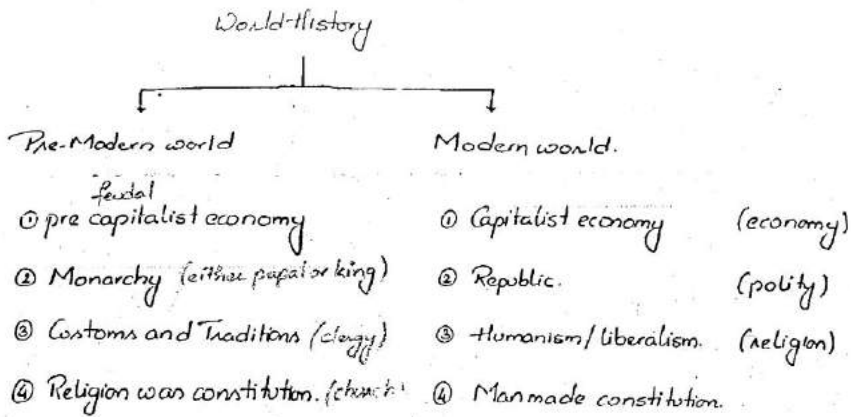


→ World-history: Ojha:



Modern world history is basically the story of transition of premodern world into modern world.

• Why this transition?



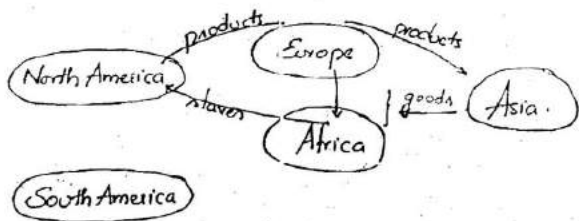
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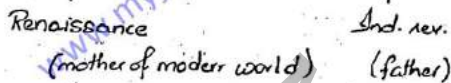
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World trade means interdependence of trade b/w various continents or countries. With the passage of time, world trade increased—the demands of goods—to such level that it went beyond human production and this became a important cause for industrial revolution

growth into modern world

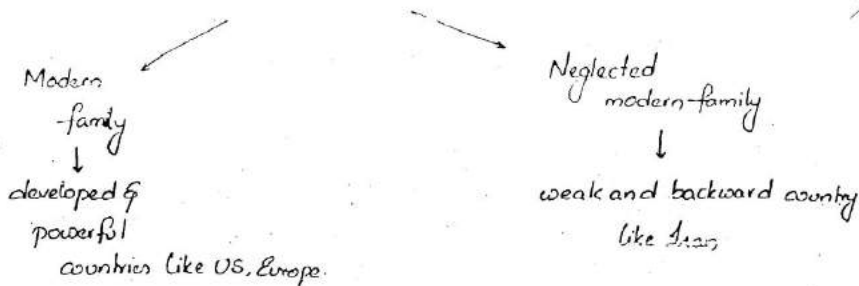


growth of socialism & nationalisms  
Renaissance and Industrial rev. started giving birth to new order which had a clash with old order. This clash became the cause of some important revolution like.

Revolutions ⇒ fundamental change of political system

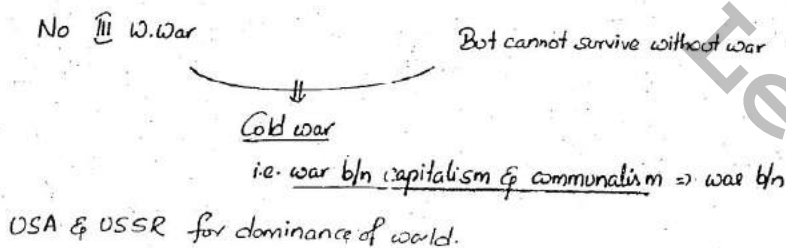
- English Revolution 17th century
- American Revolution 1776
- French Revolution 1789
- Russian Revolution 1917
- Chinese Revolution 1949

equality  
liberty  
... } ideas of new order



The new order started giving birth to new developments in world history like emergence of new industrialized nations. Eg: Germany, Italy, Japan etc. in second half of 19<sup>th</sup> century. The emergence of new leaders started a clash of interests b/n the new and old bosses like Britain & France which finally became the cause of a world wars.

Use of atom bomb in second world war placed a question mark on existense of this world. Therefore third worldwar means, end of world. But the world cannot survive without war. Because of limited resources and unlimited aspirations.



USSR disintegrated in 1991 and this led to victory of capitalism or supremacy of US in the world.

Modern world history is from [www.megalecture.com](http://www.megalecture.com)

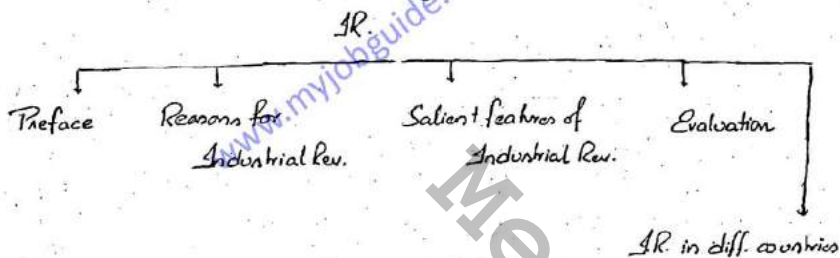
UPSC syllabus is from Industrial revolution to supremacy of U.S.

Books: Old NCERTs.

9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 12<sup>th</sup> (Story of civilization)  
(Arjundev)  
↓ ↓  
(6,7,8) (9+10,13)  
(contemporary world history)  
(Arjundev)

B.V. Rao

• Industrial Revolution:

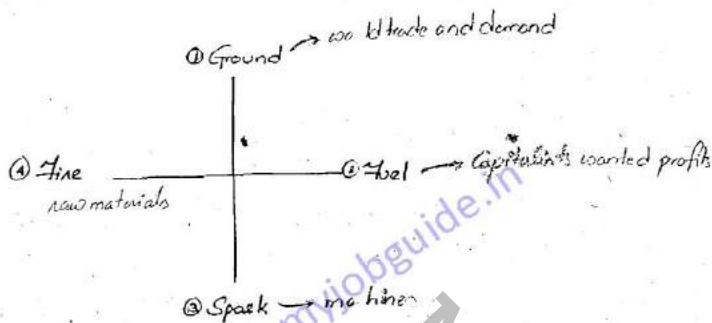


IR acted as a base for modern world, giving

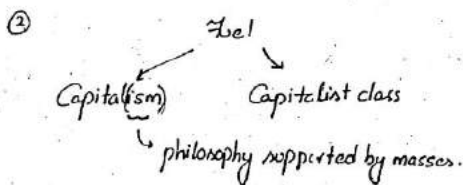
more & new dimension to polity, economy, society & religion. Foundation stone was already laid down by renaissance, geographical discoveries and world trade.

Renaissance  
Geographical discoveries  
World trade

Reasons for Industrial Revolution:



① Geographical discoveries and world trade increased volume of trade & commerce to such a level that it went beyond human production and this acted as a ground for industrial revolution.



Capitalism means huge production at low cost with sole motive of profit. This principle started gaining momentum after geographical discoveries and world trade and this gave birth to capitalist class which was interested in investing in areas of profit. Therefore capitalism & capitalist class act as fuel for

- established Royal society of London to promote research and development.
- premodern production was based on domestic setup which was affordable by individual craftsmen. But modern industries required technical machines and sound infrastructure, which was only possible for capitalist class.
- best investments in any business from wherever money multiplies.

③ Spark:

Spark  
 Scientific discoveries    Inventions

Eg: Hargreaves invented spinning wheel with good speed.  
 Arkwright invented spinning wheel run by water.  
 Crompton allied both features but it still had limitations of human production.

Marconi, Samuel Morse, Alexander Graham Bell, integrated the world.  
 (wireless)    (telegraph)    (telephone)

But biggest contribution was of Newcomen who invented steam engine and was refined by James Watt.

— This was real beginning of IR because steam power was converted to mechanical power and in this way man power was replaced by machine power, which was beginning of

Hargreaves

Marconi

Newcomen

Arkwright

Samuel Moors

James Watt

Compton

Alexander Graham Bell

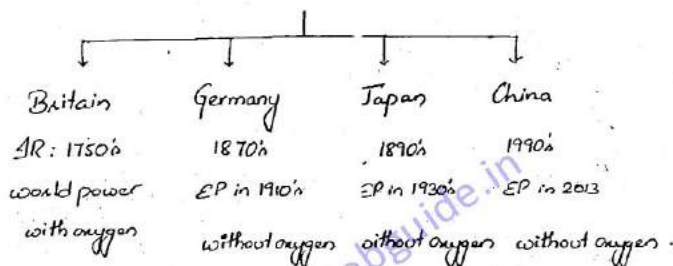
[Spinning wheel]

[Integration]

[Transportation/machine world]

④ Fine:

for oxygen (raw materials)



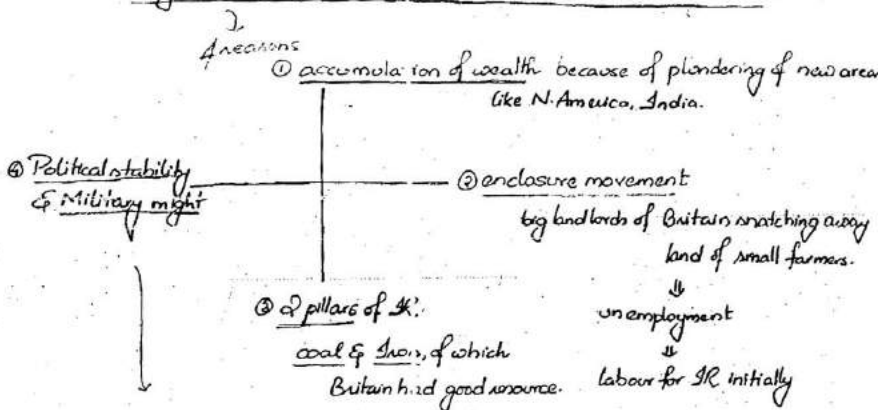
Policy of Colonism adopted by European nations with

the beginning of geographical discoveries and world trade acted as a fire for IR, as it provided 'oxygen' that is the source of raw materials & the market for European nations especially Britain.

Eg: Queen Elizabeth-2 started official policy of settlement in N America in beginning of 17<sup>th</sup> century which led to emergence of 13 colonies in N America.

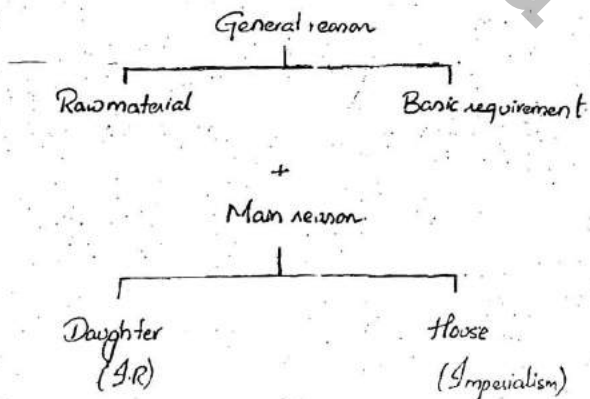
Portuguese started conquest of Indian subcontinent from 1510. But Britishers took the initiative from 1757 and till 1858 Indian subcontinent turned into powerhouse for British industrialization.

— ① England became the epicentre of Industrial Revolution.



Democratic development in Britain starts from 1215, which reached to its peak in 1688 (Glorious Revolution). In this way Britain during this period had a stable democratic form of Govt. and also unparalleled naval power in entire world.

— ② Industrial revolution starts from textile sector due to availability of raw material (cotton) and basic requirement of human being.

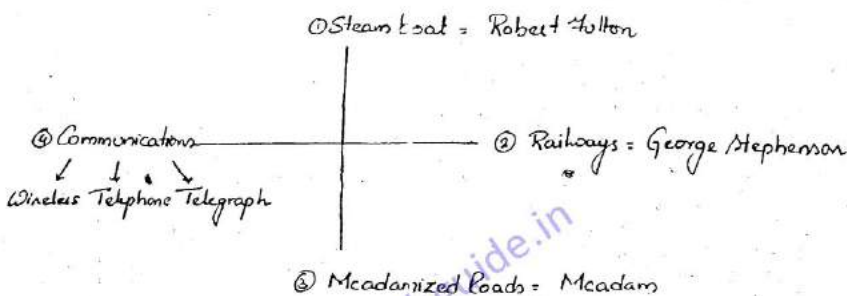




- a) Industrial revolution.
- b) British Imperialism.

For both, they required huge amounts of money which was drained away in importing Indian textiles like Muslin & Calico and this was the challenge for British capitalist.

### — ③ Revolution in infrastructure:

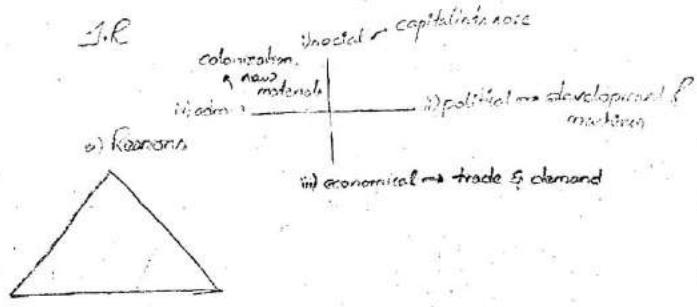


In this era of Industrialization and commercialisation, it became important to move in specific direction and this became the cause for coming of steam boats. Transportation of huge amounts of raw materials and goods created ground for railways and Mcadamized roads, while necessity to be aware of demand & supply in world led to communication revolution.

### — ④ Change in agricultural pattern and promotion to mining industry.

Agriculture became complementary to I.R as it was the main supplier of raw materials to industries. This gave promotion to cash crops like cotton, jute, indigo etc. Coal & Iron became lifeline of I.R. No mining industry got momentum with I.R.

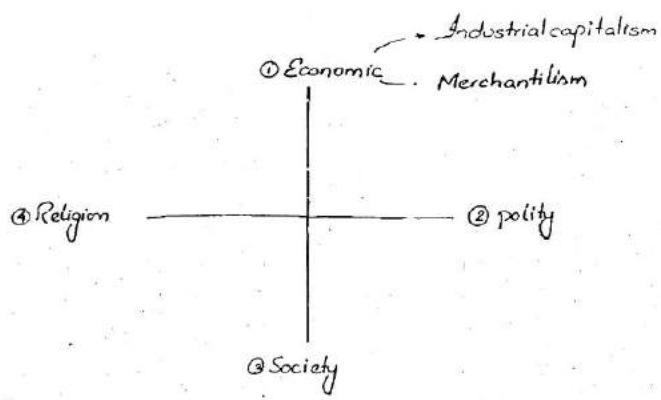
J.R



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• Evaluation:

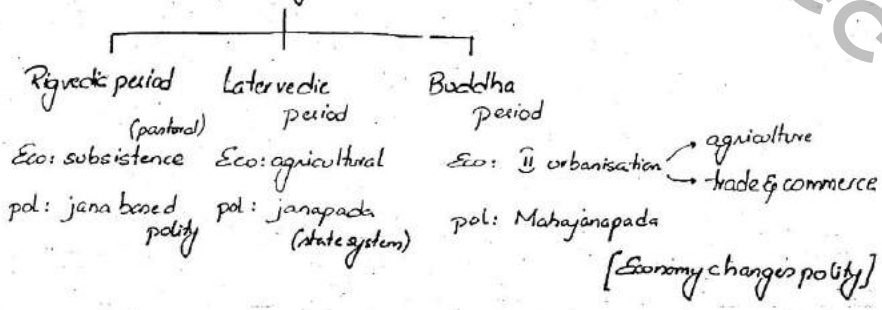


Industrial capitalism : Capitalists benefits of a country.

Merchantilism: for benefit of mother country.

① The most important economic aspect of industrial revolution was promotion to industrial capitalism i.e. big business houses controlling the large part of production of nation. It also gave promotion to philosophy of merchantilism i.e. subjugation of a country and its economy for benefit of mother country. Eg. from 1839, India became farmhouse of industrial Britain.

③ Polity



Councils

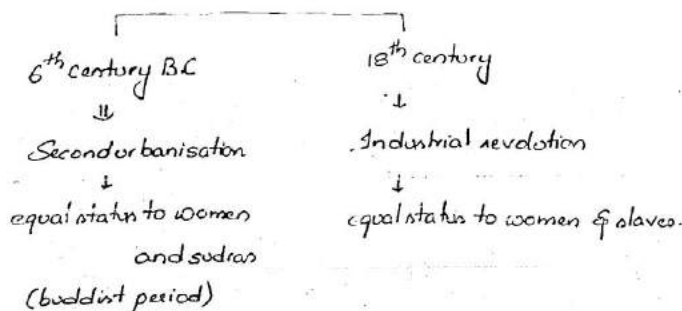
Administrative  
structureSound administrative  
structure.

↳ as per 'arthashastra'

Capitalism gave a turn to political system as it led to emergence of powerful monarchies called nation states. Industrial revolution gave promotion to capitalism which increased the dominance of ~~political~~ capitalists & middle class in political system which finally led to the birth of concept of nation and nationalism. Important examples were unification of Italy and Germany in second half of 19<sup>th</sup> cent. Increase in participation of people in administrative structure became the ground for democratic development. Story starts in Britain and reaches its peak with American revolution. But the important political development in this period was birth of new philosophies like communalism, socialism etc.

Capitalism led to miserable condition of workers which was not understood by initial labour leaders. Luddite, a labour leader in Britain started destroying modern industries and this was called (Luddite movement) which became base for political philosophies like communalism, socialism etc.

Luddite  
movement



Reason

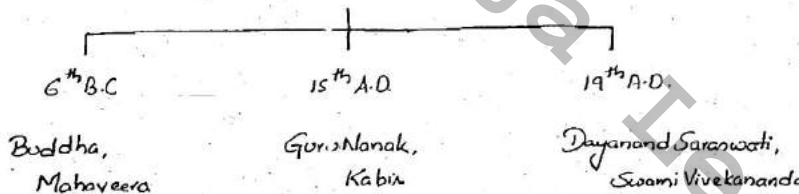
Capitalism believes in principle of talent & profit.

\* This became the important cause for liberation of suppressed classes

Eg: Britain in 1773 became the first country to abolish slavery

Along with this, important development was promotion to class division in society i.e. capitalists and pro-literate (working class).

#### ④ Impact on Religion:



trade, polity and society started getting new dimension. The old catholic religion (sect) and its principle became hurdle for new developments and this became the important cause for the protestant movement in Europe which basically supported liberal & new areas. Therefore IR gave a change and overhauled the existing economic, political, social, religious order. This new order led to many important developments like American revolution.

→ American Revolution:

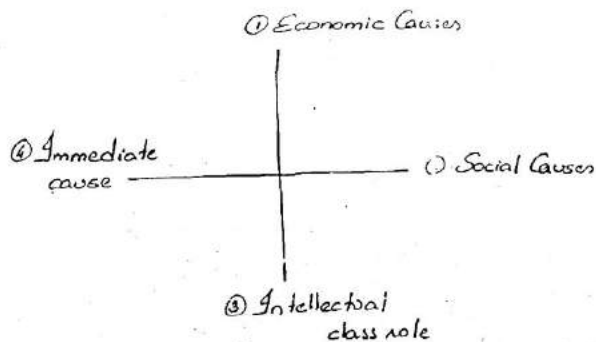


• Preface:

IR led to economic revolution in the world. Similarly

American Revolution became the cause for political revolution in the world.

North America <sup>consisted mostly independent farmers</sup> became the land of promise for Europeans as for the first time it provided counter products like potato, tobacco etc. for eastern or Indian products. These products came to have a big demand in India and Jahangir became the first Mughal ruler to impose ban on trade of tobacco.



In the beginning of 17<sup>th</sup> century, queen Elizabeth-2 started the official policy of settlement in North America which led to emergence of 13 colonies. As Britain provided protection and patronage to these colonies, it conceded its moral and political rights on the economic affairs of the colony. Britain framed economic policies in such a way that led to economic exploitation of Americans.

Eg: Navigation law of 1651 under which it was compulsory for the American ships to attend British ports before leaving for other parts of the world.

Eg: EXIM policy, in which Britain maintained trading monopoly in the crucial products of America like potato, tobacco, cotton etc.

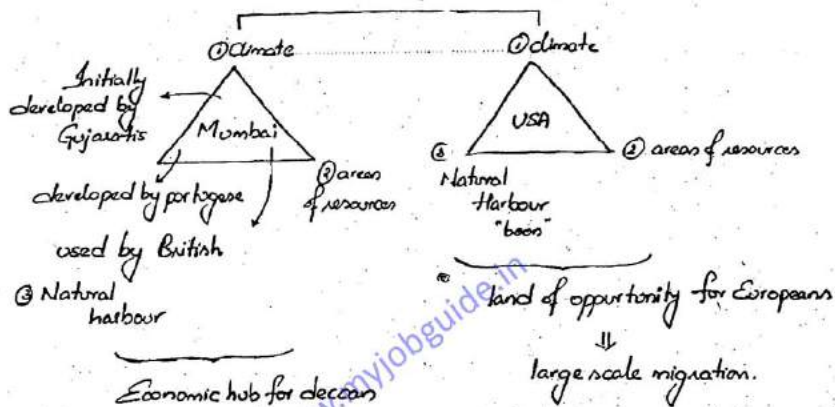
Eg: Industrial policy by which Americans were not allowed to establish big production units.



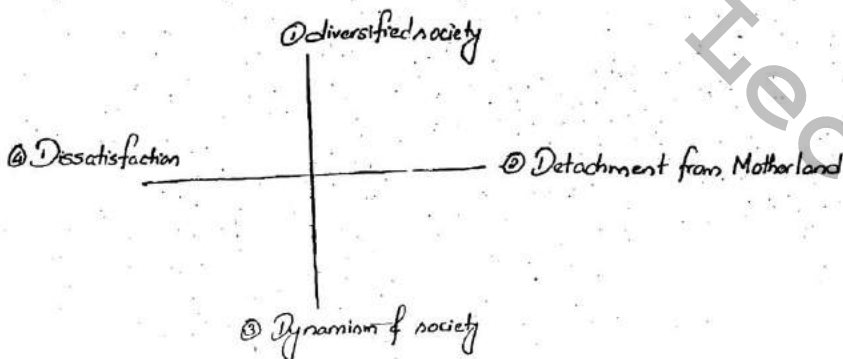
and weak units which would be easily exploited by Britain. This was the pain for American people.

1765, Stamp Act to impose stamp taxes

② Social Causes:



North America, especially US due to above specific reasons became land of opportunity for Europeans and this became the reason for large scale migration from Europe to America. This migration created a unique social structure in America, whose important features were:





① Diversified society following the [www.megalecture.com](http://www.megalecture.com)

American society consisted people from various sections of various nationalities which followed liberalism against the privileged class dominance in Europe at that time.

② American population had less affiliation with motherland as most of the population was of rebels, refugees or offenders.

Eg: Pilgrim fathers i.e. protestants who escaped from Europe from being persecuted by dominant catholic sect.

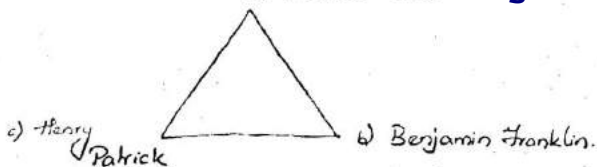
③ Dynamism of society which was evident when, within a short span of time i.e. 100 yrs, the new settlers in America turned the land into area of production and plantation, providing philosophers, thinkers, scientists etc.

④ Dissatisfaction of American peoples as the fruits of their risk and labour was taken away by Britain and in this way social atmosphere in America was preparing itself to protest against misrule of Britain.

⑤ This preparation got momentum due to the role of Intellectual class.

Whenever a society or nation suffers from crisis, the intellectual class specify the reasons of trouble and provide genuine solution for the trouble.

Important personalities in this field in America were:



- a) Thomas Paine who published the journal with title 'Common Sense' in which he explained economic exploitation of Britain and proposed the independence as the solution to this.
- b) Benjamin Franklin established philosophical society of America which had its branches in different parts of America. The objectives of these societies were awareness and awakening of the people.
- c) Henry Patrick provoked people when he said "give me death or independence."

Creating awareness - publicising - provocation.

#### ④ Immediate Cause:

Practical tests to Americans about their economic status in the world in which the main role was played by 7 (seven) yrs war b/n England and France or the issue of Canada (1756-63).

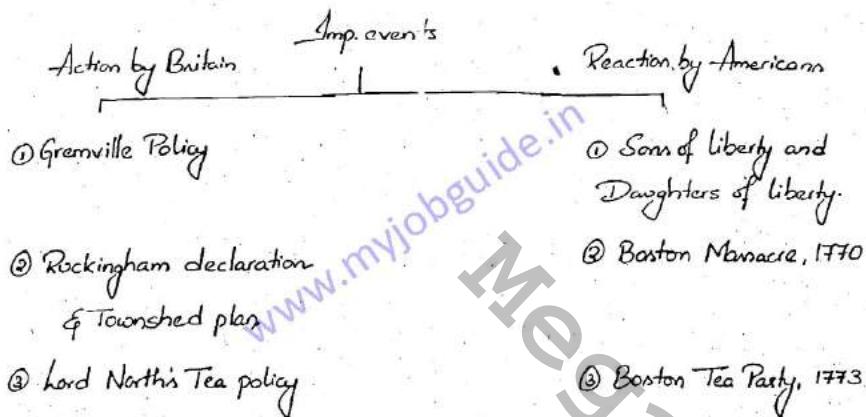
As Britain got involved with France, for the first time Americans got freehand to take their products to different parts of the world.

threat in Northern part and In this scenario, the mature and awakened America was ready to fight for its rights and it got the ground when Britain tried to extract American wealth after the war.

