vertically comes down when it is released and severs the head. It was introduced in French revolution to inflict capital punishment. It was named after Joseph Ignace Guillotine, a member of the National Assembly. Because he was instrumental in passing a law requiring all death sentences..

The National Convention abolished the monarchy. France became a Republic on 22<sup>nd</sup> September 1792. The National Convention treated King Louis XVI as a traitor and sent him to Guillotine in January 1793. This resulted in the formation of a coalition by Austria, Prussia, Britain, Holland and Spain against France as they feared that the Revolution may spread to their countries. The National Convention granted all executive authorities to the 'Committee of Public Safety' which was established to suppress anti-revolutionaries. It was successful in breaking the coalition. But internally it let loose a 'Reign of Terror'. It was during this period Marie Antoinette and other royal family members were also Guillotined. Robespierre, head of the Committee of Public Safety suspected people of all classes and they were Guillotined. The Reign of Terror finally came to an end in July 1794, when Robespierre himself was guillotined by the French people.

In 1795 the Directory government was formed with five members. It remained till 1799 when Napoleon Bonaparte captured power by dissolving it.

**Results:**

- (1) This revolution abolished absolute monarchy and ended the political anarchy and misrule of the French Kings. It paved way for the establishment of a Republican Government in France based on the democratic principles, as propounded by Montesquieu, J.J. Rousseau and others.
- (2) The French Revolution ended Feudalism and hereditary aristocracy. It proved that suppressed ones can revolt against the oppressive government.

- (3) It put an end to the special privileges of the Clergy and Nobility and their properties were confiscated. Thus social inequality also ended.
- (4) The new constitution declared the rights of man, which upheld the 'Doctrine of popular sovereignty'.
- (5) This revolution popularized the ideas of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity in other countries of the world.
- (6) It spread the feeling of unity and taught the principle of Nationalism among the French people. Hence, it became a source of inspiration to the Unification of Italy and Germany and finally freedom movements in other parts of the world including India. H.A.L Fisher says, "If cold attacks France, the entire Europe sneezes".
- (7) This revolution caused heavy bloodshed. During 'The Reign of Terror' nearly 17000 people were killed. Even the king Louis XVI, his Queen Marie Antoinette and others were guillotined.
- (8) The Directory government, which came to power after the revolution, failed to rule properly. Again there was chaos and confusion in France. This gave an opportunity for the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte as the military Dictator of France. He called himself as "the Child of Revolution".

Thus the French Revolution was indeed a great event in the history of France. The political developments after this revolution greatly changed the course of the History of Europe and also the world.

## Questions:

**Answer in one word or one sentence each: [Each carries one Mark]**

- 1) In which year did the French Revolution begin?
- 2) Name the dynasty that ruled France.
- 3) Who was called the 'Grand Monarch of Europe'?
- 4) Who was the King of France at the time of French Revolution?
- 5) What was the nickname of Marie Antoinette?
- 6) Which was the famous book of Montesquieu?
- 7) Name the book of Voltaire.
- 8) Name the French Philosopher who supported the benevolent despotism.
- 9) Who is known as 'The Father of French Revolution'?
- 10) Which book is regarded as the 'Bible of French Revolution'?
- 11) Who wrote the book called 'Social Contract'?
- 12) In which year did the fall of Bastille take place?
- 13) Who was the head of the 'Committee of Public Safety'?

**Answer in two words or two sentences each: [Each carries Two Marks]**

- 1) Name any two rulers of France on the Eve of French Revolution.
- 2) Who were the King and Queen of France at the time of French Revolution?
- 3) Mention any two differences between the privileged and unprivileged groups of French society.

- 4) Name the three classes of French society.
- 5) Name any two important philosophers of France.
- 6) What were the principles or watch words of the French Revolution?
- 7) Name any two books of J.J. Rousseau.
- 8) Name any two taxes paid by the French people.
- 9) Name any two finance ministers of France on the Eve of French Revolution.
- 10) What did the Finance Ministers of France suggest to solve the financial crisis?
- 11) What is the Tennis Court Oath?
- 12) Name the groups of French Revolutionaries?
- 13) What is 'September Massacre'?

**Answer in 15 to 20 sentences each: [Each carries 5 Marks]**

- 1) Explain the social and Economic causes for the French Revolution.
- 2) Give an account of the Intellectual causes for the French Revolution.
- 3) Write a note on the political and the immediate causes for the French Revolution.
- 4) Analyze the results of the French Revolution.

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**Answer in 30 to 40 sentences each: [Each carries 10 Marks]**

- 1) Describe the various causes for the outbreak of French Revolution of 1789.
- 2) Briefly write about the causes and results of French Revolution of 1789.



## 8.4 The Russian Revolution - 1917

**Introduction:** The Russian Revolution was an economic Revolution influenced by the Marxist Ideas. It aimed at providing peace to the nation, food to hungry and land to the tiller. It led to the establishment of the Communist Government for the first time in the history of world. The Revolution paved the way for the establishment of similar governments in different countries of the world. The American and the French Revolutions upheld democratic principles, where as the Russian Revolution advocated Socialistic principles. It is also to be noted that after the French revolution world witnessed another revolution after a long span of time.

*The term 'Tsar' is derived from the Latin word Caesar, which was intended to mean 'Emperor'. Sometimes, it is also spelt as Czar.*

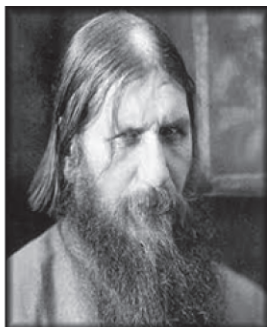
### Causes:

#### 1. Political causes:

Russia was ruled by the Tsars. The Romanov dynasty ruled over Russia, which was the largest country of the world. The Tsars were autocratic and inefficient. They ruled the kingdom on the principle of Divine Origin. The administration was centralized and very corrupt, which affected the lives of the people. Duma (Parliament) was a legislative body, but it was not regularly consulted by the Tsars. It was many a times abolished by the Tsars at different points of time. The administration was troubled by the constant interference by people like the infamous monk Rasputin and Tsarina (Queen) Alexandra.



Tsar Nicolas II



Rasputin



Tsarina Alexandra and  
Tsar Nicolas II

**1. Social and Economic Causes:**

The Russian Society was divided into two categories.

a) The privileged class   b) The unprivileged class.

The privileged class included the Royals, the land lords and the capitalists (factory owners). They were rich and also had a high status in the society. Civil, administrative and military posts were reserved for them. The unprivileged class mainly consisted of the peasants and the workers. It formed the majority population. They were living in poverty and also were exploited by the privileged classes. Serfdom was abolished in 1861 but the condition of the peasants did not change for the better.

The Russian economy before the Revolution was primarily agricultural. The Industrial Revolution created a large working class. These workers worked for long hours for low wages and they worked in dangerous and unhygienic conditions. The accidents and deaths were not compensated. The Russian Industries created wealth for the owner but affected the agriculturists. As most of the industrialists were land lords, they neglected agriculture and forced agricultural workers to work in their industries. The agricultural production decreased and it resulted in inflation. The people were pushed to hardships.

Nihilism– It was revolutionary movement of 19<sup>th</sup> century Russia. Nihilists believed in reason, materialism, and radical changes. They wanted to bring these changes in society and government through assassination and terrorism.

## 2. Russification:

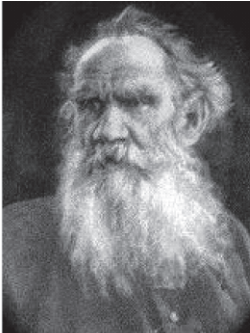
Tsar Alexander III and Nicholas II implemented an oppressive, autocratic and centralized administration. The slogan was 'One Nation, One language, One Church and One Tsar' for Russia. The Poles, Finns, Jews, Germans, etc. in Russia were subjugated to this policy. This is called Russification. The policy was started by Tsar Alexander III and continued by Tsar Nicholas II. The autocratic policies of the Tsar were severely opposed by the Nihilists, who killed the officers and agents of the Tsar. The Government ruthlessly hunted them down and summarily murdered them. Russia encouraged the 'Pan-Slav' movement in the Balkans. The Balkan states looked at Russia as 'the Big Brother'.

## 3. Role of Intellectuals:

In the Russian Revolution the role of intellectuals, that too of writers was immense. The major literary works like **Leo Tolstoy's** – 'War and Peace' (1869) and 'Anna Karenina', **Fyodor Dostoyevsky's** – 'Poor Folk' (1846), **Maxim Gorky's** 'Mother', and 'Children of the sun', **Turgenev's** 'Fathers and sons' (1862) etc generated a new sense of awareness among Russians. It made them reflect over questions of human freedom, fate, suffering and the meaning of life. They began to realize that human beings were not destined to endure the tyranny let loose by a handful of autocrats.

As a result of regular contacts with Germany, many Russian intellectuals were drawn towards Marxism. Prominent among them were Lenin, Kautsky and Trotsky. The writings of Karl Marx (1818-1883) and Friedrich Engels (1820-1895) were widely read. Marx's major works are 'Communist Manifesto' (1848) and 'Das Capital' (1867). These writings upheld the

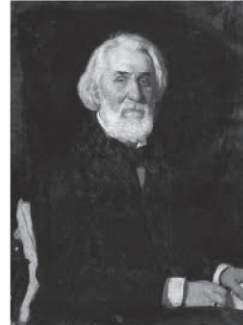
principles of socialism based on social and economic equality. The call of Karl Marx to the worker: “Workers of the world unite; you have nothing to loose but your chains of Slavery”, inspired thousands of young men and women.



Leo Tolstoy



Leo Tolstoy



Turgenev



Karl Marx (1818-1883): Karl Heinrich Marx was a German Philosopher, Economist, Sociologist, Historian, Journalist and revolutionary socialist. His ideas played a significant role in the development of the social sciences and the progress of the socialist movement. Marx is considered as one of the most influential thinkers in history. Marx's view of history, which came to be called as Historical Materialism and theories about society, economics and politics are collectively known as Marxism. He believed that socialism would, in its turn, eventually be replaced by a stateless, classless society called communism.

### 5. Bloody Sunday incident:

On Sunday, 22<sup>nd</sup> January 1905, Father Gapon led a huge rally of workers and wanted to meet the Tsar to express their grievances. Most of them were killed by the army. This is known as 'Bloody Sunday' and caused a great resentment among the Russians about the Tsar.



Bloody Sunday: The first spark of rebellion occurred in 1905 when students of the universities in Moscow and St. Petersburg organized rallies against the autocratic rule. On 22<sup>nd</sup> January, 1905, Sunday, a large number of workers led by Father Gapon tried to meet the Tsar at St. Petersburg to express their grievances. Most of them were ruthlessly killed by the army. This is known as Bloody Sunday. It caused great resentment and the Tsar finally agreed in August 1905 to carry out administrative reforms.

### 6. Military Causes:

The defeat of Russia by a small country like Japan in 1905 added to the resentment of Russians against the Tsar. The thought that the Tsars were invincible was shattered. Further Russia entered into the First World War along with England and France. Russia had strong artillery, but its military was highly disorganized. Proper strategies of Warfare could not be evolved to suit the needs of the time, in spite of the rich store of arms and ammunition. It faced another military setback when it was defeated in 1915 in the First World War. These debacles exposed the military weakness of Russia to the world. The above reasons led to the Russian Revolution.

### Course:

The working classes in Russia were influenced by Marxism. They organized Workmen's Social Democratic Party. The Party split into two in 1903 on ideological grounds. The radicals, led

by Lenin, came to be known as Bolsheviks, while the moderates led by Alexander Kerensky were called Mensheviks.

### **Bolsheviks and Mensheviks**

The Russian Social Democratic Workers Party was a Marxist political party. In 1903 at the Party Congress members disagreed with each other. The Party was dividing into two groups, the Bolsheviks and the Mensheviks. "Those who were in majority" were called Bolsheviks. "Those who were in minority" were called Mensheviks.

After the defeat of Russia in 1915, in the World War-I, revolutionaries insisted on overthrowing the Tsarist regime. Rasputin was killed by the end of 1916. Demand for constitutional reform in the 'Duma' began before the World War I itself. Tsar dissolved 'Duma' and arrested its members. Negligence of administration had adverse effect on food supply. On March 8th 1917, women workers organised a protest at Petrograd demanding food. On March 9th large number of workers joined the protest. They gave a call for general protest on March, 10th. Soldiers were ordered to open fire on these protesters. But they refused to obey the orders and expressed their support to the workers. It was a great setback to Tsar Nicholas II. Ultimately the Tsar had to abdicate the throne on March 15th.



**Alexander Kerensky**

After ousting the Tsar, a provisional government was established in Russia headed by Kerensky. This is called as the **Menshevik Revolution** or the **March Revolution**. The government ensured freedom of speech and association, upheld the freedom of press and religion and encouraged liberal reforms. But the provisional government continued to

participate in the First World War and suffered serious setbacks. The Menshevik Government under Kerensky failed to remain in power, because, the aspirations of the Russians for land, peace and security were not fulfilled. Finally, the Bolsheviks, led by Lenin, challenged the Menshevik government on 15<sup>th</sup> October, 1917, and ultimately overthrew them on **25<sup>th</sup> October 1917**. This is called as the **October Revolution** or **Bolshevik Revolution**. With the help of 'Red army', Lenin who came to power fulfilled these aspirations by using force. Thus U.S.S.R (Union of Soviet Socialist Republic) was established after the October Revolution. Lenin became the head of the Republic and continued in office till his death in 1924.

Russia was following the Julian Calendar till February 1918. This calendar was 13 days behind the Gregorian Calendar which we use today. 25<sup>th</sup> October, 1917 was the date of the Revolution as per the Julian Calendar. But after accepting the Gregorian calendar the day of Revolution is celebrated on 7<sup>th</sup> November every year.

### Results:

1. The autocratic rule of the Tsar came to an end and a constitutional republic based on socialist ideals was formed in Russia.
2. The USSR was established, which became a counter-force to the USA. This led to the rise of two power-blocs in the world, whose rivalries gave rise to Cold War after the World War II.
3. The conditions of workers and peasants improved because of the implementation of the New Economic Policy (NEP) in 1921.
4. Russia achieved tremendous progress under new communist Government and emerged as a powerful nation.
5. Communist ideology began to spread to different parts of the world, including Asia, Africa, Eastern Europe and Latin America.

The Russian Revolution was an important event in the history of the modern world. It showed that the socialist ideas of Marx and Engels were not totally Utopian, but could be practiced with success. It demonstrated the power of the working class in challenging oppression and autocracy, and in establishing a state based on egalitarian principles. It also showed that a well-planned economy could bring about many progressive changes in a country.

**Socialism** - Social and economic doctrine that calls for public rather than private ownership or control of property and natural resources. According to the socialist view, individuals do not live or work in isolation but live in cooperation with one another. Furthermore, everything that people produce is in some sense a social product, and everyone who contributes to the production of a good is entitled to a share in it. Society as a whole, therefore, should own or at least control property for the benefit of all its members.

**Communism** - The political and economic doctrine that aims to replace private property and a profit-based economy with public ownership and communal control of at least the major means of production (e.g., mines, mills, and factories) and the natural resources of a society.

### **Lenin (1870-1924):**



Lenin was born in Simbirsk on 22<sup>nd</sup> April, 1870. His original name was Vladimir Ilich Ulyanov. His father was a school inspector who died when Lenin was sixteen. After this, his elder brother Alexander was executed for making an attempt to assassinate the Tsar Nicholas II. Lenin was influenced by Marxism at an early age and he became a revolutionary.

He was arrested in 1895 and later exiled to Siberia, where he wrote a book 'Development of capitalism in Russia' in 1899.

Later, Lenin escaped from Siberia and lived in exile in Switzerland. He joined Plekhanov in Geneva in 1900 and planned to launch a newspaper called 'Iskra' (spark). In 1903 he became the leader of a extremist revolutionary group called the Bolshevik party. He continued his fight against the Tsarist regime and supported the revolution of 1905. On 25th October, 1917, he overthrew the Menshevik government of Kerensky. He appealed to soldiers, poor peasants and workers, and promised to provide "Peace, Land, Bread".

Lenin withdrew from the First World War through the treaty of Brest-Litovsk (1917). A new constitution was adopted in 1918. He introduced the New Economic Policy (NEP) in March, 1921. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR) was formed on 30<sup>th</sup> December, 1922. He successfully redressed the problems of unemployment, food scarcity and retarded industrial growth. Trade and commerce, communication, industries and banking were nationalized. England and France who hated this new ideology supported the Counter Revolution in Russia. Lenin was successful in crushing the foreign and domestic danger with the help of Red Army and the 'Cheka' the Secret Police. Lenin passed away at Gorky on 21<sup>st</sup> January, 1924.

**Activity:** List the differences and similarities between the French Revolution and Russian Revolution.

## QUESTIONS

**Answer in a word or sentence. (Each carries 1 Mark)**

1. Which was the principle advocated by the Russian Revolution?
2. Who was the Tsar ruling Russia at the time of revolution?
3. Which was the dynasty ruling Russia at the time of Revolution?
4. Name the Queen of Tsar Nicholas-II.
5. Who was the monk who influenced the administration of Tsar Nicholas-II?
6. On what principles were the Tsars ruling Russia?
7. Who introduced the principle of Russification?
8. Who wrote the text 'Poor Folk'?
9. Who wrote the book 'Fathers and sons'?
10. When did the bloody Sunday take place?
11. Which nation defeated Russia in 1905?
12. Who was the leader of Mensheviks?

13. Name the party that was led by Lenin.
14. Under which leader the provisional Government was formed in Russia?
15. Expand – N.E.P
16. Expand – USSR.

**Answer in 2 words or 2 sentences.(each carries 2 Marks)**

1. Name the two classes of the Russian Society.
2. Which was the slogan of Russification?
3. Name any two intellectuals who influenced the Russian revolution.
4. Name the two works of Leo Tolstoy.
5. Who was Maxim Gorky? Mention his works.
6. Name the intellectuals of Russia who were influenced by Karl Marx.
7. Mention two works of Karl Marx ?
8. What was the call given by Karl Marx to the world laborers?

9. What is 'Bloody Sunday'?

10. Name the two parties during the Russian revolution.

**Answer in 15 - 20 sentences. (each carries 5 Marks)**

1. Explain the social and economic factors for the Russian revolution.
2. Explain the role of intellectuals in the Russian Revolution.
3. Explain the course of the Russian Revolution.
4. Describe the role of Lenin in Russian Revolution.

**Answer in 30 - 40 sentences. (10 Marks)**

Explain the causes and Results of Russian Revolution.



## Chapter-9

### **NAPOLEON BONAPARTE AND RISE OF NATIONALISM**

Nationalism means loyalty and devotion of the people to their Nation. It is also described as strong feeling of love of the people towards their own culture, language and Nation. This chapter describes how Napoleonic wars, policies and administration led to the rise of Nationalism in France and Europe. It finally led to the unification of Italy and Germany.

## Chapter-9.1

### **NAPOLEON BONAPARTE (1769-1821)**

French Revolution has produced a great hero and one of the greatest military generals and administrators, the world ever produced. For more than 15 years, he was the most prominent figure of Europe. He was none other than Napoleon Bonaparte. In fact the period from 1799 to 1815 is considered as 'Napoleonic Era'.



“I was born when my country was dying”, said Napoleon. It was his Endeavour to give a new lease of life to his country, France. In a sense he was, “The Child of the Revolution” in his reforms and “The Destroyer of the Revolution” in his military efforts.

**Early career:**

Napoleon was born at Ajaccio in the island of Corsica on August 15<sup>th</sup> 1769. His parents were Count Charles Bonaparte and Countess Leticia Romalina. During his childhood he cultivated self confidence, an ability to work hard and immense ambition. He was educated at Brienne (in Austria) and then in the Military Academy of Paris. He took keen interest in the study of military science. He joined the French army at the age of seventeen as an artillery officer. Because of his ability he rose from post to post. During the French Revolution he proved his talent by suppressing two rebellions against the French government.

**Rise of Napoleon:**

In 1796, the Directory government appointed Napoleon the commander of the French army in Italy. His Italian campaign was a great success. He defeated the Sardinians, and then Austrians. By the Treaty of 'Campo-Formio' in 1797 he gained immense success for France.

Napoleon started re-drawing the map of Europe through his conquests. Arbitrary governments were imposed on Italy and Belgium. His Egyptian campaign was aimed at striking the British Imperialism. In the 'Battle of the Pyramids' Napoleon could score a victory over England. But in the Naval Battle of the Nile or 'Aboukir Bay', he was defeated by Admiral Nelson.

**The Consulate:**

A Directory government of five members ruled France from 1795 to 1799. Napoleon overthrew the Directory in 1799, by the Coup d'etat. A three member consulate government came into existence. The executive powers of consulate vested with three consuls, Napoleon was the First Consul, Abbe Sieyas and Ducos were the second and third consuls. The first consul had practically absolute powers. France remained a republic only in name. Napoleon declared himself as an Emperor by a

Plebiscite in 1804. He carried out a number of reforms both in domestic and foreign affairs, which have made his name immortal.

### **Reforms:**

Most of the reforms of Napoleon Bonaparte were carried out during the consulate government. His administration led to the effective reconstruction of France. After 10 years of rapid and radical changes during French Revolution, France was experiencing a period of chaos and confusion. He was able to evolve order out of this chaos through administrative reforms.

