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WORLD HISTORY

Punjab PCS 2025



Dear Aspirants,

We've put together this short compilation to help you cover the important **World History topics for Punjab PCS Prelims 2025** in a simple and organized manner that's easy to remember.

The idea is not to burden you with too much content, but to take you through the major events, ideas, and changes that shaped our modern world, one step at a time.

Here's how you can make the most of it:

- Take up one topic at a time and try to understand how events unfolded and what the main ideas were
- Highlight or mark the portions you find tricky or factual, this will help during quick revisions later
- Keep coming back to this material before your tests or revision sessions-repeated reading really helps in retaining things better
- Don't just memorize blindly; instead, try to link different events together and remember them in context

The aim here is not to rush through it, but to use it wisely and effectively for your exam preparation.

Wishing you all the very best for your preparation!

European Renaissance and Reformation (1300 to 1600 and beyond)



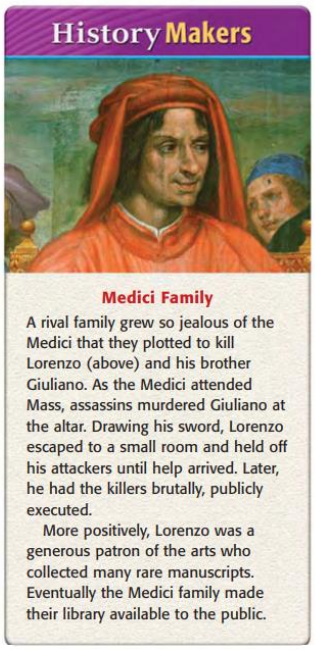
Introduction

- During the late Middle Ages, Europe suffered from both war and plague.
- Those who survived wanted to celebrate life and the human spirit.
- They began to question institutions of the Middle Ages, which had been unable to prevent war or to relieve suffering brought by the plague.
- Some people questioned the Church, which taught Christians to endure suffering while they awaited their rewards in heaven.

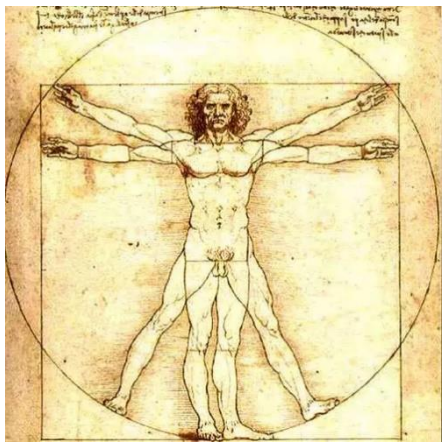
Italy and Renaissance

- Movement started in Italy.
- Explosion of creativity in art, writing and thought that lasted approximately from 1300 to 1600.
- Term used for this was Renaissance
- Term means rebirth, it refers to revival of art and learning.
- The Renaissance eventually spread from northern Italy to the rest of Europe.
- Three advantages of Italy :
    - Thriving City states

  - Wealthy merchant Class
  - Classical heritage of Greece and Rome



- City States:
  - Northern Italy was urban while the rest of Europe was still mostly rural.
  - In the 1300s, the bubonic plague struck these cities hard, killing up to 60 percent of the population.
  - This led to fewer labourers – Increase in wages.
  - Merchants began to pursue other interests such as art.
- Merchants:
  - Because city-states like Milan and Florence were relatively small, a high percentage of citizens could be intensely involved in political life.
  - Merchants dominated politics.
  - Many successful merchants believed they deserved power and wealth because of their individual merit.
  - During Rennaisance, Florence came under control of Medici Business family.
  - Cosimo De Medici , followed by Lorenzo De Medici ruled Florence in 15th century.
- Classical Heritage of Greece and Rome:
  - Renaissance scholars looked down on the art and literature of the Middle Ages.
  - Instead, they wanted to return to the learning of the Greeks and Romans
  - Artists and scholars of Italy drew inspiration from the ruins of Rome that surrounded them.
  - Western scholars studied ancient Latin manuscripts that had been preserved in monasteries.
  - Christian scholars in Constantinople fled to Rome with Greek manuscripts when the Turks conquered Constantinople in 1453
- Humanism:
  - The study of classical texts led to humanism, an intellectual movement that focused on human potential and achievements.
  - Humanists popularized the study of subjects common to classical education, such as history, literature, and philosophy.