~~Resources~~

• Important Events:

Action ↔ Reaction



After 7 years war Britain declared that as the war was fought for protection of American colonies, the burden of financial crisis must be shared by American colonies. This led to the upsurging of Grenville policy, whose important features were:

- i) Britain imposed new taxes on America like stamp duty, sugar duty etc.

ii) It also imposed old restrictions on American navigation  
[www.megalecture.com](http://www.megalecture.com)

Act of 1651

This became cause of irritation to Americans.

- Americans immediately took up the issue of English Man's Revolution of 1689.

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Mega Lecture

According to Englishman's resolution, the tax paying section was to be given representation in British parliament. Americans took up this issue and gave the slogan of "No taxation without representation".  
 Along with this they also found organizations like <sup>Massachusetts Assembly</sup> "sons of liberty and daughters of Liberty" which started - argetting stamp vendors and burning down the stamp. This was a clear co' message to Britain that Americans were not ready to survive under the exploitative policies of Britain.

#### • Second phase:

British Govt. failed to analyze situation and it conceded stamp duty to be real cause of the trouble. By Rockingham declaration British abolished stamp duty. But through Townshend plan it declared that Britain still had right to impose tax on America. As evidence for this, Britishers reduced import duties on certain products imported by America like paper, tea etc.

In such circumstances, Samuel Adams led a mass protest in Boston and Britain committed the mistake of taking military action which led to Boston massacre of 1770 which ruptured the relation b/n Britain & America.

Greenville policy → Sons of liberty & daughters of liberty  
 No taxation without representation

Rockingham declaration → Boston Massacre 1770.

- Third phase:

Situation was highly tense in America and Lord North, British PM through his tea policy tried to have double shot by single arrow. First shot was to relieve EIC from financial burden. By importing tea and imposing import duty on tea, Britain will maintain its right of imposing tax on America. (second shot)

Americans were not in a mood to surrender and once again Samuel Adams with his followers enters Boston port and threw tea containers into Atlantic. This was called Boston tea party 1773.

- Boston tea party - Beginning of American war of Independence:



important outcomes of first Philadelphia convention were:

- ① unity of American colonies when representatives of American colonies met in Philadelphia to decide their fate & future.
- ② Olive branch petition to England.

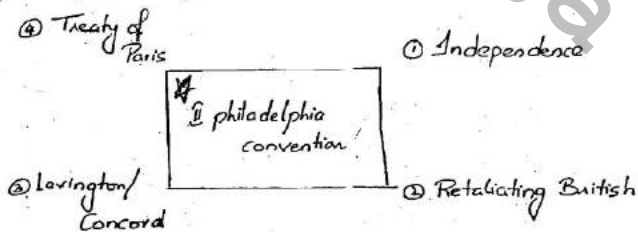
means American colonies were still ready to live under parentage of British but with following conditions:

- i) British should remove all restrictions on trade with America.
- ii) Americans should be given representation in British parliament.

It seems that George - III, ruler of Britain either failed to understand problem or he didnot want to understand the problem or he underestimated the potential of Americans. So he declared this event as revolt by American colonies which led to second philadelphia convention 1776 whose important features were:

"Declaration of Independence"

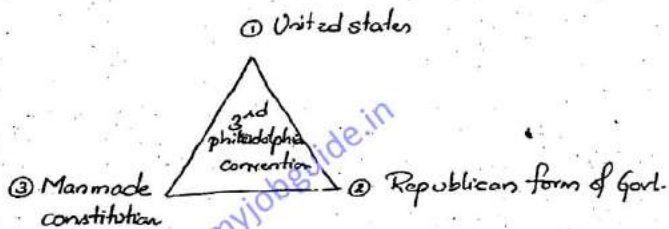
- ① On 4<sup>th</sup> July, 1776 Americans declared their independence.
- ② American armies under leadership of George Washington started retaliating British forces. In 1781, France sent a military contingent under Lafayette to assist Americans.
- ③ In spite of initial failures, Americans in crucial battles of Lexington and Concord defeated British.
- ④ Finally in 1783, by treaty of Paris, Britain left its claim on America which led to independence of America.



With birth of America, new question in front of Americans was what will be political structure and political ideology of new born unit. This led to third philadelphia convention, 1787 where american war of independence turned into American revolution.

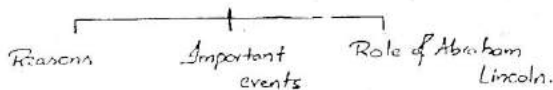
This happened because of following [www.megalecture.com](http://www.megalecture.com)

- ① Birth of American union which finally led to birth of United states
- ② Republican form of Govt. when George Washington became first president of America.
- ③ Man-made constitution as guide for newborn America, based on principle of humanism with special features like federation, bill of rights (fr's), provision of amendment etc. These developments became the model for nations of modern world.

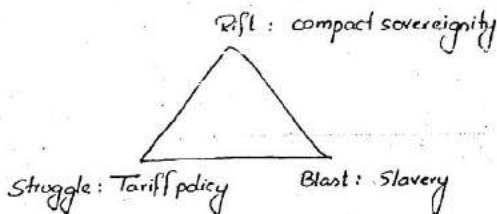


The newborn America faced no. of challenges in initial phase. Biggest challenge in second half of 19<sup>th</sup> century was American civil war.





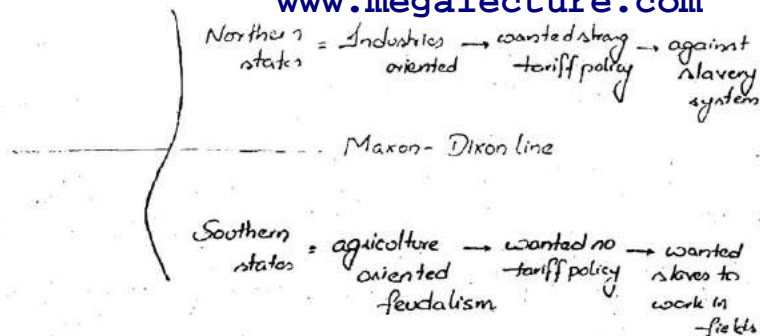
## Reasons:



① American union was a voluntary union. So the states were of the opinion that they should have special rights and also voluntary rights to leave the union. This was called compact sovereignty. This led to formation of federal party which supported strong states and non-federal party which was for a strong union. These parties later on turned into democratic and republican parties. So, concept of compact sovereignty was cause of rift in American states.

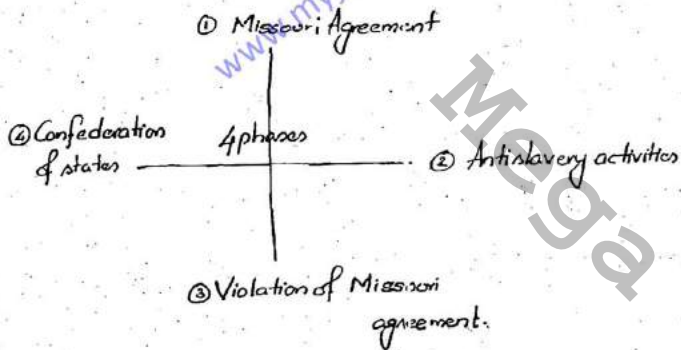
② Northern states were industrialized states and they wanted strong tariff policies to protect their local industries from European competition. While agricultural economy was dominated in south and they imported agricultural tools and implements from Europe. So they were against tariff policy. This led to clash of economic interest b/w north & south.

③ Slavery became the cause of blast.



Northern capitalists inspired by philosophy of capitalism wanted to abolish slavery system in America and this was direct attack on landlords of southern states, which led to blast b/n North and south and story starts from Missouri Agreement.

• Important events:



With birth of America in 1783 it adopted the policy of purchase and conquest of new territories. Eg: Texas and California were conquered while Louisiana in central America was purchased from France in 1803.

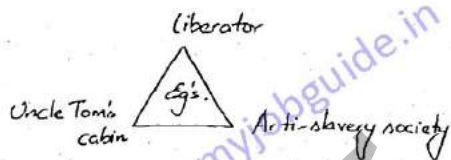
Outcome of this expansion of American territories which led to birth of new states.

Birth of new states raised question about status of

America in beginning of 19<sup>th</sup> century was not ready to face any critical internal crisis in and this led to Missouri agreement in 1820.

According to this agreement, states above  $36^{\circ}33'N$  will be free states while the states below it will be slave states.

Although there was compromise between both the groups, it seems capitalists did not give up hope and they adopted back door policy to fight against slavery. This was evident by activities in North. Eg: 'Liberator' published by Garrison, declared crusade against slavery system. Anti-slavery society was formed in 1833. 'Uncle Tom's Cabin', a novel by Mrs. Stowe represented miserable condition of slaves in south.



Activities of North created suspicion in minds of southern states. So they reacted against it and that led to violation of missouri agreement.

In this violation, they got promotion from 2 incidents in America.

- ① Stephen Douglas, senator from Illinois declared that status of state depends on will of the people.
- ② Dred Scott incident in which SC of America declared that slavery is a legal institution.

These incidents enthused southern states. So taking advantage of situation, they turned Kansas and Nebraska into slave states which were above  $36^{\circ}33'N$ . This became the cause for direct clash b/w North and South in which developments in north provoked southern states.

Eg: a) Birth of republican party with sole agenda of abolishing slavery system  
www.megalecture.com

in America in 1854.

- b) James Brown Episode who raided military arsenal & provided arms and ammunition to slaves to fight against their masters.
- c) Abraham Lincoln became the republican president.

These developments were clearcut message to south that days of slavery were over in America. Therefore southern states reacted against it which led to following developments.

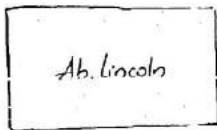
- ① Important states of south Missisri, Alabama, Florida etc. (b) separated from union and formed confederation of states
- ② David Jefferson became President of new union.
- ③ New union made following declarations:
  - i) Slavery as a legal institution.
  - ii) End of tariff policy and special status to the states.

This led to Civil War in America which was efficiently handled by Abraham Lincoln.

• Role of Abraham Lincoln:

① Change the issue

② Role of volunteers



④ Personal contri  
by participating

③ 13<sup>th</sup> amendment 1865

① Civil war started on issue of slavery but Lincoln changed it when he said that slavery is not the matter of concern, the immediate task is American union which was achieved by sacrifice of our ancestors.

This created a emotional wave in America.

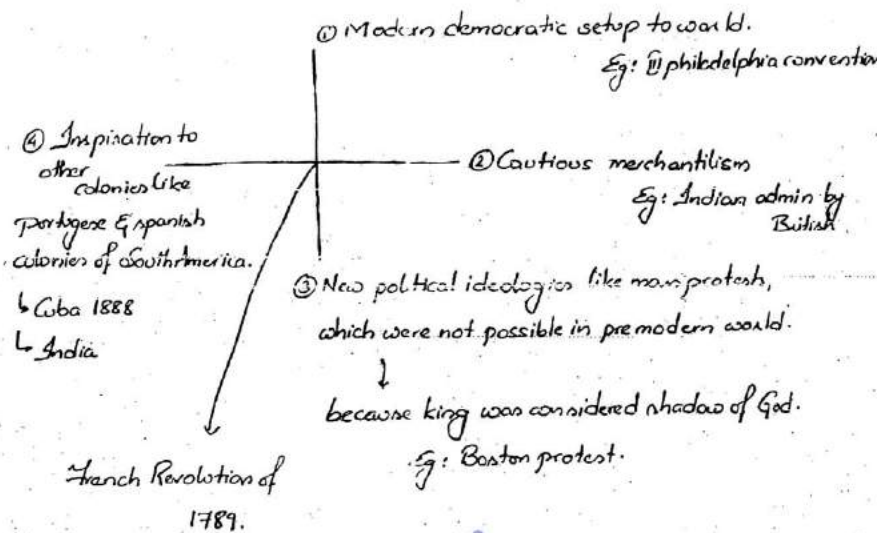
② Apart from military actions he recruited volunteers to propagate cause of American union and also to narrate the story of birth of America. In this way, by the initial moves he was successful in creating confusion in the rival camp.

③ Lincoln taking advantage of situation went for 13<sup>th</sup> C. Amendment by which he abolished slavery in America and in this way he was successful in getting moral support of vast population of slaves.

④ Personal contribution when he gave guidance and inspiration to the fighting soldiers, with participation of leader in crucial battles.

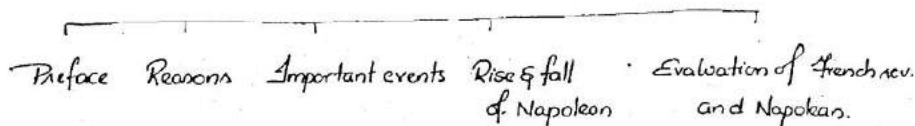
Eg: Conquest of Orleans, Battle of Gettensberg

In this way with all these steps he was successful in completing the impossible task of protecting American union and abolishing slavery in America.

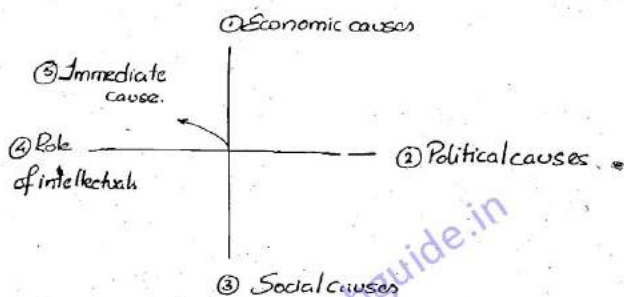


Therefore American revolution proved to be a landmark in world history promoting new order in the world and next important event was French Revolution of 1789.

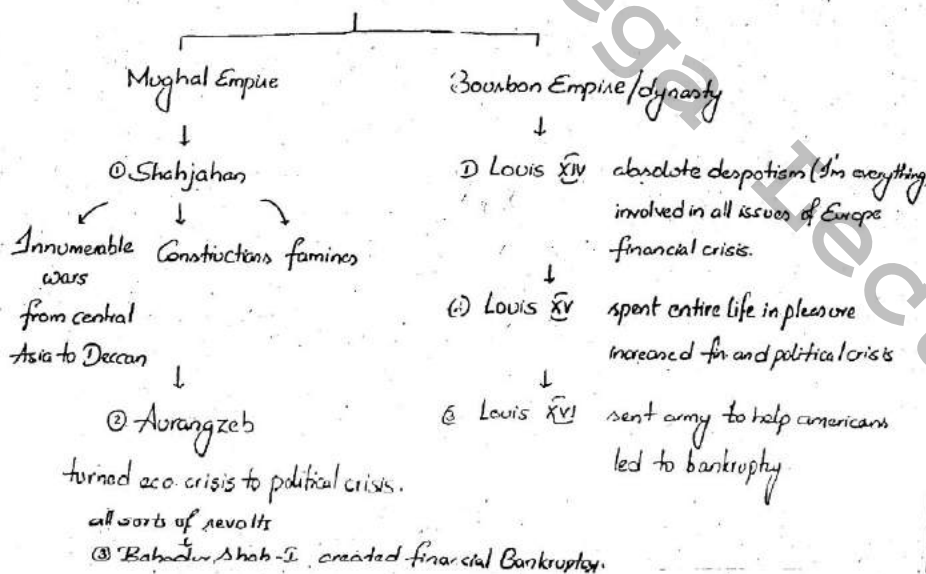
French Revolution



Reasons:



1 Economic cause:



Louis XIV declared "I am the state" and following the policy of absolute despotism he fought innumerable wars creating financial crisis in France. He was followed by Louis XV who was incompetent monarch who spent his time in world pleasures, creating eco and pol. crisis. Next ruler Louis XVI instead of solving economic crisis sent military assistance to Americans which became cause for financial bankruptcy in France. Along with this, Palace of Versailles was a big burden on National income and it was called as 'Graveyard of national income' because of irresponsible expenditure of royal household.

### ② Political causes:

Economic crisis leads to political crisis i.e. weak administrative structure which becomes the cause of anarchy which becomes cause for absence of law and order, suppression and exploitation of people by nobility.

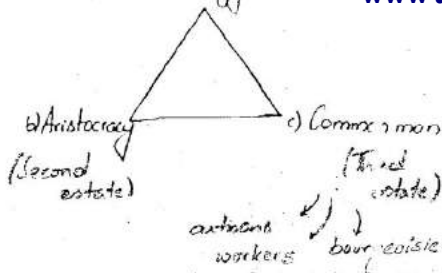
### ③ Social causes:

If economy and polity are in trouble, society will also be in trouble. Eg: unemployment, insecurity etc.

But important social cause of French society was dominance of privilege class i.e. priests and nobles and suffering of common man.

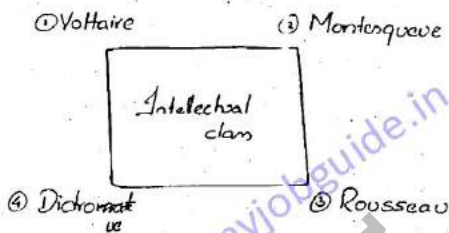


clergy (first estate)



Common man was suffering from all sides and they played active part in french revolution.

#### ④ Importance of intellectual class:



According to voltaire creativity is the biggest force in the world and to achieve this he advocated for freedom of expression.

According to Montesquieu monarchical Govt. is generally despotic Govt. so, it bothers less about welfare activities. He proposes separation of power for a responsible Govt. which would completely bother about welfare of the people.

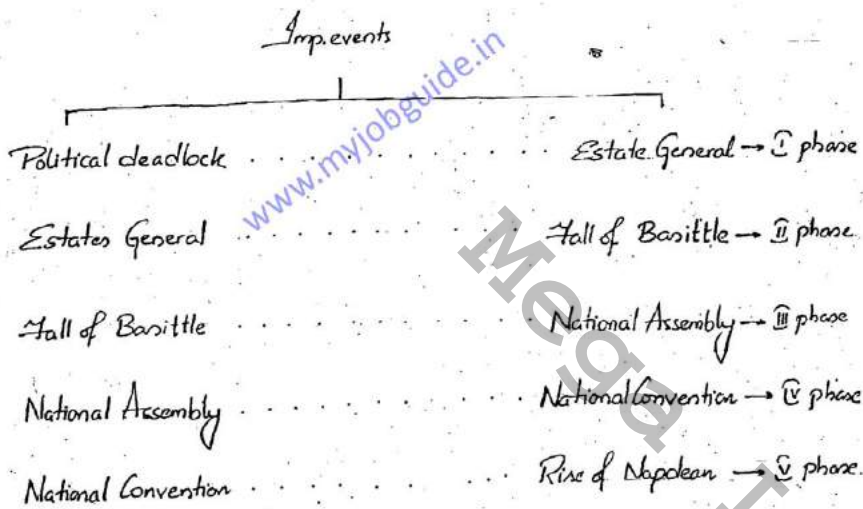
Rousseau says that kingship is not gift of god to rulers but it is the outcome of social contract b/w rulers and the ruled. So, the rulers should always respect will of the people. For this, he proposed for liberty, equality and fraternity to the people.

for it. Religion is a personal affair of individual. So it should not interfere in polity and administration. This became the background for promotion of concept of secularism.

Therefore french intellectuals laid down parameters of modern world.

③ Immediate cause was the blunders of Louis XVI.

\* Important Events:



French assistance to Americans in their war of independence proved disastrous to Louis XVI as it created financial bankruptcy in France. As king moved to people for new taxes, the suffering people started demand for political reforms. Louis XVI was very clear that if he listens to demand of people, that will lead to the decline in status of king. So instead of listening to voice of people he took 2 steps:

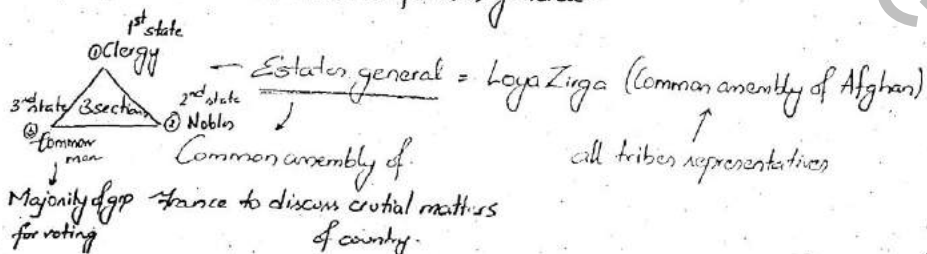
a) appointed Turgot as financial minister to solve the problem, who gave four point proposal:

- i). No new taxes
- ii) No more loans
- iii) No bankruptcy
- iv) Bring down expenditure of state & royal household

Turgot paid price for his cleverness as he was immediately dismissed.

b) King now invited Lantobell, organization of aristocracy but it outrightly refused to share burden of king and the state.

As Louis XVI failed to get a genuine solution, he resorted to path of force against the people and he started ruling France through ordinances. This led to riots in different cities of France in which people demanded invitation of Estates general.



With his hidden agenda, Louis XVI invited estates general which proved to be a shock because of following reasons:

- a) Common man was hyperenthusiastic for his participation in estates general and hence large no. of people started moving towards Versailles, Versailles.
- b) Common man demanding for change in voting pattern as it said that membership of estates general should depend upon population ratio of <sup>sections of</sup> estates general and provision of one person, one vote should be followed.

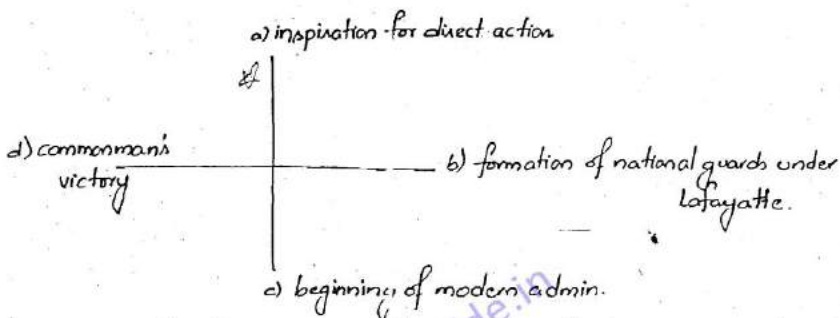
In this scenario, Louis XVI committed the next mistake when he closed the doors of assembly hall. In reaction to this people gathered in tennis lawn and they declared themselves as National Representative. So important outcome of estates general was formation of National Assembly itself having the aspiration to frame the constitution of France.

Louis XVI once again committed the mistake when he dismissed Necker, a prominent noble of his time and sympathizer of common man, because he gave proposal of change in voting pattern in estates general. Louis XVI started gathering troops in Paris and both incidents gave message to common man that king was not in a mood of peace instead wants to suppress the people. This led to storming of Bastille by masses on 14<sup>th</sup> July 1789.

Bastille became centre of target because

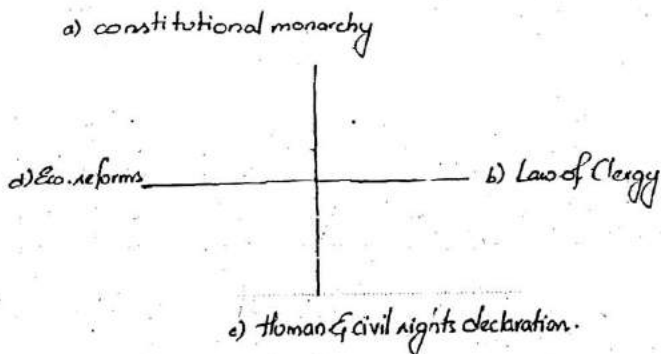
- angry french mob wanted to collect arms and ammunition.
- it was that that political prisoners were kept in Bastille.

The fall of Bastille was not simply a fall of a fort but it was the beginning of French Revolution because:



- fall of Bastille became inspiration for direct action in France which was evident as the people stood up against the old ruling structure and their main targets were members of the ruling class.
- army is spine of power of king and here army sided with the people, this was loss of power and prestige of the king.
- Paris was under control of common people so they formed municipal corporation of Paris to manage the city and this was beginning of people's participation in administration.
- Victory of common man on aristocracy and autocracy.

After fall of Bastille, national centre became the power centre of France and as its aspiration was to frame new constitution.



a) Constitutional monarchy, under which king was to remain formal head of state having the right to appoint and transfer officers. Real power of administration passed into hands of new born legislature having 745 members. In this way king of France became rubber stamp in France.

b) By law of clergy, religion was subordinated to the state as state got the right of appointing priestly class and paying salary to priestly class.

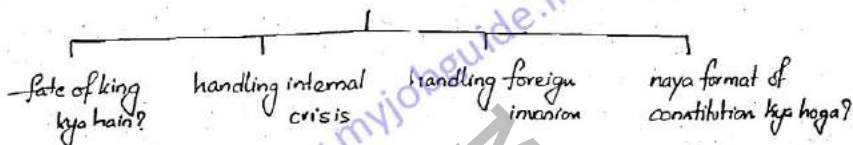
c) Human & civil rights declaration - eg: freedom of speech & expression, judicial rights to people, civil rights including liberty, equality & fraternity.

d) Introduced a new currency, Assigne and started nationalising lands snatched away from churches and feudal lords.