### **Administrative reforms:**

Napoleon centralized the entire system of local government in France. The whole country was divided into various Provinces or Departments. These were again sub divided into smaller units like Arrondissements and Communes. The powers of all the elected and other bodies were vested in Prefects and Sub-Prefects, who were responsible only to him.

The new system assured that the decrees of the central government should promptly and uniformly be carried out. An efficient police force and loyal army helped him to implement these ideas smoothly. He also developed the office of the 'Secretariat of the State', to a new level.

### **Code Napoleon:**

The most appreciable reform of Napoleon was the introduction of the legal code. They still remain the base for French law. Napoleon himself later said that, his true glory was not having won 40 battles but having brought out the civil code.- The famous 'Code Napoleon' became almost a model for the rest of the Europe.

First he brought out a Civil Code which in turn was followed by the Code of Civil Procedure, the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Penal Code and the Commercial Code. The important

demands of the revolution like civil equality, religious toleration, emancipation of land, etc all were clearly connected with these codes. So Napoleon Bonaparte is called the 'Second Justinian'.

### **The Concordat: (Religious treaty)**

It was the aim of Napoleon to heal up the wounds caused by the French Revolution by its breach with the Papacy. He felt that, a state without religion was like an empty vessel; so he decided to regain the sympathy of the Catholics by improving his relations with the Pope. After negotiations with Pope Pius VII, he reached a religious understanding with the pope in 1802, which came to be known as the 'Concordat'. With this treaty Catholicism became the state religion of France.

### **Education:**

Napoleon introduced a national scheme of education. There were four grades of schools. All were managed by the state. These grades were elementary, secondary, higher and special schools. Special schools were technical schools, civil service schools or military schools etc. He introduced a new University system and in 1808 established the University of France. It was meant to maintain University standards and supervise the functioning of the schools. Two subjects taught commonly were Christian ethics and loyalty to the state.

### **Public works:**

He also undertook a number of public works. This helped to solve the unemployment problem. Various magnificent highways including two Trans-Alpine roads which brought Paris in touch with Turin, Rome and other places were laid. Huge bridges were built, old canals and water ways were repaired and put to better use. New streets were constructed and Triangular Arches were built. An old prison was renovated and converted into museum called Louvre. Paris city was transformed from a medieval town to a beautiful and modern capital city.

**Economic reforms:**

In order to manage the financial position and the improvement of nation, Napoleon laid a foundation to the National Bank in 1805, which is called as 'Bank of France'. Apart from supervising the entire financial setup, it stimulated trade and industry. He tried to improve the financial condition of the country. Careful collection of taxes and rigid economic measures were also carried on. Revenue boards were setup. The national loan was reduced and the stock exchanges were regulated. He took stern measures to root out corruption and gambling.

**Legion of honour:**

To honour those who rendered meritorious military and civil services to the state Napoleon Bonaparte started an award called 'Legion of Honour'. It was based on principles of equality, without distinction of class and religion.

**Napoleon's Conquests:**

The First Coalition combining Prussia, Austria, Russia, Spain and others, which formed an opposition to the French Revolution, was shattered during the victorious campaign of Napoleon against Italy. Now his task was to meet the Second Coalition consisting of Russia, Austria, Turkey, Naples and England. Napoleon was able to win over Tsar of Russia to his side. Austria was defeated at Hohenzollern in 1801. Now England was left without a friend. Napoleon could not attack England because, France had no powerful fleet.

**Battle of Trafalgar (1805):**

In 1804, Napoleon crowned himself as 'Napoleon I- Emperor of France'. The ten years of the empire witnessed almost continuous warfare. England, Austria, Russia and Sweden were alarmed at the growth of the French power, formed an alliance (coalitions) against France. Two of the most famous battles fought during this time were the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805 (naval

battle, in which the French were defeated) and another war was the Battle of Austerlitz.

### **Battle of Austerlitz (1805):**

Napoleon took the advantage of his army's superiority on land. He inflicted a crushing defeat over the combined forces of Austria and Russia in the Battle of Austerlitz in 1805, which brought them under his subordination. Now Napoleon concluded the Treaty of 'Tilsit' with the Tsar of Russia in 1807. He was at his zenith of power and the entire Europe was under his influence, except England, which remained his enemy.

### **Continental System (1806):-**

England's strength was in its trade and commerce. Hence Napoleon decided to attack England by destroying it. He issued two decrees from Berlin in 1806 and Milan in 1807. Accordingly British goods were fully excluded from the whole of Europe. This was called the 'Continental System'. Since Europe was dependent on England, the application of this system harmed France more than England. The European nations suffered a lot, which depended on imports from England. As a result Spain and Portugal were attacked for not observing the Continental System. When there was a civil war in Spain Napoleon installed his brother Joseph on the Spanish throne against the wishes of its people. This resulted in a national revolution in Spain. England took advantage of the situation and sent its army under General Arthur Wellesley, who defeated the French army. Napoleon himself uttered at later stage as, "the Spanish Ulcer ruined me".

### **Russian campaign (1812):**

The Tsar Alexander, ruler of Russia violated the continental system and began to import British goods. This was the main reason for the invasion of Moscow by Napoleon. He organized a huge army against Russia. Russians followed a policy of retreat. French army entered Moscow and Napoleon hoped that Tsar

would eventually surrender. Moscow was set on fire by Russians. But French army terribly suffered mainly from biting cold, hunger and thirst. Napoleon failed miserably and returned to France with a loss of 3,00,000 soldiers.

### **Battle of Leipzig (1813):**

After the Russian Campaign Napoleon's enemies increased. The fourth coalition was formed. The combined armies of Austria and Prussia, with the help of England defeated Napoleon in the Battle of 'Leipzig' in 1813. Later he was arrested and deported to the Island of Elba. Then Louis XVIII was installed as king of France. But he escaped from Elba and reached France. On his arrival, Louis XVIII vacated French throne and took refuge in Belgium.

### **Battle of Waterloo (1815):**

Napoleon fled back to France from Elba Island and ruled for 100 days. Allied nations came together and decided to defeat him. They completely defeated Napoleon in the Battle of Waterloo (Belgium) in 1815. Sir Arthur Wellesley (Wellington) was the then British General. Later Napoleon was exiled to St. Helena, an Island in the Atlantic Ocean. On May 5<sup>th</sup>, 1821 Napoleon died of Ulcer.

### **Causes for the downfall of Napoleon**

- Though he was a genius, his inordinate ambition, pride and self - centered nature ruined him in the end.
- Napoleonic Empire depended only on his military strength. His army consisted soldiers belonging to different nationalities, who did not have any attachment to the Empire.
- The rise of nationalism against the Napoleonic Empire was another factor that led to his fall. This spirit of nationalism which initially worked well in Spain, later on spread to other countries like Austria, Prussia and Russia, leading to the war of Liberation.

- The continental system was one of the great blunders committed by Napoleon Bonaparte. Due to the heavy losses the European countries came out of the system.
- The Russian expedition was ill-fated and the grand army of Napoleon was reduced to pieces due to the bad weather. The opportunity was immediately seized by his enemies who formed a fourth coalition to bring about his downfall.
- The ill-treatment of the Pope by Napoleon antagonized the Roman Catholics throughout Europe. In 1809 he had seized the Papal territories and transferred the seat of Papacy to Paris as the Pope had refused to observe the continental system.
- The continued opposition of England, its undisputed supremacy on the sea and the ability of its commanders like Admiral Nelson and General Wellesley also contributed much towards the destruction of Napoleonic Empire. It is also to be noted that his navy was very weak.
- The friends and relatives of Napoleon, who enjoyed the favours when he was at the zenith of power, betrayed him in the end.



### **NAPOLEON'S TOMB**

Napoleon's Tomb is located in the central crypt of the English du Dome Church in the city of Paris. The remains of the emperor, inside the sarcophagus are protected by six concentric coffins, built from different materials, including mahogany, ebony, and oak, all one inside the other.

On May 5<sup>th</sup> 1821, Napoleon died on the island of St. Helena, where he had been in exile since 1815. He was buried in the Geranium valley. His remains rested there until October 15<sup>th</sup> 1840.

In 1840 his remains were exhumed and brought to Paris, under the instructions of Louis Philippe. A state funeral was held, and the remains laid to rest in St. Jerome's Chapel. The remains were moved in 1861 when the tomb was completed.

The tomb is crafted in red porphyry, and placed on a green granite base, it is circled by a crown of laurels with inscriptions, which act as a reminder of the empire's great victories. In the round gallery is a series of low relief, sculptures by Simart. A statue of the emperor, bearing the imperial emblem, is located at the back of the crypt.

## Questions

### Answer in a word or sentence each (Each carries One mark)

1. Who was the first consul of France?
2. Who was Admiral Nelson?
3. In which year did Napoleon Bonaparte crown himself as the Emperor of France?
4. Who established the Bank of France?
5. Which University was founded by Napoleon Bonaparte?
6. Who imposed the continental system?
7. Where did Napoleon Bonaparte die?
8. Which was the last battle of Napoleon Bonaparte?
9. Who is called as the second Justinian?
10. In which year was the Battle of Waterloo fought?

### Answer in two or three sentences each (each carries two marks )

1. Name the parents of Napoleon Bonaparte.
2. Where and in which year was Napoleon Bonaparte born?
3. Between whom and when was 'Tilsit Treaty' concluded ?
4. What is Concordat?
5. What is Continental system?
6. What is Legion of Honour?

### Answer in 15-20 lines each (each carries five marks)

1. Write about the life and rise of Napoleon Bonaparte.
2. Write about the military expeditions of Napoleon Bonaparte.
3. Discuss the continental system of Napoleon Bonaparte
4. Explain the causes for the decline of Napoleon Bonaparte.
5. Napoleon Bonaparte was "The Child of Revolution "and "the Destroyer of Revolution". - Justify this statement.

### Answer in 30-40 lines each(Each carries ten marks questions)

1. Describe the administrative reforms of Napoleon Bonaparte.
2. Write about rise and conquests of Napoleon Bonaparte.



## 9.2 Unification Of Italy

### **Birth of Spirit of Nationalism - The role of Mazzini, Cavour, Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel II.**

The French Revolution and the Napoleonic era aroused nationalism among European countries. Though attempts were made by some people to suppress the tide of nationalism, they could not succeed. The triumph of nationalism could be seen in the unification of Italy and Germany.

Before the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Italy was only a 'geographical expression.' There were a number of states jealous of each other. There was no unity among them. Hence they became victims of foreign domination. The northern states of Lombardy and Venetia were directly under the Austrians, other small states were under the Hapsburgs, Parma, Modena and Tuscany were under the Austrian Royal family, Central Italian Duchies were ruled by the pope. Naples and Sicily in the South were under the Bourbons of France.

Napoleon remarked; Italy is surrounded by Alps and the sea Her national limits are defined. Italy is one nation in Unity.

When Napoleon brought Italy under his control, the Italians welcomed him. The French revolution had its impact on the



Italy before unification

people of Italy. They considered Napoleon as the representative of French revolutionary principles. His authority on the Italian states proved to be beneficial. The Italians enjoyed unity. He brought about reforms and passed enlightened laws. The gospel of French revolution, 'Liberty, Equality and Fraternity', had its effect on the Italians.

After the fall of Napoleon, the Congress of Vienna, which was dominated by Metternich, the prime minister of Austria undid his work. Italy was divided again. Lombardy and Venetia were given to Austria Parma, Modena and Tuscany came under the Austrian Hapsburgs, the Pope was restored in Rome and was given Papal States of Romagna and Bologna. The Bourbons were given Naples and Sicily. Sardinia and Genoa were added to the kingdom of Piedmont which was the only state ruled by an Italian king. Thus the unity was thwarted.

**Congress of Vienna:** After the fall of Napoleon in 1815, the European Powers met at Vienna, the capital of Austria to redraw the map of Europe. Metternich, the Austrian Prime Minister played a dominant role in the Congress of Vienna. The period between 1815 and 1850 is called as "the age of Metternich." He acted as the restorer of the old regime and was against all liberal movements and suppressed them.

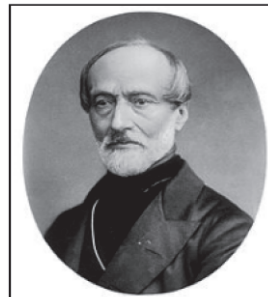
But the people of Italy never forgot the lesson that Italy was a Nation. They had enjoyed temporary union, equal rights before the law, religious liberty, freedom of press and self government.

By 1820, insurrections began. These insurrections were the work of secret societies. The largest of these was the 'Carbonari' or 'Charcoal burners.' They were active in creating opposition to foreign rule. There were many revolts between 1820–1831. But the revolts were put down by Austria.

The revolutions of 1830 and 1848 in France also had their effects on Italians, which led to further rebellions. All these were put down by Austria and France. Finally Joseph Mazzini, Count Cavour, Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel helped in realizing the dream of Italian Unification.

**Joseph Mazzini (1805-1872)**

Joseph Mazzini, called the 'Soul of Italian Unification' was born at Genoa in 1805. He was a lawyer by Profession, He believed that 'Pen is mightier than Sword' and decided to infuse patriotism among the people through his articles. He was a member of the Carbonari. He founded a society called 'Young Italy' in 1831.



It was an organization of the Youth and a secret and underground organization. He felt that unification has to be achieved only by Italians. Men below 40 years of age were given membership to this society. They were able bodied Youths of Italy. The unity of Italy was preached as a new religion and a holy mission. 'God, the people and Italy' were the watchwords of this organization. Because of his activities, he was banished and lived in exile in France, Switzerland and England and guided the movement from outside.

Mazzini's influence was such that in 1848, well organized revolts were seen in Italy. People of Lombardy, Parma, Modena and Tuscany rose in revolt against their rulers. Since there was no unity among them, they were easily put down by Austria and France. Charles Albert, the king of Italy led the national movement and drove out Austria from Lombardy. But this success was short lived. The Austrians defeated the Sardinian army. Disappointed with this, Charles Albert abdicated his throne in favour of his son Victor Emmanuel II.

**Count De-Cavour (1810-1861)**

Born in 1810 at Piedmont, Cavour received military education. He served the military for some time. He studied the history and culture of Italy and developed a patriotic spirit. He advocated English Constitutional System. In 1847, he started a newspaper called

'Risorgimento' (Rebirth). As the editor of the paper, he mobilized public opinion to unite Italy.

His political career began when he was elected to the Parliament of Piedmont in 1850. He was appointed as the Prime Minister in 1852 by Victor Emmanuel II. He served as the Prime Minister from 1852 to 1861. He had the dream of uniting Italy under the leadership of Sardinia. But before taking up that task, he undertook many reforms to make Sardinia strong. Economy was reformed. Commercial taxes were reduced. He encouraged education and industries. He thus developed the state and it became a 'Model State'.

He believed in the policy of war and diplomacy to unite Italy. Cavour believed that Italian Unification could be achieved only with the help of other European Countries. Hence, he took part in the Crimean War. This war, fought between 1854-1856, with England and France on the side of Turkey against Russia had no reason for Cavour to take part. But with a foresight to create an image about his State before England and France, he made this move. He remarked 'Out of the mud of Crimea Italy will be made'. After the war, in the Paris Peace Congress, he put forth the problems of Italy before the leaders.

Napoleon I - Napoleon Bonaparte called himself Napoleon I, the Emperor of France after he was crowned in 1804.

Napoleon II (1811-1832) - Was the son of Napoleon I. In 1814, when his father declared him as the Emperor, the coalition parties refused to acknowledge. He never ruled France.

Napoleon III - was the nephew of Napoleon I. He ascended the throne in 1852. He ruled as Emperor of France till 1870.

Napoleon III, the ruler of France was very sympathetic to the cause of Italian Unification. Cavour signed an agreement

with Napoleon III at Plombieres in 1858. Napoleon promised to help Cavour against Austria in return for which Cavour had to give Savoy and Nice. Cavour built his army. Austria was suspicious of the meeting between Cavour and Napoleon and the militarization of Sardinia and ordered Sardinia to disarm. When Sardinia refused, the war began in 1859. This war lasted for two months. The Austrians were defeated at Magenta and Salfereno. But Napoleon stopped the war without giving a clue to Sardinia, concluded the treaty of 'Villa Franca' with Austria. According to this treaty, Austrian troops were evacuated from Lombardy and it was ceded to Victor Emmanuel II. Thus, the first stage of unification was set in. Napoleon received Nice and Savoy. The abrupt end of the war disappointed Cavour. He forced King Victor Emmanuel II not to accept the treaty of Villa Franca. But when Victor Emmanuel refused, he resigned. But soon he was re-elected and took over as the Prime Minister. In 1860 Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Romagna, Umbria and Marches voted to merge with Sardinia. This led to the second step in the unification. Considered 'the Brain of Italian Unification', he died in 1861. He died almost a decade before the Unification of Italy. His last words were "Italy is made, all is safe". It was indeed an optimistic quote.

**Treaty of Villa Franca- 1859-** concluded between France and Austria - Austria was to cede Lombardy to France, which France had to transfer to Piedmont. Venetia was to be under Austria. The rulers of Central Italy were to be brought back.

### Garibaldi (1807-1882)



The third stage of Italian Unification was achieved by a great patriot, Garibaldi. He was born in 1807 at Nice. He became a member of 'Young Italy' at the age of 24 and took part in the revolutionary activities

He participated in a revolt organized by Mazzini at Savoy in 1834. But the revolt failed.

Because of his nationalistic activities he was given death sentence. He managed to escape to South America and lived in exile for 14 years. He got a large number of followers prepared for any sacrifice for the sake of their country. They were transformed into an army called 'Red Shirts'. During the 1848 revolution, he returned to Italy and took part in Italian Nationalist Movement. During the war between Sardinia and Austria, he commanded the Sardinian Forces.

In 1860, the people of Sicily sought his help against the Bourbons. Immediately he went with his army of Red Shirts and within two months Francis II was defeated and Sicily was annexed. Then he went to Naples and defeated Francis II here also. From here he wanted to go to Rome. But Cavour did not like his move and prevailed upon Victor Emmanuel II to prevent him. So an army of Victor Emmanuel II was sent to Rome. Garibaldi, whose main aim was the Unification of Italy, handed over Naples and Sicily to Victor Emmanuel II. Garibaldi, is called the 'Sword of Italian Unification'. A true patriot, he refused to accept titles and honours which were offered to him, went back to his village and lived the life of a peasant.

### Victor Emmanuel II



Victor Emmanuel II, the King of Sardinia was a patriot himself and an honest king of Italy. He achieved the unification through peaceful negotiations. He appointed Count Cavour as his Prime Minister. By 1861, Cavour united most of Italy. On 18th February 1861, a new Parliament was convened at Turin and Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed as the King of Italy. But Venetia and Rome were yet to be added.

Venetia was under Austria and Rome was under the Pope.

In 1866, a war broke out between Austria and Prussia, in which Victor Emmanuel sided with Prussia. The victory of Prussia over Austria compelled Austria to give Venetia to Italy.

In 1870, when there was a war between Prussia and France, Napoleon III withdrew his forces from Rome which had been kept for the protection of the Pope. Immediately, Victor Emmanuel's troops occupied Rome. The Unification of Italy was completed in 1870. Rome became the capital of unified Italy.

Thus, the Patriotism of Mazzini, the Wars of Garibaldi, the Diplomacy of Cavour and the Statesmanship of Victor Emmanuel helped the Unification of Italy.



Italy after Unification

## Questions

**Answer in a word or a sentence (each carries 1 Mark)**

1. What is Carbonari?
2. Who founded Young Italy?
3. Who said 'Pen is mightier than Sword'?

4. Who published the paper 'Resorgimento'?
5. Who helped Sardinia and Piedmont in her war against Austria?
6. Which treaty was concluded after the war between Austria and Sardinia?
7. Who established the Red Shirt Army?
8. Who was the first King of United Italy?
9. Name the capital of United Italy.

**Answer in 2 words or 2 sentences (each carries 2 Marks)**

1. Name the architects of Italian Unification.
2. What were the aims of Young Italy?
3. Who was called the Sword of Italian Unification? Name the army he established.
4. Name any 4 States of Italy.
5. Who was the Chancellor of Victor Emmanuel II? What was his policy?

**Answer in 15 to 20 sentences (each carries 5 Marks)**

1. Trace the role of Joseph Mazzini in the Unification of Italy.
2. Describe the role of Count Cavour in the Unification of Italy.
3. Write about the part played by Garibaldi in the Italian Unification.

**Answer in 30 to 40 sentences (each carries 10 Marks)**

1. Describe the stages of Italian Unification.
2. Describe the part played by Mazzini, Cavour and Garibaldi in the Italian Unification.



## 9.3 Unification of Germany

### Introduction

The German territory was divided into more than 300 petty states before the Unification. These states were ruled by inefficient autocrats. They were dominated by England, Denmark and Sweden. The German people had a common language and culture, which infused the desire of Unification. Napoleon Bonaparte conquered the German states and reduced the number of states to 39, creating larger states. He provided a good system of administration. The states became stronger compared to earlier times. The Vienna Congress was constituted in 1815 after the fall of Napoleon Bonaparte. It was entrusted with the work of redrawing the European map, which had been shattered by Napoleon's conquests.

The people of the German states hoped that the Congress would heed to the popular demand and unite the German states. The hope turned into disappointment, as the Congress retained the existing 39 German states as the '**Confederation of Rhine**', but now under the domination of Austria. Austria followed a reactionary policy towards Germany and suppressed all attempts of unification to retain its hold on the German states. It imposed censorship on the Press and Private correspondence, Restrictions on free speech, surveillance of colleges and Universities, prohibition on nationalistic discussions, etc.