- These subjects are called the humanities.

- In the Middle Ages, some people had demonstrated their piety by wearing rough clothing and eating plain foods.
- However, humanists suggested that a person might enjoy life without offending God.
- The basic spirit of Renaissance society was secular—worldly rather than spiritual and concerned with the here and now.
- Even church leaders became more worldly.
- Some lived in beautiful mansions, threw lavish banquets, and wore expensive clothes

Renaissance Man and Renaissance Woman

- Renaissance writers introduced the idea that all educated people were expected to create art.
- In fact, the ideal individual strove to master almost every area of study.
- A man who excelled in many fields was praised as a "universal man."
- Later ages called such people "Renaissance men
- The Renaissance Woman According to The Courtier, upper-class women also should know the classics and be charming.
- Yet they were not expected to seek fame.
- They were expected to inspire art but rarely to create it.
- Upper-class Renaissance women were better educated than medieval women.
- However, most Renaissance women had little influence in politics

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The Renaissance Man

In *The Courtier,* Baldassare Castiglione described the type of accomplished person who later came to be called the Renaissance man.

PRIMARY SOURCE



Let the man we are seeking be very bold, stern, and always among the first, where the enemy are to be seen; and in every other place, gentle, modest, reserved, above all things avoiding ostentation [showiness] and that impudent [bold] self-praise by which men ever excite hatred and disgust in all who hear them. . . .

I would have him more than passably accomplished in letters, at least in those studies that are called the humanities, and conversant not only with the Latin language but with Greek, for the sake of the many different things that have been admirably written therein. Let him be well versed in the poets, and not less in the orators and historians, and also proficient in writing verse and prose.

BALDASSARE CASTIGLIONE, *The Courtier*

The Renaissance Woman

Although Renaissance women were not expected to create art, wealthy women often were patrons of artists, as this letter by Isabella d'Este demonstrates.

PRIMARY SOURCE



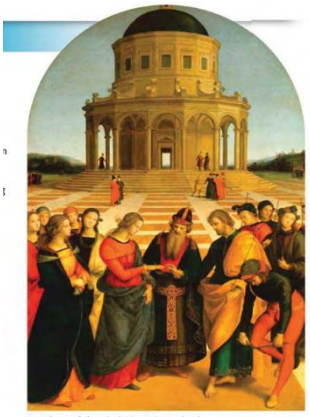
To Master Leonardo da Vinci, the painter:

Hearing that you are settled at Florence, we have begun to hope that our cherished desire to obtain a work by your hand might be at length realized. When you were in this city and drew our portrait in carbon, you promised us that you would some day paint it in colors. But because this would be almost impossible, since you are unable to come here, we beg you to keep your promise by converting our portrait into another figure, which would be still more acceptable to us; that is to say, a youthful Christ of about twelve years . . . executed with all that sweetness and charm of atmosphere which is the peculiar excellence of your art.