The constitution of 1791 was ideal in nature but it was not suitable for France of 1791 as it was backward, weak, feudal and traditional. Therefore the constitution instead of giving smoothness to revolution created confusion & conflict in France which led to a imp. development

As Louis XVI tried to escape from country, it was big blow to  
revolution as signing authority of constitution of 1791 tried to escape. So the  
constitution became invalid. On other side important european countries under the  
leadership of Austria declared war against France, basically to save royal  
family. But hidden agenda was to crush national assembly & its national  
revolutionary developments. This gave rise to new challenges in front of nation:

- i) fate of king
- ii) how to handle internal crisis.
- iii) how to deal with foreign invasion.
- iv) format of new constitution.



-these challenges led to fourth phase.

## ① Constitutional Monarchy

## ① Constitutional Republic

New constitution emphasized on constitutional republic which had

following features:

- i) Directorate having 5 members, each with equal status, term for 3 months to become head of state only for a year.
- ii) Management body: It made provision of 2 houses, upper house and lower house in which the proposals were made in upper house but they were to be passed only by lower house.

## ② Law of Clergy

## ② Religion of reason

Religion became personal affair of individual & it lost all the support from state.

## ③ Human and Civil Rights

## ③ Interference of state in social customs and traditions.

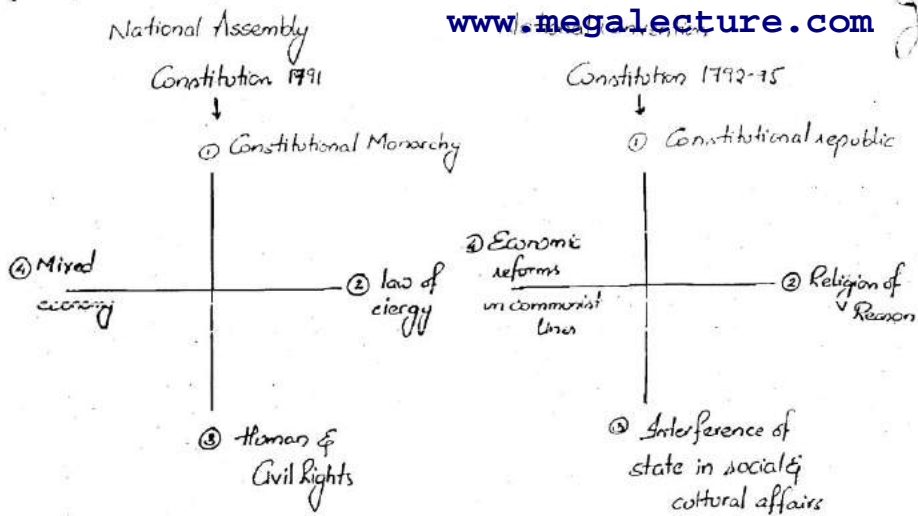
Eg: state specified dresscode for people and also gave guidelines for attire of the people.

## ④ Mixed Economy

## ④ Economic reforms done on communist lines as capitalist were declared as enemies.

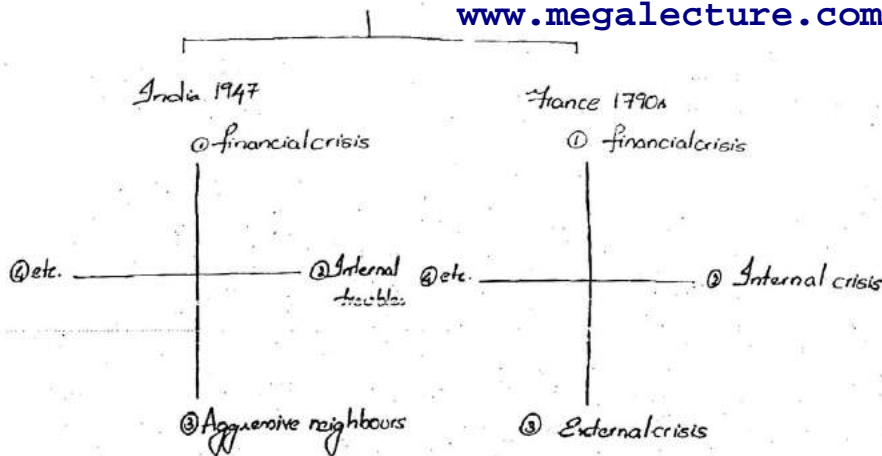
Prices of important commodities were fixed.





- Option of constitutional republic was good but it had deficiencies from all sides like short term of directors to manage the nation.
- Although France became a secular state, it was an emotional setback through the majority catholic population in France.
- People were not able to understand human and civil rights and state's interference in personal life of people irritated them.
- Emphasis on communist ideology in economic reforms threatened the capitalist section of country.

Overall new const. was again ideal in nature but it was still not suitable for the France of 1790's. So it once again increased confusion & conflict in France



was protected because of  
mature leaders like Nehru, Patel etc.

One of the biggest drawback of revolution was it lacked mature and efficient, experienced leaders. This saw birth of various groups. Ex: Girondists, Jacobins etc. They all had diff. ideologies and philosophies trying to pull the revolution in their direction. In this scenario power came in hands of a cold blooded Jacobin leader Robos Pierre who established reign of terror in France. (1793-94)

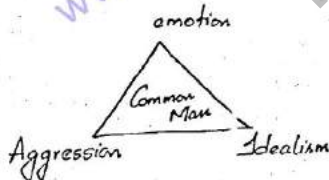
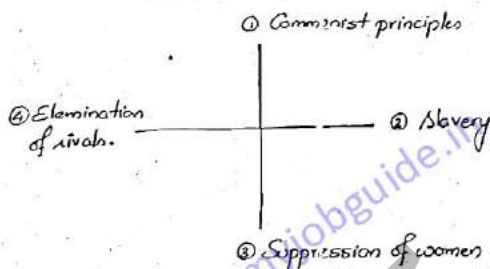
Patel in 1947

- ① Only foreign affairs, communications, defence will be under Indian union.
- ② Privy Paise will be paid.
- ③ Finally Privy purse was removed by Indira Gandhi

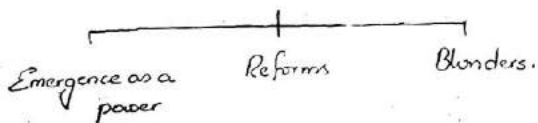
↓  
Step of Maturity ⇒ imbibing change slowly.

Jacobin club was basically the club of lower class people, who were aggressive. Decision of Robos Pierre has the impact of his group.

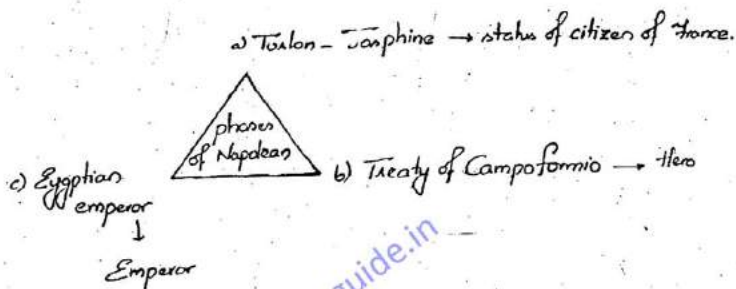
- ① Emphasis on communist principles i.e. nationalization of properties, fixing of prices of commodities etc.
- ② Abolition of slavery → worst form of exploitation.
- ③ Suppression of women rights as Robos Pierre said that nature has created women to manage family & give birth.
- ④ Elimination of all rivals.



Robos Pierre failed to give right leadership. His steps not only increased confusion and conflict, but he also created intellectual void in France. Outcome of this situation was Napoleon.



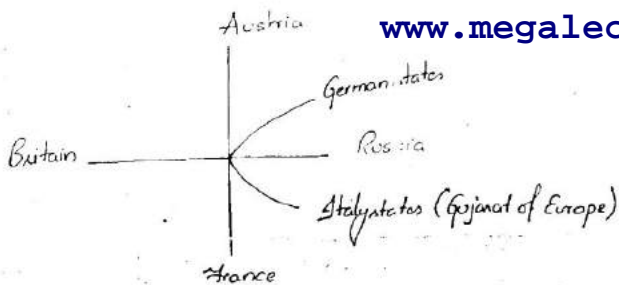
• Emergence as a power:



a) Napoleon started his career as an army officer in France. During revolution he was given the charge of protecting famous port Toulon and as he efficiently did his job, so he was called to Paris to give protection to national assembly and then national convention. Meeting with Josephine proved to be turning point of his career and his marriage with Josephine elevated his status in France. He not only got charge of French army, he was also given task of Italian expedition.

b) Italian expedition and treaty of campoformio turned him into hero of France.

Napoleon got grand success in his first assignment as he defeated Austria and compelled it for treaty of Campoformio, whose important provisions were:



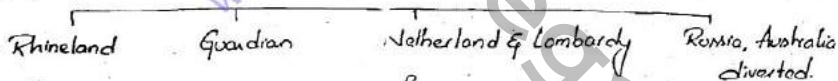
Austria occupied German and Italy states, which affected interests of France. So Napoleon was sent.

① Rhineland became national frontier of France. (area of coal & iron came under control of France.)

② Napoleon was accepted as guardian of Italian republics.

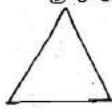
③ Netherland and Lombardy were also given to France.

④ Diverted direction of ancient rival Austria towards eastern Europe creating enmity b/w Austria and Russia. Venice was given to Austria, which diverted Austria towards eastern Europe.



② area of resources to France.

③ all these gifts to people free of cost.



④ Diversion of ancient rival

↳ burden of war was levied on people of defeated territories → (Austria & Italy)

c) After treaty of Campo Formio Napoleon has already transformed into  
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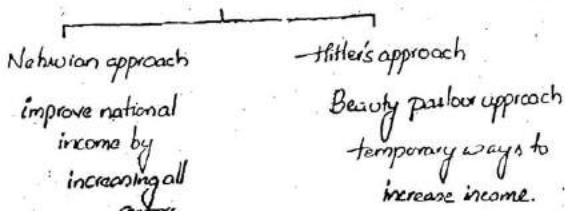
hero of France. This led to clash b/w directors and Napoleon. Finally he planned for Egyptian expedition with his own hidden agenda, in which he was finally successful. As he went out situation of France became critical. So when he returned, people of France had only one word with them and that was Napoleon. He organized Saint Louis Convention and with wish of his supporters he became the first council (head of state) in 1799 for 10 years and in 1804 after the plebiscite he became emperor of France.

→ Reforms of Napoleon:

a) Peace of Europe:

Napoleon was very clear that France requires stability and strength after facing tension and turmoil for 10 years. For this the immediate priority was peace with European nations. He wrote letters to king of England and Austria appealing, "What is the utility of war in this era of prosperity and development." This was accepted by rulers and this led to treaty of Amiens b/w England and France establishing friendly relations b/w both countries. This trend was followed by European nations.

b) Economic reforms:



French economy was in trouble as national income was in disorder, because primary sector was weak, secondary sector i.e. industrialization was having a slow pace and because of this tertiary sector was in trouble. Instead of going for fundamental reforms, Napoleon adopted superficial approach of economic reforms in which his motive was to improve source of income of state.

Eg 1: Promotion to improve the fertility of unproductive.

Steps to improve fertility of unproductive & barren lands

Promotion to canal irrigation

Liberal attitude towards farmers.

Infrastructural development, connecting all towns with parts of France.

Established Bank of France to regulate currency system in France.

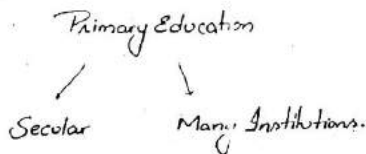
But then he never bothered about land reforms or fundamental improvements of agriculture. He completely ignored the importance of Industrial Revolution, which is evident when he neglected the proposal of Fulton to introduce steam boats in France.

c) Educational reforms:

National Assembly has already snatched away right to education from religion as it formed National Education Council and French was declared as official language. Revolutionary steps were taken by Napoleon as he introduced secular levels of education having 3 levels of primary, secondary and higher education.

Chain of schools, secondary schools started by Napoleon are

→ World History: Qjha:



Law and education were controlled by clergy in premodern age.

Napoleon snatched away - here 2 important pillars.

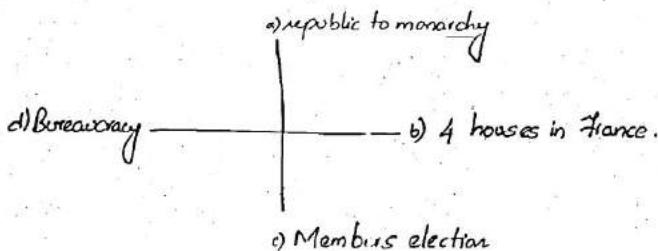
Problems: 1) Napoleanism was taught in Primary Education.

— Although Napoleon took a revolutionary step in education,

but then it had few defects:

- 1) Apart from military training and discipline, Napoleanism was the syllabus in primary education.
- 2) Napoleon established normal schools to train teachers of higher education. Here they were given the training of devotion towards state and Napoleon.

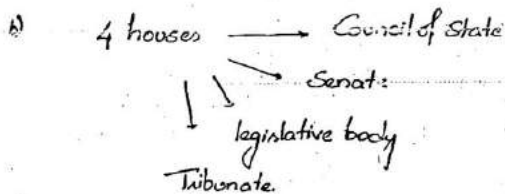
4) Political Reforms:



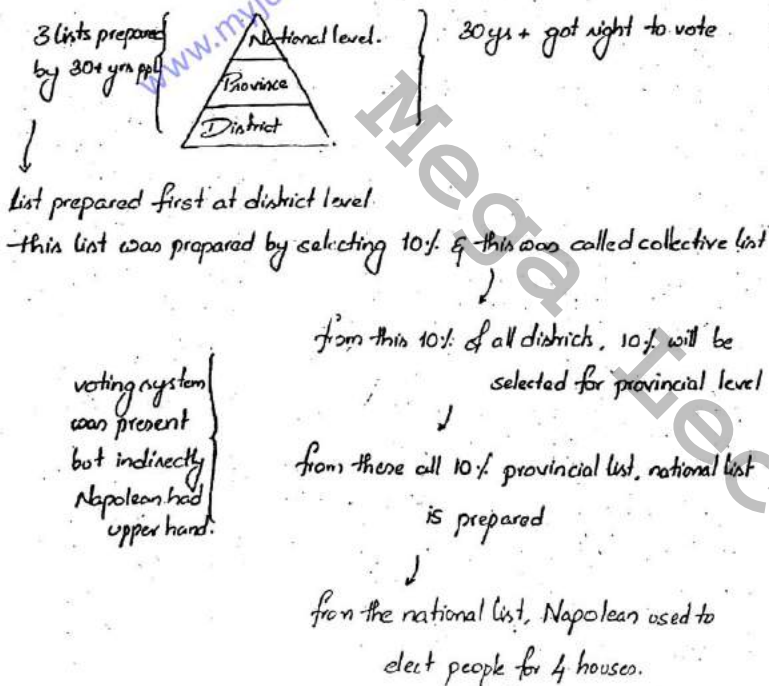


- a) Republic was transformed to [www.megalecture.com](http://www.megalecture.com) of France by will of people.

-He organized plebiscite plebiscite in which he got 30 lakh votes in favour of his questions and on that ground he became emperor of France.



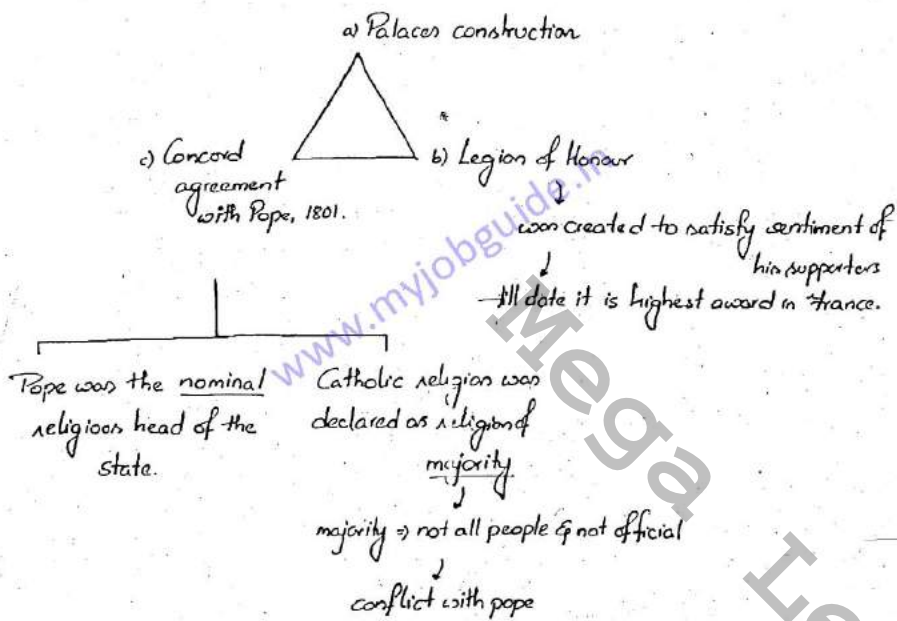
- c) Members of the 4 houses were elected by voting pattern designed by Napoleon, which was based on 10% law.



- d) Revised bureaucracy in France and they were responsible for the appointment and transfer of their offices was in the hands of Napoleon and they were responsible to Napoleon.

In this way the political reforms of Napoleon maintained democratic structure from outside but from inside it was a complete centralized administration in which all the powers were in hands of Napoleon.

5) Cultural Reforms:



Status of religion and Pope was not clear in France and then Napoleon misbehaved with Pope in Notre-Dame, during his crowning ceremony and this hurt the Christian population of France and Europe, including the rulers of Europe.

6) Napolean Code:

Law was also under control of religion. It was Napolean who started codification of laws in the form of civil code, code of Criminal procedure (CCP), Commercial code etc.

Napoleon used to say "people may not remember me for my 40 wars, but I will be remembered for my contribution to legal system."

⇒ Napolean was son of revolution, but he changed revolution. Comment

Reforms of Napolean had positive aspects in it but it seems that objectives of reforms was not to strengthen France but to strengthen Napolean. This annoyed the progressive sections in France.

In this scenario when he failed to win heart of progressive sections, he committed no. of blunders which led to downfall of Napolean.

→ Blunders of Napolean:

1) War with Europe:

After getting stability and strength, Napolean came out with real intention when he started fighting with European countries. Important motive of this war was to change royal clan of Europe as he defeated an European state, it was handed over to relations. He fought approximately 40 wars in which important ones were:

a) Battle of Austerlitz: [www.megalecture.com](http://www.megalecture.com)

defeated combined armies of Austria & Prussia and destroyed the Holy Roman Empire.

b) Battle of Jena:

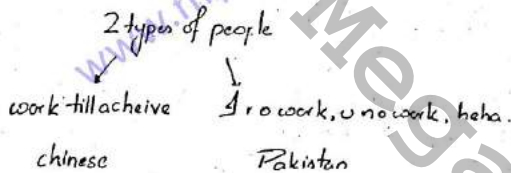
targeted Prussia

c) Battle of Jauloo:

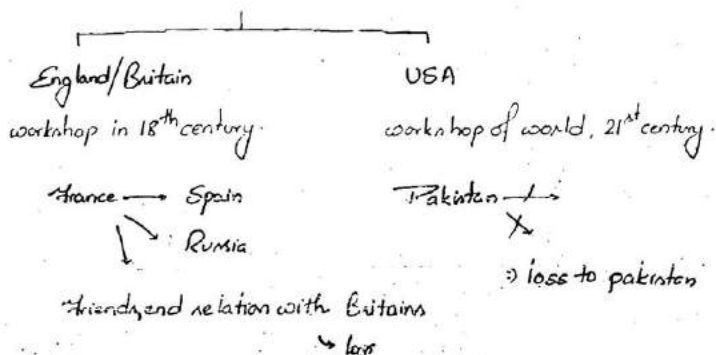
defeated Prussia. But then Russia became friend of France through treaty of Tilsit.

These wars of Napoleon not only destroyed the political setup of Europe but it also alarmed European rulers against Napoleon as he was trying to change royal thrones of Europe.

2) Continental Policy:



Basic agenda of Napoleon was to defeat Britain and turn Napoleon and France into super power. For this he made a direct attack on Britain but the battle of Trafalgar Square proved disastrous for Napoleon. As he was defeated in direct battle, he opted for indirect war through continental policy.

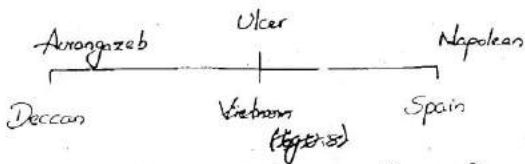


In this continental policy through 3 important declarations like Berlin, Milan, Fontenoy, he cut off economic relations of France and its allies with Britain.

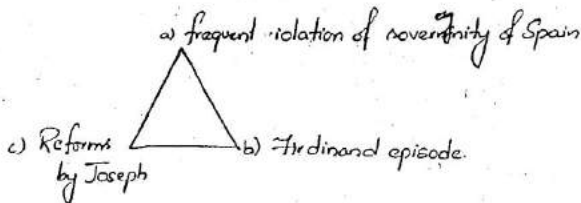
↳ effect → Charter Act, 1813.

Agenda of Napoleon was to cripple economy of Britain, finally leading to downfall of Britain. Problem was that Britain was workshop of world and France, its allies were dependent on Britain for its goods. Britain had substitute market like India. But France and its allies had no substitute workshop. This created economic crisis creating trouble for trade and commerce in France, Russia etc. Finally Russia left France on this issue and this became important reason for beginning of rift b/w France and Russia.

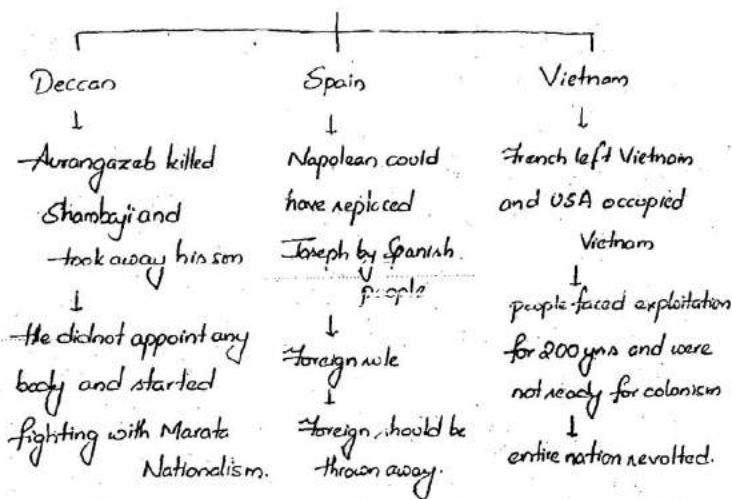
Continental policy is economic attack of France and its allies, economically weak countries on Britain.



Spain was an ally and friend of France but Napoleon turned him into his enemy because of following reasons:



- Whenever Napoleon went on expedition of Portugal, he never bothered about permission from Spanish Govt. So he generally violated sovereignty of Spain. This was the pain for Spain & its people.
- King Ferdinand of Spain, who was having some internal crisis, was invited by Napoleon to France. After the meet, Ferdinand was replaced by Napoleon's brother Joseph as Spanish king. This was the example of being an aggressor in a friendly nation.
- Joseph as king of Spain started reforms, especially land reforms in which land was taken away by feudal lords and was distributed to landless labourers. But then this positive step of Joseph backfired on Joseph and Napoleon as feudal lords of Spain united and raised the slogan of Spanish Nationalism.

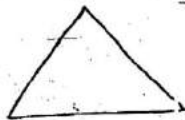


fight with nationalism feelings.

Moves of Napoleon towards Spain were unpragmatic and irresponsible in nature. Biggest blunder he did, like Aurangzeb, he started fighting with nationalism, Spanish nationalism. This proved disastrous to Napoleon, as he did not just lose a friend, but it also depleted resources of France.

#### 4) War with Russia:

a) Beginning of enmity due to continental policy:



b) humiliation on ground of marriage proposal.

c) established grand altar in Warsaw

↓  
interference of Napoleon in area of Russian interest.