### Zollverein

Prussia was the strongest and largest among the 39 states of the Confederation of Rhine. It worked for an economic union of the German States. The Customs Union called 'Zollverein' was formed in 1834. Zollverein allowed 'free trade', reduced the protectionist barriers and improved the transportation of raw

materials and finished goods among the German states. The products were now less costly to buy or sell. Despite Austrian opposition all the German states joined the Zollverein. This economic unity was the first step towards the political unity at a later stage.

### Frankfurt Parliament (1848)

Many European nations including German states witnessed revolutions in 1848. The revolutions in German states aimed at unification and a single German constitution. The revolutionaries hoped that such a constitution would provide a universal male suffrage, a permanent national parliament and a United Germany under the leadership of Prussian King.

The Frankfurt parliament consisting of the representatives of all the German states met on 27<sup>th</sup> march 1849. It held discussions, passed the resolution and offered the title 'Kaiser' (Emperor) to the Prussian king, Fredrick William IV. He refused the offer to become the emperor of United Germany stating that he could not accept the crown offered by the elected representatives of the states, instead of their Kings. Moreover, he was afraid of the military intervention of Austria and Russia. Thus the attempt of the unification failed.

### Bismarck (1815-1898)



**Otto Von Bismarck**

Edward Leopold Otto Van Bismarck was born in 1815 in an aristocratic family of Prussia. He was well educated and he travelled widely in Europe, particularly, in France and England. He was appointed as the Prussian Ambassador to Russia and later to France. Thus he gained first-hand knowledge and experience about the European politics. He was appointed as Chancellor (P.M) of Prussia in 1862 by King William I. Bismarck had made up his mind to unify Germany

under the monarchy of Prussia. He believed that Prussia alone had the ability to lead the German states. He also knew that Austria was to be defeated to achieve the goal. So Bismarck began to re-organize the Prussian military with the help of General Roon and General Moltke. Very soon the Prussian army was among the best in Europe. He said, "The great questions of the time will not be resolved by speeches and majority decisions.... but by Iron and blood". This became popular as '**Blood and Iron**' policy of Bismarck.

### War with Denmark (1864)

The King of Denmark was also the Duke of the German provinces of Schleswig and Holstein. The new King, Christian IX declared the provinces to be a part of Denmark. The people of the provinces (majority German) and other German States



(From left to right)  
Bismarck, Roon  
and Moltke

were unhappy at this move. Bismarck made an alliance with Austria to capture the two German provinces. Denmark was attacked in 1864 by the combined armies of Prussia and Austria. Denmark expected the support of a few German states which did not materialize and was defeated. The peace **treaty of**

**Vienna** was signed in October 1864. Later on Prussia and Austria agreed to respectively administer Schleswig and Holstein according to the Convention of Gastein.

### **Austro-Prussian War (1866)**

Bismarck promised compensation to Napoleon III, the Emperor of France for the French neutrality, in case of a war with Austria. Prussia and Italy also came to a secret understanding- to militarily help each other, if Austria attacked either of them. After this, Prussia proposed a plan for a National Constitution and a National Diet for the German States. The representatives to the Diet were to be elected through Universal Suffrage. Many of the German States were initially reluctant to the proposal. Prussia and Italy started troop movements near the Austrian borders. Austria responded by full scale mobilization of troops. The border incidents arranged by Bismarck made Austria declare war on Prussia and it appeared that Austria was the aggressor. It also resulted in the reluctant German States joining the Prussian side, because of German Nationalistic Sentiments. The well prepared Prussian army, with the support of Italy and many German States registered quick victories in the battles. The decisive battle was fought at **Koniggratz** near **Sadowa**, in which Austria was completely defeated. This war is also called as '**Seven Weeks War**'.

The Austro-Prussian war of 1866 ended with the **treaty of Prague**. According to this treaty Schleswig and Holstein were

annexed by Prussia. Venice was ceded to Italy. Austria agreed to give up the supervision of the German States. The **North German Confederation** was formed under the leadership of the Prussian King. This resulted in a partial Unification of Germany. Only a few South German States remained out of Unification.

### **Franco-Prussian War (1870-71)**

Bismarck did not keep up the promise of compensation to France for its neutrality. He desired a war with France to complete his scheme of Unification. He knew that a war with France would make the remaining German States join the North German Confederation. The French were also angry at Prussia, as they believed that it was actually France that was beaten in the battle of Sadowa. The balance of power which existed in Europe was shattered due to the Austrian defeat. So France too wanted a war with Prussia.

The dispute for the Spanish throne offered a pretext for war. Bismarck supported the claims of Prince Leopold, a relative of the Prussian King. The French were alarmed at the growth of the Prussian power. The French opposed the claims and were successful in pressurizing Leopold to decline the offer. The French wanted a reassurance from the Prussian King that he would not support any claimant of his choice for the Spanish throne. The Prussian King politely refused to meet the French

ambassador on the issue, as Prussian supported claimant had already declined the offer. Bismarck again caused a diplomatic issue by presenting the situation as, the Prussian King had insulted France by not receiving the French ambassador.

Napoleon III declared war on Prussia. Bismarck diplomatically isolated France in the war and none of the European Nations came to the support of France. The South German States, which had remained out of the North German Confederation, joined Prussia against France. The Prussian forces inflicted crushing defeats at different places. The **Battle of Sedan** fought on 1<sup>st</sup> September **1870** was the final blow to the French. They were defeated here and also the French Emperor, Napoleon III was captured. Germans captured Paris. The Prussian King William was crowned as the Emperor of united Germany with the title 'Kaiser' at Versailles.

The **Treaty of Frankfurt** ended the war on 10<sup>th</sup> May **1871**. According to the treaty, France had to cede Alsace and a part of Lorraine, had to pay a war indemnity of 200,000,000 dollars and the German forces would stay on the French soil until the indemnity was paid.

The Unification of Germany was completed under the Prussian King. Germany now dominated the European politics and Bismarck became a powerful personality and the '**Architect of German Unification**'. The French were humiliated. Their National Pride was hurt and they sought revenge. This served as one of the causes for the First World War.

## Questions

**Answer in a word or a sentence each. (Each carries 1 mark)**

- 1) What was the famous policy of Bismarck?
- 2) In which year did Prussia attack Denmark?
- 3) Which King of Denmark declared the annexation of Schleswig and Holstein?
- 4) Which treaty ended the Austro-Prussian War?
- 5) Which treaty ended the Franco-Prussian War?

**Answer in two words or two sentences each. (Each carries 2 marks)**

- 1) What was Zollverein?
- 2) Why did Fredrick William IV reject the offer of the Frankfurt Parliament?

- 3) Who assisted Bismarck in the re-organization of the Prussian military?

**Answer in 15-20 sentences. (5 marks)**

- 1) Discuss the role of Bismarck in the Unification of Germany.

**Answer in 30-40 sentences. (10 marks)**

- 1) Discuss in detail the different stages of the German Unification.



# **CHAPTER 10**

## **WORLD WARS – INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

### **Background:**

The two World Wars had a complex geographical, political, cultural and intellectual background. The geographical discoveries of the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries made a deep impact on the economic and political conditions of Europe and other parts of the world. Mainly these discoveries opened up new sea and land routes to different countries of the world, which inculcated stronger trade relationships and free movement among the countries. As an outcome of this, there started a keen contest among the European powers for colonial wealth and possessions.

The Renaissance marked the beginning of modern thinking and development of science, secularism, etc. The new political ideologies like democracy, secularism, socialism, communism, etc. began to gain popularity across the countries of the world.

Similarly the Reformation movement weakened the authority of religion over the state. The Papacy slowly lost its hold over the state. Monarchy, the ideas of nationalism and democracy were strengthened. The people began to enjoy more intellectual freedom, which resulted in the rapid progress in the field of science and other intellectual areas.

The American War of Independence and the French Revolution too prepared the background for the World Wars in its own way. These revolutions upheld and popularized the principles of nationalism and democracy. The revolutionary spirit spread to other countries of Europe. The Napoleonic Era awakened the spirit of Nationalism. The people gave their first loyalty to their nation. This spirit of nationalism led to many wars resulting in national unity. It also led to the creation of many new countries like Italy and Germany between 1815 and 1914. At the same time, as a result of the Reformation Movement and scientific progress, the people of Europe advanced and modernized rapidly. The wealth of Europe had increased enormously as a result of the Industrial Revolution. They were also successful in establishing colonies in different parts of the world. But they had not yet learnt the art of settling their territorial and other disputes with neighbouring states peacefully. As a result, the peace of the world was disturbed and the first half of the Twentieth century witnessed two major wars, in which several countries from Europe and other parts of the world participated. The wars caused great devastation and loss of life on a scale which was unprecedented in human history. These are known as First and Second World Wars.

### **10.1 The First World War [1914 – 1918]**



First World War

The First World War was one of the greatest, largest and most destructive events in the history of modern world. It was the first war, in which such a large number of countries from Europe and other parts of the world were involved and

affected either directly or indirectly. It destroyed more human life and material than any other previous wars. The First World War broke out in 1914 and came to an end in 1918. It primarily started in Europe and soon it spread to many parts of the world. It was the first conflict between the highly organized and well armed countries of the Twentieth century. Hence, it was called the 'World War'. Nearly thirty countries participated in the war.

**Causes:**

**1. Aggressive Nationalism:**

Prior to the outbreak of the First World War aggressive Nationalism had assumed dangerous proportions. Nationalistic aspirations led to political rivalries. On the eve of the war, Europe developed aggressive nationalism. It meant love of one's country and hatred towards the other countries. The spirit of nationalism had created a number of new states in Europe in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Thus, patriotism took a militant turn and 'my country, right or wrong', became the guiding principle of nationalists. It was this nationalism that made France to recover Alsace and Lorraine provinces and Serbia to recover Bosnia and Herzegovina. Even Russia also desired to extend southward. It was this competitive patriotism which led to rivalry between Britain and Germany, and they were forced to jump into military and naval competition. Kaiser William II [1888-1918], the Emperor of Germany believed in the superiority of German race. He wanted to make Germany a first rate power in the world. He believed in the policy of 'World Power or downfall'. His policy of colonial expansion became a threat to other colonial empires of the European countries. This aggressive nationalism was an important factor for the outbreak of the First World War.

## 2. Military Alliances:

After the Unification of Germany in 1871, its Chancellor Otto Von Bismarck desired peace. Germany considered France as its greatest enemy and Bismarck tried to isolate France diplomatically. So, Bismarck became active in forming alliances to strengthen Germany and isolate France. He initially formed an alliance with Austria which resulted in two rival alliances being formed – The Triple Alliance and Triple Entente. The Triple Alliance was formed by Germany consisting Germany, Austria and Italy. These powers were also known as the Central Powers. The Triple Entente emerged in 1907, out of the fear for Germany consisting of France, Russia, and England. They were known as the Allies. Each camp looked upon the other with jealousy and suspicion. Formation of these groups created a tense situation.

## 3. Arms Race:

The arms race was another major cause. The formation of two rival camps viz., Triple Alliance and Triple Entente led to a keen competition in manufacturing of war materials among the European nations. Each nation began to increase its military and naval armaments. Germany made tremendous



First World War-Tanks

progress in the military to produce modern weapons like tanks, submarines, etc. The warlike attitude of Kaiser William II of Germany greatly alarmed England. So, England began to strengthen its naval force. Nations like France, Russia and others who were afraid of Germany began to strengthen

their military power. France introduced compulsory military training. Russia doubled its military budget. This arms race created fear, suspicion, tension and distrust between one another.

#### 4. Imperialism and Economic Rivalry:

The most important source of international conflict was Imperialism and Economic Rivalry among the European nations. Imperialism was a product of Industrial Revolution. It refers to the policy of extending a country's power by acquiring colonies. So, the colonial ambitions of the nations of Europe also led to the war. The colonies served as source for raw materials and markets for their

**Imperialism** in general refers to expanding one's empire and adding new territories to one's domain.

**Colonialism** means establishing political control over foreign countries by military or some other means, to achieve political, economic and market advantages.

finished products. The main commercial and industrial rivalry existed between Germany and England. England had more colonies. Germany tried to capture markets which were in the hands of England which led to bitterness between the two countries. German products were in great demand in many countries. England was afraid of losing its markets. England was not ready to give up any of her colonies but Germany wanted them at any cost. It was evident in Africa. In Africa, when Germany met the opposition of England and other European countries, it did not hesitate to use force to acquire the colonies. Thus Imperialism and Economic Rivalry became one of the causes for the First World War.

**5. The Balkan Problems:**

The weak and incompetent Sultan of Turkey was referred to, as the 'Sick Man of Europe'. The hold of Sultan on the Christian states like Bulgaria, Bosnia, Rumania, etc in the Balkan area was weakening. Taking advantage of his weakness, Austria and Russia were trying to spread their influence over the Balkan Peninsula. In 1908, Austria annexed the Balkan states of Bosnia and Herzegovina by violating the Berlin Treaty of 1878. The Berlin Treaty allowed Austria only to supervise but not to annex them. The action of Austria angered Russia and it backed Serbia against Austria. Thus the hostility ran very high between the two rival groups and led to the outbreak of the great war of 1914.

**6. Role of the Newspapers:-**

The Newspapers played an important role in widening the gap between the two rival camps. The newspapers in all the countries took up some point of dispute and tried to inflame the nationalist feelings. Newspapers were responsible in creating mistrust between the people of European nations.

**7. Immediate Cause:**

The immediate cause for the First World War was the murder of Crown Prince of Austria, Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife in the Bosnian capital, Sarajevo on 28<sup>th</sup> June, 1914. Gavrillo Princep, a student, who shot him was a Serbian. Austria sent an ultimatum to Serbia to arrest and handover the criminals. Serbia rejected the ultimatum. So, Austria, backed by Germany, declared war on Serbia on 28<sup>th</sup> July, 1914. Russia came to the help of Serbia, and thus started the First World War.

**Course:**

When Austria declared war on Serbia, Russia supported Serbia. Germany came to the aid of Austria. This brought other countries into the war.

In the war, Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria were on one side against Serbia, Russia, France, England, Belgium, Portugal, etc. which formed the opposite camp. In 1915, Italy deserted the Triple Alliance, and declared its support to the Allies. Russia suffered severe losses in 1915, but England



Biplanes of the First World War

continued to dominate the war with its naval supremacy. Germany was also powerful on the seas. It had a large number of submarines or U-Boats and inflicted much damage to the enemies. In 1917, U.S.A. also joined the side of Allies, because Germany destroyed the Lusitania ship of England, in which many Americans were travelling. Soon this war turned into a global war. The scene now changed and the Allies went on winning the battles.

Meanwhile, an internal revolution broke out in Russia in 1917. The Communist government, which came to power under Lenin withdrew Russia from the war. The war was waged on land, sea and for the first time in the air too. The modern weapons like tanks, bombs and submarines were used in this war. Austrian army was destroyed in Italy. Thereafter Turkey and Bulgaria were also defeated and they surrendered to the Allied Powers. Ultimately, Germany and its allies were defeated on 11<sup>th</sup> November 1918. Kaiser William II, Emperor of Germany fled to Holland. Thus, the First World War came to an end.

Activity: Collect various photographs of scenes of the First World War.

**Results:**

1. The horrors and miseries of the war were plenty. The lasting result of the war was the loss of millions of fittest men and permanent disabling of many more. It has been estimated that about 60 million soldiers took part in the war. Out of them, about 10 million were killed and about 20 million were wounded. Most of them were men below the age of 40. Besides, millions of civilians died of starvation, disease and violence. As a result, women were forced to work in the factories, shops, hospitals, offices, schools, etc. They worked in place of men and thus ended the traditional barrier between men and women.
2. As a result of the war, four old empires were overthrown. They were the Hapsburg of Austria, Hohenzollerns of Germany, Ramanovs of Russia and the Turkish Sultanate [Ottoman Empire]. Many new states were set up on the ruins of old empires viz., Finland, Latvia, Estonia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.
3. The Treaty of Versailles was an important outcome of the war. By this Treaty Germany had to give up large number of its territories and colonies. It was imposed a huge war indemnity and its military strength was reduced.
4. It became common after the war to look to government for guidance to solve economic, social and other problems of the people. Government control over many aspects of life increased. Acute shortage of goods led to inflation. Each warring nation imposed heavy taxes to meet the war expenses. World's production decreased and the cost of living shot up everywhere. The largest European creditor- nations became debtor- nations.
5. The most important constructive result of the First World War was the establishment of an international organization

called the League of Nations to preserve the world peace by avoiding future wars. The Paris Peace Conference accepted the proposal of Woodrow Wilson. The League of Nations came into existence in 1920 with its headquarters at Geneva in Switzerland.

6. Countries like Poland, Belgium and Czechoslovakia became independent after the war.
7. The Paris Peace Conference, 1919 officially ended the First World War.

### **Treaty of Versailles, 1919:**

After the First World War the Allied Powers met at Paris for the first time to arrange the terms of Peace. In the Paris Peace Conference the victorious Allies dictated the peace treaties. The main participants in the conference were Woodrow Wilson, the President of America, Lloyd George, the Prime Minister of England, Clemenceau, the Prime Minister of France and Orlando, the Prime Minister of Italy. Five separate treaties were signed by the Allied countries with Germany, Austria, Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria. Of them, the most important was the Treaty of Versailles signed between the Allies and Germany on 28<sup>th</sup> June, 1919. The date was the fifth anniversary of the murder of Archduke, Francis Ferdinand of Austria. The Allied Powers strongly held Germany responsible for the destruction and suffering caused by the war. Germany was forced to sign the Treaty. It was humiliated and hurt by this Treaty.

### **Provisions of the Treaty:**

1. Alsace and Lorraine provinces of Germany were given back to France. France also acquired the Saar coal basin of

Germany for a period of 15 years as a compensation for the destruction of the coal mines in the north of France.

2. Schleswig and Holstein were given to Denmark by Germany. Danzig was snatched away from Germany and declared a free port.
3. Rhineland area was completely demilitarized. All existing forts in the area were demolished and instructions were given not to build any more forts.
4. The independence of Poland, Belgium and Czechoslovakia was recognized by Germany.
5. Germany gave up all its colonies to the Allies. These were divided among themselves by England, France, Japan and others.
6. Germany was made responsible for the losses of First World War. So, Germany was made to pay a huge war indemnity of 6,600 million Pounds.
7. Germany was disarmed. The sizes of its army and navy were reduced. German army was cut down to 100,000 soldiers. The import and export of weapons were prohibited. It also imposed restriction on the manufacture of machine guns and rifles. The German warships were converted into commercial ships. It was not allowed to maintain Tanks, Submarines and Military aircrafts.

### Criticisms of the Treaty of Versailles:

The Treaty of Versailles was severely criticized. It was not based on the principle of justice but on the spirit of revenge. So, the Treaty created several new problems. It hurt the feelings of the Germans. This led to ill feeling between Germany and the Allies. The Treaty sowed the seeds for the future wars. Further, that did not come up to the expectations of the peace loving people of the different nations of the world. The Allied powers should have treated Germany more sympathetically because it hurt self pride of the nation.

The other great weakness was that the Treaty was dictated and not negotiated peace. The Germans were simply instructed to sign the Treaty. So, it generated a spirit of revenge in the minds of Germans.

### THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The sufferings and miseries of the First World War forced most of the nations to think of an international organization. The President of U.S.A., Woodrow Wilson proposed the formation of the League of Nations to bring about international co-operation, peace and security. As a result, the League of Nations was established on 1<sup>st</sup> January 1920. Its headquarters was situated at **Geneva** in Switzerland. At first it had only 42 member nations and later the number rose to 63.

The most important aim of the League was to achieve international peace and security and international co-operation. It was also to work for the human welfare and peaceful settlement of disputes. It was to make the strong nations to give up warfare and reduce their armaments.

**Organization:** The League Nations had three principal organs –

**The Assembly:** The Assembly was the supreme body of the League. It consisted of representatives of all the member nations. It was to meet at Geneva in Switzerland once a year. Every member nation could send three representatives and had only one vote.

**The Council:** The council of the League was a small but powerful body. At first it included only five permanent members namely, U.S.A., U.K., France, Italy and Japan and four non-permanent members. Later, Russia and Germany were given permanent seats in the Council. The Council met thrice a year.

**The Secretariat:** The League also consisted of Secretariat under the Secretary-General. There were about seven hundred officials to perform the administrative works. The first Secretary-General of the League was Sir James Eric Drummond of Britain.

**Auxiliary Organs:** The most important auxiliary organs are **Permanent Court of International Justice**, the **International Labour Office** and the **Mandates Commission**. The permanent Court of International Justice consisted of 15 Judges and its headquarters was at The Hague in Holland. Its main function was to settle international disputes. The International Labour Office aimed to improve the labour condition throughout the world. The Mandates Commission was to supervise the colonial territories taken from the defeated countries in the First World War.

The League of Nations did much useful work in the political and other fields. But, later on, it could not work with the same spirit and failed in its objectives. As a result, the Second World War broke out in 1939 and the League proved ineffective and remained paralyzed. Hence, it met its death on April 19<sup>th</sup>, 1946, when the League of Nations was officially closed.

## 10.2 Rise of Dictatorships

The twenty years between the two World Wars were the years of disorder and confusion in Europe. The First World War created very difficult political as well as economic problems. An outcome of the above situation was the rise of dictatorships in Italy, Germany, Russia, etc. Democracy faced a danger from political concepts like Fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany.