Mantua, May 14, 1504

ISABELLA D'ESTE, *Letters*

Changes in Renaissance Art



Marriage of the Virgin (1504), Raphael

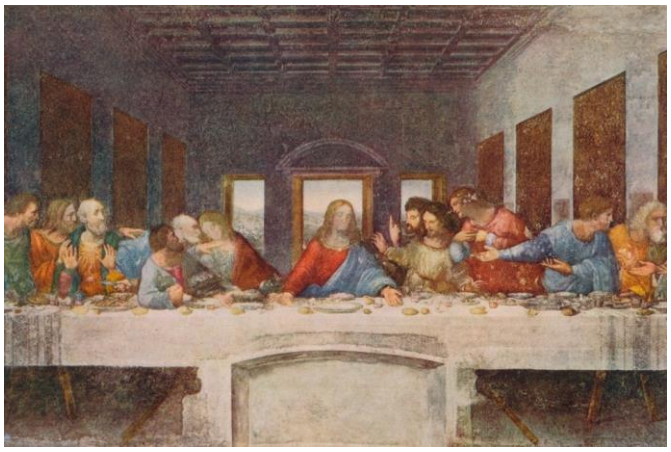
- Medieval artists used religious subjects to convey spiritual idea.
- Renaissance artist often portrayed religious subjects but they used a realistic style copied from classical models.
- Renaissance painters used the technique of perspective, which shows three dimensions on a flat surface.
- **Michelangelo Buonarotti** – used realistic style while depicting human body
- Donatello made sculpture more realistic by carving natural postures and expressions that reveal personality.
- Revived classical form in his statue of David



- **Leonardo** – Renaissance Man
- Painter Sculptor, inventor and scientist.
- Renaissance Man – he was interested in how things worked

- Among his many masterpieces, Leonardo painted one of the best-known portraits in the world, the Mona Lisa.





- Leonardo also produced a famous religious painting, The Last Supper.
- It shows the personalities of Jesus' disciples through facial expressions
- Raphael Enhances Realism



  - One of Raphael's favorite subjects was the Madonna and child.
  - Raphael often portrayed their expressions as gentle and calm.
  - He was famous for his use of perspective.
  - **Painted** "School of Athens".
  - Raphael painted famous Renaissance figures, such as Michelangelo, Leonardo, and himself, as classical philosophers and their students



Renaissance Literature



- Followed footsteps of medieval writer Dante
- He wrote the vernacular Italian instead of Latin
- Renaissance writers wrote either for self-expression or to portray the individuality of their subjects

Important Writers:

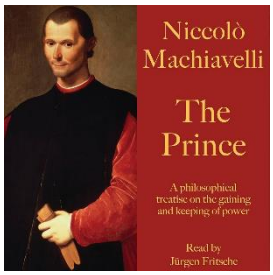
- Petrarch



  - One of the earliest and most influential humanists
  - Some call him father of Renaissance humanism
  - Wrote both in Italian and Latin
  - Wrote Sonnets-14 line poems
- Giovani Bocacchio
  - Best known for Decameron-series of stories
  - The stories are supposedly told by a group of worldly young people waiting in a rural villa to avoid the plague sweeping through Florence



- Machiavelli advises rulers :



  - The Prince (1513) Niccolo Machiavelli
  - Examines the imperfect conduct of human beings
  - It does so by taking the form of a political guidebook
  - Machiavelli examines how a ruler can gain power and keep it in spite of his enemies
  - Began with idea that most people are selfish, fickle and corrupt
  - To succeed in such a wicked world, Machiavelli said, a prince must be strong as a lion and shrewd as a fox.
  - He might have to trick his enemies and even his own people for the good of the state.
  - In The Prince, Machiavelli was not concerned with what was morally right, but with what was politically effective.
- Vittoria Colonna
  - Women writers who gained fame during Renaissance usually wrote about personal subjects, not politics.
  - Vittoria Colonna exchanged sonnets with Michelangelo and helped Castiglione publish The Courtier.