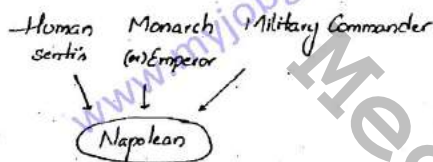
↓  
Increased enmity and Napoleon in

Russian expedition proved suicidal for Napoleon because his spine

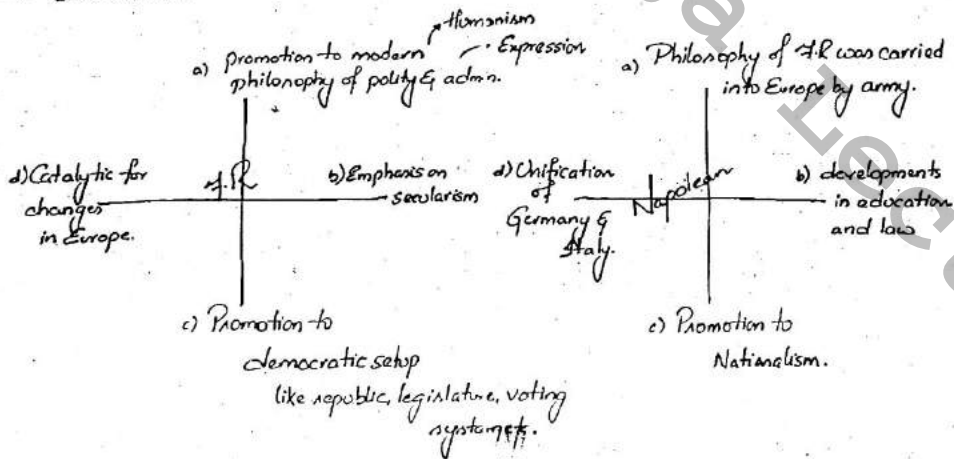
i.e. his army was destroyed and this became the opportunity for rivals to stand up against Napoleon. European forces united and they defeated him in the battle of Leipzig, which was beginning of downfall of Napoleon. Finally in 1815, he was crushed in the battle of Waterloo and was imprisoned in St. Helena where he died in 1821.

### Impact of Napoleon era on India:

- ① abolition of EIC monopoly by Charter Act 1813
- ② 1798, Wellesley, subsidiary alliance.
- ③ 1809, friendship treaty with Ranjeet Singh
- ④ Tipu Sultan Jacobins club.



### → Evaluation:





Therefore French revolution [www.megalecture.com](http://www.megalecture.com)

role in European history and World history. From 1815, a new era began in Europe in which most important incident was Vienna Congress.

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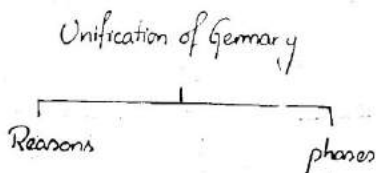
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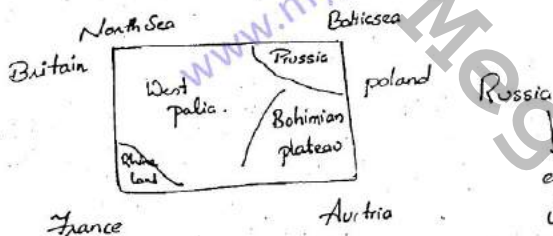
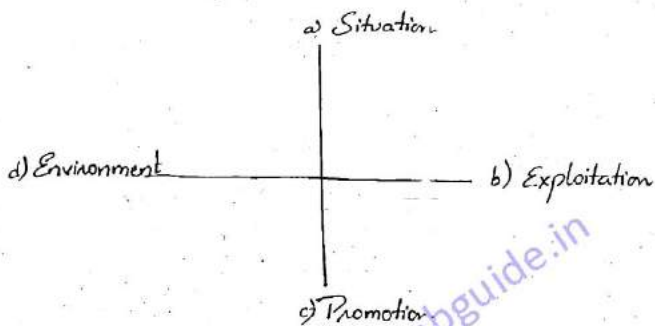
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→ World History : Qjha:



• Reasons:



entire area common bond of unity was

- ① culture
- ② language
- ③ race.

① Situation:

gives birth to philosophy

i) common bond of unity.

ii) area of resource → coal  
→ iron

German states had the common bond of unity on the grounds of german culture and language. Along with this they were also the areas of resources like coal and iron. But inspite of this situation of unity and

resources, german states were backward and lacked in capital resources compared to other european countries. This was the pain for awakened section in Germany.

### (b) Exploitation:

From early times, the german states never had a german leader.

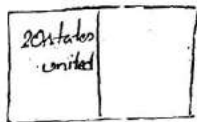
Eg: Holy Roman Empire i.e. union of german and italian states in which the rulers of the state elected their leader who was given acceptance by pope.

Pope was the deciding authority for the affairs of german states. He always created or promoted policies against german states but Napoleon made a great contribution when he destroyed Holy Roman Empire.

Therefore the german states got the period of independence by the Vienna congress. Austria became the leader of German states. The presence of non-german leadership played an important role in the exploitation of german states which was again frustration for the awakened and capitalist section of Germany.

### (c) Promotion:

Napoleon destroyed the Holy Roman Empire and his biggest step was he abolished small states in western part and established the single state Westphalia. This started giving promotion to trade & commerce. This also gave a practical taste of unity to german people.



Westphalia.

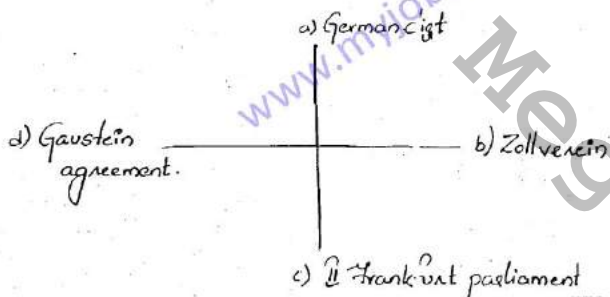
## ① Environment:

The conditions for German unification was already prepared. In this the philosophers and thinkers of Germany made great contributions.

- ① J.G. Fichte gave the concept of German idealism, glorifying German people, language and culture.
- ② Friedrich Nietzsche crossed all the limits when he said 'God is Dead'. With this he gave the concept of Master-Slave morality. He also gave the slogan of 'Live Dangerously'.

All these factors in totality played a role in German unification.

## • phases of German unification:

a) German ~~Deit~~ Deit:

From Vienna congress, Austria became the leader of German states and there were 38 German states. So it was not possible for Austria individually handle all the states. This led to the formation of German Deit i.e. parliament in which the members were nominated by the rulers of states. This led to formal political unity of German states.

This body had 2 important rights:

- ① General resolution can be passed by  $2/3^{\text{rd}}$  majority.
- ② Constitutional and fundamental changes required acceptance from all the states.

b) Zollverein:

Austria formed German Diet for the personal benefit but Prussia took advantage from it, when it passed the Revolution of Zollverein, i.e. custom union for German states.

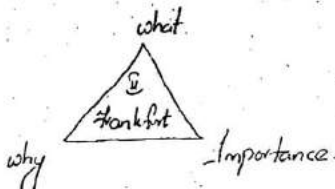
38 states  $\Rightarrow$  goods are moving into states and custom duty has to be paid.

This established the economic unity of German states giving promotion to trade and commerce. This proved to be the motivating force for unity of German states.

c)  $\text{II}$  Frankfurt Parliament:

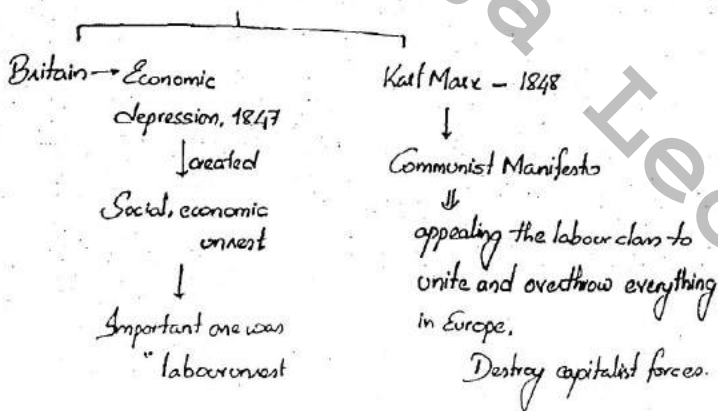
Germany had formal political and economic unity till 1820. In this situation, the revolutions of 1830 and 1848 in Europe proved to be the turning point in German history.

i) Revolution of 1830: (Citizen king)

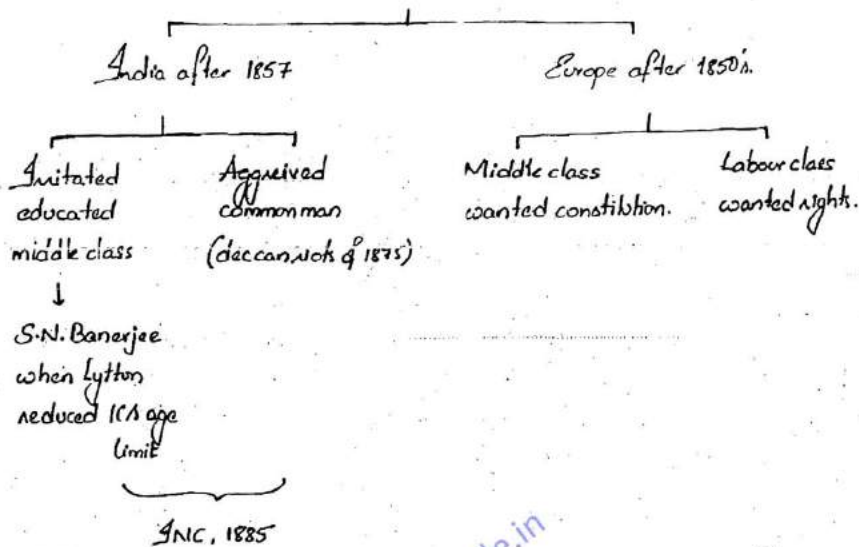


- a) Vienna congress established monarchy in France which was suffering from number of problems. The new rulers failed to handle the situation and in this scenario the arrival of Charles X prepared the ground for revolution. He used to say, "It is better to be a woodcutter than to be a king, having the status like king of England". He resorted to autocracy and absolutism. This led to second revolution in France in 1830.
- b) The important development of this revolution was it ended divine rights of kings and now the king was called as 'Citizen King'. Therefore as king became the representative of the people, so he was to act according to wish of the people and this wish was to mentioned by the constitution framed by the people. In this way the revolution of 1830 started a new wave in Europe when people started demanding constitution from the rulers.

ii) Revolution of 1848: (labour uprising of Europe)



In this way the era of 1850's proved to be a challenge for the rulers of Europe.



In this scenario, the options with the rulers was to satisfy middle class so that they accepted the demand of constitution. This led to II Frankfurt parliament, in Germany. It was attended by the liberals and the members of it were nominated by German states. The objective of this parliament was to discuss the issue of German constitution.

→ World History: Qjha:

ii) Frankfurt decided that the issue of constitution and German union will take place under the leadership of Prussia. But Prussia refused the proposal on 2 grounds:

- i) It did not want to be constitutional head of German states as the proposal was given by representatives of states.
- ii) In Almutz convention, Austria warned Prussia for the consequences if it participates in such kind of activities.

Therefore the peaceful path of German unification came to an end, leading to the final phase of role of Bismarck.  
(Fourth phase)

Bismarck — Wonder man of World History.

War with Austria is the only way to create united German.

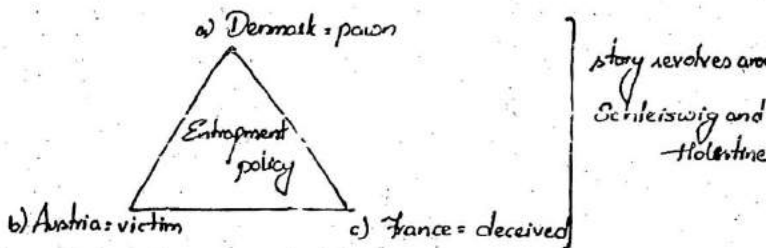
As the chancellor of Prussia, it was clear to Bismarck that war with Austria is the destiny of German Unification. Therefore his first step was economic and military empowerment of Prussia. Under economic reforms the important steps were:

- |                                                                                                                          |                                                                           |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>d) Emphasis on concept of state socialism. i.e. protection &amp; security to labour class like emp. security etc.</p> | <p>a) established modern economic institutions<br/>Eg: Imperial banks</p> |
| <p>e) Industrialization in which production was controlled by state.</p>                                                 | <p>b) Infrastructural developments like roads, railways etc.</p>          |



With above reforms, Bismarck turned Prussia into economic and

political power. After this the important step was entrapment policy.



Schleswig and Holstein are disputed areas b/w Denmark and Duke of Augustineberg (German duke)

(Similar to J&K in area of dispute b/w India and Pakistan. Sher Shah Suri was the player.)

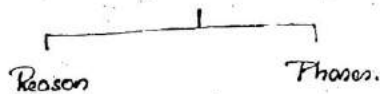
By the London Agreement of 1852, Schleswig and Holstein were kept under the protection of Denmark. Later on Denmark incorporated both territories. This led to the combined attack of Prussia and Austria on Denmark. This war was very helpful to Bismarck as he understood the strength and weakness of Austrian military.

After this under "Gastein Agreement", Schleswig came under protection of Austria and Holstein under Prussia. Formally the matter was over but as a second step for his objective, he started alienating Austria from European allies. Eg: He adopted pro-Prussian attitude in Poland,

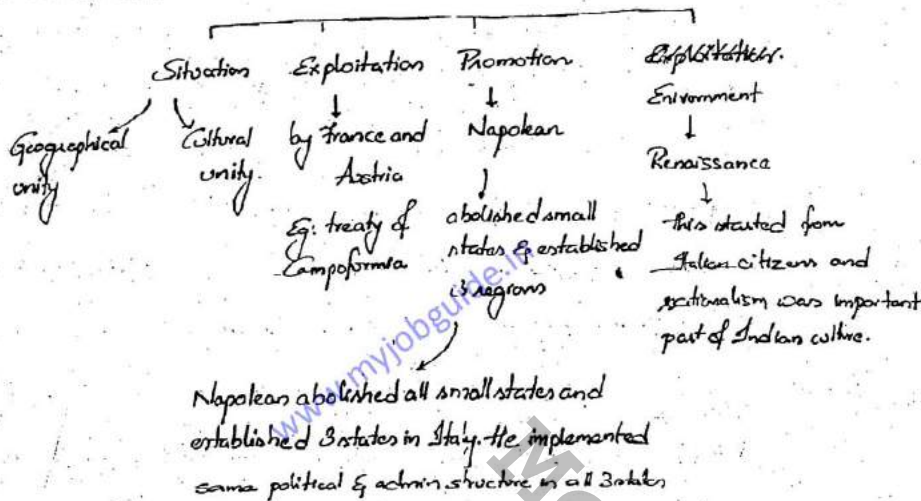
Promised Italians to help them in their unification etc., Made commitment of Big gifts to Napoleon III of France. Once he was sure that he was moving in right direction, he incorporated Holstein into Prussia, leading to war b/w Austria and Prussia. In the Battle of Sadowa, 1866 Austria was defeated and 1<sup>st</sup> phase of German unification was completed.

France became the second target and Napoleon III made a mistake of writing his demands - to Bismarck. Bismarck showed these letters to concerned parties leading to isolation of France. In this situation, Benedetti episode (French ambassador in Prussia) led to war b/w Prussia and France and in 1871, France was defeated in Battle of Sedan - completing the target of German unification.

Bismarck is called as Wiederman Wonderman of World History, because Europe never understood his motives and when they understood, Germany was a nation.



• Reason:



• phases:

5 phases:

1. Carbonary.
2. Role of Intellectuals.
3. Emergence of Cavour
4. Revolutionary Councils of 1860
5. Role of Garibaldi.

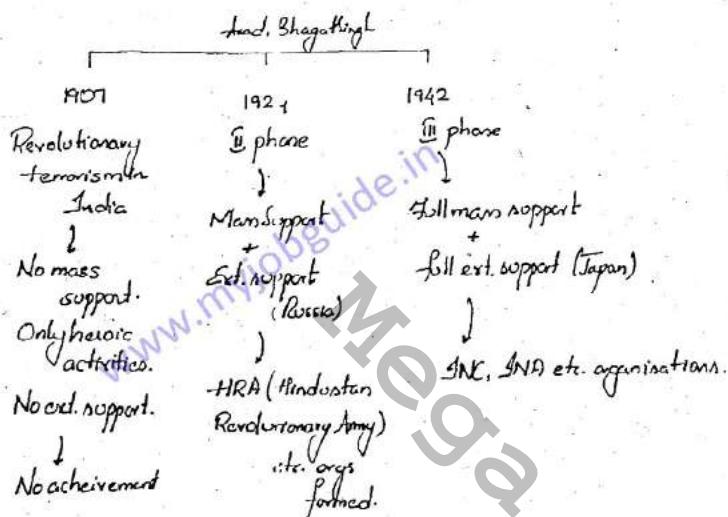
① Majority popln of Italy was suffering from illiteracy and poverty.

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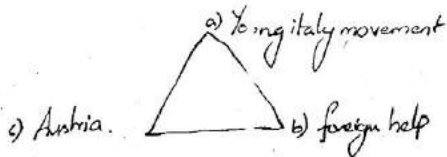
So there was no possibility of mass ~~verification~~ participation in Italian unification. This led to birth of Carbonary (secret organizations) whose aim was to eliminate monarchy and work for unification of Italy.

But in absence of internal and external support, they proved to be weak and were easily crushed by the reactionary forces of Vienna Congress.

Eg: Suppression of revolt in Naples in 1820.



Failure of Carbonary to achieve its goal gave clear cut message that awakening of masses is the most important requirement for Italian unification. In this the important role was played by Mazzini also called as the Prophet of Italian Unification because



a) young Italy movement:

secret organisations with motive to create awareness among people.

b) He was of opinion that Italian unification will not be possible without foreign help

c) According to him, Austria was the biggest hurdle in Italian unification.

ii) phase:

The proposal of Mazzini became the guide for Cavour, -the chancellor of prominent Italian state of Sardinia or Piedmont.

i) objective was very clear. Cavour also went for economic and military empowerment of Sardinia

Sardinia was an important Italian state whose status was strengthened during Vienna congress. It was never under control of Austria and it had a liberal ruler, Victor Emmanuel.

As Cavour succeeded in this objective, the natural step was to gain foreign help for Italian unification.

objective. This war was basically fought with Russia and Turkey, in which England and France sided towards Turkey. This proved to be an opportunity to Cavour. So, he sent Italian army to assist England and France in this war. England and France were victorious because of the aid of Italian wing. So as a response to help of Cavour, he was invited as an Italian representative in the Paris peace conference of 1856. This was diplomatic victory of Cavour - as Italy got acceptance by European powers.

So, it was said that Italy was born in the marshes of Crimea.

Although Cavour got assurance from European powers in parts, but he failed to get practical power from them. So, he turned towards Napoleon-III who promised him by the "Treaty of Plombiers" to give all types of assistance to Cavour against Austria.

With the help of Napoleon-III, Cavour was successful in engaging Austria in war. Taking advantage of this, most of the Italian states were incorporated into Sardinia. But before Cavour could complete his task, Napoleon-III changed his side. This was a great set back to Cavour. But then first phase of Italian Unification was over as most of the states have become part of Sardinia. Eg. Lombardy.

Revolutions of 1830 and 1848 had an impact on Italian Unification as it led to formation of revolutionary councils in 1860. These councils forced the rulers to respect the wish of the people which led to plebiscite in Italian states. Due to the activeness of people, most of the people joined Italian Union with exception of Sicily, Naples and Papal states.

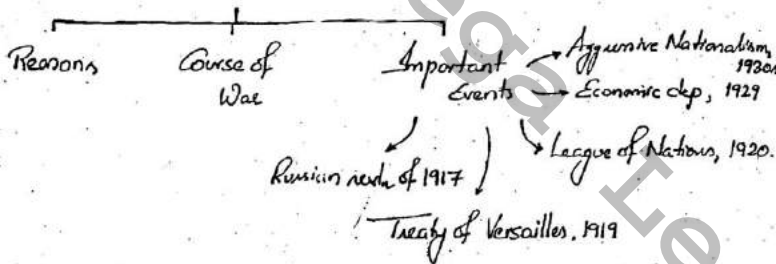
Finally Garibaldi and his force of thousands played a crucial role in last phase when he attacked Sicily and as he was able to get the complete mass support, so he compelled the ruler to surrender for the cause of Italian unification.

The story was followed in other states and this completed Italian Unification in 1870.

The thought of unity was given by Mazzini, implemented by Cavour and finally completed by Garibaldi.

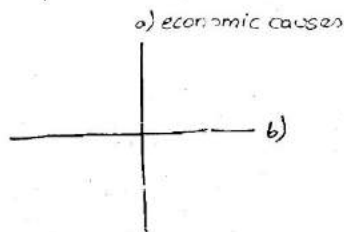
Birth of two new nations started changing political conditions in Europe, finally leading to most important event in World History, First World War.

→ First World War:



→ World History: Ojha:

→ First World War:



a) Economic causes:

capitalism and imperialism are complement to one another. IR took place in Britain in 1750. Until 1850, Britain occupied large part of the world. Remaining areas were under control of Spain, Portugal, France etc. Germany was born in 1870 and from 1870-19<sup>14</sup> it turned into an economic power which was clear by following evidences:

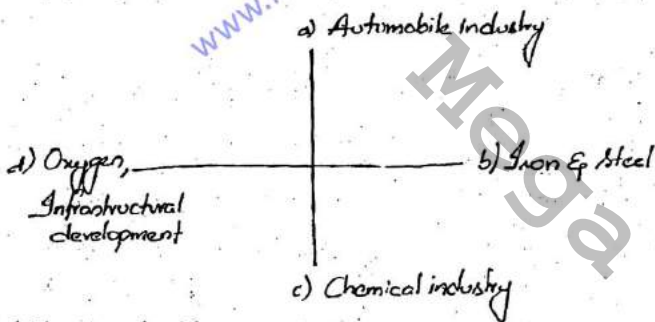
- i) pioneer in automobile industry due to contribution of Nicholas Otto and Carl Benz. They invented 4-stroke combustion engine and in beginning of 20<sup>th</sup> century, Germany was producing 1000 cars/year.
- ii) promotion to iron and steel industry as Germany had good reservoir of coal & iron and it also succeeded in producing byproducts of coal, and in 1910, Germany superseded Britain in production of steel.

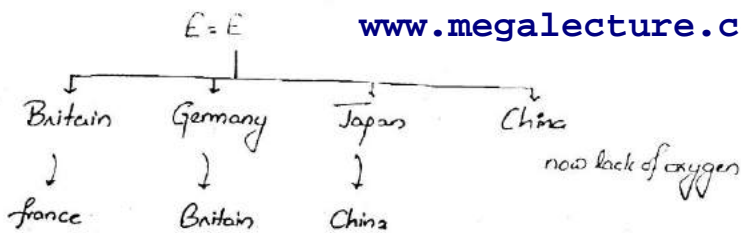


iii) promotion of chemical industry which led to development of pharmaceutical sector and Germany maintained monopoly in sector of dye.

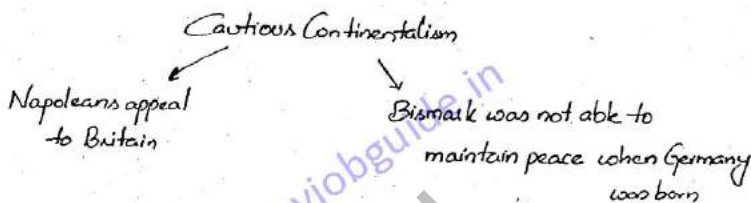
iv) Infrastructural development got momentum in Germany and in this Imperial Railway Bureau played an important role. Its objective was to connect all cities of German states.

Therefore in beginning of 20<sup>th</sup> century, the tag of "Made in Germany" became irritation for Britain & US. British industrialists and capitalists were getting oxygen from their colonies. But Germany was without oxygen.





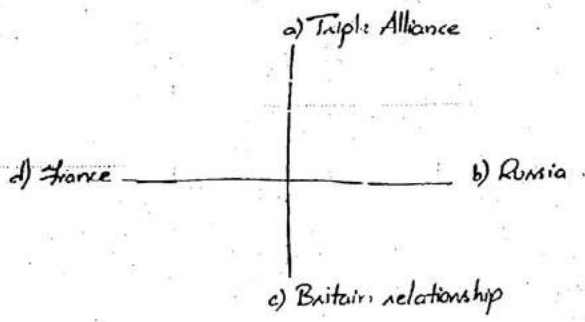
As Germany is so an economic power without oxygen, so clash with Britain was inevitable. This led to political developments in Europe and Germany made a shift from cautious continentalism to aggressive imperialism.



With birth of Germany, Bismark was very clear that new born Germany requires peace and stability for its development. By this policy of cautious continentalism, objective of Bismark was to maintain friendly relations with important powers in Europe. Under it important developments were:

- i) Triple alliance, which included Germany, Austria and Italy.
- ii) Friendship with Britain on grounds of relation and balance of power. According to Bismark, Germany was a landpower and Britain was naval power. So there is no power deficit b/w countries.

- ii) Good relations with Russia as in the initial phase he adopted pro-russian attitude, in affairs of eastern Europe.
- iv) France was kept in isolation



No one was friendly with Germany but Britain was afraid than Russia, Austria, Italy would attack and vice versa.

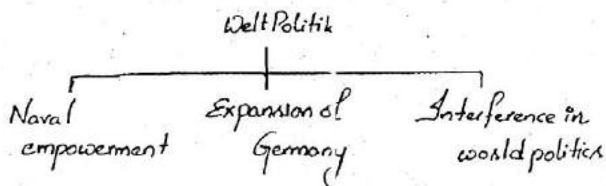
Even though whole Europe was at war, Bismark was able to provide peace in the country.

In 1888 Germany gets a new ruler, Kaiser William-II and from here cautious continentalism was replaced by aggressive imperialism.