### **Fascism in Italy:**

Italy came out of the First World War as a disappointed victor because it received much less than what it expected at the Paris Peace Settlement in 1919. Therefore, the Italian patriots complained that they lost the peace although they won the war. After the war Italy faced many problems that were social, economic and political. The country faced bankruptcy, starvation, unemployment and general lawlessness. Strikes and lockouts of the industrial workers and riots and uprising of the hungry mobs became the order of the day. The common man struggled for peace and bread. Prices rose rapidly. Under such circumstances the Fascist Party was founded by Benito Mussolini. The term 'Fascism' has been derived from the word 'fasces' which means 'bundle of rods' with an axe – symbol of power in the ancient Roman period.

### **Early Life:**

Benito Mussolini was born in Italy in 1883. His father Alessandro Mussolini was a blacksmith and mother, Rosa was a school teacher. He worked as a teacher and journalist. Later, he edited a Socialist paper, 'Avanti'. After the First World War he formed the Fascist Party at Milan in 1919. Its members wore black shirts and hence the Fascists were called 'Black Shirts'. They were patriotic, anti-communists and stood for nationalism. 'Believe, obey and fight' were the watchwords of his party. Armed with guns and clubs, the Fascists broke



Benito Mussolini  
(1883-1945)

communist and socialist meetings. They also put down trade unions and peasant organizations. In 1922, Mussolini and his followers marched to Rome, and occupied government offices, Railways, Post and Telegraph, etc. King Victor Emmanuel III, who was afraid of a civil war, asked Mussolini to form the government. Immediately, he started the Fascist rule in Italy. He suppressed all the opposition and became a dictator.

**Fascism stood for the following principles –**

1. Glorification of war
2. Importance to the state
3. Belief in Single party
4. Opposition to democracy and socialism
- 5 . Unquestioning supremacy of the regime

**Achievements of Mussolini:**

Mussolini restored order, and industrial strikes were totally banned. Communists were mercilessly massacred. Education was brought under the state control to spread fascist ideas. Mussolini realized the importance of securing the support of Church for his regime. So, he made peace with Pope Pius XI by signing the 'Lateran Treaty' in 1929. The Pope recognized the kingdom of Italy, and in return Mussolini recognized the independence of the Vatican. Through Fascism, Mussolini enforced order and discipline. He encouraged the production of electricity, and used natural resources for the increase in foreign trade. He improved agriculture, and developed the Italian industry. Trade and commerce were revived. Construction of railways and ship-building were given top priority. Militarism was the main feature of the Fascist Party. Compulsory military training was introduced. The army, navy and air force were strengthened. Further, in order to increase the population,

Italian parents with large families were rewarded with incentives like tax exemption, employment, etc.

### Foreign Policy:

After consolidating his position at home, Mussolini turned his attention towards the expansion of Italy. To achieve this, he followed a vigorous and aggressive foreign policy. Mussolini was over ambitious. He publicly declared, 'Italy must expand or perish'. To achieve the goal, he conquered Abyssinia (Ethiopia) in 1935 against the threat of League of Nations. Now, fearing the involvement of Britain and France, Mussolini turned towards Germany of Hitler. In October 1936, Italy and Germany formed an alliance called Rome-Berlin Axis. In November 1936, Germany entered into a pact with Japan called the Anti-Comintern Pact against Russia. In 1937, Japan joined the axis and thus it became the **'ROME – BERLIN – TOKYO Axis'**.

When the Second World War broke out, Mussolini fought along with Germany against the Allies. The Allies captured the Italian colonies in North Africa. They then invaded the main land of Italy in 1943. Ultimately, Benito Mussolini was captured and shot down by Italians themselves in 1945. Thus ended Fascism in Italy.

### Nazism in Germany:

Germany was defeated in the First World War. The Allies then imposed the Treaty of Versailles on Germany. By this Treaty Germany was deprived of all its colonies. Germany was made to pay very heavy war indemnity to the Allies. The German land and factories were destroyed. Soon after this, Germany was burning with discontent, hatred and revenge. At the same

time Germany had become bankrupt. Unemployment, hunger, starvation, inflation and desperation became the order of the day. At this time Adolf Hitler founded the Nazi party in 1919.

### **Early Life:**

Adolf Hitler was born in Austria in 1889. His parents were Alois Hitler and Clara. He was self-educated man and a great orator. In the World War I, Hitler joined the German army and won the Iron Cross for his valour. After the war he joined politics and organized the National Socialist Party viz., the Nazi Party and formed an army called Brown shirts. 'Swastik' was their symbol. In 1923, Hitler tried to overthrow the government, but



Adolf Hitler (1889-1945)

failed. He was sentenced to imprisonment and was released after nine months. While in jail, Hitler wrote the famous book, 'Mein Kampf' (My Struggle). The book contained the Nazi principles. After release from jail, he reorganized the Nazi Party and strengthened it gradually.

The Nazi Party contested the elections for the 'Reichstag' (German Parliament). In 1933, President Hindenburg appointed Hitler as the Chancellor. After the death of Hindenburg in 1934, he combined the offices of the Chancellor and the President and became a dictator.

### **The main features of Nazism are –**

1. One party rule.
2. Nazification.
3. Racial Supremacy.

4. Anti-Jewish and anti-religious.
5. Importance to state.
6. Glorification of war.

The Nazi Party was made the only political party. Freedom of press and speech were abolished by Hitler. He also centralized all powers of central and local governments, coordinated all labour and youth organizations, and controlled every aspect of national life, including the press, all economic institutions, stage and the cinema. Everybody and everything was Nazified within the country.

Hitler was an opportunist and upheld the racial supremacy of the Germans. In Hitler's opinion, only the Germans were competent enough to rule Europe. He was of the opinion that the German Nordic (Aryan) race was the best in the world. Those, who belong to other races like the Jews and others were expelled



Buchenwald Concentration Camp

from Germany. The Jews were held responsible for all the losses incurred by the nation. They were tortured and killed. Hitler organized a secret police known as '**Gestapo**' to suppress all

the opposition. Hitler set up the Concentration camps for the elimination of Jews. The Nazi Germany deliberately killed about six million Jews through various means like gas chamber, starvation, electrocution, etc. He proclaimed the superiority of the Aryan race over all other races. Drastic steps were taken to appoint Nazis in all the key posts of the government to deprive the Jews of their rights. Likewise, Communists were also killed and eliminated. The Nazis opposed the religion, and did not respect Christianity.

According to Hitler, the individual was for the nation and not the nation for the individual. The individual should not oppose the state and must be ready for all sacrifices.

Through a series of reforms, Hitler reorganized the administration, strengthened the army and achieved general prosperity of the country. Four year plans were started by him to achieve economic development of the country. All economic life was brought under the control of the state. Agriculture and industry were improved. Huge construction programs were started to remove unemployment. He also introduced compulsory military training.

Hitler's primary target was the Treaty of Versailles. It was much against the state of Germany and weakened its military strength. Further, Germany was to pay heavy war indemnity. All these created discontent and dissatisfaction among the Germans and Hitler took advantage of the situation. So, Hitler was waiting for an opportunity to tear the Treaty. To implement the above policies he was ably supported by men like Goebbels, Goering, Rosenberg and others.

**Foreign Policy:**

Hitler's aim was to achieve total power and make Germany a world power by acquiring more and more territories. Like Mussolini, Hitler too glorified the war. Hitler ordered to expand boundaries of Germany and followed a policy of naked aggression.

Hitler withdrew from the Disarmament Conference and also came out of the League of Nations in 1933. The aims of Nazi Party with regard to foreign policy were union of all Germans and acquisition of more territories. The program of re-armament of Germany commenced in 1935. German troops marched into Rhineland and occupied it in 1936. Further, Austria was annexed. Adolf Hitler formed 'ROME-BERLIN-TOKYO Axis' in 1937 followed by attack on Czechoslovakia and Poland. Thus the Second World War started. He won one country after another in Europe. However, the Germans were defeated and it surrendered to the Allies in 1945 and Adolf Hitler committed suicide. The Nazi dictatorship thus came to an end.

**10.3 Second World War [1939 – 1945]**

After the First World War the League of Nations was established in order to preserve the world peace and to promote international co-operation. But the League, with all its ideals failed to save the world from the war. After the great economic depression of 1929, the international situation became worse and the world was drifting towards the war. Another world war became inevitable and the war broke out in 1939. The Second World War lasted for six years from 1939 to 1945. It was fought between the Axis Powers viz., Germany, Italy and Japan and the Allied Powers viz., England, France, U.S.S.R. and U.S.A.

This war was more disastrous than the First World War. For the first time in human history, atom bombs were used. The war ended with the crushing defeat of the Axis Powers.

### **Causes:**

#### **1. Treaty of Versailles:**

The Treaty of Versailles, 1919 was too severe, and it humiliated the Germans. The Allied Powers treated Germany as they liked and the Germans could not tolerate it any longer. The entire responsibility for the losses of the First World War was put on Germany. The Treaty itself was based on revenge. Germany was deprived of its colonies and coal mines. Besides, its military was weakened, and it could not pay the war indemnity. When Germany could not pay it, France sent an army to occupy the Ruhr Valley, the only rich industrial area left. The post-war economic difficulties caused much discontent. So, Germany was waiting for an opportunity to tear the Treaty of Versailles. Thus, the seeds of the Second World War were sown by the Versailles Treaty.

#### **2. Expansionist Policy of Japan and Italy:**

Japan and Italy were not satisfied with the 'Peace Settlement'. They did not receive the proper share of the war spoils. Later, these were the countries, hit hard, as they had limited sources. So, with a view to solve their economic problems, they turned to the policy of aggression and expansion. Japan separated from Allied powers and joined Germany. Its slogan was 'Asia for Asians'. It decided to liberate Asia from the Western yoke. Japan harboured imperialistic aspirations. It developed strong navy and targeted both Manchuria and China.

#### **3. Rise of Dictators:**

The rise of dictatorships in Italy under Benito Mussolini, Germany under Adolf Hitler and Japan under the government of Tojo was another cause for the war. They

glorified the war. Mussolini advocated the martial virtues of Italians and reviving the glories of old Roman Empire. Hitler stood for rearmament, revenge and German domination. He spoke of the racial superiority of the Germans and of their mission to spread superior culture by war and conquest. Japan wanted to have its own empire. Later, Italy, Germany and Japan formed an alliance called the 'ROME-BERLIN-TOKYO Axis' in 1937. It proved to be a great danger to the world peace. Then, a totalitarian dictatorship under Joseph Stalin was established in U.S.S.R. It was similar to Hitler's dictatorship. Like Hitler, Stalin also killed his opponents without any mercy.

#### **4. Colonial and Commercial Rivalry:**

Another cause for the war was the colonial and commercial rivalry. It was a sort of Economic Nationalism. It was a struggle for raw materials, markets for their products and colonies for excess population. After the First World War, Italy, Germany and Japan were not satisfied. All these countries were poor in natural resources. Added to this, the great depression also affected the economies of these countries. Non availability of raw materials and the absence of markets for manufactured goods created a feeling of economic suffocation. Under these conditions Italy, Germany and Japan came together and embarked upon naked aggression.

#### **5. Failure of the League of Nations:**

The League of Nations became too weak and incompetent. The League did not have its own army. It was dominated by few countries like England and France. U.S.A. remained out of the League. As a result, the League totally failed in preserving peace in Europe. When hostility was growing between the two groups the League remained silent. Taking advantage of this, Japan invaded Manchuria in China, Italy invaded Abyssinia and Germany invaded Rhineland and Austria. The League of Nations failed to check these aggressions, and also to prevent the arms race. It was

unfortunate that the League of Nations had lost its credibility and respect. It was sad that the leaders who could have controlled the situation were not sincere in their approach.

### **6. Rearmament:**

The Peace Settlement of 1919 had completely disarmed Germany. But Hitler asserted, "Rearmament was the only road to power and national achievement". Hitler withdrew Germany from World Disarmament Conference and began to re-arm. Adolf Hitler enormously increased the military strength with all kinds of modern weapons, battle ships, aero planes and submarines. Rearmament by Italy, Japan and others ultimately led to the Second World War.

### **7. Immediate Cause:**

On 1st September 1939, Hitler invaded Poland which became the immediate cause for the Second World War. Poland was an ally of England and France. Hence, Britain and France declared war on Germany.

Activity: Collect various photographs of scenes of the Second World War.

### **Course of the War:**

Within a few months, Hitler occupied Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium and France. Hitler then tried to intimidate England by heavy bombardment and submarine warfare. London and other cities were bombed heavily. England successfully resisted German attacks. In June 1941, Hitler attacked U.S.S.R. The German army advanced as far as Moscow and Leningrad. Russia suffered heavy losses. Great Britain went to help Russia. So, Russia joined with the Allies. At the end of 1941 Japan joined Hitler. In December, 1941, Japan attacked the naval

base of the U.S.A. at **Pearl Harbour** in the Pacific Ocean. Several American ships were sunk. This forced America to join the war on the side of the Allies. Japan occupied Hong Kong, Philippines, Malaya, Burma, etc.



Pearl Harbour - December  
1941

In North Africa heavy fighting took place during 1941-43 between the British and Italian forces. Finally, Italians were driven out of Libya. In 1942, Anglo-American forces occupied Algeria and Tunis and expelled the enemies from Africa. Then, the Allied forces occupied Italy in 1943, and Mussolini took shelter in Germany. In September 1943, Italy unconditionally surrendered to the Allies. By April 1945, the Allied Powers occupied Berlin, the capital of Germany. Meanwhile, Mussolini was assassinated, and Hitler ended his life by committing suicide.

Even after the surrender of Italy and Germany, Japan continued the war. Meanwhile, the American President F.D. Roosevelt died and was succeeded by Harry S Truman. He ordered American Air Force to carry out an atomic attack on Japan. Accordingly, an atom bomb called 'Little Boy' was dropped on the Japanese industrial city of Hiroshima on 6<sup>th</sup> August 1945 and another bomb,



Dropping of Atom bomb on  
Hiroshima [Japan]

'Fat Man' was dropped on Nagasaki on 9<sup>th</sup> August 1945. The destruction caused by them was so enormous that Japan surrendered unconditionally to American forces. Thus ended the most frightful Second World War after six years of bloody fight.

**Results:**

1. The Second World War was the most destructive of all the wars, fought until then. About 25 Million people were killed and 50 Million were disabled. Millions of people later died of starvation and diseases. There was a large scale destruction of houses, industries and communication and transport systems. The destruction of agricultural land led to the shortage of food. After the war, most of the countries faced the problems of post war reconstructions.
2. The World War II ended the dictatorships in Italy and Germany. Italy was declared a Republic under Badogli, and Germany was divided into four zones under U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Britain and France. A Tribunal was set up at Nuremberg to conduct trial of leading Nazis. Japan gave up all its rights on China. Japan was occupied by the Allied Powers. (U.S.A.)
3. European domination of the world ended after this war. After the Second World War, U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. emerged as two super powers.
4. The distrust between U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. increased after the war. This led to what is known as the 'Cold War'. The rivalry of these two super powers has been the most important feature of international relations since 1945. As a result, world peace was constantly threatened.
5. The World War resulted in the victory of the principle of Nationalism and the liquidation of Colonialism. The colonial empires of European powers in Asia, Africa and Latin America

came to an end. India, Ceylon, Indonesia and other countries became independent after the war.

6. The Jews had become homeless during the Nazi regime in Germany. About six Million Jews perished in the concentration camps. After the war, with the help of U.S.A., a new home land (Israel) for the Jews was created in 1948.
7. Japan experienced disastrous effects of atomic weapons. The entire atmosphere became poisonous. Most of the new born children suffered from severe deformities.
8. The most important result of the World War Second was the birth of United Nations Organization with the object of preventing wars and maintaining peace in future.

### **10.4 The United Nations Organization**

The United Nations was born out of the ashes of the League of Nations. Though the League of Nations failed, it gave the idea of a world body to the minds of world statesmen to prevent a Third World War and to maintain international peace and security. This was a burning desire of world statesmen.

Realizing the enormous evils of the Second World War, the American President F.D. Roosevelt and the British Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill were anxious to establish an organization which would prevent war and secure peace. They declared their intention in the Atlantic Charter in August 1941.

The Atlantic Charter was followed by a series of meetings by the world leaders. Stalin, President of U.S.S.R. joined the talks at a later stage. All such efforts led to the establishment of United Nations Organization on 24<sup>th</sup> October 1945. 24<sup>th</sup> October is celebrated as the U.N. Day. New York (U.S.A.) is the Headquarters of the U.N.O. Initially, the U.N.O. had 51 member nations including India and it has 193 nations as of 2012. United Nations recognized the following as official languages – English, Spanish, French, Chinese, Russian and Arabic.

#### **Aims and Objectives of the U.N.O.:**

1. To maintain international peace and security.
2. To develop friendly relations among the nations.
3. To promote international co-operation in economic, social, cultural, educational and medical fields.
4. To promote international fundamental human rights.
5. To promote higher standard of living.
6. To uphold international laws and agreements.

**Organs:**

The U.N.O. consists of six principal organs. They are –

1. General assembly.
2. Security council.
3. Economic and social council.
4. Trusteeship council.
5. International court of justice.
6. Secretariat.



The U.N.O. Logo

**1. General Assembly:**

The General Assembly is a consultative body of U.N.O. It consists of representatives of all member nations. Each member nation has one vote, but may send five representatives. It is empowered to discuss any matter relating to the maintenance of international peace and security. The Assembly meets once a year in September. But special sessions can be held at the request of majority of the members of the Security Council. Its resolutions require 2/3 majority. It elects the Secretary-General, non-permanent members of the Security Council, members of Economic and Social Council and Judges of International Court of Justice, and also discusses budgetary questions. The General Assembly elects its own President and Vice-Presidents every year. Entry of any new member requires of 2/3 majority of the General Assembly.

**2. Security Council:**

The Security Council is the executive body. It consists of 15 members - 5 permanent and 10 non-permanent. The permanent members are U.S.A., England, France, Russia and China. The non-permanent members are elected for a term of two years. A measure to be carried out in the Security Council has to be accepted by 9 members including all the 5 permanent members. Any permanent member can 'Veto' any decision of the Security Council. 'Veto' is a special power given to the five permanent members to negate any resolution of the United Nations. The Security Council is responsible for the prevention of aggression and to the maintenance of international peace and security.



The United Nations,  
Headquarters – New York  
[U.S.A.]

**3. Economic and Social Council [ECOSOC]:**

The Economic and Social Council consists of 54 members, who are elected by the General Assembly for three years. 1/3 of them retire every year. The Council meets at least twice a year. Its main function is to promote welfare around the world, and to improve the economic, social, cultural, educational, health and other related matters.

**4. Trusteeship Council:**

The Trusteeship Council consists of 14 members. All permanent members of the Security Council are the members of Trusteeship Council. Its duty is to investigate

the conditions of Trust Territories and to advise the General Assembly. In fact, all the 11 Trust Territories became independent in 1994, which were detached from Japan and Italy. As a result, in 1994 the Security Council decided formally to suspend its operation and will meet as and when required.

### **5. International Court of Justice:**

The International Court of Justice is located at The Hague in Netherlands. It consists of 15 Judges, who are elected by the General Assembly. Its main function is to settle the international disputes and it also acts as an advisory body. The tenure of office of a judge is 9 years. But he is eligible for re-election. No country can represent more than one judge at the same time.

### **6. Secretariat:**

Secretariat is headed by the Secretary-General. It carries on the day-to-day administration of the U.N.O. Its headquarters is in New York. The term of the Secretary-General is five years. It is the duty of the Secretary-General to see that all branches of the U.N.O. function properly, and to submit an annual report to the General Assembly on the working of the U.N. He acts as the Secretary in all meetings of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council.

Trygve Lie of Norway was appointed as the first Secretary-General in 1946. The present Secretary-General is Ban Ki-Moon of South Korea (as on 2012)

**General Secretaries**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Period</b>
1.	Trygve Lie	Norway	1946-1953
2.	Dag Hammarskjold	Sweden	1953-1961
3.	U Thant	Myanmar (Burma)	1961-1971
4.	Kurt Waldheim	Austria	1972-1981
5.	Javier Perez De Cuellar	Peru	1982-1991
6.	Boutros Boutros Ghali	Egypt	1992-1997
7.	Kofi Annan	Ghana	1997-2006
8.	Ban Ki-Moon	South Korea	2007-

Besides these, there are a number of specialized agencies which deal with specific international problems. Some of the agencies are –

- 1. ILO:** International Labour Organization with headquarters at Geneva, Switzerland.
- 2. FAO:** Food and Agricultural Organization with headquarters at Rome, Italy.
- 3. UNESCO:** United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization with headquarters at Paris, France.
- 4. IBRD:** International Bank for Reconstruction and Development with headquarters at Washington D.C., USA.
- 5. IMF:** International Monetary Fund with headquarters at Washington D.C., USA.
- 6. WHO:** World Health Organization with headquarters at Geneva, Switzerland.
- 7. WTO:** World Trade Organization with headquarters at Geneva, Switzerland.
- 8. IAEA:** International Atomic Energy Agency with headquarters at Vienna, Austria.
- 9. UNICEF:** United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund with headquarters at New York, U.S.A.

**10. WMO:** World Meteorological Organization with headquarters at Geneva in Switzerland.

**11. ICAO:** International Civil Aviation Organization with headquarters at Montreal, Canada.

Activity 1: Collect various emblems of the specialized agencies of the U.N.O.