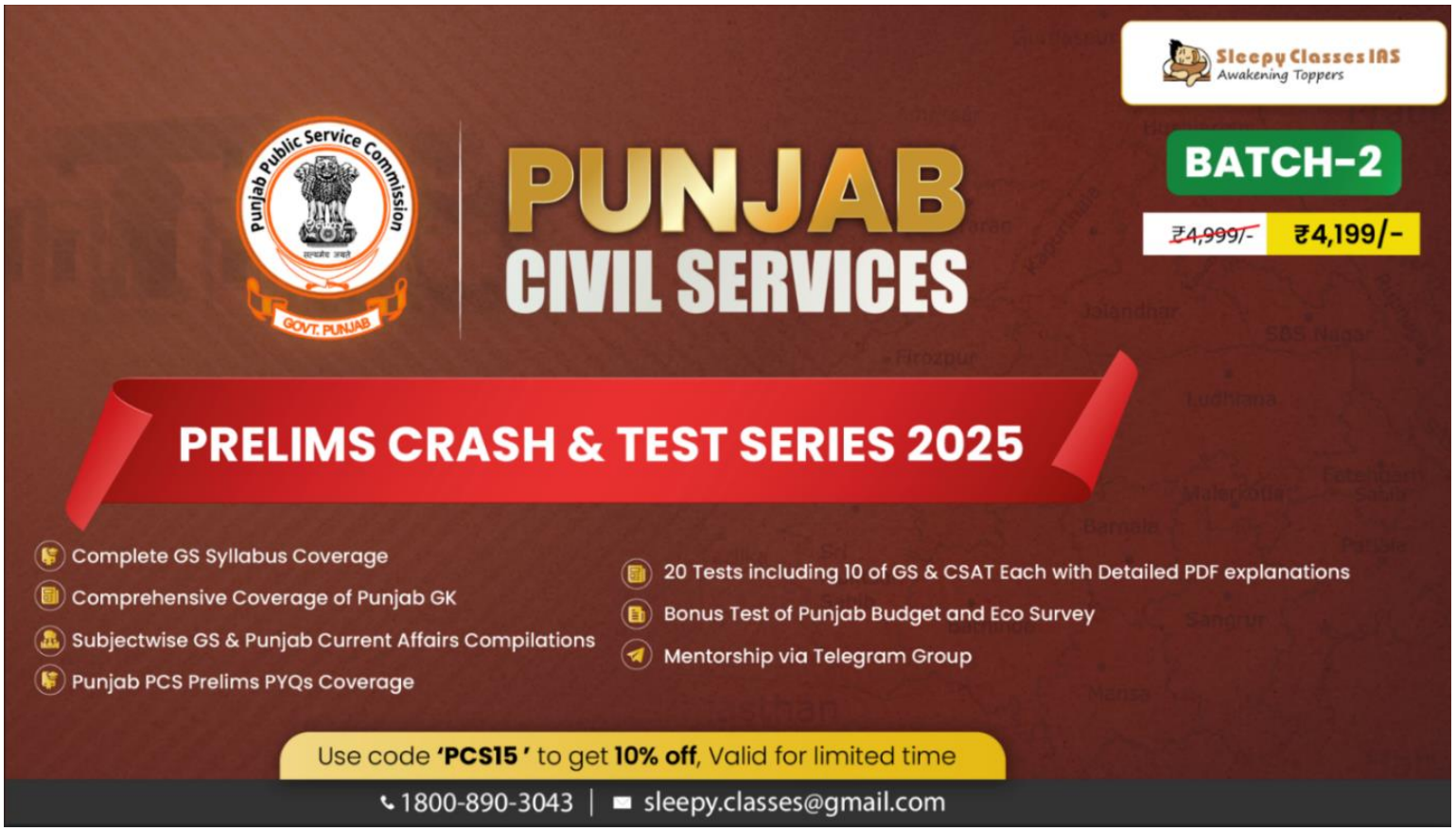
- Her own poems express personal emotions