Kaiser William-II  
⇓  
Aggressive Imperialism.

committed the mistake when he removed Bismark in 1890 on superficial grounds of violating the tradition of negotiating with other ministers without chancellor.

With removal of Bismark, William II comes out with policy of "Welt Politik" i.e. world politics. The 3 important pillars of this policy were



a) Navalempowerment as he said that future of Germany lies on water

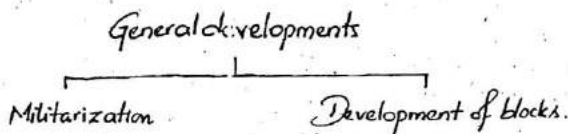
It was not simply declaration by William II. He started taking practical steps in support of his policy. The two important examples are:

- ① Boer war: Boer = Dutch farmers.
- ② Morocco crisis

Boer i.e. Dutch farmers revolted against British exploitation in South Africa in 1896. William II gave moral support to the rebels and he also congratulated Kruger, the chief of Transvaal.

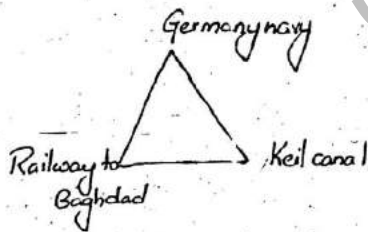
Morocco was strategically important for Britain and France to move into African colonies. France was active in Moroccan politics, William II stood up in support of Sultan of Morocco. He made personal visit to Tangier and started sending battleships to

Morocco. Britain immediately [www.megalecture.com](http://www.megalecture.com)  
 possible for Germany to fight with combined armies of Britain & France.  
 Germany left issue with condition  $\rightarrow$  have share in National Bank of  
 Morocco. These incidents gave clearest message that William-II was in  
 mood of confrontation with existing European powers. This led to the  
 third phase of General developments.



\* Under militarization, the lead was once again  
 taken by Germany, when it took following steps like:

- i) Introduced submarines in German navy.
- ii) Construction of Kiel canal adjoining Baltic sea and North sea.
- iii) Railway project from Berlin to Baghdad.



Eg: Germany, Austria, Italy : Triple Alliance.

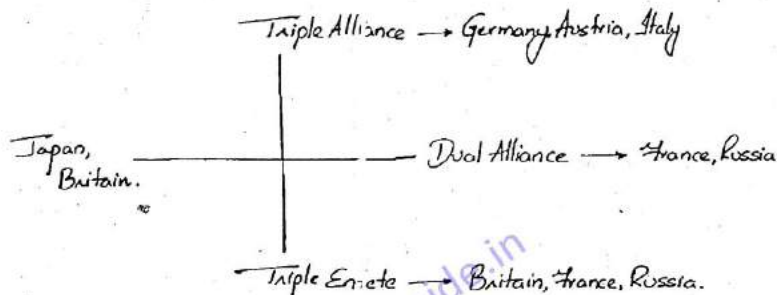
Dual Alliance, 1878 : France and Russia.

Triple Entente : Britain, France, Russia

Alliance with Japan 1902; Japan, Britain

→ Berlin congress of 1878.

Russia moved away from Germany



Japan got excited due to alliance with Britain, and slapped Russia for Port Arthur

Economic, political and general developments prepared the script for first world war. Shooting took place in Eastern Europe on the banner of Eastern Question.

Phase I : Eastern Question.

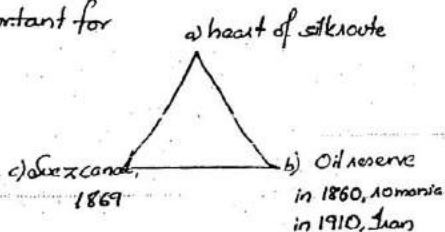
Phase II : General Development

Phase III : Political Development

Phase IV : Economic Development.

① Asia minor: land b/n eastern Europe & West asia

② important for



1897, World Zionist Organisation demanded Palestine as the homeland of Jews.

Jewish	Muslim
1897 - World Zionist org.	Union Patriotic Alliance, 1887
1907 - British says Jews deserve Palestine	1906 - Birth of Muslim League.

③ What is eastern question?

Islam evolved in 2 phases

- i) Mohammed to 15<sup>th</sup> Century      ii) 15<sup>th</sup> to till

In 1453, turks occupied constantinople and started entering it to Europe. They were stopped on borders of Vienna but then, till end of 15<sup>th</sup> century they were successful in occupying eastern Europe. As ottoman turks were under control of orthodox priestly class,

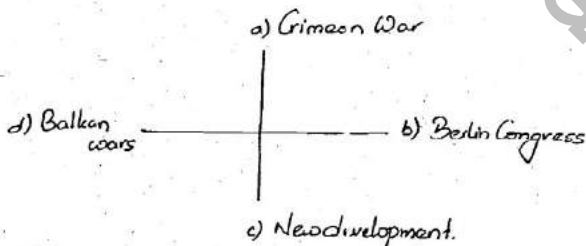
they never gave equal status to the states of Eastern Europe.  
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Therefore from very beginning, eastern European nations were aspiring for their independence from Turkey. In the last phase of 18<sup>th</sup> century, Turkish empire started declining and this became an opportunity for eastern European nations to come out of ottoman empire's clutches. Eastern European nations started declaring their independence. For eg: Montenegro in 1799  
Serbia in 1820's.  
Greece in 1830's.

This started struggle b/n eastern European nations and Turkey, due to the importance of this area, European powers like Britain, France, Russia got involved in it and this in totality is called as eastern question.

EEN [ ] Turkey

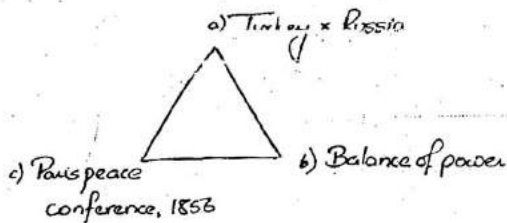
④ Important phases of eastern question:





a) Czar Alexander of Russia made proposal to Britain that [www.megalecture.com](http://www.megalecture.com)

Christian powers should unite and protect the Christian brothers of Eastern Europe. This proposal was rejected by Britain, so Czar Alexander took personal initiative leading to Crimean war of 1854-56.

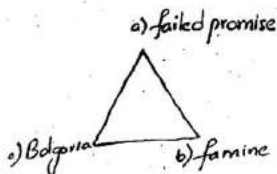


Initially war b/w Turkey and Russia as it wanted to dominate areas of Asia minor.

Britain & France to maintain balance of power in Asia minor, sided with Turkey which led to defeat of Russia in this war.

This was followed by Paris peace conference of 1856 in which sultan of Turkey promised to give equal status to people of eastern Europe and to go for political reforms in eastern Europe. But,

- i) sultan failed to fulfil his promise
- ii) At this time, eastern Europe suffered from famine and most affected areas were Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- iii) This increased tension in eastern Europe and taking advantage of situation, Bulgaria attacked Turkey. It was immediately given assistance by Russia, leading to



Russian Turkish war of 1877

Treaty of San Stefano



- ① Bulgaria was given autonomous status and kept under protection of Russia.
- ② Turkey accepted independence of Greece, Serbia, Montenegro etc
- ③ Black sea became zone of Russian influence. Achievement of Russia became pain for Britain.

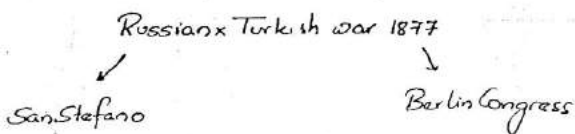
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Mega Lecture

→ World history: Ojha:

Disraeli, the British PM warned Russia against treaty of San Stefano and in this situation of tension b/w France and Russia and Britain. Bismarck emerged as peacemaker leading to Berlin Congress of 1878.

b) Berlin Congress:



— Till now London, Vienna and Paris were centres of European activities and — for the first time Berlin got this status and this gave rise to rising position of Germany.

Developments in Berlin Congress:

- ① Black sea was declared as neutral zone.
- ② Bulgaria was partitioned and an autonomous state was kept under protection of Turkey.
- ③ Cyprus came under the protection of Britain while Bosnia and Herzegovina came under the control of Austria.

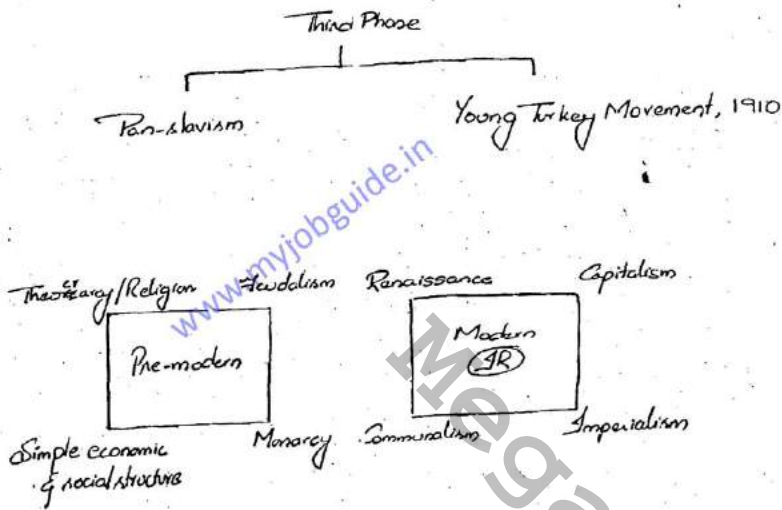
Austria was an ally of Germany.

By a very smart move, Germany entered into the affairs of eastern Europe when Bosnia and Herzegovina were given to Austria. As Serbia considered both areas as its integral part, this also started rift b/w Austria and Serbia.

European powers were on one side, it was clear to Russia that it would not be able to develop and protect its interests in Eastern Europe directly.

c) As Russia failed to protect and promote its interests directly in eastern Europe so it seems that Russia adopted the indirect path which was evident by the new developments in Eastern Europe.

Eg: Serbia raised slogan of Pan-Slavism.



Under Pan-slavism, objective of Serbia was to unite all areas dominated by Slav race and establish greater Serbia. This race was also dominant in Russia. So formation of Greater Serbia was in interest of Russia.

Pan-slavism was not only challenge to European powers but also a threat to existing Turkish empire in eastern Europe. In this background, counter reaction from Turks was Young Turkey movement

of Turkey and its demand was political and cultural. Turkish culture, especially Turkish language in all parts of Ottoman empire including eastern europe.

The new developments prepared the ground for clash b/w both the parties on the issue of cultural expansion.

Both the parties were clear that future war was inevitable and as a precautionary step, eastern european nations like Serbia, Romania, Greece formed Balkan League in 1911. This was followed by 2 Balkan Wars.

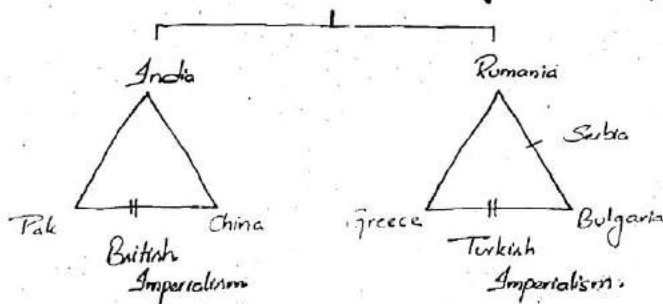
I Balkan War → 1912-13

II Balkan War → 1913

I Balkan war took place when Montenegro attacked Turkey on grounds of cultural expansion. It immediately got help from Balkan League and in 1913, Turkey was defeated.

As Turkey was exhausted due to continuous wars from late 18<sup>th</sup> century, so by London Agreement of 1913, Turkey left its claim on eastern europe. This fulfilled the desire for independence of eastern european nations. But the II Balkan War of 1913 again deteriorated the conditions in eastern europe.

II Balkan war was being fought among Balkan states.

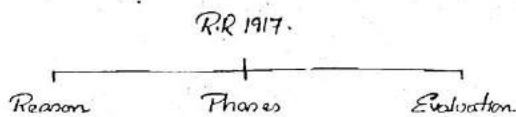


Tension was still prevailing in Eastern Europe and in this scenario, ArchDuke Ferdinand, crowned prince of Austria visited Bosnia, where he was killed on 28<sup>th</sup> June 1914. Austria gave warning to Serbia and Serbia accepted most of the demands of Austria. But due to support and provocation from William-II, <sup>Austria</sup> Serbia declared war on Serbia. Russia immediately sent military assistance to Serbia. In this situation, William-II not only assisted Austria, but as a precautionary step attacked Belgium to make it a base against Britain & France. Britain declared war on Germany and this was the beginning of first world war.

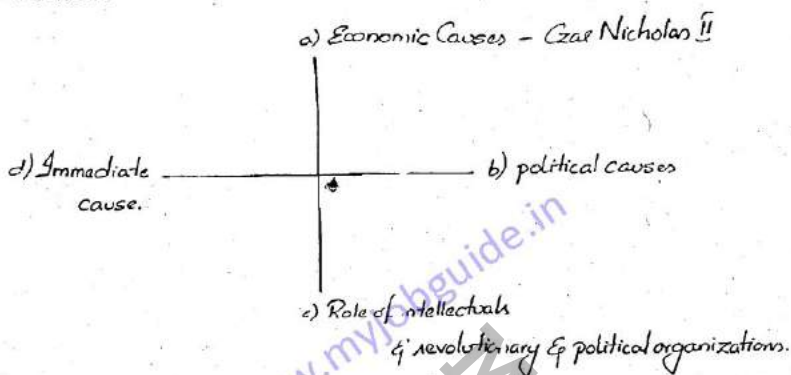
→ Course of war: self.

→ Important events after the war and during the war:

→ Russian Revolution:



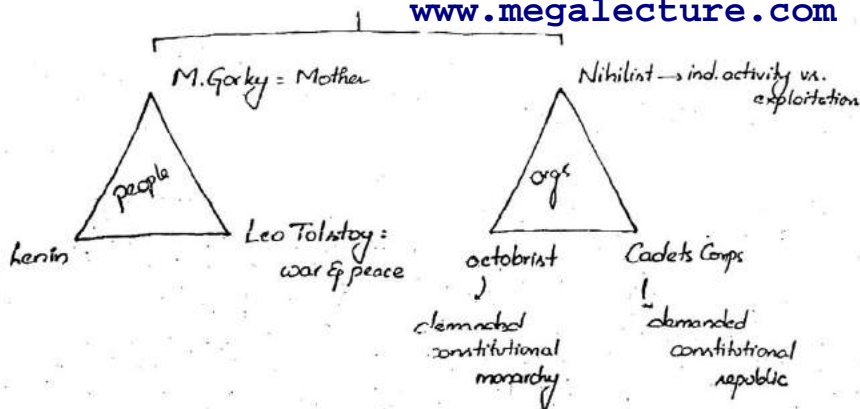
• Reason:



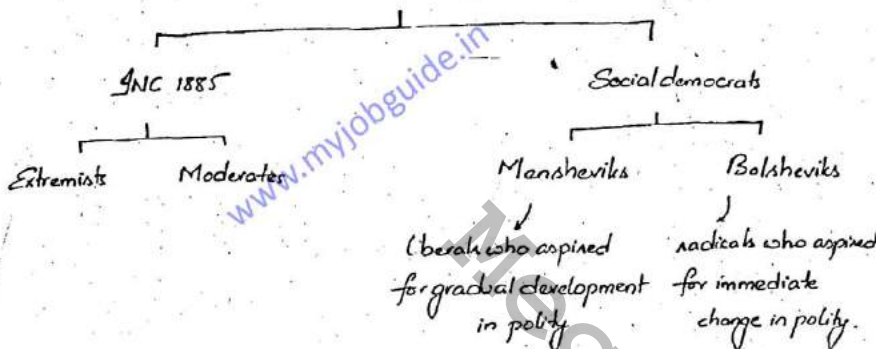
The RR of Russia was based on foreign investments and due to European question and militarization, the foreign investments are reduced, leading to economic crisis and in this scenario entering I World War was a grave mistake committed by Czar Nicholas II.

Due to economic cause, employment reduced, control over law and order declined and this resulted in political crisis.

In this situation, intellectuals play their role by explaining the scenario to common people and revolutionizing them. As it took place in 20<sup>th</sup> century, revolutionary organisations and political organisations were established.



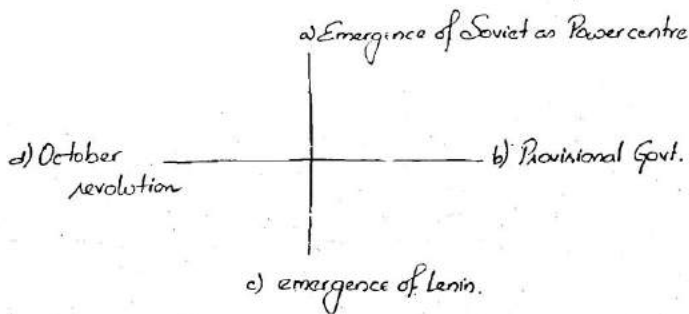
Social democrats 1883



d) Immediate cause was the unpragmatic decision by Czar Nicholas II in first world war participation.



→ Phases of Russian Revolution:



a) With beginning of first W.W., Russian industries on western front were closed due to German attack. This led to unemployment among the labour class and as Russia was already facing economic crisis, so the working class surrounded the palace of the Czar demanding bread from him. Czar Nicholas committed the mistake of sending army against the people and army sided with the people. Instead of learning from this incident, Czar committed the blunder of sending Profanaki (royal bodyguards) to suppress both the group, who sided with the people. This ended the status of Czar in Russia and Soviet emerged as power centre in Russia.

b) Soviet became the power centre after beginning of first world war but then, <sup>lacked</sup> experience of polity and administration. So it allied with Duma, the representative body in Russia formed in 1905 after the defeat of Russia with Japan. This alliance led to the formation of Provisional Govt. in Russia, under the leadership of Menshevik leader, Alexander Kerensky. This provincial govt. immediately got acceptance from capitalist powers like US, Britain, France etc.

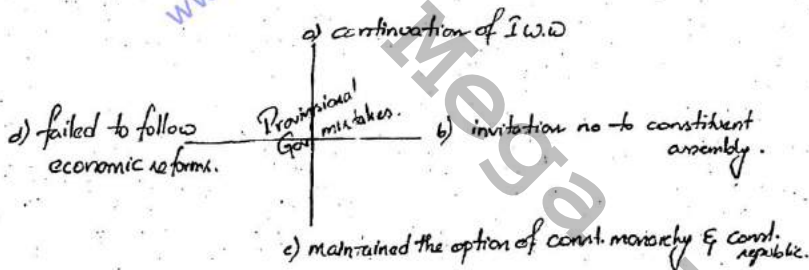
It derived its strength from Soviet in the name of Lenin  
[www.megalecture.com](http://www.megalecture.com)

Most of the people present in the Govt. were from Duma which included upper middle class.

Provisional Govt. was infant and without experience and in this scenario it was challenging for the new Govt. to satisfy the interest of both working class and Capitalists, which were opposite groups. Therefore it took controversial steps. Eg. Continued the support to IWW to appease the capitalist powers which were giving support to new Govt.

As Russian economy was not developed, this war of was of no use to Russia and in this way by supporting the war, Provisional Govt. repeated the mistake of Czar Nicholas.

b) failed to invite constituent assembly.



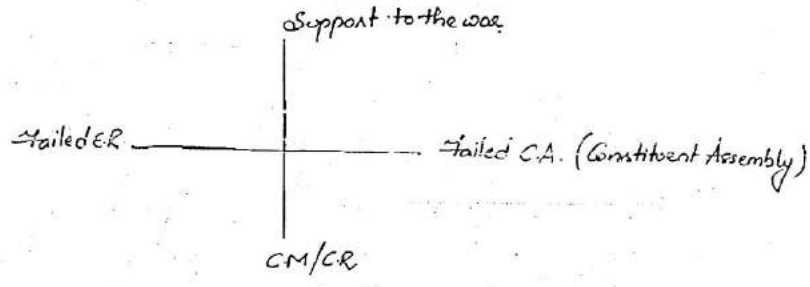
Philosophy of nation was still not clear and Govt. feared that invitation to constituent assembly will lead to dominance of Soviet in it and Russia will move towards communism and socialism.

- c) Duma was dominated by aristocracy and upper middle class. So, they still had sympathy to monarchy. But this became the cause of irritation to common people as they have faced the irresponsible behaviour of Nicholas II.
- d) Failed to follow economic reforms as the country was at war and it was apprehensive that economic reforms would lead to change in agricultural and industrial pattern in India.

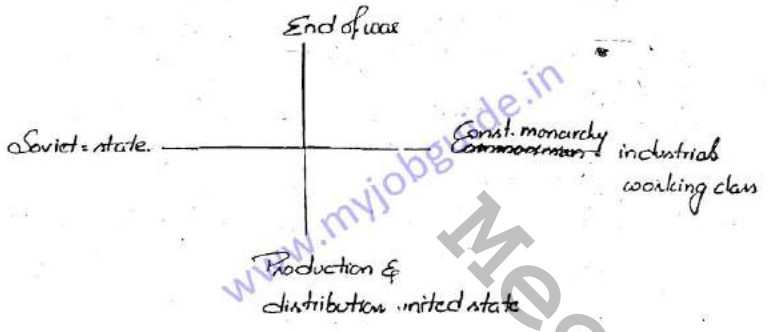
In this way the provisional govt. failed to take any step to satisfy the suffering people of Russia. Crisis is always an opportunity for talented personality. This became the cause of emergence of Lenin in India.

→ Emergence of Lenin:

Provisional Govt.:



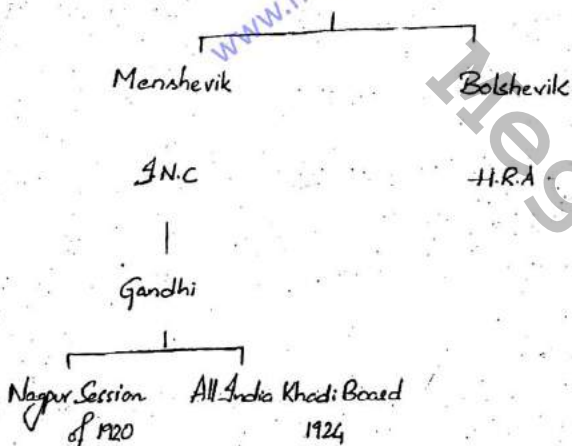
Proposals of Lenin:



Proposals of Lenin were relief for people of Russia. It was also in interests of people of Germany. With support of Germany he returned back to Russia leading to October and November revolution.

Phase IV: October and November Revolution 1917.

It seems that Lenin was overenthusiastic as he got support of people and Germany. In Oct 1917, he tried to occupy Russian Parliament but Govt. was powerful at the centre and Lenin was pushed back. Korniloff, the Russian military commander proposed for Marshall law in Russia. Lenin went underground and organized soviet from bottom to top and on 7<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1917 he raised the slogan "Peace, Prosperity and Development" and with help of the soviet captured the political and administrative structure of nation from bottom to top. This was Bolshevik Revolution of 1917.

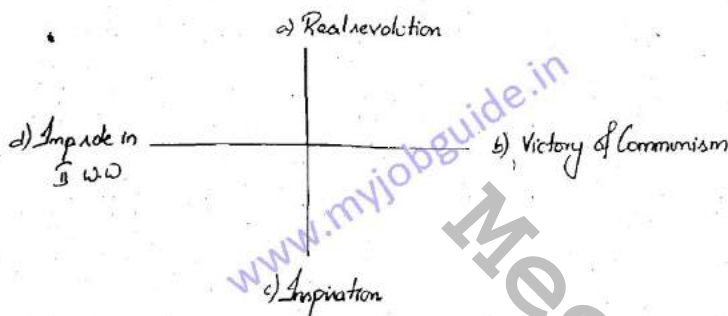


Before Nagpur session of 1920, only one standing committee existed.

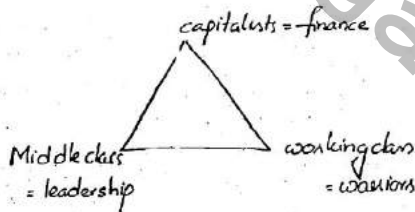
In 1920, this was democratized to village, district, provincial congress committee and CWC.

AKB opened by Gandhi setup Khadi board to distribute daily products, collected from daily labour and provide them sufficient payback.

→ Evaluation of Russian revolution:



a) Real revolution:



In earlier revolutions like American and French revolutions, working class played an important role but with success of revolution they never got equal status with power class of country. Russian revolution was first revolution, after which power came into hands of working class and hence the name real revolution in world.

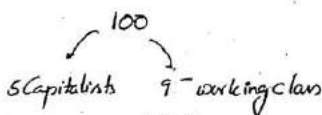
b) Communism was basically reaction of exploitation done by capitalism.

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Capitalism got momentum in second half of 18<sup>th</sup> century and it took more than 100 yrs for this philosophy to be victorious with the Russian revolution of 1917.

c) Inspiration for all people suffering from capitalism and imperialism.

Marx: real liberation



due to the number,

Marx says, capture

political power, which controls economy.

thought was given by Marx and implemented by Lenin.