### **Achievements of the U.N.O.:**

The U.N. has carried out several successful programs and operations. The achievements of the U.N. may be grouped under two headings, namely, political and non-political.

**Political:** In the political field, the U.N.O. has notable achievements. The foremost achievement of the U.N. is that, there has not been a global war and the use of nuclear weapons since 1945.

The first issue that was solved by the U.N.O. was the case of Iran. Russian troops were stationed on the northern borders of Iran during the Second World War. After the war, Iran complained to the U.N.O. So, the U.N.O. intervened and made the Russian troops to withdraw from Iran in 1946.

- In 1947, a quarrel started in Indonesia between Holland and Indonesia. It was settled by the U.N. in 1948.
- In September 1948, France, England and U.S.A. complained to the Security Council about the blockade of Berlin by the U.S.S.R. Later, an agreement was reached due to the efforts of U.N.O.
- It was able to stop the fighting between the Israeli Jews and Arabs in Palestine in 1948.
- The U.N.O. ordered cease - fire in Kashmir in 1948.

- In the Korean crisis when war broke out between North and South Korea, the U.N.O. used armed forces to settle the dispute.
- The Suez Canal and Vietnam problems were solved with the mediation of the U. N. O.
- It also put an end to the fighting between Iraq and Iran in 1989.
- Iraq occupied Kuwait in 1990. Immediately, Kuwait approached U.N.O. for needful action. So, the U.N. made Iraq vacate Kuwait in 1991.
- U.N.O. has worked to maintain peace in several countries of the world. It has carried out peace-keeping operations in Greece, Lebanon, Cyprus, Congo, Cambodia, Korea, Kosovo, etc.
- South Africa was following the Apartheid policy. So, the U.N. set up a special committee against it and imposed sanctions against South Africa in 1954. Ultimately, the Apartheid regime in South Africa came to an end in 1991 due to the efforts of the U.N.O.

#### **Apartheid Problem in South Africa**

In South Africa about 80% of the population were the black Negroes and 20% were the Whites (British). But the government was dominated by the Whites. The Negroes were deprived of all the political, economic and social rights. This was the Apartheid policy or the racial discrimination between the Whites and Blacks. This policy could be seen in the hotels, hospitals, schools and colleges, railway bogies, beaches, etc.

Nelson Mandela, President of African National Congress started a movement against the Apartheid policy. Mandela was kept in the Robin island prison in 1964. With the efforts of the U.N.O. and others he was released in 1990 after 27 years of imprisonment. Then, the Negroes came to have their government under the President ship of Nelson Mandela.

**Non-Political:**

- A notable achievement of the U.N.O. was the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the General Assembly on 10<sup>th</sup> December 1948. The Declaration included articles like the right to life, liberty and security of person, freedom from slavery, freedom of thought, the right to vote, to work, etc.
- U.N.O. has done excellent work through its specialized agencies. The ILO has made the member nations to improve the conditions of the labourers.
- FAO has assisted the nations to increase the food production in farms, forests, fisheries and increase nutrition level. It also helped to feed millions of hungry children.
- IMF and IBRD are giving funds for the economic development of different backward countries.
- UNESCO has done much work in many backward countries in the social, educational, economic, technological and other fields. The U.N.O. helped the refugees of war, earthquake, tsunami, etc. It has arranged for food, shelter and rehabilitation of war victims throughout the world. The U.N.O. has preserved many cultural sites throughout the world viz., Hampi, Pattadakal, Konark, etc.
- UNICEF is doing its best to eradicate hunger and malnutrition among children. In 1959, the General Assembly adopted the 'Declaration of the Right of the Child'. It entitles the child to relief, protection in all circumstances, social security to grow up and develop health, education, etc.

- WHO has tried to improve the condition of health of the people. It has carried out a continuous efforts to eradicate diseases like Malaria, Cholera, Small-pox, TB, Leprosy, Polio, etc. Some diseases have been completely eradicated. It has also aided children and other weaker social groups to meet their special needs.

#### **Indians in the U.N.O.**

India has been actively involved with U.N.O. right from the beginning. Many Indians have served in high positions in the UN. Vijayalakshmi Pandit was the first woman President of the General Assembly. Justice Dr. Nagendra Singh served as the President of the International Court of Justice. Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar worked as the President of ECOSOC. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan was the President of the UNESCO and Shiva Rao worked as the President of Trusteeship Council. Shashi Taroor was an Under Secretary in the U.N.O.

#### **Demand For The Expansion Of The Security Council**

The Security Council of the United Nations Organization was originally a body of eleven members with five permanent and six non-permanent. The number was increased in 1963 to 15 due to the increase in the membership of the U.N.O., but U.S.A, Russia, Britain, France and China continued to be the permanent members. Now, there is a demand as well as the need to add five more new countries as permanent members because at present there are 193 member nations in the U.N.O. The countries proposed to be included are India, Japan, Nigeria, Brazil and Germany. India is accelerating its efforts to get a permanent seat in the Security Council with 'Veto' power. The non-aligned and Common Wealth countries have promised to support India's claim. In fact, India has taken up the leadership of developing countries in many issues. The merits claimed are, India is the world's largest democracy and second most populous country of the world and one of the fastest growing economies of the world.

For the expansion of the Security Council the U.N. General Assembly has to vote with a 2/3 majority including the five permanent members.

**Important Days Observed by the U.N.O.**

- 27 January - International Day in memory of the Victims of the Holocaust
- 4 February - World Cancer Day
- 20 February - World Day of Social Justice
- 8 March - International Women's Day
- 22 March - World Water Day
- 7 April - World Health Day
- 25 April - World Malaria Day
- 1 May - World Labourer's Day
- 3 May - World Press Freedom Day
- 15 May - International Day of Families
- 31 May - World No-Tobacco Day
- 1 June - Global Day of Parents
- 5 June - World Environment Day
- 14 June - World Blood Donor Day
- 11 July - World Population Day
- 19 August - World Humanitarian Day
- 15 September - International day of Democracy
- 21 September - International Day for Peace
- 27 September - World Tourism Day
- 2 October - International Day of Non-Violence
- 9 October - World Post Day
- 24 October - United Nations Day
- 14 November - World Diabetes Day
- 1 December - World Aids Day
- 10 December - Human Rights Day

## Questions

**Answer in a word or one sentence (each carries 1Mark)**

1. When did the First World War break out?
2. Who was the Emperor of Germany during the First World War?
3. Mention the immediate cause for the First World War.
4. Why did U.S.A. join the First World War?
5. Which conference officially ended the First World War?
6. Who was the founder of Fascism ?
7. What is the meaning of the word 'Fascism'?
8. Name the paper edited by Mussolini.
9. Who declared, 'Italy must expand or perish'?
10. Where was Adolf Hitler born?
11. Who was the founder of Nazism?
12. Mention the book written by Hitler.
13. Name the German Parliament.
14. What is Gestapo?
15. Why did U.S.A. join the Second World War?

16. Who ordered American Air Force to drop atom bombs on Japan?
17. When was Israel created for the Jews?
18. When was the U.N.O. established?
19. Which day is celebrated as U.N. Day?
20. Where is the Headquarters of U.N.O.?
21. How many member nations are there in the U.N.O. at present?
22. Where is the International Court of Justice?
23. Who is the present Secretary- General of the U.N.O.?
24. Expand (Any one)– ECOSOC, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, IBRD, IMF, WHO and WTO.

**Answer in two words or two sentences: (each carries**

**2 Marks)**

1. Name the two rival alliances formed during the First World War.
2. Name the Treaty signed by the Allied countries with Germany. When was it signed?
3. Mention the four empires which were overthrown after the First World War.

4. When was the League of Nations established? Where was its headquarters?
5. Write any two principles of Fascism.
6. Write any two Principles of Nazism.
7. Name the two rival Powers of the Second World War.
8. Name the Axis Powers.
9. Name the Allied Powers.
10. Name the cities of Japan where the atom bombs were dropped during the Second World War.
11. Write any two aims of the U.N.O.
12. Name any two official languages of the U.N.O.
13. Mention the five permanent members of the Security Council.
14. What is 'Veto' power?

**Answer in 15 to 20 sentences (each carries 5 marks)**

1. Describe the various results of the First World War.
2. Explain the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles.
3. Describe the achievements of Mussolini.
4. Explain the features of Nazism.

5. State the results of the Second World War.
6. Write a note on the Organs of the U.N.O.

**Answer in 30 to 40 sentences (each carries 10 Marks)**

1. Explain the causes and results of the First World War.
2. Explain the causes and results of the Second World War.
3. Describe the political and non-political achievements of the U.N.O.



# **CHAPTER 11**

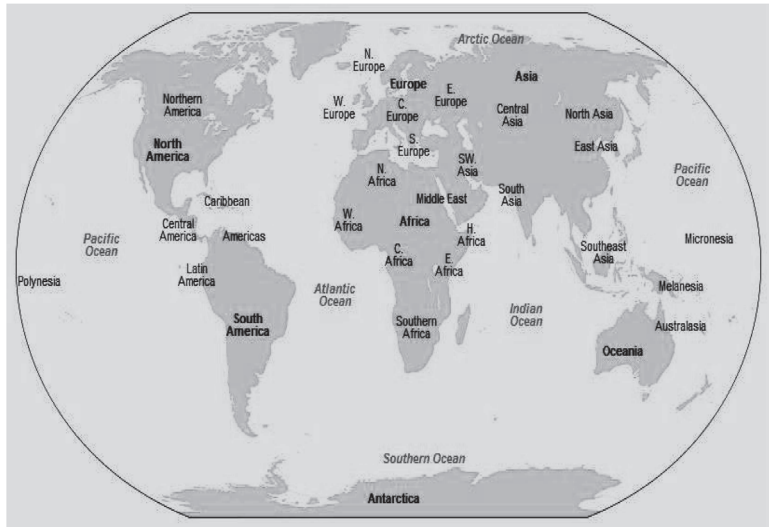
## **CONTEMPORARY WORLD**

### **Introduction**

The term 'Contemporary History' refers to the post World War II period. It covers events such as, the Cold War disintegration of Soviet Union, the formation of CIS, the Korean and Vietnam wars, Afghan civil war, the stationing of U.S. forces in Japan, and in South Korea, the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Arab spring, Indian Independence, African civil war, formation of the people's Republic of China, etc. This chapter concentrates upon Cold War, disintegration of U.S.S.R and the formation of CIS.

At the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, the world witnessed more technological advancement compared to the preceding history. Computers, the internet, and other modern technologies radically altered daily lives, increased globalization and the dominance of America in the modern world. It has caused anti-western and anti-American feelings in various parts of the world, especially in the Middle East.

## Contemporary World



In the contemporary era, the world is facing several issues. First of all, wealth is concentrated among the Western industrialized nations, along with a few Asian nations. Powerful nations with large economies and wealthy individuals can improve the rapidly evolving economies of the Third world. However, developing countries face many challenges, e.g.: Rapidly growing populations and the need to protect environment. Secondly, Diseases threatening to destabilize many regions of the world for e.g.: New viruses, such as SARS, West Nile, Bird Flu and HIV. Terrorism, dictatorship, and the spread of Nuclear Weapons are also issues requiring immediate attention.

Climate Change and global warming are some of the grave problems. The changes in climate over the past century have been attributed to various factors which have resulted in global warming. It has affected the natural environment and human life. E.g. : Ice-shelf disruption, rising sea level, and changes in rainfall patterns. Water scarcity in some regions, changes in mountain snow pack and adverse health effects are due to warmer temperatures. The recent developments and convergences in various fields of technology hold possible future impacts.

**Middle East:** The region between the Mediterranean coast and the North-Western Frontier of India and Pakistan is described as the Middle East. Turkey, Egypt, Palestine, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Jordan are some of the important countries of the Middle East.

**West Asia:** The term “West Asia” is used to denote the Arab Countries extending from Syria to Egypt and also Israel.

## 11.1 Cold War (1945 – 1991)

### Meaning:

The term 'Cold War' came to be used after World War II. Cold War was a sustained state of political and military tension between the powers of the Western world led by United States of America and the Communist world led by Soviet Union.

The U.S.A and Soviet Union emerged as super powers of the world, contending against each other. The rivalry between the two super powers led to the growth of a tense atmosphere. This development in international relations has been denoted by the term 'Cold War'. It was a situation of **no war and no peace**.

At the end of World War II, George Orwell, an English author and journalist used 'Cold War' as a general term in his essay 'You and the Atomic Bomb' published in 1945. The term 'Cold War' was specifically first used by the American Statesman 'Bernard Baruch' in 1947. Friedman said that 'A world divided into two camps is still a world living under the shadow of wars'. Thus Cold War is not an armed war, it is better known as 'Propaganda war' and also era of uneasy peace.

### Ideological Differences

During the Cold War era, there has been a struggle for world leadership by rival political systems. This Cold War is not only confined to U.S.A. or U.S.S.R. but it engulfed the entire world as many of the countries associated themselves with one super power or the other. It clearly indicates that the politics of Cold War aimed at enhancing the spheres of influence of the

super powers. Propaganda, espionage and military alliances were used by the super powers to weaken each other and enhance their own strength.

### **Causes for Cold War**

During the World War II Soviet Union and the western powers consisting of U.K., France and USA fought together against Germany and its allies. But just after the War distrust and suspicion loomed over Soviet Union and the Western powers.

#### **1. Russia's refusal to evacuate from Iran:**

After the World War II, Britain and USA withdrew their forces from Iran, but the Soviet Union refused. Finally it was only after the UN intervention that Russia withdrew its forces. It embittered the relations between the Western powers and Soviet Union.

#### **2. Sovietization of Eastern Europe:**

Soviet Union was accused of not honouring the pledges of the Yalta and the Balkan agreements. At Yalta, the Western powers recognized the military authority of Russia over Eastern and Central Europe. But it was agreed that, in all the liberated countries of Europe democratic institutions would be established and free elections be held. After the World War II the communist supported governments were established in the entire Balkan region through the intervention of Russia. The Russian intervention in Eastern Europe was resented by the Western powers and they united to check the spread of communism and Russian influence.

### **The Importance of the Yalta Conference**

'Yalta' is a place of resorts in the city of Crimea in present Ukraine. This conference was held in 1945, Churchill of U.K Franklin Roosevelt of U.S.A and Joseph Stalin of U.S.S.R participated in it. And they agreed to divide Germany into three parts of occupation and a fourth to be added if France agreed to participate. But France did not respond.

### **3. Soviet influence in Greece:**

In 1944 Greece secured its independence from Nazi rule with the support of Britain. When the German forces left Greece, the British entered Greece. According to a treaty concluded between Soviet Union and Britain, Russia recognized the British sphere of influence in Greece. At the same time there was a clash between the communists and royalists in Greece. The Western powers strongly believed that Soviet Union had instigated a communist revolution in Greece. The British Government sought the support of U.S.A. Later on the Greek Government also sought the support of America. In 1947 Truman, the President of America announced both military and economic assistance to Greece to check the communist influence in Greece.

### **4. Soviet influence in Turkey:**

Just after the World War II Soviet Union exerted pressure on Turkey to cede some of its territories. But Turkey refused to oblige and also secured American assistance. USA followed the policy of defending Turkey and Greece against the possible attack of the Soviet Union. Truman, the President of America enunciated his famous 'Truman Doctrine'. U.S. Congress immediately decided to extend economic and military aid to Turkey.

**5. Problems relating to Germany:**

The Soviet Union suffered heavy losses during World War II against Germany. At the Yalta Conference Stalin demanded 10,000 million dollars as reparations from Germany. After the war, the Soviet Union destroyed the German Industries and transferred costly German machines to Russia, because of which the German economy shattered. Britain and U.S.A. had to give huge amount of economic aid to reconstruct the German economy.

**6. The secrecy of the Atom Bomb:**

U.S.A kept the technology of the atom bomb a secret from U.S.S.R, though Soviet Union was an ally of United States during the war period. Stalin considered it as a betrayal of trust and confidence in Russia. Moreover Soviet Union also felt concerned about its own security.

**7. Communist activities in the U.S.:**

Soviet Union began to encourage communist activities and espionage in United States of America. In 1945 it was discovered by the American strategic services that some of the secret documents had been spuriously passed on to the communist Agency. More over some of the highly placed officials had leaked out the atomic secrets and sent the samples of uranium to the Soviet Union.

**Major political events during Cold War period**

After the World War II, Soviet Russia encouraged communist movement in the Eastern European countries like Poland, Bulgaria and Rumania.

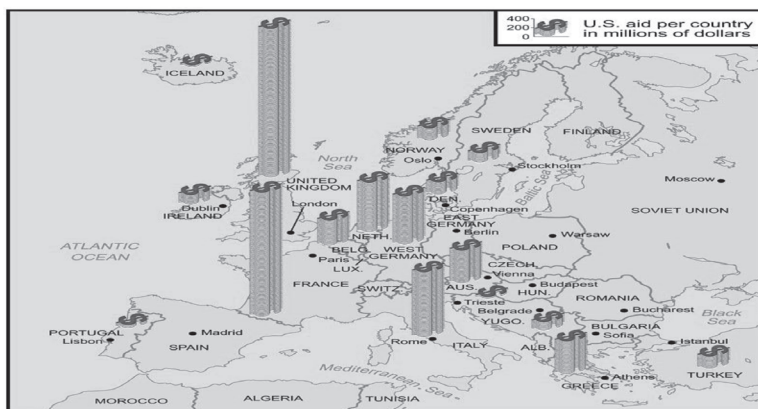
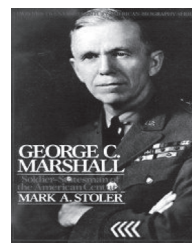
## Truman Doctrine- 1947



It was advocated by Truman, the then President of U.S. This policy aimed at – U.S support to the people who are resisting armed subjugation by armed minorities or out-side pressures. Truman thought that such groups and outside pressures will help totalitarian regimes which in turn will pose a threat to international peace and National security of U.S.A. By this policy he actually decided to check communist expansion in Eastern Europe. By this Doctrine, he provided Greece and Turkey economic and military aid to the tune of 400 million dollars.

## Marshall Plan

The Marshall plan was announced by U.S.A. This plan was prepared by Secretary of State George Marshall in 1947. In this plan he offered American aid to promote recovery and reconstruction of war torn European countries. But the main aim was to contain communism in Europe.



**Marshall plan Aid to Europe - 1948 - 1952 As shown is the Map.**

**Molotov Plan :**

Vyacheslav Molotov, the Foreign affairs minister of Russia proposed the Molotov Plan. It was a response to the Marshall Plan of U.S.A., Russia understood the intention behind Marshall Plan and refused to accept it along with East European satellite nations. It prepared its own Economic assistance to them, it is also known as COMECON-The Council of Mutual Economic Assistance

**Berlin Blockade (German problem)-1949 :**

The Cold War tensions between Soviet Union and Western powers increased due to the German problem. After the World War II Germany was put under the occupation of victorious allies. It was divided into East and West Germany. East Germany was under Russian control. So the Russian President Stalin blocked Berlin and cut off all land and sea contacts between West Germany and Berlin. The Berlin Blockade was not a complete blockade it allowed permitted access and exit through three air corridors. The Blockade was withdrawn after eleven months. It is the first Berlin crisis. America started anti-communist propaganda all over the world.



The only three permissible air corridors to Berlin.



C-47s unloading at Tempelhof Airport in Berlin during the Berlin Blockade

In China communist regime headed by Mao-Tse-Tung came into existence in 1949. U.S.S.R and China encouraged communist Revolutions in other countries. In 1949 U.S.S.R. tested the nuclear bomb. This added to the tension between the U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. Many East European countries allied themselves with the U.S.S.R. The U.S.S.R. and China signed a defense treaty in 1950.

### **Civil war in Korea 1950-53**

The Cold War intensified between 1950 and 1953 when there was a civil war in Korea. The U.S.A. helped South Korea, and China extended help to North Korea. The civil war ended with the division of Korea into North Korea and South Korea. In 1953, an armistice was concluded between the two Koreas.

The defense pacts like NATO, CEATO and CENTO were formed under U.S. leadership. In response U.S.S.R signed Warsaw Pact. A detailed information is given in the forth coming pages.

### **Warsaw Pact-1955**

In 1955 U.S.S.R. formed the Warsaw pact with East European countries. Bulgaria, Hungary, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Poland against NATO. Warsaw is the capital of Poland.

The Warsaw pact intensified the rivalry

2014-2015



U.S.A landed man on the moon

between U.S.A and U.S.S.R. Testing of atomic and hydrogen bomb and testing of Inter – Continental Ballistic Missiles (ICBM) by U.S.S.R. and U.S.A, further intensified the Cold War. Even in space research the competition between the two countries intensified and the U.S.S.R. launched a spacecraft. In turn U.S.A. landed a man on the moon.

### **Second Berlin Crisis – 1958-1961**

In regard to the problem of Germany there was no significant progress in the relations between the Western powers and Soviet Union. A second Berlin Crisis began in 1958 with the Russian president Khrushchev's ultimatum that, West Berlin must be evacuated within six months. But this crisis was averted and Khrushchev agreed to meet American president Eisenhower. Khrushchev was also invited to U.S.A. So by 1959 there was an improvement in the Soviet-American relations.

In 1961 John F. Kennedy became the President of the U.S.A. He tried to seek 'areas of co-operation' with Soviet Union. But the circumstances were not favourable. Both were secretly spying the other [K.G.B.- Russia, C.I.A.-America]. In 1961 a 25 mile long Berlin partition wall was constructed to check the fleeing of people from East Berlin to West Berlin.