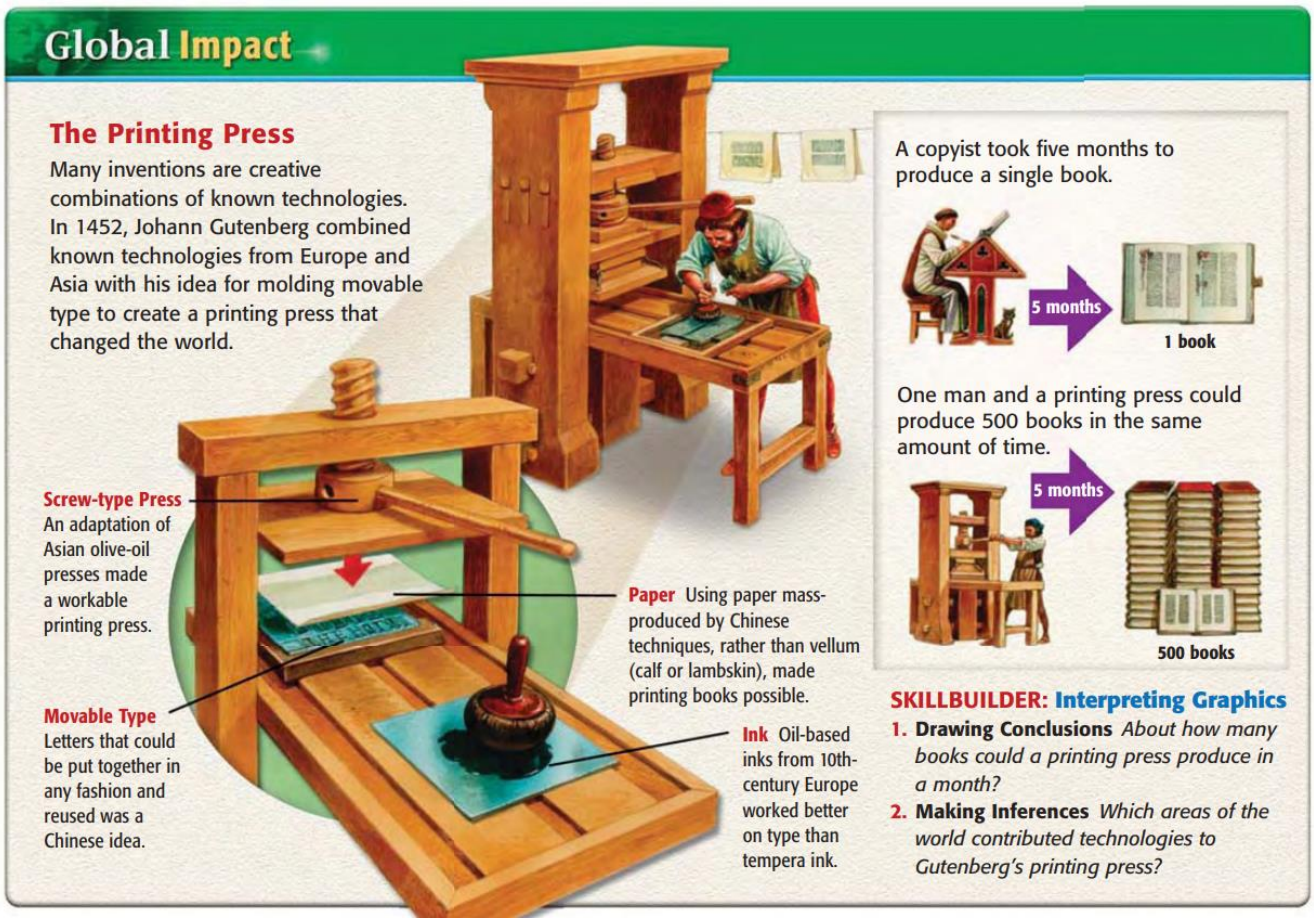


Printing Spreads Renaissance Ideas

- Around 1045, Bi Sheng invented movable type, or a separate piece of type for each character in the language.
- The Chinese writing system contains thousands of different characters, so most Chinese printers found movable type impractical.
- However, the method would prove practical for Europeans because their languages have a very small number of letters in their alphabets.
- Around 1440 Johann Gutenberg, a craftsman from Mainz, Germany, developed a printing press that incorporated a number of technologies in a new way.
- The process made it possible to produce books quickly and cheaply.
- Using this improved process, Gutenberg printed a complete Bible, the Gutenberg Bible, in about 1455.
- It was the first full-sized book printed with movable type printing technology.