Marx gave philosophy of real liberation in which he appealed to working class of world that on basis of their numerical strength they should unite and occupy political structure of nation. As polity is guardian of economy, so they can frame political & economic policies according to their interest. This was given by Marx but practically applied by Lenin in Russia.

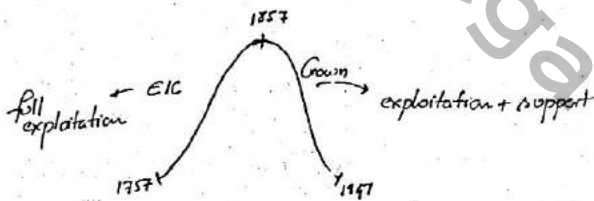
Due to success of Russian revolution, it became inspiration to all suffering class in world including Bhagat Singh and his group who said that "Capitalism and Imperialism are both my enemies".

d) Social, economic and political instability is breeding ground of [www.megalecture.com](http://www.megalecture.com)

communism. After I W.W many European countries like Germany, Italy etc. were suffering from this and this was the cause of tension for the capitalists of these countries. In such circumstances anyone who opposed communism got support of capitalist class. This played an important role in rise of Adolf Hitler and Mussolini in Europe who promoted aggressive nationalism and that led to II W.W.

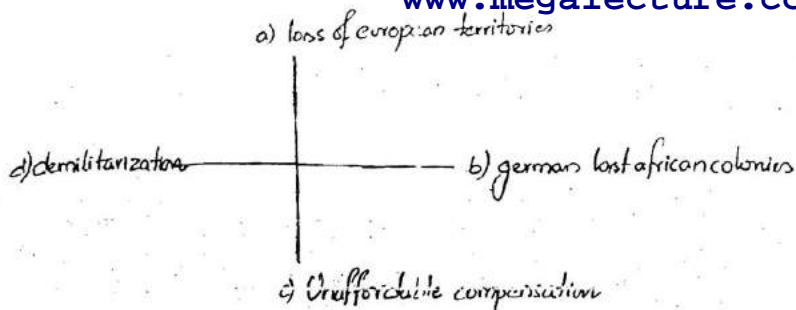
In this way Russian revolution not only laid down concept of new social political world but also became a panic of capitalists for entire world. In this panic, defeated powers in I W.W were dissatisfied by the peace terms imposed on them through various treaties. In this Treaty of Versailles contained the seeds of II W.W.

→ Treaty of Versailles - 1919:



It seems that France has not forgotten the humiliation of 1871 and Clemenceau President of France was completely in mood of revenge. His motive was to suppress Germany to such a level that it should never raise his head against France. This was clear by provisions of this treaty.





a) Germany lost its territories in Europe.

Saar, coal producing area was given to France.  
Alsace Lorraine, mineral reserve was snatched away.

East Germany part was given as corridor to Poland

b) Lost Cameroon, Togoland, parts of Tanzania etc.

c) @ about 6600 million pounds. Germany was held completely responsible to this war.

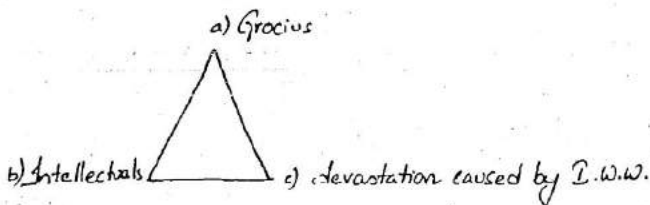
d) demilitarization that included ban on air force and navy and Germany was allowed to maintain ground force of 100k in a situation when Germany came under control of immature, infant political setup i.e. Weimer Republic.

Treaty of Versailles was repetition of Munich episode in Europe which led to dissatisfaction of Germany. In this panic and dissatisfaction, League of Nations was given the power which was a warrior but impotent.

Treaty of Sevres with Turkey  
(1920)

Reasons                      Failure                      Achievements.

→ Reasons:



- a) Grotius, Dutch intellectual during early 17<sup>th</sup> century, in his book "War and Peace among European nations" he spoke about a world organisation.

According to him world trade has led to economic and political integration. So there should be a world body to manage economic and political matters of world.

- b) Proposals of Grotius were neglected in initial phase but when condition of Europe started deteriorating in last phase of 1920s, world intellectuals and political leaders started supporting concept of world organization.

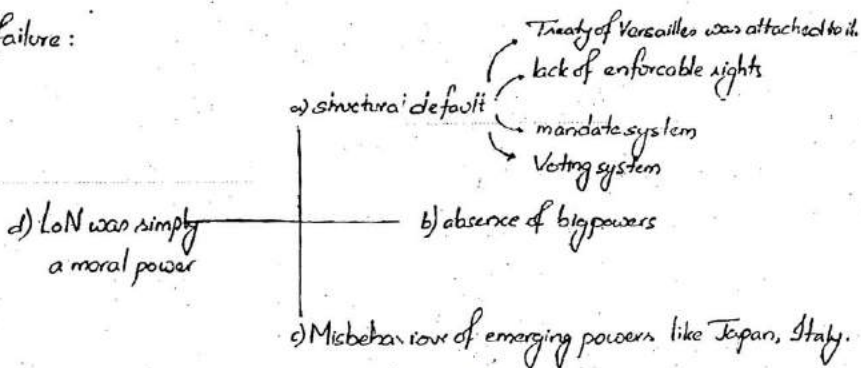
Eg: H.G. Wells, British intellectual  
 Del Carneige, American capitalist.  
 General Smutge of South Africa

but it was too late.

- c) devastation led to the thinking for world organization.

based on peace and cooperation talked about League of Nations, which led to birth of League of Nations in 1920 with its HQ at Geneva.

→ failure:



a) LoN lacked enforceable rights which was basically the outcome of a wrong voting pattern of LoN. Along with this mandate system was theoretically a good thing under which the former colonies of Germany and Turkey came under protection of LoN but practically they were under control of allied powers which not only exploited these areas but also created some serious troubles in it. Eg: Palestine became mandate of Britain and Israel-Palestine conflict is created by Britain.

Treaty of Versailles was attached to it. so it generally bothered about interests of Britain and France.

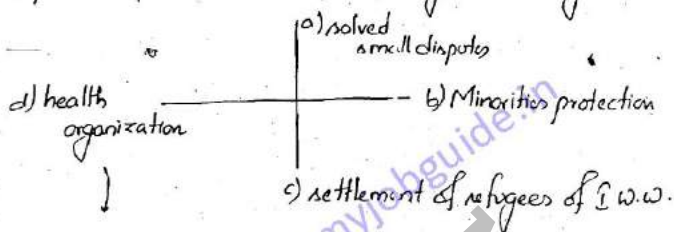
b) US refused to join it on the grounds of harsh steps taken towards Germany and Turkey. Germany joined it in 1926. But Hitler left it in 1934 on the grounds that it was puppet organization serving interests of Britain & France. USSR joined in 1934 but by then ground for II.W.W was already prepared.

c) Eg: Japan refused to listen on the issue of Manchuria while Italy neglected on Ethiopian episode.

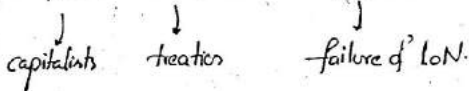
d) LoN was just a moral power without army or police and moral power is considered as weakest power in the world.

All these factors played a role in failure of LoN. But it was not a complete failure because it solved disputes of smaller countries like Poland, Finland, Albania and Czechoslovakia.

Protection of minorities in entire world (especially jews) with special emphasis on the culture, religion and lang.



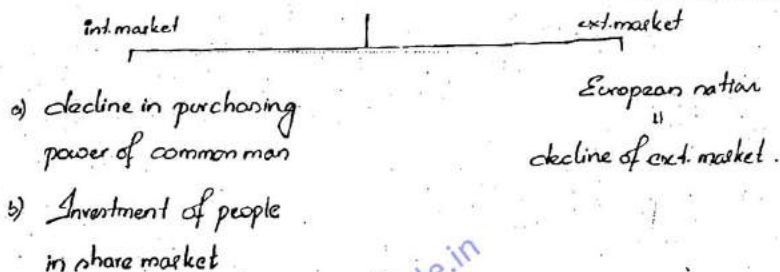
dedicated itself in dealing with chickenpox, malaria etc. This body in 1948 turned into WHO. Therefore after 1930s, Europe or entire world was suffering from panic, dissatisfaction and frustration.



In this situation, final blow was given by economic depression of 1929. [www.megalecture.com](http://www.megalecture.com)

→ Economic Depression: 1929:

### Decline of international market



Roaring 20s (1920s) give picture of large production in America but after the war as the purchasing power of people was not good it led to decline of local market for American goods.

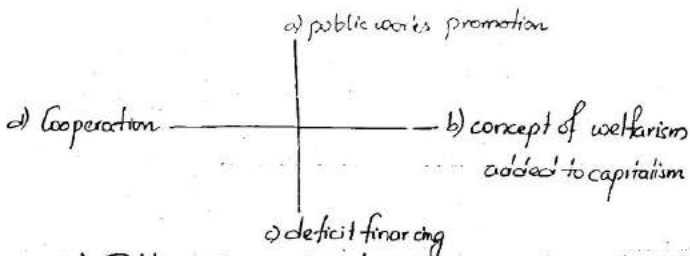
Along with this European nations suffering from economic and political crisis failed to payback to American companies and financial institutions.

This played the role in crash of New York SE.

Collapse of NYSE led to bankruptcy of American banks, which were dependent on market investments.

This led to Great Economic depression of 1929 creating unemployment and financial crisis.

dig the well and fill the well. Important provisions were:



a) Public work promotion to increase employment and purchasing power

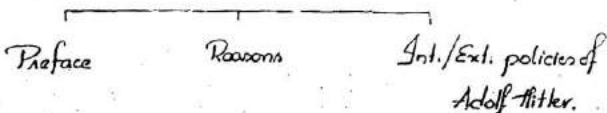
b) Capitalism under protection of state promoted welfare activities like health, education etc.

c) borrowings of Govt. from financial institutions or other countries

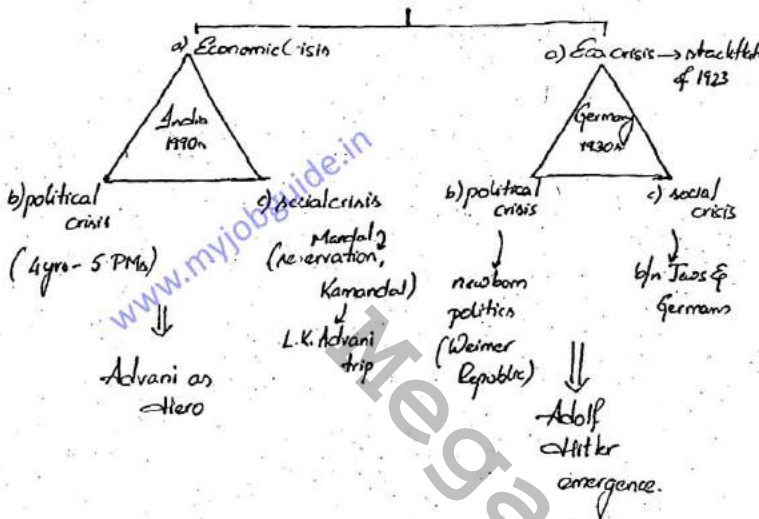
d) Instead of competition, cooperation became new mantra for all sectors in economy.

In this way Roosevelt was successful in bringing America on track but then as America was main supporter of European countries so set back to US affected Europe by creating great troubles leading to birth of aggressive nationalism in Europe like Nazism, Fascism etc

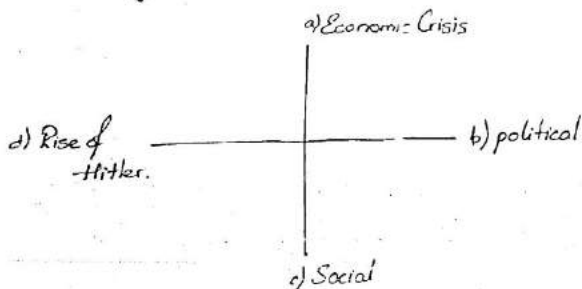
→ Nazism:



→ Preface:



→ World History: Qjha:



a) Economic Crisis:

Germany was already suffering from the unaffordable compensation. In 1923, France and Belgium occupied Ruhr (coal producing area) leading to indefinite strike by working class which cut off the fuel supplies to German industries. This became the cause of stagflation in 1929.

b) Political Crisis:

In 1918, William II left Germany and took shelter in Holland and this was the end of monarchy in Germany. Germany came under command of infant political organisation "Weimar Republic"

In initial phase it faced two coups:

- i) Dr. Kapp tried to overthrow Govt in 1920, while Ludendorff and his disciple Hitler tried to repeat the story in 1923.

c) Social Crisis:

In these circumstances of economic and political crisis, Germany was also going through social crisis like unemployment, absence of law and order. The biggest challenge was clash between Germans & Jews, as Germans accused Jews for being responsible for defeat of Germany in World War-I



(by W.D. Hunter)

Balfour in <sup>declaration</sup> December 1917 claims Palestine is homeland of Jews.

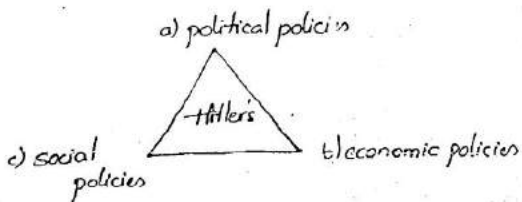
According to Germany, Balfour declaration of 1917 (Arthur Balfour, foreign minister of Britain) declared that Palestine was natural home of Jews. As US & Britain gave moral support to the demand of Jewish homeland, so Jews were inclined towards US & Britain. This became the cause for defeat of Germany in World War-I.

#### 4. Rise of Adolf-Hitler:

→ Autobiography → Mein Kampf.

In 1919, Hitler joined National Social Party (Nazipah). In initial phase, he and his master failed to provoke the people. So in 1923, they tried to overthrow govt. by force. Hitler was caught and imprisoned. From 1926, Germany started showing the signs of recovery but it failed to face the blow of economic depression of 1929. In this way in 1930s, Germany was again in Economic crisis. Along with this in election of 1930, Nazi party was successful in getting good number of seats, but none of the political parties got majority in Germany. So Germany suffered from economic and political crisis which acts as a breeding ground for communists. This created fear in capitalist class and in this scenario, Hitler took Anti-Communist stand. Thus he was able to get support of capitalist class which increased his strength and compelled Heidenberg to accept him as chancellor in 1933. During re-elections, Reichstag drama increased his strength & in 1934, Heidenberg

Internal policies:



a) Political policies:

completed German unification in 1934.

i) he abolished provincial legislatures in 1934 ending status of states in Germany.

ii) elimination of opposition and purge of Nazi party

-Hitler in 1934 went for elimination of opposition and purge/purification of own party by eliminating all his critics and rivals.

iii) end of human and civil rights:

According to Hitler, human and civil rights are not the requirements for infant and immature nation. So he ended it i.e. the end of judicial rights, freedom of expression etc.

b) Economic Policies:

i) evolution of synthetic as a substitute for wool, rubber and motor fuel. This brought down the imports of Germany.

ii) emphasis of 4-year plans to promote industrialization and production especially the production of arms and ammunition.

iii) elimination of Jews:

Jews were the richest community controlling 70% of business of Germany and it seems that Hitler's motive was to eliminate Jews and transfer these assets to Germans. This was the main reason that Germans supported Hitler initially.

## c) Social policies:

- i) education became victim of Nazi propaganda.
- ii) Interference in personal life of people like dress code for Germans and German women were not allowed to marry non-Germans.
- iii) Emphasis on supremacy of German race.

## External policies:

- 
1. left: disarmament of conference of Geneva 1933
  2. left: league of nations 1934
  3. neglected: treaty of Versailles
  4. Third Reich

## 1. Left disarmament conference of Geneva 1933:

According to Hitler, disarmament was the provision of Paris peace conference, 1919 and if European nations would have been sincere to it, disarmament would have started in 1919 itself.

## 2. Left league of nations (1934)

On grounds that it was a puppet organisation bothered only by interests of Britain and France.

## 3. Neglected treaty of Versailles:

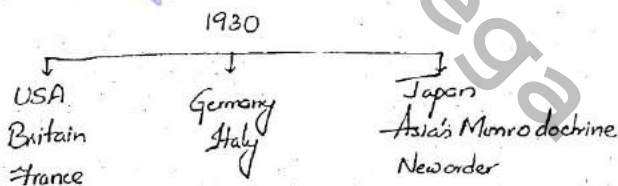
As Hitler said, it was an imposed treaty on Germany because German delegates were not invited in Paris peace conference, 1919.

Under this ideology, Hitler wanted to establish greater Germany by unifying all the areas dominated by Germans like Poland, Czechoslovakia and Austria. Hidden agenda under this was to create a wall between West Asia and Western Europe. This was to turn Germany as a economic power which could have helped him retain political power.

The story of third reich starts with conquest of Rhineland. Later on Dollfuss, ruler of Austria died and it was incorporated into Germany. Then he turned his attention to Sudentenland, which alarmed England and France.

In Munich conference of 1938, Hitler promised to leave the policy of aggression if he was allowed to control Sudentenland. He violated his promise and overran entire Czechoslovakia.

In 1939, he kept a hand on Poland which ended the patience of Britain and Britain declared war on Germany. This was the beginning of world war - II.



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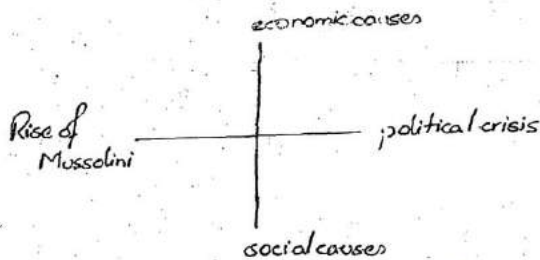
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• Fascism:

1. Preface: discussed
2. Reasons
3. Internal and external factors

Reasons:



Economic causes:

Italy had a weak economic structure and it participated in world war-I without any big profit.  
This led to political crisis.

Political Crisis:

Democracy and democratic institutions were still not understood by Italians which led to unstable govt. in Italy.

Social causes:

unemployment, absence of law and order etc.

Rise of Mussolini

Son of an Ironsmith.

He started as a teacher propagating socialist ideas among people. Initially he was against Italy's participation in WW-I but then war appeared to be an opportunity for his career, in a very similar way as the Egyptian expedition proved for Napoleon,

It succeeded in its calculation of Italy's ability to handle the war. In this scenario he formed fascist party in 1920 and in elections of 1922, he was able to get good number of seats. He also got support of capitalist class as he has already taken anti-communist stand. With all these support including the support of Brown shirts, he raised the slogan towards Rome. This frightened Mussolini, ruler of Italy, who accepted him as PM in 1922.

## Internal and External reforms:

### Political policies:

1. elimination of opposition and purge of fascist party.
2. end of civil and human rights
3. treaty of Locarno (1929)

by the above treaty in 1929, he solved dispute b/w Pope and state of Italy. Vatican was given the autonomous status.

### Social policies:

1. Education became victim of fascism.
2. Respectable position to women but not equal status as they were deprived educational and voting rights.
3. Division of society into various units on basis of age groups and duties of every group was specified by state.  
Ex: Military training was compulsory for youth of nation.

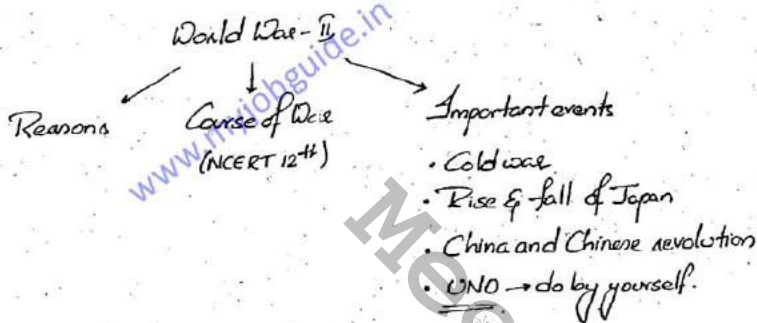
### Economic policies:

1. Battle of wheat: promotion to production of food grains by emphasizing new technologies in agriculture.
2. Reduction in bureaucracy to bring down expenditure of state.

3. Incentive to public works and tourism industry in Italy and in this way he was able to bring Italian economy, polity and society on track and also gave the slogan of shining Italy. that entered into darkness with economic depression of 1929.

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From 1930s Italy was once again under economic and political troubles and Mussolini had only one option to divert mind of people and that was "war". He gave slogan of "Old Glory of Rome" and with this starts the aggressive policy of Mussolini. Victims were Albania, Greece, Ethiopia in 1935. This led to alliance between Berlin and Rome which was later on joined by Tokyo appearing as a axis power against allied powers in Worldwar II.



Reasons:

1. Red threat
2. Dissatisfaction of defeated powers
3. Failure of league of nations
4. Economic depression (1929)
5. Aggressive nationalism
  - ↳ Nazism
  - ↳ Fascism.

## Important events:

## 1. Cold war

- Reason
- Role of satellite states
- Disintegration of USSR

## Reasons for cold war:

1. Absence of common ground of friendship b/n communism & capitalism
2. Yalta (Crimea) and Potsdam (Berlin) Conference 1945:

Yalta conference was organized to discuss post war issues especially the issues of Germany. Here Stalin demanded German territory upto Oder-Neisse for Poland which was refused by Churchill and Roosevelt. Later on in Potsdam conference (which was refused) the 3 powers agreed for joint operation against Japan but US without informing Stalin dropped atom bomb in Japan. This created trust deficit between both parties and this was beginning of cold war.

## 3. Verbal war:

Stalin commented that "Communism and Capitalism can never be friends and my intention is to eliminate capitalism in entire world." Churchill immediately responded by saying "Iron curtain has been laid down from Baltic to Adriatic and if anyone dares to cross it, should be ready to face consequences"



## 4. Dollar Imperialism:

With end of war under Trueman's doctrine, US gave financial help to Greece and Turkey for their reconstruction. This turned into Marshall plan of 1947 with objective of European Recovery Program, by providing financial help to European countries. This was extended to entire world and Russians termed it as Dollar imperialism. They came out with Malenkov plan i.e. financial assistance to communist countries.

## 5. Arms race and Military blocks:

Along with arms race after 1945, the important development was formation of military blocks.

Ex: NATO → group of capitalist countries which came to existence in 1949 to fight for rights of people

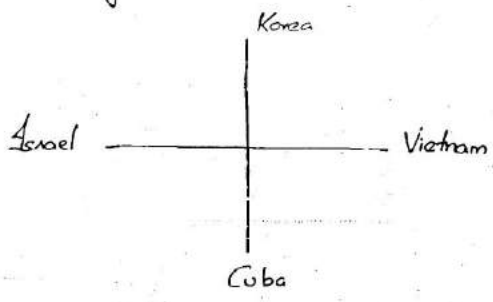
USSR came up with Warsaw pact of 1955, the group of communist countries with agenda to fight for suffering people in world.

## 6. Foreign policy of Stalin:

Stalin forcefully converted <sup>eastern</sup> European countries to communist countries.

Ex: Hungary, Czechoslovakia.

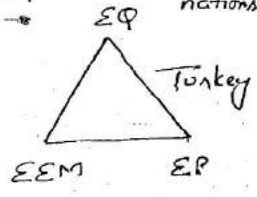
→ World History : Qjha:



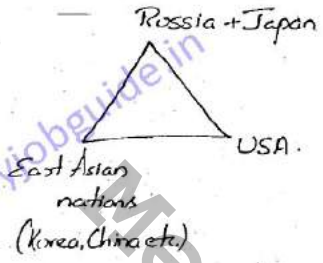
→ For eastern question:

(Eastern Question discussed)

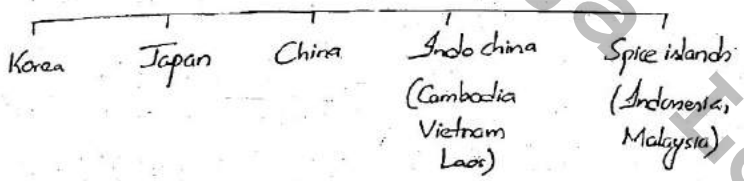
↓  
struggle b/n Russian & Japan with east asian nations.



↓  
struggle b/n turkey and eastern european nations.



→ Far eastern question





2) Natural oil resources

3) Strategic importance of this area (especially for USA)

- Japan:

- 1) Preface
- 2) Rise of modern Japan
- 3) Japanese Imperialism.

Preface:

1. Minimum period on enslavement and shortest time frame of transition from pre-modern world to modern world.

Ex: 1853-1867, period of slavery of Japan (14 years)

1868-1894, modern period in Asia.

1894-1910, Imperial power in Asia.

Emergence of Japan as modern power:

In 16<sup>th</sup> century European powers entered into Japan but due to role of Christian missionaries of converting people, Japan closed its door for outside world and from 16<sup>th</sup> century to second half of 19<sup>th</sup> century, it was in isolation. The only link where the Dutch between Japan and outside world.

The story changed with the arrival of Commodore Perry; [www.megalecture.com](http://www.megalecture.com)

US navy officer in 1853. He encircled the islands of Japan and compelled Japanese authorities to sign humiliating terms and conditions like

1. Entry of western traitors and officials into Japan.
2. Extra-territorial rights in which westerners not only got immunity from Japanese courts, they also controlled trade and tariff policy of Japan. This was the beginning of subjugation of Japan and from 1853-57, Japan was under control of western powers.