<b>KGB</b> : Komitet Gosudar stvennoj Bezopanoti <b>CIA</b> : Central Intelligence Agency
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### **Cuban Crisis**

Russia planned to station its missiles in Cuba. John F. Kennedy, the President of U.S.A. blockaded Cuba, and thereby prevented the carrying of missiles warships, from entering Cuba. Kennedy ordered to assassinate Castro, the President of Cuba, but failed.

This took an ugly turn and the war between the two super powers seemed inevitable. There was a fear of war in the air. With the intervention of U.N.O. Khrushchev agreed to recall the Russian military from Cuba, averting the crisis.

In October 1962, an American U-2 spy plane secretly photographed nuclear missile sites being built by the Soviet Union on the island of Cuba. President Kennedy did not want the Soviet Union and Cuba to know that he had discovered the missiles. After several rounds of talks with his advisors, Kennedy decided to place a naval blockade, or a ring of ships, around Cuba. The aim of this (quarantine, as he called it) was to prevent the Soviets from bringing in more military supplies. He demanded the removal of the missiles already there and the destruction of the sites.

### **Nuclear Test Ban Treaty - 1963**

In 1963 Russia and England entered into NTBT(Nuclear Test Ban Treaty) by which they agreed not to test nuclear weapons

either in the air or at the bottom of the sea. With this agreement the fear of Cold War also began to decrease.

### **SALT I PACT – 1973 and SALT II PACT – 1979 :**

Nixon, the President of America and Brezhnev, the President of Russia signed SALT I pact in 1973 [Strategic Arms Limitations Talks] Brezhnev paid a goodwill visit to America. In 1979 Jimmy Carter, the President of America tried to place-SALT II agreement. But did not get a positive response from Russia.

### **The Vietnam War- 1955-1975:**

There was a Civil War in Vietnam, between Democrats of South Vietnam and Communists of North Vietnam. America supported Democrats. China and Russia supported Communists. So there was a fear of a war. America suffered heavy losses and withdrew from Vietnam. The Vietnam War ended in 1975 and Vietnam was united in the same year.



Richard Nixon With Mao In 1972



Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter in 1973

### **End of Cold War**

Mikhail Gorbachev became the President of U.S.S.R in 1988. The Soviet economy was stagnant and faced a sharp fall in foreign currency earnings, as a result of the downward slide in oil prices. These issues prompted Gorbachev to initiate measures to revive the ailing state. Gorbachev, announced an

agenda of reforms called 'Perestroika', [reconstruction] and Glasnost (openness). The Soviet alliance was on the brink of collapse and this deprived Soviet military support to the communist leaders of the Warsaw Pact states who were losing power. The communist party was forced to surrender its 73 year old monopoly. The U.S.S.R was declared officially dissolved on December 25, 1991, leaving the United States as a dominant Military power. In 1992 George Bush (Sr), the President of USA and Boris Yeltsin, the President of Russia met and ended the Cold War.

Activity : Collect the details about the events of Cold war which are not mentioned in the text.



Michail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan signing the INF Treaty at the White House in 1987



Eastern Block Members Centries



Fall of the Berlin wall in the 1989

**Summits 1985-1991****1) Geneva summit (I summit -1985)**

In November 1985 [Geneva-Switzerland] Reagan and Gorbachev agreed in principle to reduce each others nuclear arsenal by 50 percent.

**2) Reykjavik summit (II summit-1985)**

It was held in Iceland. The Negotiations failed between Regan and Gorbachev.

**3) INF treaty (III Summit-1987)**

The third summit in 1987 led to a breakthrough with the signing of the Inter mediate Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF) between U.S.S.R. and Soviet Union.

**4) Moscow Summit (IV Summit-1989)**

The Fourth summit was held in Moscow in 1989 Gorbachev and George. H.W. Bush signed START I, (Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty-I) in 1989.

**Regional Military Pacts:****(1) NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization -1949)**

NATO was established in 1949 at Washington. This was a military pact formed by 15 European countries under the leadership of America against Russia. The members are America, Britain, France, Belgium, Canada, Portugal, Netherland, Luxemburg, Italy, Norway, Denmark, and Iceland. Later on



NATO countries

Federal Republic of Germany, Greece and Turkey became

its members. Hungary and Poland joined NATO in 1999 (presently NATO has 27 members). NATO members passed a resolution to help its members if attacked by any foreign power and fight the enemy together. The NATO has contributory military and its headquarters is in Paris.

## **(2 ) SEATO (Manila Pact-1954)**

The South East Asia Treaty Organization was born due to the fear created by the spread of communism. The establishment of communist rule in China further enhanced the fear of the spread of communism in South East Asia and Pacific regions. The United States and Western Powers decided to establish a regional collective defense system.

After many discussions in various places, England, America, France, Australia, New Zealand, Thailand, Philippines and Pakistan met at Manila the capital of Philippines in 1954 and signed a pact, in the interest of South East Asia.

The chief purpose of the SEATO was to forestall the communist aggression. This was put to test in the Vietnam War. After a prolonged war America lost her prestige and consequently the SEATO agreement was dissolved in 1975.



**(3) ANZUS Pact – 1951**

It was established in 1951. It was a military pact between Australia, New Zealand and America. By this pact the signatory nations agreed to help each other in case of aggression on any member in the Pacific region.

ANZUS: A – Australia, NZ- New Zealand, US – America.

**(4) CENTO or THE BAGHDAD PACT-1955 (Central Treaty Organization) :**

The Baghdad Pact also known as CENTO was signed in 1955. U.K took initiative in its organizing. But it did not join. Turkey and Iraq were its members. Later England, Pakistan and Iran joined it. It was an Anti-Soviet military block in the Middle East. Karim Kaseem, the President of Iraq flouted the Baghdad Pact in 1958. So CENTO failed to remain military block and could not contain communist expansion.

**(5) WARSAW Pact (1955-1991)**

The details of the Warsaw Pact have already been discussed in the major political events during the Cold War period. The Pact came to an end in 1991 with the disintegration of U.S.S.R.

**Effects of the Cold War**

1. Both the United States of America and the Soviet Union built up huge arsenals of atomic weapons and ballistic missiles.
2. The military blocs NATO and the Warsaw Pact were formed
3. It led to destructive conflicts like the Vietnam War and the Korean War.
4. The Soviet Union collapsed due to economic weaknesses.

5. The demolition of the Berlin Wall unified the East Germany and the West Germany.
6. The Warsaw Pact was dissolved.
7. The Baltic States and some former Soviet Republics achieved independence.
8. America became the sole super power of the world.
9. Communism received a setback worldwide.

## 11.2 Disintegration of Soviet Union: 1991

Russia, as a communist nation had drawn the attention of the entire world since the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917. It resulted in the emergence of Soviet Russia as a super power. The world watched the political developments in Russia with a keen interest. During the Cold War U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. contested to extend their spheres of influence in various parts of the world. With the disintegration of Soviet Union in 1991 America has emerged as the greatest power in the world.

### **Factors responsible for the disintegration of U.S.S.R :**

- Too much restriction on individual liberty.
- Failure to establish equality among the people.
- Excessive importance to defense industry.
- Negligence of agriculture.
- Iron curtain policy
- Liberal policies introduced by Gorbachev.
- Conflicting cultural and ethnic groups.

### **Post-Soviet states in alphabetical order:**

1. Armenia, 2. Azerbaijan, 3. Belarus, 4. Estonia, 5. Georgia, 6. Kazakhstan, 7. Kyrgyzstan, 8. Latvia, 9. Lithuania, 10. Moldova, 11. Russia, 12. Tajikistan, 13. Turkmenistan, 14. Ukraine, 15. Uzbekistan

### **Mikhail Gorbachev:**

In 1988 Gorbachev was elected as president of the Soviet Union. Very soon he became the most influential politician in the U.S.S.R. He followed a unique policy by which several changes were introduced in the administrative system of the U.S.S.R. He tried to change the 'Iron curtain' image of Russia



by following a liberal policy to restructure the Soviet society and economy. Gorbachev introduced the policy of openness in external relations which was called 'Glasnost'. In order to reconstruct the society and economy of Russia he started 'Perestroika'. Thus, the era of liberalization was inaugurated in the Soviet Union.

Gorbachev tried to create a new humane and democratic image of Socialism. He promised freedom of religion to the people of all faiths. He paid due importance to human rights issues and proceeded towards demilitarization in a phased manner.

**Iron Curtain** : The military, political, and ideological barrier established between the Soviet bloc and western Europe from 1945 to 1990. It was a policy intended to keep the people aloof from outside developments and similarly the developments within reaching the outside world.

**De-Stalinization**: The process of discrediting and eliminating the political policies, methods, and personal image of Joseph Stalin.

### **Birth of the Soviet opposition party:**

The separatist movements started in different parts of the U.S.S.R. It grew especially in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. The central committee of the Soviet Communist Party felt that the separatist elements in these Balkan states were taking advantage of democracy and Glasnost to alienate themselves from the rest of the country. The committee held that 'Perestroika' was creating a national awareness among the people and encouraging them to develop ideas of self-determination.

The policies of Gorbachev were strongly criticized and his authority was also questioned by a sizeable opposition group. In 1989, a group of 368 legislators formed an opposition to Gorbachev in the Soviet parliament. This event can be described as 'The Birth of Soviet Opposition Party'. The most prominent opponents were the human rights activists like, Andrei Sakharov and Boris Yeltsin. The opposition group came to be known as 'Inter Regional Deputies Group'. Gorbachev had suggested a number of reforms to restructure the economy and society of Soviet Union. Initially Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia declared their Sovereignty, which was approved by the Supreme Soviet, in 1990. By October 1991 Azerbaijan declared itself a sovereign country.

### **The Catastrophe**

Andrei Sakharov, the famous dissident called for the complete destruction of Soviet Union's. 'Empire-like structure' built on oppression. He advocated the establishment of a voluntary confederation. He wanted the Soviet Union to destroy the centralized administration, which had been established by Stalin. He urged that 75 Soviet Republics and Homelands, which had been set aside for over 100 ethnic groups had to be granted independence to the maximum extent.

### **Boris Yeltsin**

In 1989 the Soviet Union proceeded towards a democratic set up. The first ever multi candidate elections for a new super parliament were held. Boris Yeltsin, an opponent of Gorbachev emerged victorious. U.S.S.R. faced a downward trend in the economic situation. Political stability was disturbed due to ethnic violence at Azerbaijan and Armenia. Gorbachev was unable to prevent the states from declaring their sovereignty

and Independence one after the other. Boris Yeltsin, the President of Russia emerged as the centre of power.

### **Coup d'état (1991)**

A historic event took place in 1991 from August 19 to August 21. A group of hardliners overthrew the Government; they seized power and deposed Gorbachev, who was on a holiday in Crimea. An emergency was declared for six months. They explained that Gorbachev was too ill to perform his professional functions. The coup was a failure; it collapsed on August 21, 1991. There were widespread agitations against the hardliners as they were against their own countrymen. The Parliament reinstated Gorbachev as the President. The leaders of the coup were arrested and tried for treason. The dreams of Gorbachev were shattered as the Republics broke away from the communist rule and declared their Independence. The 'Three Baltic states', Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia and Ukraine, Georgia, Uzbekistan, Byeloruss, Moldavia and Kyrgystan left the Soviet Union.

Soon Gorbachev resigned on December 25, 1991 as head of the communist party. The party was dissolved. The leaders of 11 out of 12 Soviet Republics signed a historic agreement at 'Alma-ata'. The agreement proclaimed a New Commonwealth of Independent States. This signified the "Disintegration of the Soviet Union". Boris Yeltsin took over as the Head of the New Commonwealth of Independent States.

**Coup d'état** - a sudden and decisive change of government illegally or by force. Coup, putsch, takeover · group action - action taken by a group of people

### **Dissolution of the Soviet Union**



Tanks at Red Square during the 1991 Soviet coup d'état attempt

### **UNI-POLAR WORLD**

The end of the Cold War led to the emergence of a Uni-polar world. After the World War II, the world was divided into two poles the West led by USA. and the East led by U.S.S.R. The disintegration of U.S.S.R led to the emergence of USA as the only super power. As a result the Bipolar world became Uni-polar world.

### **11.3 COMMON WEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES (CIS)**

CIS was founded in 1991, by the Republic of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine. The leaders met in Belarus and signed an agreement to form the Common Wealth of Independent States at Minsk.



CIS Flag



CIS Emblem

## C.I.S. CHARTER

### Aims and objectives of CIS

- 1) All the members are Sovereign and Independent Nations.
- 2) The existing borders of each Republic was recognized.
- 3) To establish a free market ruble zone embracing the Republics.
- 4) To establish a joint Defense Force of participating Republics.
- 5) To promote co-operation on cross-border crime prevention.
- 6) To prevent armed conflicts on the territory of the member states.
- 7) To co-ordinate the foreign and economic policies of member states.



CIS Map

**PRESENT COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES**

- |               |                  |                |             |
|---------------|------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1) Azerbaijan | 2) Armenia       | 3) Belarus     | 4) Georgia  |
| 5) Kazakhstan | 6) Moldova       | 7) Kyrgyzstan  | 8) Russia   |
| 9) Tajikistan | 10) Turkmenistan | 11) Uzbekistan | 12) Ukraine |

The headquarters of CIS is at Minsk.



Signing the agreement which established the CIS

**Independent Baltic States:**

The following Baltic states refused to join CIS.

- 1) Estonia
- 2) Latvia
- 3) Lithuania

**QUESTIONS**

**Answer in one word or sentence each (Each carries one mark):**

- (1) When was the term 'Cold War' used for the first time?
- (2) What is Cold War?

- (3) Who wrote an essay 'You and the Atomic Bomb'?
- (4) Name the American statesman to use the term 'Cold War' specifically.
- (5) Who was Truman?
- (6) What was the aim of Marshall Plan?
- (7) In response to Marshal plan which plan was introduced by Soviet Union?
- (8) Expand NATO.
- (9) Expand SEATO.
- (10) Expand CENTO.
- (11) When did U.S.S.R form the Warsaw Pact?
- (12) In which year was the Berlin Wall constructed?
- (13) Name the Russian Intelligence Agency.
- (14) Name the American Intelligence Agency.
- (15) When was Nuclear Test Ban Treaty signed?
- (16) When did Vietnam War come to an end?
- (17) Expand SALT.

- 
- (18) In which year did the 'Cold War' end?
  - (19) Where is the head quarters of NATO?
  - (20) What was the main aim of SEATO?
  - (21) When did Soviet Union disintegrate?
  - (22) What is 'Glasnost'?
  - (23) What is 'Perestroika'?
  - (24) Who headed C.I.S. after the disintegration of Soviet Union?
  - (25) Where is the head quarters of C.I.S?

**Answer in two words or two sentence each (Each carries Two marks):**

- (1) Name any four member countries of NATO.
- (2) Name any four member countries of SEATO.
- (3) Name any four member countries of CENTO.
- (4) Name the anti American military organization. When did it come into existence?
- (5) Name any two member countries of Warsaw Pact.
- (6) Name any two Independent Baltic states.

- (7) Name the Presidents of America and Russia who ended the Cold War.
- (8) When was NATO established and Where?
- (9) Who were the human rights activists of Russia?

**Answer in about 15-20 sentences each (Each carries Five marks) :**

- (1) Explain the causes for Cold War.
- (2) Write a note on Berlin Blockade.
- (3) Write a note on Second Berlin crisis.
- (4) Write a note on SEATO and Warsaw Pact.
- (5) What were the effects of Cold War?
- (6) What are the factors responsible for the disintegration of Russia?
- (7) What are the aims and objectives of C.I.S?

**Answer in 30-40 sentences each (Each carries Ten marks) :**

- (1) Explain Regional Military Pacts.

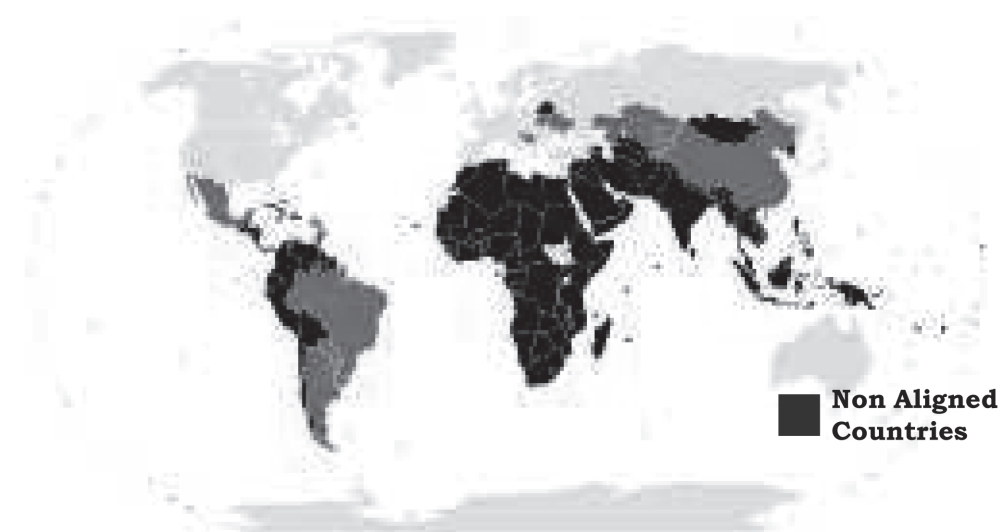


## Chapter 12

### Non-Aligned Movement–Emergence of the Third world.

Non-Aligned Movement is an International union. It emerged during Cold War period. This is a union of those countries that decided to remain independent of American or Soviet Union Blocs. The countries of Africa, Asia and Latin American continents that became independent after the World War II are the members of this union. The non-aligned countries are Third world countries. Third world is a group of developing countries. Since it does not identify itself with the two super powers of the world, non-aligned movement and Third world are considered one and the same. Non -Aligned Movement is working for world peace. 120 countries of the world are members of this union. It has 55% of world's populations with 20% share in world's Economy.

**Latin America:** Mexico, Central and South America, Cuba, Portorica and Caribbean Islands in the American continent that used Spanish and Portuguese languages are known as Latin America.



### Meaning:

The word Non-Alignment was first used by V.K. Krishna Menon in his speech at the U.N.O in 1953. He was the external Affairs Minister in Jawaharlal Nehru's Cabinet. Later Nehru used it again in his speech in Colombo in 1954.

America and USSR called the Non-Aligned Movement as a group of Neutral countries. It was criticised that neutral denotes inactiveness. Hence, Nehru used Non-Alignment instead of Neutral. He interpreted Non-Alignment as dynamic neutrality. Non-Alignment denotes active neutrality and protesting peacefully the oppression of the two military blocs. As this movement is outside the purview of America and Soviet Blocs, it is called the '**Third world Movement**'.

In the views of Nehru, Non-Alignment is a Movement to settle the international problems through peaceful and harmonious means without the use of force of weapons.

On the whole Non-Aligned Movement means opposing the aggressive policy of power blocs, protecting freedom and equality and developing peaceful co-existence without interfering in the internal affairs of each other

**First World:** The capitalist military Bloc is called the first world. These countries have developed scientifically, technologically and economically. They are; America, Canada, England, France, Australia, New Zealand, West Germany, Italy, Portugal etc.

**Second World (prior to 1991):** Countries with communist ideals are called second world countries. They were Russia, Albania, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovak etc.

**Third World:** The term third world was first used by Algerian writer Frantz Fanon. Developing or Non-Aligned countries are called third world. They are India, Egypt, Yugoslavia, Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, Zimbabwe, Congo, Kenya, Srilanka etc.

- The Soviet Union was dissolved in 1991 because of the reforms of Gorbachev. This resulted in the disappearance of 2nd World and only the First and Third World are now existing.

### Principles of Non-Aligned Movement:

The Panchasheela principles accepted by India and China in 1954 are the principles of Non-Aligned Movement.

They are,

- Mutual respect for each others regional integrity and Sovereignty
- Mutual non-Aggression
- Non interference in internal affairs
- To develop friendly relations based on Mutual co-operation and equality
- Peaceful co-existence

---

**Objectives of Non-Aligned Countries:**

1. To reduce the intensity of Cold War between the two powerful military blocs of America and Soviet Union and keep away from the two blocs.
2. To settle international disputes through peaceful dialogues.
3. To Oppose colonialism and Imperialism and support movement against them.
4. To support Atomic weapon reduction agreement and come out of military agreements.
5. To oppose racial conflicts, class discrimination and Apartheid and to stage a fight against them.
6. To condemn the acts of aggression, injustice of the power blocs and to take measures to stop them.
7. To safeguard the weaker countries from the Economic exploitation of the developed countries. To give financial assistance to developing countries.
8. To protect the fundamental human rights
9. To solve problems like poverty, hunger and illiteracy faced by Non-Aligned Nations.
10. To support the programmes undertaken by the United Nations Organisation.
11. To remove Economic dependence and build self dependence.
12. To uphold democratic principles and popularise them.

### Formation of Non-Aligned Union



Picture of Belgrade conference 1961

Non-Aligned Movement is a movement by a group of countries which neither aligned nor opposed the two power blocs. The first summit of the Non-Aligned countries was held at Belgrade in 1961. The 16<sup>th</sup> summit was held at Teheran in Iran in 2012.

Any country which accepts the principles of Non-Alignment can become the member of this union. A meeting is to be held once in every three years. There is no specific Headquarter and Non -Aligned Union has no provision for a General Secretary as in UNO. But the President or Prime Minister of the host nation works as the secretary for the succeeding three years.