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Changes in Arts

- Art drew on techniques and styles of classical Greece and Rome.
- Paintings and sculptures portrayed individuals and nature in more realistic and lifelike ways.
- Artists created works that were secular as well as those that were religious.
- Writers began to use vernacular languages to express their ideas.
- The arts praised individual achievement

Changes in Society

- Printing changed society by making more information available and inexpensive enough for society at large.
- A greater availability of books prompted an increased desire for learning and a rise in literacy throughout Europe.
- Published accounts of new discoveries, maps, and charts led to further discoveries in a variety of fields.
- Published legal proceedings made the laws clear so that people were more likely to understand their rights.
- Christian humanists' attempts to reform society changed views about how life should be

lived.

- People began to question political structures and religious practices.

Reformation

- Main Idea of Reformation :
    - Martin Luther Protests over abuses in the Catholic Church
    - Led to formation of Protestant Churches



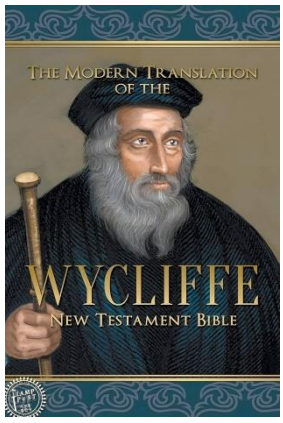
- Roman catholic church dominated religious and political life in North and Western Europe in medieval era.
- **By 1500** additional forces weakened the Church.
- The Renaissance emphasis on the secular and the individual challenged Church authority.
- The printing press spread these secular ideas.
- In addition, some rulers began to challenge the Church's political power.
- In Germany, which was divided into many competing states, it was difficult for the pope or the emperor to impose central authority.
- Finally, northern merchants resented paying church taxes to Rome.
- Spurred by these social, political, and economic forces, a new movement for religious reform began in Germany.
- It then swept much of Europe.

Criticism of Catholic Church:

Causes of the Reformation			
Social	**Political**	**Economic**	**Religious**
• The Renaissance values of humanism and secularism led people to question the Church. • The printing press helped to spread ideas critical of the Church.	• Powerful monarchs challenged the Church as the supreme power in Europe. • Many leaders viewed the pope as a foreign ruler and challenged his authority.	• European princes and kings were jealous of the Church's wealth. • Merchants and others resented having to pay taxes to the Church.	• Some Church leaders had become worldly and corrupt. • Many people found Church practices such as the sale of indulgences unacceptable.

- Critics claimed that leaders of church were corrupt
- Popes of renaissance period patronized arts, spent extravagantly on personal pleasure and fought wars.
- Many popes were too busy pursuing worldly affairs to have much time for spiritual duties.
- Lower clergy were uneducated and were involved in drinking and gambling.

Early Reformers:



- John Wycliffe – England
- Jan Hus – Bohemia
- Advocated church reform
- Denied that pope had right to worldly power
- Taught that bible had more authority than
- Christian humanists like Desiderius Erasmus and Thomas More added their voices to the chorus of criticism

Luther Challenges the church :

- He was a monk and a teacher in university of Wittenburg in the German State of Saxony.
- In 1517, he decided to take public stand against actions of a Friar (priest) named Johann Tetzel.
- Tetzel was raising money to rebuild St Peter's cathedral at Rome
- He was selling indulgences for the same
- Indulgence : A pardon that released a sinner from performing the penalty that a priest imposed for his sins.
- They were not supposed to be sold like a pass to heaven.