Japanese with their subjugation tried to find out the reason for it and for their objective they sent their intellectuals to western countries to find out the difference between both the cultures. They came out with 3 points:

- a) economic empowerment of western world due to modern principles of capitalism and industrialization.
- b) presence of powerful political setup based on democratic philosophy.
- c) emphasis on humanism and rationalism, as Japan got answers of its defeat, so this was the beginning of "Reformation in Japan".

Important steps in reformation of Japan were:

### 1. Self-liberalisation and Meiji restoration:

Unique event under it was dominions and samurai collectively surrendered power and privileges to king leading to

- wid. of feudalism
- social equality
- empowerment of emperor of Japan.

In those circumstances emperor 'Mutsuhito' was placed in 'Yogo' with all authorities in hand (1868) and this was called Meiji restoration.

### 2. Self-empowerment:

- compulsary primary education for boys and girls in english medium with emphasis on modern education.
- Japanese prepared their new constitution in which the important contribution was of 'Prince Ito', he formed constitution on Prussian model i.e. a strong emperor, with 2 houses of representatives:
  - House of Peers (intellectuals of respective fields)
  - House of representatives.

### 3. Economic development:

emphasized on infrastructure and industrialization, formation of national army - which was a carry-over as social equality was also present in Japan.

In this way in 26 years (1868-94), Japan was

As a modern power, Japan was now in need of oxygen (raw materials) and for this it had to enter into mainland of Asia. Korea was connecting link between Japan and Asia during this time. Korea theoretically was under control of China but practically an autonomous state. As China was itself in trouble, so Korea was facing socio-economical instability. In this scenario Japan tried for political and economic reforms in Korea, leading to 1<sup>st</sup> SINO-JAPANESE war of 1894-95, in which China was defeated and by 'Treaty of Shimonoski - 1895', China accepted the supremacy of Japan on Korea.

Treaty of Shimonoski was a pain for Russia because Russia was clear that rising Japan, after having its base in Korea, would move towards Manchuria, which was the reservoir of coal and iron. This rift between Russia and Japan became the cause of happiness for Britain as Japan appeared to be a strong ally of Russia. This led to "British-Japanese Alliance of 1902".

This elevated the status of Japan and in enthusiasm they defeated Russia in 1905. U.S immediately by "Treaty of Portsmouth" ended all humiliating terms and conditions to Japan and gave equal status to Japan.

In this background, they occupied Korea in 1910.

1895	1902	1905	1910
defeated China	friend of Britain	defeated Russia	occupied Korea.

It seems that the big achievements of Japan in such a short span of time disturbed the software of Japanese military giving birth to military fascism.

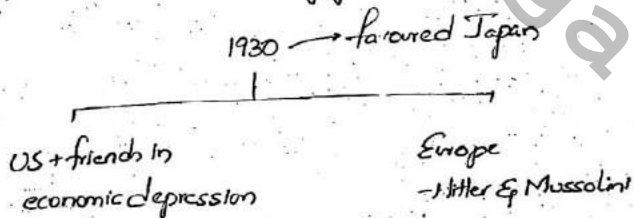
### Military Fascism:

The important features were:

- military opposed the existing (military) political setup in Japan.
- formation of patriotic society to group achievements of military.
- political assassinations.
- Govt. came under the control of military leaders.

Ex: "General Tojiro" → PM during WW2

Japan was invited in "Paris Peace Conference - 1919" and in here they demanded the German territories in China including "Shantung". This was opposed by US and from here starts the rift between Japan and US. Japanese waited for appropriate time and they got it in 1930s.



1930s was favourable time for Japan because of 2 reasons.

- i) economic depression of 1929.
- ii) rise of Hitler and Mussolini in Europe.

In such circumstances in 1931, Japan occupied "Manchuria" and it emphasized on "21-point programme" in which Japan demanded that China should be under military protection of Japan. This was against the open door policy of China and US. This turned the rift into struggle. In 1937, Japan declared war on China leading to SINO-JAPANESE war-II. In the first move Japan occupied entire eastern China. In 1940 US took 2 steps to control Japan.

- i) ban of export of scrap iron and oil to Japan.
- ii) US froze all Japanese accounts in US.

The answer to this by Japan was "Pearl Harbour bombing" of 1941. This led to the entry of US and Japan into WW2.

Japanese to strengthen their cause came out with two new philosophy's.

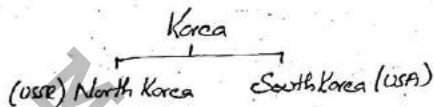
1. Asia's Munro doctrine (Asia for asians)
2. New Deal.



Under Asia's Monroe doctrine, Japan wanted to establish

foreign powers in Asia and establish nation govts in countries of Asia. New order meant economic empowerment by creating self sufficiency in economy under guidance of Japan.

In first round Japanese were successful in overrunning the entire east Asia but then, the axis powers i.e. Germany, Italy, Japan were not in a position to compete with the old leaders and had some inherent weaknesses. So axis powers were defeated. Hitler committed suicide; Mussolini was shot dead and Japan was punished by Hiroshima and Nagasaki. But as Japan has overrun east Asia, the challenge to world powers was to maintain balance of power in this area and in this process first victim was Korea.



After WWII, Korea was divided on 38<sup>th</sup> parallel in which North Korea came under control of USSR and South Korea under USA. Both the parties decided to pull out Japanese forces and provide stability with the aim of organizing election in Korea. In 1949, the 2 powers moved out of Korea, giving charge to "Kim Il'ung" in North Korea and "Syng Hanro" in South Korea. In 1950, North Korea attacked south Korea and this was beginning of internal crisis in Korea. It seems that USSR was comprehensive that SK was under impact of capitalism and would help USA. This again created situation of war in 1953 but UN intervened. It also declared that Korea will

→ World History: Ojha:

## 2. Vietnam:

Vietnam before WWII → colony of France. French were uprooted by Japanese in WWII. With defeat of Japan, France tried to regain its territory which led to formation of Vietnam, led by Ho-chin-minh which gave resistance to French (1946-54). As France was already exhausted by WWII, so it left its claim on Vietnam and story took a turn with Geneva Convention-1954.

The surrender of claims by France and Vietnam. US took the interest in Vietnam leading to discussion of France on 19<sup>th</sup> parallel. North Vietnam under control of Dom Deinh and South Vietnam was controlled by Ho-chin-minh. He believed in communism and through land reform

On the other side, Dom Deinh was catholic, his misrule was cause of tension for people and US was worried about the dominance of communism in Vietnam. It decided to interfere in affairs of Vietnam which led to promotion of liberalisation of "National Liberalization Front" which appealed world powers, that the coalition govt. b/n North and South should be formed emphasizing on welfare of people through economic reforms or the country was ready for resistance against any power through its guerrilla organization "Vietcong".

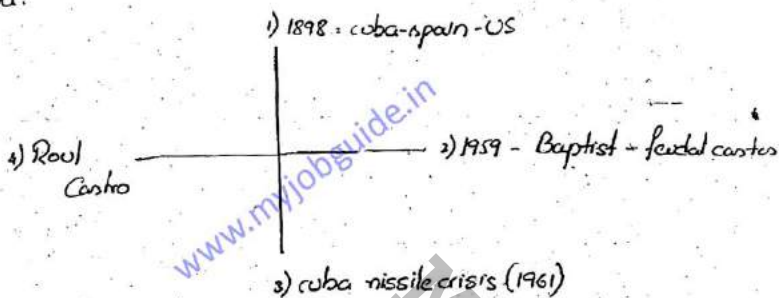
The mental status of Vietnamese and 3-presidents of America and their respective policies failed to control Vietnam.

Ex: Kennedy came out with safe village policy which failed because most of the Guerrillas were from rural community.

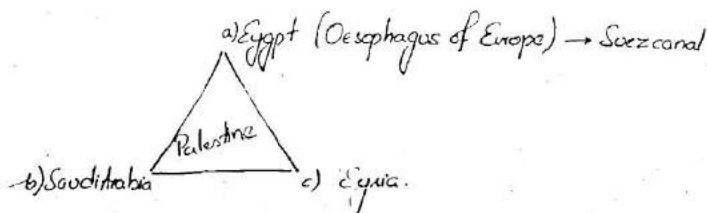
Johnson opted for military intervention in Vietnam including chemical weapons.

Nixon adopted policy of Vietnamization, i.e. "Natives against natives" but was failed to subdue the sentiment of Vietnamese. In spite of My Lai incident of 1968, US forced massacred an entire village. Vietnamese refused to surrender. So in 1971, US went for truce with Vietnam and in 1973, Vietnam was an independent nation.

→ Cuba:



→ Israel:



1897 - World Zionist Organisation, by Theodor Herzl.

1917 - Balfour declaration

1919 - Palestine becomes mandate of Britain.

1. In 1919, Palestine became mandate of Britain and as Britain has officially accepted Palestine as homeland of Jews. So this led to the inflow of Jews into Palestine. The movement of Jews got momentum due to <sup>persecution</sup> of Jews in different parts of Europe especially during time of Adolf Hitler in Germany. In 1948, the population ratio of Arabs and Jews changed creating dominance of Jews. In such circumstances, in 1945 David Gurion declared the independent status of Israel, which got acceptance by UN. This led to beginning of Israel-Palestine problem in which intruders got identity of nation while the native Arabs became identityless.

2. Birth of Israel as Jew state became tension for Arab world, which included Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Syria etc. These Arab nations under the leadership of 'Colonel Nasser of Egypt' united and started giving resistance to Israel.

This led to the war of 1948 in which Arab world was defeated and in 1956 it created the outcome of Suez canal.

According to Treaty of [www.megalecture.com](http://www.megalecture.com)

accepted as an Egyptian territory and revenue from canal is used by Egypt for developmental purposes, like construction of Aswan Dam on Nile.

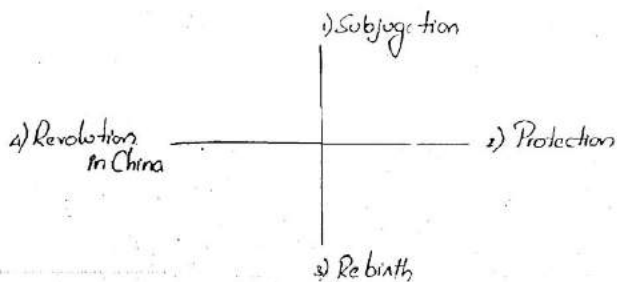
In 1956, Britain and US ended financial support to Egypt and Nasser adopted steps of nationalization of Suez canal. In 1967 during 6 days war, Arab nations were again defeated by Israel and Israel occupies important areas of Arab countries like:

- Sinai desert and Gaza strip - Egypt.
- West Bank - Jordan
- Golan heights for Syria.

These areas were used as buffer zones by Israel against its enemies and Israel-Palestine problem turned into Arab-Israel problem.

In spite of all negotiations and discussions for 'Oslo' of Camp David, West Asia and Israel are still burning spots of world politics.

The solution to this problem is common federation between Arabs and Jews, which will only depend upon the wish and liberation of both groups.



### 1. Subjugation of China:

- 
- 1) Macao - Portuguese base
  - 2) Formosa - dutch base
  - 2) Canton - British base
- a) Chinese neglected European traders
  - b) demanded only silver for exchange of Chinese goods (by Chinese)
  - c) Introduction of opium trade in China.

Chinese from very beginning neglected European and demanded only silver in exchange of their commodities. This was challenge for European companies and to curb this crisis the diverse Europeans started Opium trade in China. This created social and cultural troubles in China and in the beginning of 19th century the Chinese govt. took steps to control and overcome opium trade.

- Ex: In 1800 - opium trade - declared illegal  
 In 1839 - Lin - Chinese military officer was depicted to confiscate opium containers and this led to FIRST OPIUM WAR of 1840, in which China was defeated.

Following the defeat Chinese accepted for following concessions to

Europeans:

- 1) Hong Kong was given to Britain
- 2) 5 ports were opened for European traders.
- 3) China agreed for compensation to European countries.

Europeans were not satisfied with consequences of 1<sup>st</sup> opium war and they wanted more and this led to next war with China and for that they got the issue with 2 incidents.

- 1) Killing of a French missionary
- 2) Insult of British flag by Chinese officers.

This led to second OPIUM war, in which China was once again defeated and by 'Treaty of Tientsin - 1858', Europeans got relaxation for Chinese.

Ex: 11 ports were opened for European countries.

European officers and traders were welcomed in China.

Europeans also got extra territorial rights in China.

China once again agreed for compensation to European countries.

With these Opium wars "Taiping Rebellion" in 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century exposed the weakness of Chinese gov. This revolt was led by Huan-Hsih-Chuan, a protestant by faith who wanted to eliminate idolatry and nature worship in China. The rebels were successful in controlling Nanking, the power centre of China for 11 years.

It was only with help of British [www.megalecture.com](http://www.megalecture.com) revolt. Therefore opium wars and Taiping revolution exposed weakness of China which lead to rush of European countries. In developing their "spheres of influence in China".

In second half of 19<sup>th</sup> century, China was controlled by different European powers and there was all possibility of disintegration of China into different nations like British China, Dutch China etc. But then in 20<sup>th</sup> century, China appears as a integrated and modern nation because of 2 important developments.

a) Boxer Uprising (1899-1900)

Secret society of fist fighters which were against everything for it in China. This led to unity of Europeans in handling

b) Open door policy of US - 1879:

US appealed to Europeans in China to open their doors for trade and commerce for themselves leading to economic integration and the strengthening political integration of nations.

• Rebirth of China:

Exploitation leads to awakening and in this the important development of China was "Young China movement" which emphasized on administration with changes in polity, economy, society etc.

Kang-tu-Tse was a prominent personality of this movement who emphasized on modern education and political setup. He is also called "The Modern Saint of China".

With changes in economy, society and culture the ground was cleared for political evolution in China.



Revolution <sup>1911</sup>  
 → 1949

End of Manchu dynasty (1911), when the last ruler left the throne in favour of national assembly.

National assembly invited Dr. Sun-yet Sen to take the charge of new govt. and he became the first president of Chinese republic. He is called "Father of Modern China" because he gave 3 principles which act as constitution for China.

1. Nationalism i.e. nation is above race, religion and region.
2. Democracy - Govt. functioning on wish of people.
3. Livelihood of people - emphasized on employment and strengthening Chinese economy.

Allied powers wanted support of China in WWI so they gave acceptance to republic of China and due to great contribution of Chinese in WWI, Chinese delegates were invited to Paris Peace Conference and China was given membership of League of Nations.

From 1920, China appeared to be the favourite ally of US and its friends against Russian communism and Japanese aggression. So in Washington Conference of 1921 the western powers gave equal powers to China and ended all humiliating terms of China. This was the birth of Modern China.

Chiang-Ku-Shek

↳ next leader who forced challenges from all sides

India 1947

1. Feudalism
2. Aggressive nations  
(China, Pak)
3. Communist oppressing.
4. Pak - 1948 } war  
China - 1962

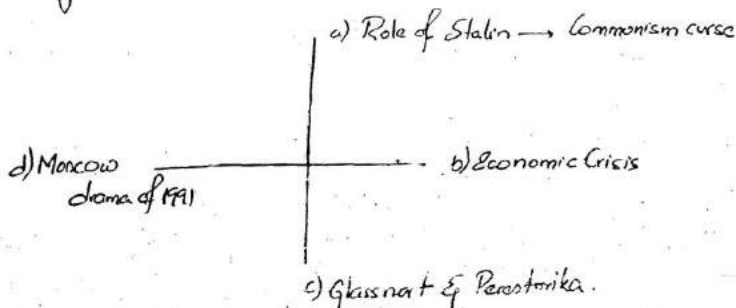
China 1921

1. Tuchans
2. Aggressive neighbour (Japan)
3. Communist uprising - 1927  
↳ Nanjing episode  
↳ killing of large no. of foreigners.
4. Japan - 1937 war

With the birth of both countries ground was prepared for rise of communism and communism succeeded in China but failed in India because Chinese communist got dynamic leader Mao Zedong who started a march along Southern China till Northern China and was able to get support of warrior class i.e. laborers and farmers.

In this scenario when world powers were still involved in their local issues like Korea and Vietnam, Mao Zedong succeeded in replacing National Govt. of Chiang-Ku-Shek and this was the birth of people's Republic of China / Chinese dragon.

## Disintegration of USSR:



a) Economic and political policies of Stalin turned communism on a new autocrat in Russia. Stalin, coming to power, declared that he wants to cover the past 100 years development of Europe in 10 years, for which following steps were taken:

i) 5yrs which was good step but brutality was adopted to reach targets

ii) Kolkhoz → turned farmers into landless labourers.

also adopted "policy of purge"

elimination of opposition in country.

b) Economic Crisis

↳ stagflation of 1980s.

c) Glasnost and Perestroika (?)

↳ liberalisation

d) Moscow drama of 1991.

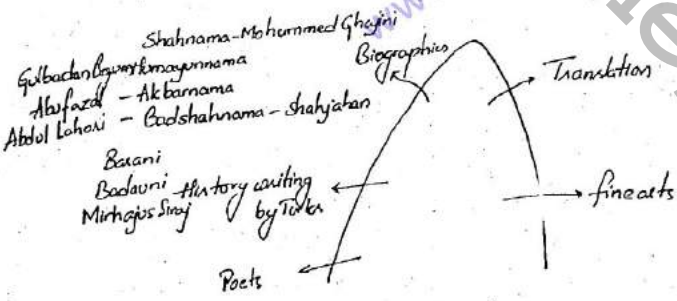
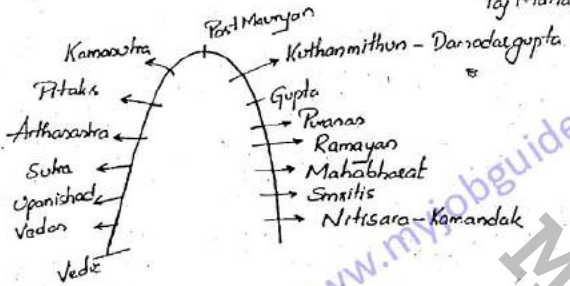
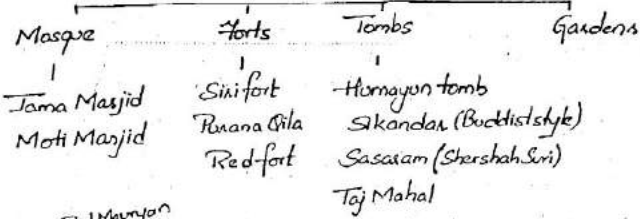
→ India after independence: Ojha:

Architecture

Economic status

Message to countries

Oriswat-ul-Islam

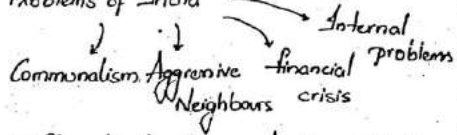


→ Nehruvian Era:

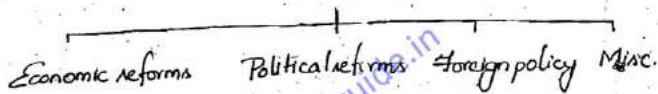
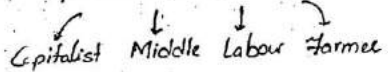
Challenges in front of Nehru:

1. Unity in Diversity

2. Problems of India



3. Different interest groups having various expectations of new born nation



Bhoodhan movement

Problem of official language

Integration of princely states

Tribal consolidation

NAM

Indo-China war, 1962

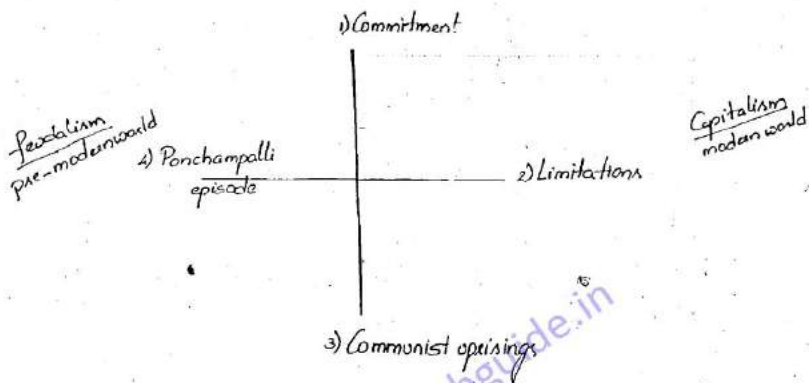
Reorganisation of states, 1956.

Mega Lecture

Bhoodhan movement:



Reasons:



Every revolution was a struggle b/n feudalism and capitalism

↓  
- taken away extra produce

↓  
- reduction in purchasing power

↓  
- bad for nation & commonman

1930s saw awakening of 'masses class' in India, possibly because of 2 important incidents of Russian revolution, 1917 and contribution of revolutionaries of second phase like. Biragat singh, Azad etc. It seems to get support of masses class, congress was also tilted towards socialism and in this respect Karachi session of 1931 has an important place. In this session for the first time, congress came out with National Economic program in which

they promised rights to the labour <sup>is and land to the landless class in India.</sup> [www.megalecture.com](http://www.megalecture.com)

When India became independent, the landlord section was very powerful in India and it was not possible for independent govt. to take strict action against landlord. If Nehru would have dared for it, India would have been a victim of civil war.

Communist uprising in India due to:

- Tebhaga movement in Bengal
- Patiala Mazor movement in Punjab
- Communist uprising in Telangana

Nehru as PM of Independent India was in dilemma regarding land reforms in India. In this situation, a conference took place in 1948 in Sevagram ashram b/w India's leaders and Vinobhabhave. This led to birth of sarvodaya philosophy i.e. upliftment of every section through co-operation and assistance of each other. Vinobhabhave was prominent disciple of Mahatma Gandhi who achieved status of saint because of his constructive programs in India. In 1924, he established gram seva dal to work for upliftment of rural poor and also Mahoregi seva sansthan to work for patients suffering from leprosy. From 1948, he started travelling in nation to preach sarvodaya philosophy. In this situation while he was addressing people in Ponchampalli village of Telungana in 1951, landless labourers appealed him to request the govt. for allotment of land to landless class. Here he appealed to Zamindar class that they should come forward and donate land in interest of their poor brothers. Ramchandra Reddy inspired

1) Accidental Beginning - penchampalli episode

4) 50 million hectares

2) Padayatra → travelling in diff. parts of country and appealing land lords to donate.

3) Bhoodhan movement demanded  $\frac{1}{6}$ th of land of landlords.  
Target was 50 million hectares.

In an agricultural country like India, land is the source of income and prestige. So the emotional appeal by a saint was to have less impact on the people but then Vinobhabhave was successful in getting 6 million hectares.

Achievement was much below the target even most of the acquired land was barren or useless land. In this scenario the movement took a new step as "Gramdhan movement". Under it "Gopal" (God) was declared as real owner of the land. So everyone has equal right in the land.

The movement appeared as cooperative farming but it once again failed to get response from landed aristocracy of the nation.

Although both the movements failed but it was a good initiative to go for peaceful land reforms in India.



Problem of official language:

With independence of India, country faced important question of national language and official language. Constituent assembly declared that all important languages mentioned in constitution are treated as national language and hence its game came to an end. Issue of official language gained momentum and 3 contenders were Urdu, English and Hindi. In 1948, Pakistan declared Urdu as its official language and it lost the race. Now Hindi was important contender in front of English. Official language Commission 1956 declared that Hindi will gradually replace English till 1965.

Possible declaration of Hindi as official language was an immature step by govt. because of following reasons:

1. Minimum duration (9 years) to replace a language which acted as binding force for Indians and remained official lang. for 100 yrs.
2. Hindi was still in a developing stage.
3. Recommendations of official languages commission did not create any trouble in south India but over enthusiasm of north Indians especially role of Sanghvi Nationalist Party and Jayaprakash Narayan alarmed south Indians. They started militant movement in north India to purify Hindi. In this situation 2 incidents increased tension of non-Hindi belt:

- a. JPC report of 1957 accepted recommendations
- b. President's order in 1960 emphasized on preparing ground for transformation of English to Hindi

Under this important developments were:

- i) training to govt. officials to learn hindi
- ii) translation of english scripts in hindi
- iii) judiciary was asked to pass orders in hindi.

This saw first reaction from south India when C. Rajgopalachary said "If english is foreign to north India, hindi is no in South India"

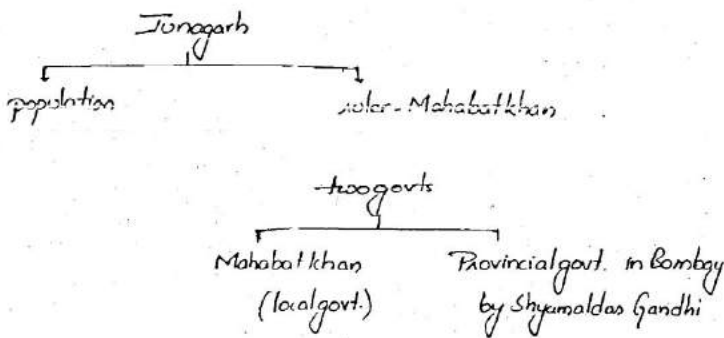
Till 1960s, tension was already prevailing in non-hindi belts and in this the two developments of 1960s worsened condition in south India.