**List of places and countries where Non-Aligned summits were held:**

Sl. No.	Year	Place	Country	Sl. No.	Year	Place	Country
1	1961	Belgrade	Yugoslavia	9	1989	Belgrade	Yugoslavia
2	1964	Cairo	Egypt	10	1992	Jakarta	Indonesia
3	1970	Lusaka	Zambia	11	1995	Carthage	Tunisia
4	1973	Algiers	Algeria	12	1998	Durban	South Africa
5	1976	Colombo	Sri Lanka	13	2003	Kuala Lumpur	Malaysia
6	1979	Havana	Cuba	14	2006	Havana	Cuba
7	1983	Delhi	India	15	2009	Cairo	Egypt
8	1986	Harare	Zimbabwe	16	2012	Tehran	Iran

**Causes that led to the Emergence of Non-Aligned Movement:**

**1. Birth of Nationalism:**

As a result of the birth of nationalism, many Asian, African and Latin American countries got Independence before the Cold War. They decided to remain independent of power blocs.

**2. Problems of Non-Aligned Countries:**

Problems like Poverty, illiteracy, unemployment and overpopulation generally faced by the third world countries led to the rise of Non-Aligned Movement. It was inevitable for these countries to join one ideology or an institution to find solution to these problems.

**3. Policy of World peace:**

World peace was affected by the conflict between capitalist and communist blocs. Hence Non-Aligned Movement emerged to establish world peace.

**4. Economic Exploitation:**

The Non-Aligned countries came together to free themselves from the economic exploitation and dependence on developed countries to achieve development.

**5. To oppose the dominance of power blocs:**

Non-Aligned countries came forward to oppose the two power blocs of the world, which imposed their dominance over them.

**6. Principles of Panchasheela:**

The Panchasheela principles of Nehru inspired the weaker countries to protect their freedom and existence. It led to the birth of Non-Aligned Movement.

**7. Able Leadership:**

Able leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru, Abdul Nasser, Marshal Tito and Ahmad Sukarno played an important role in Non-Aligned Movement.

**8. Cold War:**

Cold War started between the two power blocs. Non-Aligned Movement was needed to bring it under control.

**Features of Non-Aligned Countries:****1. Economic Backwardness:**

Non-Aligned Countries are economically backward. These countries have primitive Agriculture and weak industries. Hence the national production and per capita income of these countries is very less.

**2. Dependence on others:**

Non-Aligned Countries are too backward in the fields of

Science, Technology and Military and are dependent on developed countries for assistance.

### **3. Rural Structure:**

Non-Aligned Countries comprise of more number of villages. Many villages are deprived of basic necessities. These countries are lagging behind since they are far away from urbanization.

### **4. Over population:**

Population is increasing because of poverty, illiteracy, superstitions etc. The Governments have failed in checking the growth of population. Programmes relating to population control introduced by the governments have not reached the expected level due to the disinterest of the people. Increasing population is the cause of economic backwardness.

### **5. Poverty and Hunger:**

Poverty is a serious problem among the Non-Aligned Countries. There is shortage of food grains in these countries. They are dependent on the developed countries for food grains. Majority of Africans live in poverty. Non-Aligned countries are victims of poverty because of natural calamities, migration, internal clashes, unsceintific utilisation of natural resources etc. Countries like Nigeria, Somalia, Uganda, Haiti, Angola, and Ethiopia are unable to provide nutritious food.

### **6. Spread of Epidemics:**

Negligence of Health is evident in the Non-Aligned Countries. Hence epidemics are spreading in these countries. There is scarcity of health services. The most dreaded disease AIDS is on rising trend in these countries.

## 7. Illiteracy:

The Educational development policies of Non-Aligned Countries have failed. The number of illiterates has increased. Literacy is less in African countries and the literacy among women is also very less in Africa. Asian countries are no exception to this.

## 8. Burden of Debt:

Most of the Non-Aligned Countries are reeling under foreign debt. It is inevitable for them to borrow loans from world economic institutions for their internal development plans. They have been forced to borrow new loans to repay the old loans and interests on them.

## 9. Migration:

Migration to safer places of other countries for employment, food and self protection is common in these countries. Migration is very high in Africa.

## 10. Water scarcity, unstable governments and lack of modern military force are common in Non-Aligned countries.

### Development of Non-Aligned Movement



List of Non-Aligned countries summits from 1961 to 2012

India is the first country responsible for the emergence of Non-Aligned Movement. India's Prime Minister Jawaharalal Nehru is one of the architects of Non-Aligned Movement. In a meeting of the Asian countries in 1947 at New Delhi, the participating countries felt the need of an organisation to solve their problems. This in the future led to the origin of Non-Aligned Movement.

### **Bandung Conference: 1955**



Nehru, Nkrumah, Nasser, Sukarno and Tito

A conference of the African and Asian countries was held at Bandung in Indonesia in the year 1955. Indonesian President Ahmad Sukarno organised and presided over this conference and 29 countries participated in it. Most important leaders who participated in this conference were Indian Prime Minister Jawaharalal Nehru, Ahmad Sukarno, the President of Indonesia, Josip Broz Tito, the President of Yugoslavia, Abdul Nasser, the President of Egypt, Kwame Nkrumah, the President of Ghana. They are called as the founders of Non-Aligned Movement. They desired peaceful, amicable, military, political, economic, bilateral relationship with America and Soviet Union. Nehru mooted panchasheela principles at the conference. It was seconded by Nasser, Tito, and Sukarno.

Bandung conference advocated the need for world peace. The meeting expressed a desire to pose strong competition to the developed countries. Thus the meeting at Delhi in 1947 and the Bandung conference led to Non-Aligned Movement.

### Important Resolutions:

- To bring in mutual Economic Co-operation and Cultural exchange between Afro-Asian countries.
- To give importance to International peaceful co-existence.
- Non interference in the internal affairs of other countries.
- Protection of fundamental human rights
- Not to align with the powerful military blocs of the world.

### Belgrade Conference: 1961



Nasser, Tito, Nehru

The first conference of the Non-Aligned Movement was held at Belgrade, the capital of Yugoslavia in the year 1961. The conference was organised and presided over by Josip Broz Tito the President of Yugoslavia. 25 countries from Africa and Asia participated. Tito, Nehru and Nasser played a prominent role in the conference. They have been called as '**The Three stalwarts**' (the Trio) of Non-Aligned bloc. International problems were discussed here.

**Important Resolutions:**

- To reduce the intensity of Cold War
- To oppose atomic weapons at the international level
- To oppose colonialism
- To implement disarmament
- To move along with U.N.O.
- To end Apartheid
- To strive for world peace.

The prominent countries that participated in this conference: India, Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Cambodia, Sri Lanka, Cuba, Egypt, Ghana, Iraq etc.

**Achievements of NAM:**

Along with the United Nations Organisation Non-Aligned Movement is trying to solve international problems peacefully. Non-Aligned Movement has its role in the achievements of U.N.O. The Achievements of Non-Aligned Movement are as follows:-

1. It has helped to decrease the intensity of Cold War.
2. Helped U.N.O. in resolving the issues pertaining to Korea, Vietnam, Cuba and Kuwait.
3. Worked hard to end Apartheid in South Africa.
4. Inspired treaties to reduce Atomic weapons.
5. Worked to resist the dominance of power blocs.
6. Popularized democratic principles.
7. It is working hard to establish international peace.
8. It is trying to find solutions to the problems faced by member nations.
9. It is fighting for the self reliance of member countries.

### **Limitations of NAM:**

Non-Aligned Movement has been following the path of peace. It has opposed military power blocs. The economically backward and the countries that became independent during Cold War period have come together to achieve political Sovereignty and economic progress. Non-Aligned Movement neither has its own

military nor economic power. Inevitably, they have sought economic assistance from developed countries. This shows the weakness of Non-Aligned Movement.

Limitations of Non-Aligned Movement can be seen in the following few incidents:

- On 2<sup>nd</sup> August 1990, Kuwait occupied Iraq. Though these two countries are members of Non-Aligned Movement, it failed to solve this problem.
- Arabian countries do not have complete interest in the Non-Aligned Movement.
- Non-Aligned Movement has failed to get such able leadership recently as it had in the beginning .
- The internal disputes among the Non-Aligned countries and the lack of unity have weakened it.
- Non-Aligned countries on the one hand are preaching disarmament and on the other are purchasing armaments from powerful countries.
- Non-Aligned countries do not have their own military power.

It is impossible to achieve any thing through criticism and peace talks.

- Non-Aligned countries have failed in checking terrorism.

### **India and Non-Aligned Movement:**

India played an important role in the origin of Non-Aligned Movement. Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India is called the Architect of Non-Aligned Movement. His 'Panchasheela' formed the important principles of Non-Aligned Movement. India has not only coined the word 'Non-Alignment' but has inspired it.

The following facts show the relation between India and Non-Aligned Movement:

- India has good relation with the other Non-Aligned countries. Nehru's principles got world recognition in the Bandung conference, which officially declared Non-Aligned policy.
- The 7<sup>th</sup> summit of Non-Aligned countries was held at Delhi in 1983. India's Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi presided over the conference. She said we should become a united voice in the international organizations. Disarmament,

Economic development, technical help were some of the issues that were discussed in this summit. India insisted Israel to withdraw her troops from Palestine.

- At the 8<sup>th</sup> summit of Non-Aligned countries in Harare, the then Indian Prime Minister Rajeev Gandhi demanded the release of Nelson Mandela of South Africa. He also established the '**African Fund**' to support the blacks who were fighting for their Rights and freedom.
- The 9<sup>th</sup> summit of Non-Aligned countries was held at Belgrade the capital of Yugoslavia. In this summit Rajeev Gandhi gave a call for establishing '**Global Protection Fund**' for the protection of the environment.
- At the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> summits of Non-Aligned countries Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajapayee gave a call to take a firm decision to combat international Terrorism. India also supported nuclear disarmament.
- At the 14<sup>th</sup> summit, Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh spoke about international terrorism and nuclear disarmament. At the 15<sup>th</sup> summit he brought to the notice

of Non-Aligned countries, the Mumbai attacks and terrorism.

At the 16<sup>th</sup> summit held in Iran, Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh advocated the need for international action against the spread of nuclear armaments and terrorism. He also gave a call to find a solution to the Syrian problem acceptable to all.

In this way India has developed good relations with the Non-Aligned Movement.

## Questions:

**Answer in one word or one sentence (Each carries one mark)**

1. Who was the first to use the word 'Non-Aligned'?
2. What is Non – Aligned Movement?
3. What according to Nehru is Non-Aligned Movement?
4. Where was the first summit of Non – Aligned countries held?
5. When was the Bandung conference held?
6. When was the Belgrade conference held?
7. Who was the Indian Prime Minister who participated in the Bandung conference?

8. Who was the Indonesian President who participated in the Bandung conference?
9. Name the Egyptian President who participated in the Bandung conference?
10. Who presided over the Non-Aligned Summit at Delhi?

**Answer in two words or two sentences (Each carries two Marks)**

1. Who used the word 'Non-Aligned' for the first time? When?
2. Where and when did Nehru use the word 'Non-Aligned'?
3. Write the two principles of Non-Aligned Movement.
4. When was the Bandung conference held? Who presided over it?
5. Name the two leaders of Bandung conference.
6. Who were called as '**The Three stalwarts**' (The Trio) of NAM?
7. When was the Belgrade summit held? Who presided over it?
8. Where and in which year did the Non-Aligned Movement begin?

9. When was the first summit of Non-Aligned Countries held?  
Who presided over it?
10. Where and when was the 7th Summit of Non-Aligned countries held?

**Answer in 15 to 20 sentences (Each carries five marks)**

1. Describe the objectives of Non- Aligned Movement.
2. Describe the causes for the rise of Non-Aligned Movement.
3. Describe the features of Non-Aligned Movement.
4. Describe the achievements of Non-Aligned Movement.
5. What are the limitations of Non-Aligned Movement?
6. Write about the relationship between India and NAM.

**IV. Answer in 30 to 40 sentences (Ten Marks)**

1. Trace the development of Non-Aligned Movement.



## Chapter: 13 – MAP WORK:

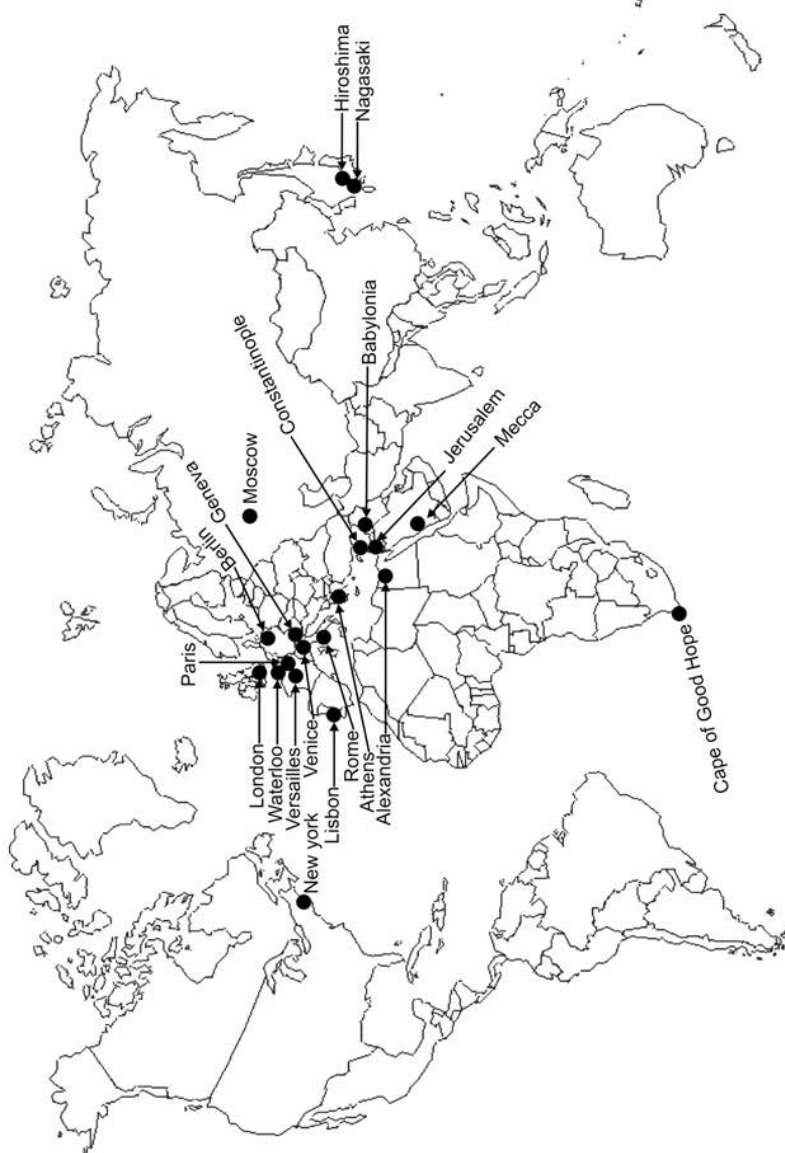
### HISTORICAL PLACES OF WORLD IMPORTANCE

- |                      |                |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 1. Babylonia         | 11. London     |
| 2. Athens            | 12. Paris      |
| 3. Rome              | 13. Waterloo   |
| 4. Alexandria        | 14. Berlin     |
| 5. Jerusalem         | 15. Moscow     |
| 6. Mecca             | 16. Versailles |
| 7. Venice            | 17. Hiroshima  |
| 8. Constantinople    | 18. Nagasaki   |
| 9. Cape of Good Hope | 19. New York   |
| 10. Lisbon           | 20. Geneva     |

#### Note:

1. Out of the given 20 places any **Eight** will be asked, of which students have to mark **Five** places on the outline map of the world. Five marks will be awarded for marking the places correctly and other Five marks for writing the historical importance of each marked place in two sentences.
2. The student should write the importance of the places as explained in this book.
3. An alternative essay type question carrying Ten Marks will be asked for **Visually Challenged Students**.
4. Paper setters should not ask more than 3 places from a continent. The places should have minimum distance between them so that they can be easily identified. Two places from the same country should not be asked.

MAP WORK - PLACES OF WORLD IMPORTANCE



### 1. **Babylonia:**

It is in present Iraq. It was the capital of Mesopotamian Civilization. The famous law-giver Hammurabi ruled from here. Nebuchadnezzar built the 'Hanging Gardens'.

### 2. **Athens:**

It is the present capital city of Greece. It was one of the city-states of Ancient Greek civilization. The city was named after the Goddess Athena. The famous Parthenon Temple is located here.

After Greeks, Athens was ruled by the Romans. In 15<sup>th</sup> century C.E. it was captured by the Ottoman Turks. After the Greek war of Independence in the 19<sup>th</sup> century Athens was chosen as the capital of the newly independent Greek state in 1834.

### 3. **Rome:**

It is the capital of Italy. It was also the capital of Roman Empire. Vatican City in Rome is the centre of Pope, who is the religious head of the Catholics.

According to a Roman legend Rome was founded by the twins **Romulus and Remus** in 8<sup>th</sup> century B.C.E. According to another version the name is derived from the Greek word '**Rhome**' which means '**strength**'.

### 4. **Alexandria:**

It is in northern Egypt. It was founded by Alexander the Great. It was intended to be the link between Greece and the rich Nile Valley.

An Egyptian City, Rhakotis already existed on the shores and later gave its name to Alexandria. In the Egyptian language, it means '**That which is built up**'.

**5. Jerusalem:**

It is in Israel. It is a holy city of the three major religions- Judaism, Christianity and Islam. Jesus was crucified here in 30 CE.

**6. Mecca:**

It is in Saudi Arabia. Prophet Muhammad, the founder of Islam was born here. It is regarded as the holiest city of Islam.

**7. Venice:**

It is in Italy. It was one of the centres of Trade and Commerce during Medieval Period. Famous travellers Marco Polo and Nicolo Polo belonged to this city.

Marco Polo in his book '**Travels of Marco Polo the Venetion**' gave a thrilling account about the richness of the Asian Countries. His narrations inspired the European explorers to discover new sea-routes.

**8. Constantinople:**

Presently called as Istanbul in Turkey. It was the capital of Eastern Roman Empire. Ottoman Turks captured Constantinople in 1453, which led to the discovery of new sea routes.

The first name of the city was Byzantium, which was founded in 7<sup>th</sup> Century B.C.E. by a Greek King **Byzas**. Constantine the Great made it the new eastern capital of the Roman Empire in 4<sup>th</sup> century C.E. Then the city came to be known as Constantinople which means '**The City of Constantine**'.

**9. Cape of Good Hope:**

It is in South Africa. Bartholomew Diaz called it 'Cape of Storms'. Later Vasco-da-gama renamed it as 'Cape of Good Hope' under the direction of King John of Portugal, since it gave hope for further explorations to reach India.

**10. Lisbon:**

It is the capital city of Portugal. Most of the Portuguese navigators, including Vasco-da-Gama of the Age of discovery started their voyages from this city.

**11. London:**

It is the capital of UK, located on the banks of the river Thames. It was the main centre of Industrial Revolution. It is the famous centre of learning.

According to one origin, London meant 'place belonging to a man called 'Londinos'. According to another view, it is derived from the river Thames which flows through London, that is 'Lowonida' meaning '**river too wide to ford**'. Thus the etymology of London is uncertain.

**12. Paris:**

It is the capital city of France. Bourbon family ruled over France till the French Revolution of 1789. In modern times many historical treaties were signed here.

The name Paris is derived from that of its earliest inhabitants, known as the '**Parissi**' meaning '**The working People**' or 'The Craftsmen'.

The city has many nicknames. The most famous one is 'The City of Light', due to its fame as a centre of education. It is also called as 'Paradise of Travellers'.

**13. Waterloo:**

It is in Belgium. In 1815, Napoleon fought his last battle here against the Allied armies of Europe. This is famous as 'The Battle of Waterloo..

**14. Berlin:**

Present capital city of Germany. It is located on the banks of River Spree. After World War II it was divided as East and West Berlin and a dividing wall was built. In 1990 both East and West Germanys were reunited and the Berlin wall was removed.

**15. Moscow:**

It is the capital city of Russia, located on the banks of river Moskva. It was one of the centre of Russian Revolution of 1917 and was made the capital of USSR.

The city of Moscow named after the river Moskva- meaning **'The city by the Moskva River'**.

**16. Versailles:**

It is in France. Louis XIV built the largest palace here. After the World War I, Treaty of Versailles was signed here between Germany and the Allied powers in 1919.

Earlier Versailles was a village. French ruler Louis XIII used to go on hunting in the forest surrounding Versailles. Pleased with the location he constructed a hunting lodge in 1624. His successor, Louis XIV had it expanded into one of the largest palace in the world. From 1682 he established his court at Versailles.

**17. Hiroshima:**

It is in Japan. The first Atomic Bomb was dropped on this city by USA at the end of World War II in 1945. As a result of this an estimated 80,000 people were killed.

Hiroshima means 'Wide Island'. During the World War II the city had large depots of military supplies. At the end of the war when Japan did not surrender, on Monday, August 6, 1945 at 8.15 AM an Atomic Bomb called **'Little**

**Boy'** was dropped on Hiroshima, directly killing an estimated 80,000 people. The Oleander is the official flower of the city of Hiroshima as it was the first to bloom again after the explosion of the atomic bomb in 1945.