- Luther wrote 95 Theses or formal statements in response to pardon merchants
- October 31, 1517 he posted these on castle church door of Wittenburg
- He invited other scholars to debate him
- Due to printing press, his ideas spread all across Germany
- This was beginning of reformation under which founding of Christian churches that did not accept pope's authority began.

Luther's Teachings:

- People could win salvation only by faith in God's gift of forgiveness.
- The Church taught that faith and "good works" were needed for salvation.
- All Church teachings should be clearly based on the words of the Bible.
- Both the pope and Church traditions were false authorities.
- All people with faith were equal.
- Therefore, people did not need priests to interpret the Bible for them

Repercussions:

- Initially, church officials saw luther as rebellious monk who needed to be punished by his superiors
- Luther had started suggesting that Christians should drive the pope from the church by force.
- **1520- Pope Leo X** issued decree threatening Luther with excommunication unless he took back his statements
- Luther threw the decree into flames
- Leo excommunicated Luther
- Roman Emperor Charles V
- Devout Catholic
- Summoned Luther to town of Wormz to stand trial



- Luther refused to recant his statements
- Charles issued imperial order titled **Edict of Wormz**
- Declared Luther outlaw and heretic
- No one was to give him food or shelter
- **Prince Frederick of Saxony** disobeyed this order and provided shelter to Luther.
- Here Luther translated New Testament into German
- 1522 – Luther returned to Wittenburg
- Luther and his followers had become a separate religious group, called Lutherans

Peasant Revolt : 1524

- German peasants, excited by reformers' talk of Christian freedom, demanded an end to **serfdom.**
- Serfdom - Condition in medieval Europe in which a tenant farmer was bound to a hereditary plot of land and to the will of his landlord. The vast majority of serfs in medieval Europe obtained their subsistence by cultivating a plot of land that was owned by a lord.
- Bands of angry peasants went about the countryside raiding monasteries, pillaging, and burning.
- LUTHER was horrified and asked the Princes to show no mercy and as a result 100000 people were killed.
- Peasants started rejecting Luther's religious leadership.

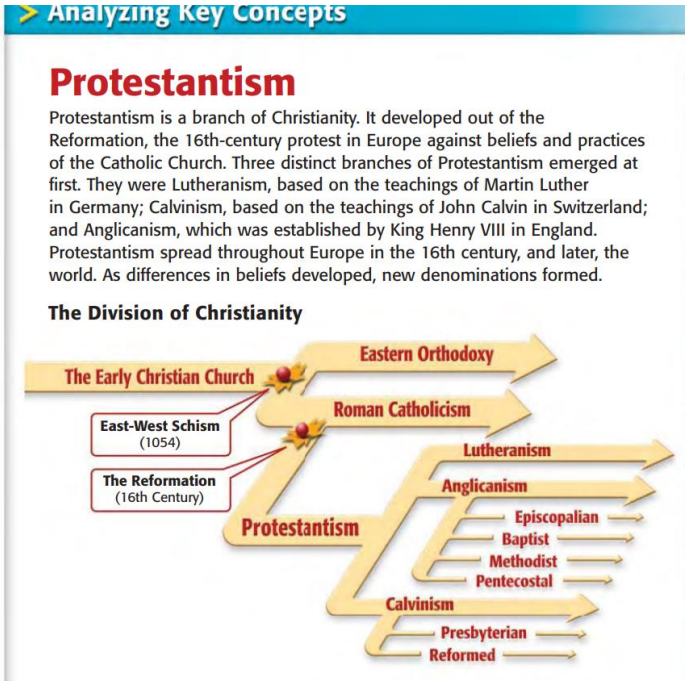
German War

- Many northern German princes supported Lutheranism.
- Some of them saw Luther's teachings as good excuse to seize Church property and assert independence from Charles V.