1. Official language act of 1963 declared that hindi may replace English in 1965.
2. Official language act of 1965 during Lal Bahadur Shastri, hindi as second language in UPSC and a compulsory paper in civil services.

was an attack on interests of educated middle class of south India. It also became issue for regional parties to revive their political career. Eg: DMK raised slogan of "Nava Hindi, Ever English". This started clash b/w student and other unions in TN leading to no. of casualties. Situation was controlled by Indira Gandhi. later O.L.A 1967 declared that hindi will be accepted as official language only when it will be accepted by n.m-hindi belts specially south India.

→ India after independence: Orha:

• Junagadh:



After independence Junagadh had 2 govt.

- i) Govt. of local ruler Mahabat Khan
- ii) provincial govt. in Bombay under Shyamaldas Gandhi.

As both govt. claimed to be representative of the people, so this became the cause of plebiscite of Junagadh. In 1948, as the result went with India, so Junagadh was integrated with Indian union.

• Hyderabad:

Osman Ali was always concerned with only 3 things i.e. wealth, luxury and religion.

Andhrajanasangh was formed with objective to promote telugu and Nizam put a ban on this organization.

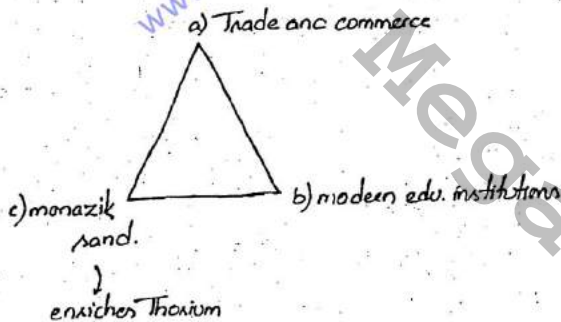
Cultural movement like Vandemataram movement by OU students faced anger of Nawab.

Suppression of Hyderabad states congress which under the leadership of Swamy Ramanand Tripathi who was demanding responsible govt. in Hyd.

Communist uprising, especially in Telangana region.

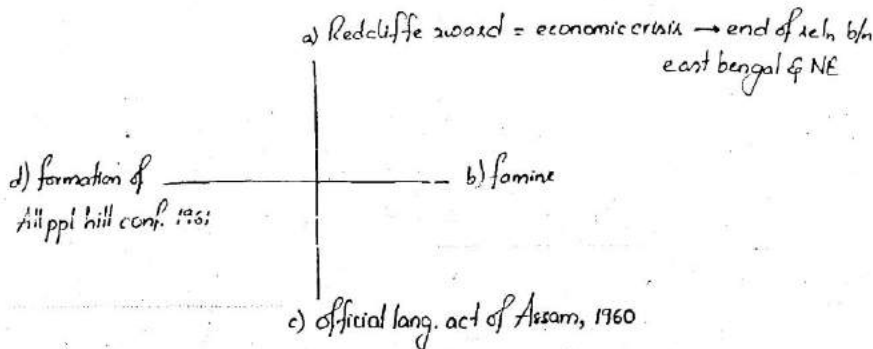
The people of Hyderabad were annoyed by suppressive measures of Usman Ali and Usman instead of clarifying the people tried to use force against people through his personal militia, Akhbar-ul-Muslami & Razakars. This became the gate for Sardar Patel to take police action against Hyderabad and integrated Hyderabad into Indian union and Usman Ali as Rajpramukh of state.

Travancore:



C.P. Ramaswamy Ayyer took aggressive stand against Indian leaders like Nehru and Patel. As he returned to Travancore after negotiations in Delhi he was stabbed by member of Socialist party of Kerala, which probably became cause for change of his stand and he accepted integration of Travancore into Indian union.

• North-east:



→ Indo-china war, 1962:

- | Appeasement policy                                                                                      | diff. of issues                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>① In 1949, India became first country to give acceptance to China.</p> <p>↓</p> <p>pain for USA.</p> | <p>① Khampa rebellion, 1959 in Tibet, under leadership of Dalailama, When Dalailama demanded independent status for Tibet.</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Dalailama was given asylum by Nehru on humanitarian grounds and he was not allowed to form provisional govt. of Tibet in India. Hence Nehru can't be blamed for violating panchsheel.</p> |
| <p>② In 1950, China occupies Tibet &amp; Nehru after hesitation accepted China's stand on Tibet.</p>    | <p>② Forward policy, China blamed India of violating borders of China on grounds of forward policy of India. Reality was that India military used to reconstruct their post after they were destroyed by Chinese.</p>                                                                                                                |
| <p>③ Nehru stood for China's representation in Security Council.</p>                                    | <p>③ Border dispute, as China said that they will not accept the line of demarkation created by British.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

In 1960s, there were rivalry between India and China, [www.megalecture.com](http://www.megalecture.com)

but biggest problem with Nehru and Chou-en-lai was both had good command on history and Chou-en-lai accused Nehru on moving in path of Nehru.

Eg: Panchsheel was Continential policy of Nehru.

Berlin congress of 1878 gave status/identification to Germany and  
Belgrade conference of 1961 played same level,

—first conf. of NAM.

India and China were born at-time and emerging nations in Asia.

It seems that Chinese leadership was clear that all the steps of Panchsheel, NAM etc. were moves of Nehru to provide peace to India, so that growth and development can have great momentum. Belgrade conference of 1961, which was first summit of NAM was attended by Asian, African & South American nations. These third world nations accepted leadership of Nehru and India.

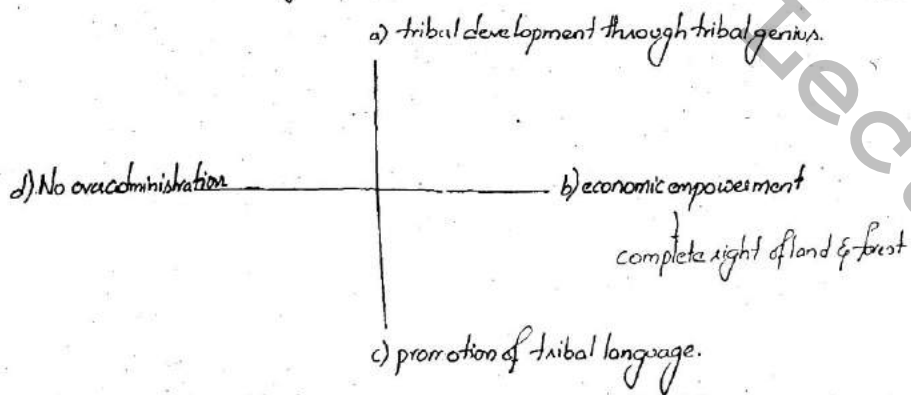
This rising status of India became great cause of concern for Chinese and attack of 1962 was basically motivated to bring down economic and political status of India. This was evident by statement of Mao Zedong, when he said, we have no hunger of territories but motive is to bring down arrogance of Nehru and India.

Indian subcontinent had no. of tribal belts in it, which were always important on economic and strategic grounds. From Chandragupta Maurya to Aurangzeb, Indian rulers followed policy of non-interference and tribal areas were given autonomy by center. With beginning of British rule, British govt. for their economic and political interests started interfering in tribal economy and politics which led to suffering of tribals in India. This led to no. of revolts in Tribal period like Santal revolt, Muthal revolt etc.

Independent govt. of India under Nehru was bothered about condition of tribals in independent India, in this situation, there were two opinions regarding tribals:

- i) integration of tribals in main streams of society, which was rejected on grounds that it will lead to loss of great tribal culture.
- ii) to leave tribals on their fate and it was also rejected by Nehru as he said that it will be injustice to contribution of tribals in freedom struggle.

Therefore he came out with concept of self empowerment through self contribution.



Concept of Nehru inspired Indian constitution, which made certain provisions for growth and development of tribal community.

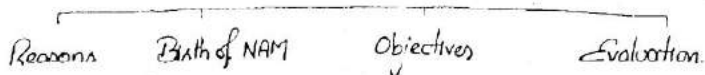
- i) Article 46 - for protection and promotion of tribal community protection from injustice and exploitation.
- ii) Schedule 5 gives spl. power to president.
- iii) Schedule 6 gives spl. powers to Governors of tribal states to make laws.
- iv) Reservation to tribals and Tribal Advisory board to make recommendation to govt. from time to time regarding tribal bodies.

Concept of self empowerment was an ideal concept but absence of awareness among tribals, corruption and wrong implementation policies played biggest hurdle in improvement of conditions of tribals in India. Discontent of suppression and exploitation is still present and biggest evidence of this is need corridor in eastern India.

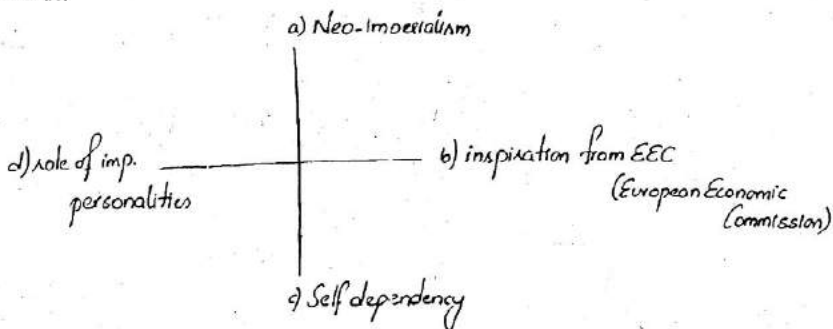
Mega Lec



## Non-Alignment Movement:



## - Reasons:



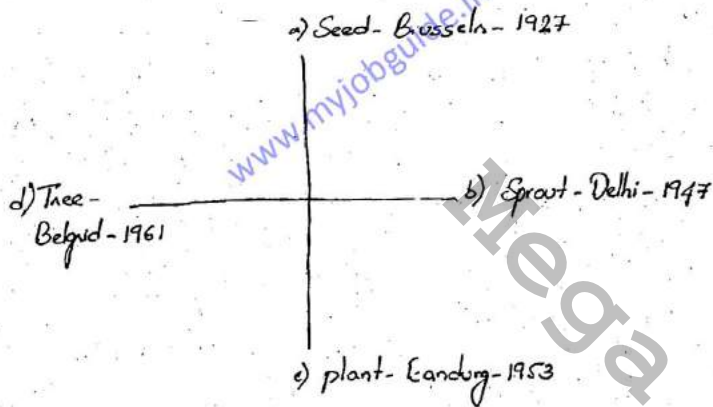
a) In 1945, world was divided into 2 blocs; Communist block and Capitalist block under USSR and US resp. Both superpowers with their respective philosophies were trying to attract new born nations of Asia, Africa, South America etc. In such circumstances movement towards any bloc meant end of independence and beginning of Neo-imperialism.

b) With end of WWII allied powers like Britain were financially bankrupt. US provided \$440 million to Britain to maintain its survival and then under Truman's policy and Marshall plan, US started giving economic assistance to European nations. It was clear to Britain and its allies in Europe, alliance and reliance on US will turn European countries into colonies of US. This led to birth of EEC in 1947, in which initiative was taken by Britain, France, Holland etc. Objective was to manage economic and political affairs of member nations. This acted as inspiration to Nehru and third world countries who were also facing economic, political instability.

New born third world countries were also clear that self dependency was important for independence.

President Sukarno of Indonesia, General Nasser of Egypt, Marshall Tito of Yugoslavia and Nehru are considered architects of NAM. These nations after getting independence faced threat of superpowers. Eg. Yugoslavia faced threat from USSR, Egypt became victim of Israel & Britain. This compelled all these leaders to have an organisation fighting for justice and equality in world.

- Birth:



In 1927, a group of nations suffering from imperialism organised a conference in Brussels. Nehru was represented for India. Here it was decided that all countries suffering from imperialism will unite and fight against it.

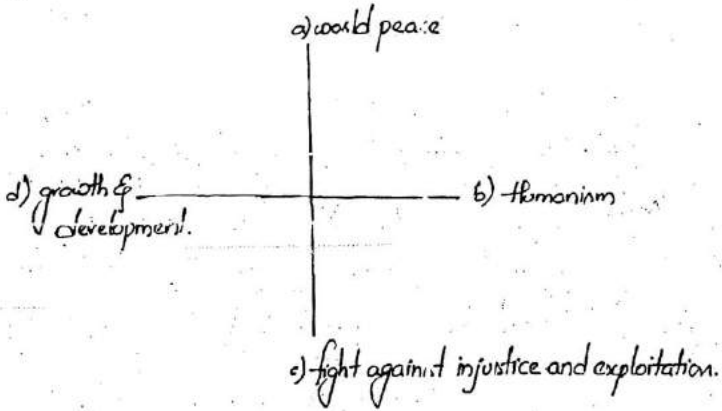
In 1947 when India was born, it urgently required help from outside. Britain was not in condition to provide any help. US & USSR for their personal reasons were not willing to help India. So in 1947, Nehru organised Delhi conference which was attended by Asian leaders and here Bhandarkar commented that Nehru and India are new hope for third world. In this conference, leaders discussed the issues to new born nations. But they failed to give a framework to organisation of third world countries.

In 1950s, Indonesia once again faced the threat of Dutch imperialism and President Sukarno became interested in NAM. This led to Bandung conference of 1955 which saw birth of preamble of NAM i.e. Panchsheel. Important provisions of panchsheel were:

- i) Respect to integrity and sovereignty of nation.
- ii) No interference in internal policies of nation.
- iii) Non-aggression
- iv) Co-operation for growth and development.
- v) Peaceful co-existence.

After 1955 most of third world nations faced threat, aggression to their integrity and sovereignty of their time. Eg: Swiss crisis 1956, Yugoslavia threatened by Russia, Korean crisis, Vietnam crisis etc. In this scenario conference was organized in Belgrad in 1961, which saw official birth of NAM in world politics. In this first conference, core objective was equality and justice to countries of entire world.

- Objectives:

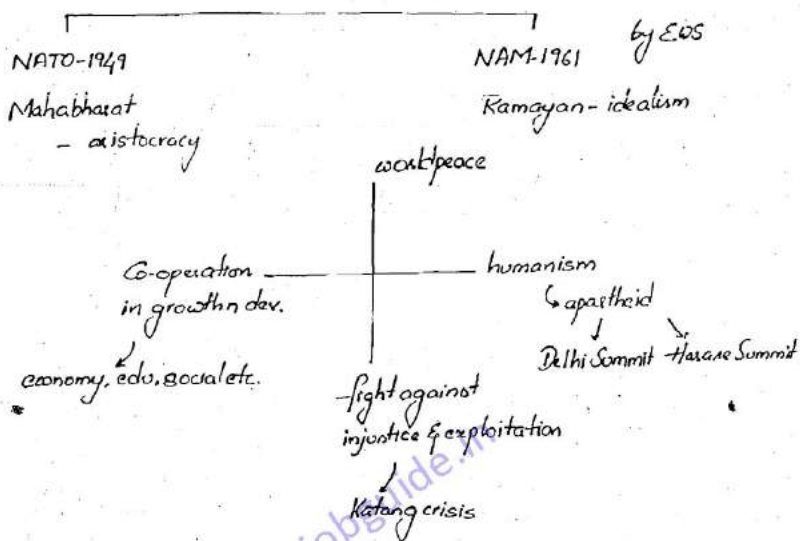


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Mega Lec

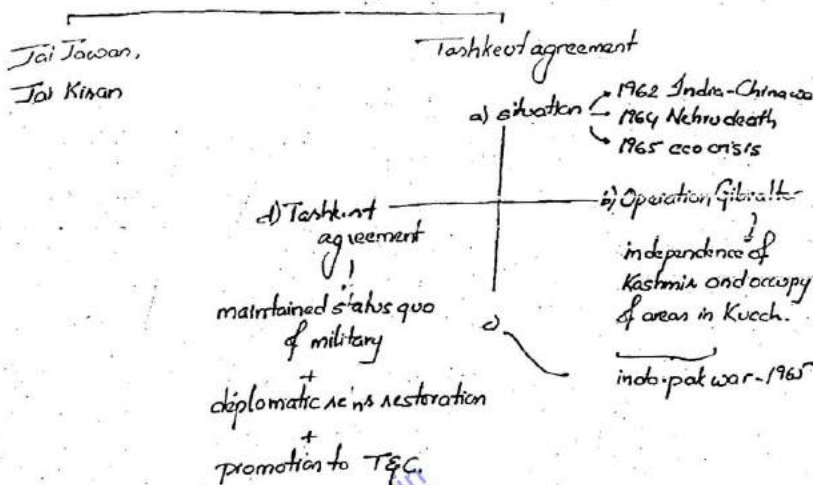
→ India after independence: Qjha:

→ Objectives of NAM:



→ Evaluation:

After end of coldwar, critics of NAM emphasized that as NAM came into existence in reaction to cold war, with end of cold war, this org has lost its importance and relevance. This is a superficial analysis of NAM as it was not only born to handle cold war. Its basic objectives revolve around challenges of this world and till world faces challenges, relevancy of the org. will exist. Today biggest threat to world is terrorism and environment issues which can again be handled from platform of NAM by world community



### → Andhra Ganchi:

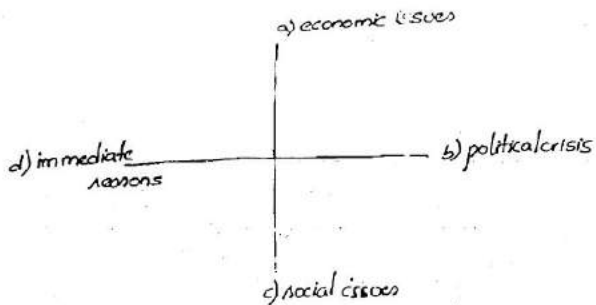
1. Punjab Crisis.
2. Communalism in India
3. J.P. Movement & Emergency.
4. Indo-pak war of 1971 & independence of Bangladesh.

### Punjab Crisis

Reasons

Features.

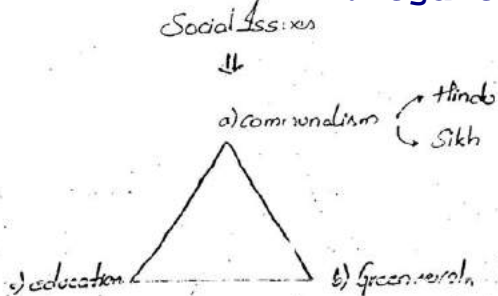
Reasons:



a) Story of Punjab crisis starts with partition of India. Muslim migrants left 1.6m hectares of land in Indian Punjab, while Sikh migrants coming from Pak left 2.6m hectares in Pak. Rehabilitation of Sikh refugees became challenge for Nehru Govt. and he appointed Sikh ICS officer Tarko Singh as incharge of rehabilitation department. He established his headquarter in Jalandhar and came out with concept of Graded cut and Standard Acre. Under this concept every family in Punjab has to have specific amount of land as per the parameters fixed by Govt. Punjab at this time was dominated by Hindu landlords. So this was attack to their interests and this led to Hindu-Sikh communalism birth in India.

b) In 1920, Akali Dal was formed and objective of this org was political awakening and purification of Sikhism and Sikh community as said by master Tara Singh, one of the imp. leader of Akali Dal. In spite of its emphasis on religion and Punjabi culture, result of first general election was a set back to pol. ambitions of Akalis. Their steps to regain power in Punjab became cause of tension in Punjab.

c)



Hindu-Sikh communalism had already started and increased on line of Punjabi language. Along with this Green revolution also became cause of tension in Punjab:

- i) it was profitable for rich farmers but became cause of frustration for marginal farmers.
- ii) it improved medical and educational facilities because of rise in levels of prosperity, but Govt. failed to provide employment to educated youth.

— This dissatisfied section of farmers & unemployed youth in social issues in 1980s.

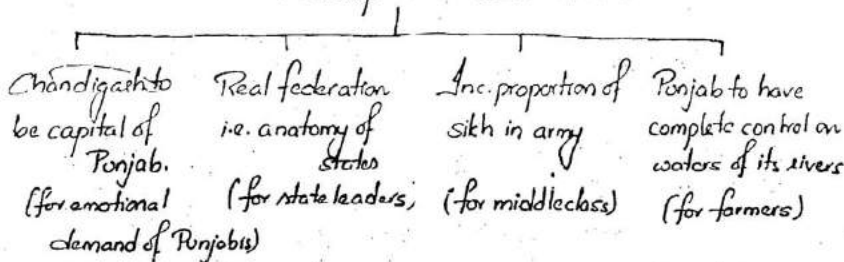
- d) Dharmyuth moksha: alliance b/w Akali Dal and Sant Jarnal Singh Bhinderwala to fight against the new exploiters of Punjab and Punjabis i.e. Indian govt. and congress.



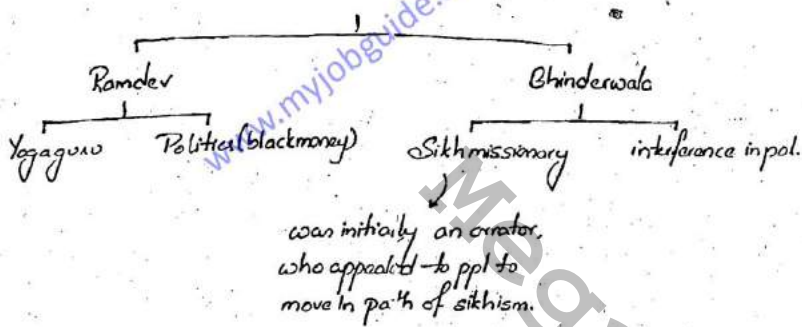
Features:

1. Akali Dal failed to maintain its power in Punjab after first gen. election of 1951. It got 17 seats out of 126 in state legislature.
2. Akali after their failure took up the issue of reorganization of state on linguistic state. They demanded that Punjab be a separate state with Punjabi in Gurmukhi script as state lang. This was opposed by SRC in 1953 on ground that separatist tendencies development among Punjabis. After the report came out, Akalis started instigating ppl in Punjab. Congress being apprehensive of rise of status of Akali Dal, established separate state of Punjab in 1966 on linguistic lines with Punjab and Haryana having Chandigarh as common capital.
3. Akalis got advantage of this issue and were able to form govt in 1967 in Punjab. Although Akalis formed govt. in 1967, they became part of internal struggle and on this ground, Akali govt. was dissolved in 1967 and 69. Political instability became the pain for people and in general elections of 1971, congress bounced back to power and political ambitions of Akali Dal once again got a set up as they got 1 seat out of 13 in LS elections and 14 seats out of 117 in state legislature.
4. In these circumstances, Akali Dal came out with a grand plan to end fear of centre and congress forever. Grand plan was Anandpur Sahib Resolution of 1973

Anandpur Sahib Resolution, 1973



It was a great step of Akalis and their biggest challenge was to take this resolution to masses in Punjab. Here Sant Jarnal Singh Bhinderwala became target of the Akalis, who was Baba Ramdev of Punjab.



Within short span of time due to his personal policies, Bhinderwala got good name in Punjab. This attracted pol. parties & pol. leaders towards Bhinderwala. As his heart was devoted to Sikhism and Punjab, he finally sided with Akali. Apart from rel. teaching, he involved in politics. Important steps were:

- i) Opposed Art. 25 on ground that Sikhism is not part of Hinduism.
- ii) Started establishing rural courts in Punjab to solve local disputes.
- iii) formed dharmyuth mocha in alliance with Akalis.

5. Govt. was fearful about developments in Punjab and in this fear in 1980, it dissolved state govt. This led to great reaction by students of Sikh federation, when they entered into golden temple, hoisted flag of Kalistan and declared Jagjit Singh (NRI in London) as President of Punjab republic.

This was followed by no. of incidents like formation of Shahid Thattan which led to killing of Jagat Narayan, editor of Punjab Kesari, Nirankezi Baba and finally A.S. Jhwal, 1st of Punjab in 1983. This was the end patience of Indian Govt. Bhinderwala taking shelter in Akal Taq from 1982 refused to negotiate with Indian Govt. Therefore last resort was Operation blue star, 3rd June 1984.

Although it was a hard stand by Indian govt. but then Operation Blue star was in interest of Indian federation because moderates have already lost ground in Punjab and extremism has crossed all its limits killing civilians and representatives of Govt.

It appeared to be a big threat for Indian federation and any type of mistake by Govt. would have created big crisis for Indian federation.

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→ Communalism:

According to communalism, interest of a person depends on his race or religion, which can be fulfilled by ppl of same race or religion. This is a pseudo concept. Ex: Varanasi

After revolt of 1857, power changed from company to crown but philosophy of suppression and exploitation was still maintained. It was clear to British govt. that it would not be possible for them to control India with this philosophy in background of Hindu, Muslim unity. Therefore communalism after 1857 got promotion with backing of state, and British followed policy of fear and appeasement <sup>towards Muslims</sup> on recommendations of the book "Indian Manifesto", 1870 by W. W. Hunter.

First victim of this policy of fear and appeasement was Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan. He was worried about the condition of Muslims. So he decided to work for upliftment of the community by promoting modern education. This led to birth of Anglo-Mohammadan Oriental College in 1875 in Aligarh.

It seems that as Sir Sayed sided with English, it annoyed orthodox section in Hindu community and in reaction they took 2 steps:

- i) declared Urdu as foreign language
- ii) beginning of anti cow slaughter movement in which Muslim settlements were only targeted.

This was beginning of rift b/w Hindus & Muslims in