### 18. Nagasaki:

It is in Japan. During World War II America dropped atomic bomb on August 9, 1945. As a result of this more than 70,000 people died.

Nagasaki means '**Long cape**'. It was founded by the Portuguese in 16<sup>th</sup> century. During the World War II atomic bomb called '**Fat Man**' was dropped on Nagasaki.

### 19. New York:

It is located in USA. It was one of the colonies of British. The Head Quarters of UNO is located here.

Both the state and city were named after the 17<sup>th</sup> Century Duke of York, James Stuart of England and Scotland. Originally it was a Dutch Colony. In 17<sup>th</sup> Century it was called as '**New Amsterdam**'. Later on the English captured it and called it as '**New York**'.

### 20. Geneva:

It is in Switzerland. It was one of the centres of Protestant movement. International organizations like ILO, WHO, WTO and GATT are located here.

## Questions:

- 1) Mark any Five of the following Historical places on the outline map of world, and add an explanatory note on each marked place in two sentences:  $5+5=10$   
a) Waterloo    b) Hiroshima    c) Lisbon    d) Moscow  
e) Mecca    f) Berlin    g) Constantinople  
h) Cape of Good Hope
- 2) Mark any Five of the following Historical places on the outline map of world, and add an explanatory note on each marked place in two sentences:  $5+5=10$   
a) Rome    b) Paris    c) Nagasaki    d) Babylonia  
e) Alexandria    f) London    g) Geneva    h) Athens
- 3) Mark any Five of the following Historical places on the outline map of world, and add an explanatory note on each marked place in two sentences:  $5+5=10$   
a) Venice    b) Versailles    c) Jerusalem    d) New York  
e) Hiroshima    f) Cape of Good Hope    g) Moscow    h) Mecca

**QUESTION PARER BLUE PRINT**

Total Teaching hours:120

Q.P.TOTAL MARKS:100

**WORLD HISTORY**

Chapters	Knowledge			Understanding			Application			Skill			Total					
	VSA	SA		VSA	SA	SA/ET	SA	ET		SA	ET		1	2	5	Map	10	Total
	1/2	5		1/2	5	5/10	5	10	10	5	10		2	2	5			
1	1 1				5								2		5			07
2	1 2				5								1	2	5			08
3	1 2							10					1	2			10	13
4	1 1 2							10*					2	2				04
5	1 2					5							1	2	5			08
6	2					5								2	5			07
7	1 1 1					5*10							3				10	13
8	1 1 2* 2 2							10*					2	4				06
9	1 1 1 2					10*							3	2				05
10	1 1 1					5		10*					3		5			08
11	2* 2					5								2	5			07
12	1 1 2					5*							2	2				04
13												10				10		10
Total	40					30		20		10	10		20	20	30	10	20	100

1. EASY	40%	KNOWLEDGE BASED	40%	VERY SHORT ANSWER	1/2Marks
2. AVERAGE	40%	UNDERSTANDING BASED	30%	SHORT ANSWER	5Marks
3. DIFFICULT	20%	APPLICATION BASED	20%	ESSEY TYPE	10Marks
		SKILL BASED	10%	Map	10Marks

# **I P.U.C MODEL QUESTION PAPER**

**Sub Code: 21    WORLD HISTORY    Total Questions: 37**

**Time: 3:15 Hours**

**Max Marks:100**

Note: (i) Write Sl. No's of questions correctly.

(ii) Visually challenged students need to answer question No. 31 'B' instead of Map Question No. 31 'A' in Part – D

(iii) Answer the Questions according to the instructions given for the Questions.

## **PART – A**

**I. Answer the following questions in one word or one sentence each:**

**10x1=10**

- 1) Who wrote the book 'The City of God'?
- 2) Name the ruler who started the construction of Great Wall of China.
- 3) Who was Gaius Julius Caesar?
- 4) What is Hejira?
- 5) When did the Ottoman Turks capture Constantinople?
- 6) Who was the king ruling over Russia on the eve of Russian Revolution?
- 7) Which was the last Battle of Napoleon Bonaparte?

- 8) Which treaty ended the World War I.
- 9) Which is the famous book of Hitler?
- 10) Who used the term Non-Aligned Movement for the first time?

**PART – B**

**II. Answer any Ten of the following Questions in 2 words or 2 sentences each: 10x2=20**

- 11) Mention any two theories of 'Origin of the Earth'.
- 12) Write any two factors that helped the growth of civilization.
- 13) Name any two city- states of the ancient Greeks.
- 14) Write any two festivals of the Christians.
- 15) Who were the major intellectual personalities of the Higher Middle Ages ?
- 16) What is Revolution?
- 17) Name any two British Colonies in America.
- 18) Which are the two important books of Karl Marx?
- 19) Who was the architect of unification of Germany? What was his policy?
- 20) Who was Truman? What was the Provision of Truman Doctrine?
- 21) Expand: CIS. Where is its head quarters located?
- 22) Who were called as 'Trio'(Three Stalwarts) of Non-aligned Movement bloc?

**PART – C****III. Answer any SIX of the following questions in 15 to 20 sentences each: 6x5=30**

- 23) Write any Five uses of the study of History.
- 24) Explain any two factors of Human Evolution.
- 25) Briefly explain the teachings of Prophet Mohammed.
- 26) Give an account of the causes for the decline of Feudalism.
- 27) Write a note on the development of literature during Renaissance.
- 28) Explain the results of World War II.
- 29) Give an account of the Regional Military Pacts of the Cold War.
- 30) Explain the role of India in Non-aligned Movement.

**PART – D****IV. Answer the following questions as Indicated:**

- 31 A) Mark any Five of the following Historical Places on the outline map of the world provided to you and add an explanatory note on each marked place in two sentences. **5+5=10**

- (a) Rome. (b) Jerusalem (c) Cape of Good Hope.  
(d) New York (e) London.  
(f) Berlin. (g) Hiroshima. (h) Moscow.

**FOR VISUALLY CHALLENGED STUDENTS ONLY****31 B) Answer the following question in 30 to 40 sentences:****1x10=10**

Describe the political, social and Economic life of the Egyptian Civilization.

**OR**

Write a note on the role played by Mazzini, Cavour and Garibaldi in the unification of Italy.

**PART – E****V. Answer any two of the following questions in 30 to 40 sentences each:****2x10=20**

- 32) Explain the contributions of the Greeks in the fields of literature, Science and Philosophy.
- 33) Describe the role of Martin Luther in the Reformation Movement.
- 34) Briefly write about the causes and results of the French Revolution of 1789.
- 35) Describe the achievements of UNO.

**PART –F****VI. 36) Match the following:****5**

- |                   |                             |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Nehru          | Helio- Centric Theory       |
| 2. Nebuchadnezzar | New Economic Policy         |
| 3. Copernicus     | Red Shirts                  |
| 4. Lenin          | Discovery of India          |
| 5. Garibaldi      | Hanging Garden of Babylonia |

**37) Arrange the following events in Chronological Order:** **5**

1. Treaty of Versailles
2. Bandung Conference
3. Construction of Parthenon Temple
4. Unification of Germany
5. Invention of Printing Press

## **I PUC - World History**

### **SCHEME OF VALUATION**

#### **PART - A**

- |          |  |   |
|----------|--|---|
| <b>I</b> | 1. St. Augustine.  | 1 |
|          | 2. Shih Hu Wang Ti.  | 1 |
|          | 3. Great general, dictator, reformer and the symbol of Ancient Rome. | 1 |
|          | 4. The secret journey of Prophet Mohammed from Mecca to Madina.      | 1 |
|          | 5. 1453 CE.  | 1 |
|          | 6. Tsar Nicholas II.   | 1 |
|          | 7. The battle of Waterloo.   | 1 |
|          | 8. Treaty of Paris in 1919.  | 1 |
|          | 9. Mein Kampf or My Struggle.  | 1 |
|          | 10. V.K. Krishna Menon of India.                                     | 1 |

**PART – B**

- II** 11. Steady Earth theory, Pulsating theory, the Big Bang theory, etc., (Any two) 1+1
12. Deposition of fertile soil, supply of water, favourable climate, plenty of food, river helped the growth of trade. (Any two) 1+1
13. Athens, Sparta, Corinth & Thebes. (Any Two) 1+1
14. Christmas, Good Friday, Easter Sunday. (Any Two) 1+1
15. Robert Grosseteste, Roger Bacon, Peter Abelard & St. Thomas Aquinas. (Any Two) 1+1
16. Term derived from Latin 'revolutio' which means turnaround. Fundamental change in power organizational structure in a short period. 2
17. New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Delaware, Pennsylvania & Georgia. (Any Two) 1+1
18. Communist Manifesto and Das capital. 1+1
19. Bismarck – Blood and Iron Policy 1+1
20. The president of USA. By this he provided Greece and Turkey Economic and military aid to the tune of 400 million dollars. 1+1
21. Common Wealth of Independent States- Minsk. 1+1
22. Josip Broz Tito, Nehru & Gamal Abdul Nasser. 1+1

**PART – C**

- III 23.** History is the memory of the ancient pasts, teaches religious tolerance, the source of Inspiration, promotes patriotism, a laboratory of social sciences, infuses noble ideals, helps to broaden our outlook, it has professional uses & removes prejudices. (Each in 2 or 3 sentences)  
5
24. Climate change, growth in Brain size, Food & shelter, Bipedalism, Tool making, language, Domestication of animals & commencement of agriculture. (Any two with 8 to 10 sentences each)  
5
25. Faith called Islam, means “Submission to God Allah”. Sacred book Quran. Five pillars of Islam- Kalima, Namaz, Zaqat, Roza & Hajj & other teachings.  
5
26. Rise of strong monarchies, shifting of loyalty, growth of commerce & industry, dominance of money economy, building of strong armies by Kings, scarcity of labourers, mutual fighting between feudal Lords. [2-3 sentences on each].  
5
27. Writings about man & his activities- humanist movement development of vernacular languages of Europe. Leonardo Bruni translated the books of Plato. Aristotle & Socrates to Italian, Petrarch- sonnets, Dante- Divine comedy, Boccaccio – Decameron, Erasmus- Praise & Folly; Machiavelli- The Prince, Cervantes- Don Quixote, Thomas Moore – Utopia, Milton – Paradise lost, William Shakespeare – 57 plays, Julius Caesar, Hamlet, Romeo Juliet, others etc.,  
5
28. Most destructive war, the end of dictatorships in Italy & Germany, USA & USSR emerged super powers, led to the cold war, victory of the principle of Nationalism & the liquidation of colonialism. Creation of Israel for Jews, disastrous effects of atomic weapons in Japan, the birth of UNO to prevent future wars & maintaining peace. 5

29. i. NATO in 1949 at Washington under the leadership of America – 27 European Countries to fight against Russia.  
 ii. SEATO (Manila pact – 1954) to resist the Communist aggression.  
 iii. ANZUSPACT-1951 – America, New Zealand & Australia to help each other in the Pacific region.  
 iv. CENTO (The Baghdad Pact 1955) – Britain, Turkey, Iraq, Pakistan & Iran anti-Soviet block in the Middle East.  
 v. Warsaw Pact (1955 to 1991) under Russia-East European rival organization Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland & others, Russia became more powerful. It was dissolved in 1991. 5
30. Origin in India, Pancha sheela Principles, Nehru considered as its architect, 7<sup>th</sup> NAM summit held at New Delhi in 1983-Indira Gandhi, 8<sup>th</sup> summit at Harare-Rajiv Gandhi appealed for the release of Nelson Mandela- In the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> summit Atal Bihari Vajpayee gave call to impose ban on atomic bombs & International Terrorism. In the 15<sup>th</sup> summit Man Mohan Singh condemned the attack on Bombay & Terrorism & also supported nuclear disarmament. 5

### PART – D

- IV.** 31 (a) a) Rome: Capital of Italy. Capital of Roman Empire.  
 Vatican City – centre of Pope. 1
- b) Jerusalem: In Israel- holy city of Judaism, Christianity & Islam. Jesus crucified here. 1
- c) Cape of Good Hope: In South Africa. Diaz called 'cape of storms'. Renamed as 'Cape of Good Hope'. 1
- d) New York: In U.S.A. One of the 13 British Colonies. Head Quarters of U.N.O is located here. 1
- e) London: Capital of U.K. centre of Industrial Revolution. 1

- f) Berlin: Capital of Germany. After World War II divided as East & West Berlin. Reunified in 1990. 1
- g) Hiroshima: In Japan. Atomic Bomb dropped by USA in 1945. 80000 killed. 1
- h) Moscow: Capital of Russia. One of the centres of Russian Revolution of 1917. 1

### FOR VISUALLY CHALLENGED STUDENTS ONLY

31(b) City-States formed- Birth of kingdoms – 30 dynasties ruled Egypt. Egyptian Kings called ‘Pharoos’ – representative of God. Menes united upper and lower Egypt – The periods of Old, Middle and New Kingdoms. King Thutmose I – Queen Hatshepsut, First empress in the history of world. Three Classes in the society – Upper, Middle and Slaves – Women enjoyed high status – equal share in the ancestral property- Incestuous marriages. Agrarian Economy- Crops like wheat, Barley, Cotton, Peas, Garlic, Fruits and vegetables- Canals and Shadoof irrigations- Crops and Manufacturers- Trade and Commerce- Barter system.

### OR

Role of Mazzini- ‘soul of Italian unification’. “Pen is mightier than sword” infused patriotism- founded ‘Young Italy ’ in 1831. He was banished. Guided movement. Count De-Cavour- Prime Minister of Victor Emmanuel II. Got the help of other European countries- Participated in Crimean War. Got the sympathy of France regarding Italian unification- War with Austria- Conquered Lombardy- Other states like Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Romagna, Umbria and others merged with Sardinia. Garibaldi: Great patriot, ‘Sword of Italian unification- Founded an army- Red Shirts- Conquered

states like Sicily and Naples. In 1861 Italian unification declared, Turin became the capital- By 1870 states of Venetia and Rome were conquered and achieved complete unification and Rome became capital.

10

### PART-E

**V 32** Literature: Epics, Poetry, Drama and History- Homer's epics called Illiad and Odyssey, Lyric poets- Pindar and Sappho. In drama tragedies- Aschylus, Sophocles, Euripides and their writings. Aristophanes comic poet. Historians Herodotus, Thucydides, Plutarch who wrote biographies. Orator Demosthenes. Science: Aristotle, study of natural science. Theophrastus- Botany. Hippocrates- Father of Medicine. Herephilus on Anatomy. Aristarchus on Earth revolve round the sun. Ptolemy on universe. Pythagoras and Euclid on Mathematics. Archimedes was another scientist Philosophy: Philosophia- 'Love of wisdom'. Famous philosophers – Socrates, Plato and Aristotle- their ideas and works. 10

**33** Role of Martin Luther(1483-1546) leader of reformation movement- Born in Germany, Masters Degree in Theology and became professor of Theology. Visited Rome in 1511. Shocked at the worldliness of the Pope- Evil practices- sale of indulgences. Wrote the book 'The Manifesto of Reformation'. '95 Theses'-Pasted them on the church door at Wittenberg. Luther attached doctrines of the catholic church. Pope Leo X excommunicated Luther- Papal Bull. Translated Bible into German- Established Lutheran National Church- Thus Protestant movement started. Conflict between Catholics and Protestants- 'Peace of Augusburg in 1555 recognized Lutheranism. It spread to many other European counties. 10

**34** French Revolution of 1789- Against the royal

despotism. Causes: 1. Political: Bourbon dynasty ruled- absolute monarchs- Louis XIV, Louis XV and Louis XVI- Neglected the interests of the people- led a luxurious life. Louis XVI was the puppet of the queen 2. Social: Social inequality- privileged and unprivileged classes- discrimination 3. Economic: Defective and unfair taxation policy- Clergy and Nobles exempted from all taxes. Commoners had to pay all taxes- The sufferings of peasants and workers. 4. Intellectual: Montesquieu, Voltaire, Rousseau and Diderot- The Spirit Of Laws, The Letters on the English, Social Contract- Principles- Liberty, Equality and fraternity. 5. Influence of American War of Independence. 6. Immediate cause- Financial bankruptcy of France. Results: 1. Abolished absolute monarchy- Ended feudalism and hereditary aristocracy. 2. Ended the special privileges of the clergy and nobility. 3. Upheld 'Doctrine of Popular Sovereignty'. 4. Popularized ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity. 5. Spread unity and taught the principle of nationalism. 6. Caused heavy bloodshed- Nearly 17000 were killed during 'The Reign of Terror'. 7. Revolution gave an opportunity for the rise of Napoleon as Military dictator of France. 'The Child of Revolution'.

**( 6 Marks for causes and 4 Marks for results)      10**

35 Achievements of the U.N.O- Political and Non Political :

- 1) Russian Troops stationed on Northern Iran were made to withdraw.
- 2) Quarrel between Holland and Indonesia settled in 1948
- 3) The U.N.O ordered cease-fire in Kashmir in 1948
- 4) Dispute between North and South Korea settled
- 5) The Suez Canal and Vietnam problems solved
- 6) Occupation of Kuwait by Iraq in 1991- Iraq was ordered

to withdraw its troops.

- 7) Carried out peace- keeping operations in Greece, Cyprus, Lebanon, Congo, Cambodia etc
- 8) Ended apartheid regime in South Africa in 1991.

### **Non Political:**

- 1) Declaration of Human Rights on 10<sup>th</sup> December 1948
- 2) I.L.O improved the conditions of labourers
- 3) FAO- increased the food production
- 4) IMF and IBRD provided funds for economic development
- 5) UNESCO- Achievements in various fields- Preserved many cultural sites 6) UNICEF- Eradicate hunger and malnutrition among children- WHO improved the health of the people.

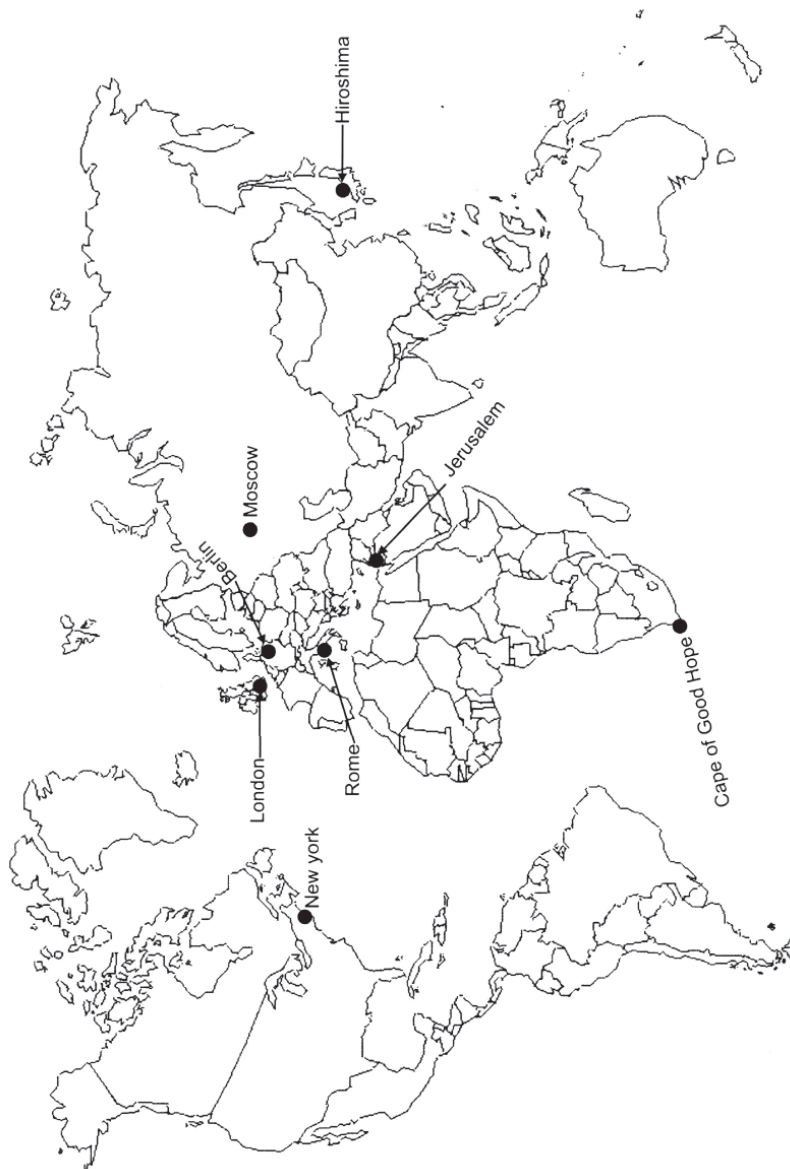
10

### **PART – F**

- |    |    |                                   |   |                                |   |
|----|----|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|---|
| V  | 36 | 1) Nehru                          | - | Discovery of India             |   |
|    |    | 2) Nebuchadnezzar                 | - | Hanging Garden of<br>Babylonia |   |
|    |    | 3) Copernicus                     | - | Helio – Centric Theory         |   |
|    |    | 4) Lenin                          | - | New Economic Policy            |   |
|    |    | 5) Garibaldi                      | - | Red Shirts                     | 5 |
| 37 | 1) | Construction of Parthenon temple. |   |                                | 5 |
|    | 2) | Invention of printing press.      |   |                                |   |
|    | 3) | Unification of Germany.           |   |                                |   |
|    | 4) | Treaty of Versailles.             |   |                                |   |
|    | 5) | Bandung Conference.               |   |                                |   |



MAP WORK - PLACES OF WORLD IMPORTANCE



## Notes