1529

- German princes who remained loyal to the pope agreed to join forces against Luther's ideas.
- Those princes who supported Luther signed a protest against that agreement.
- These protesting princes came to be known as Protestants.
- Eventually, the term Protestant was applied to Christians who belonged to non - Catholic churches



Peace of Augsburg : 1555

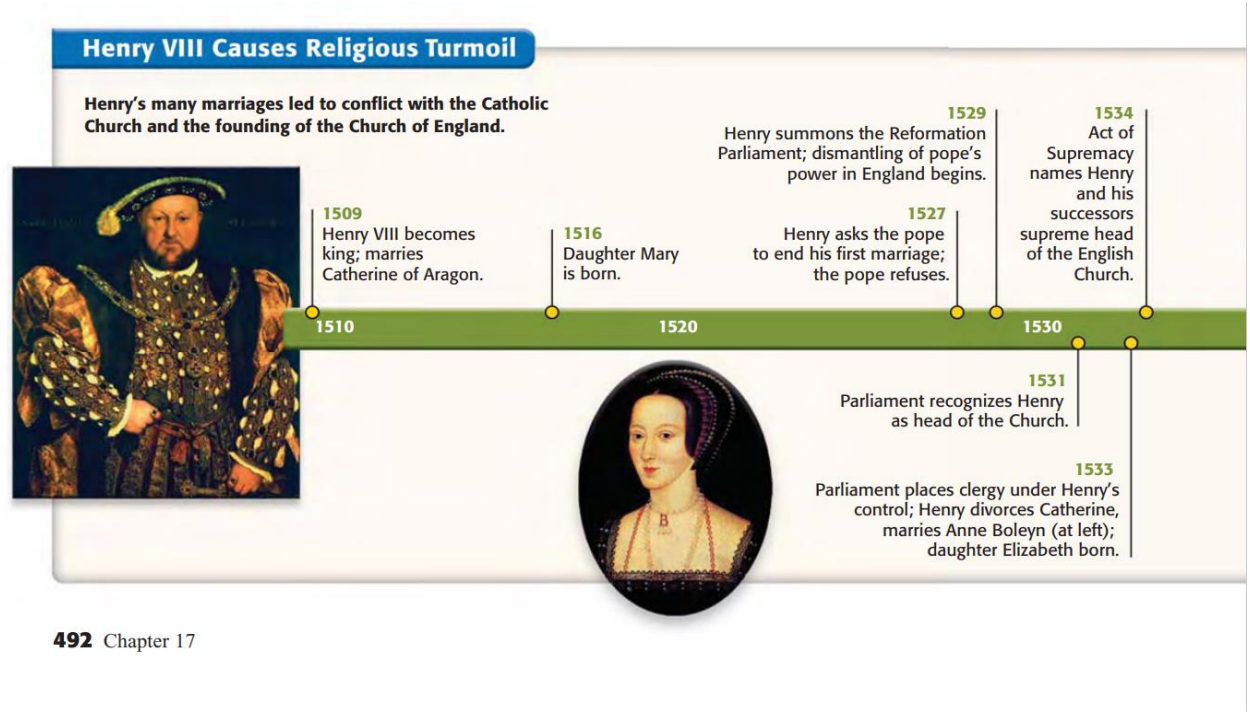
- Charles V went to war against the Protestant princes.
- Even though he defeated them in 1547, he failed to force them back into the Catholic Church.
- In 1555, Charles, weary of fighting, ordered all German princes, both Protestant and Catholic, to assemble in the city of Augsburg.
- There the princes agreed that each ruler would decide the religion of his state.
- This famous religious settlement was known as the Peace of Augsburg.



England turns protestant:



- **1509** – Henry VIII ascends throne of England
- Was devout catholic
- Needed a male heir
- Wanted to divorce his Queen Catherine and take a younger queen
- Church law did not allow divorce



- **1527** – Henry asked pope to annul his marriage but pope turned him down.
- This was because Catherine's powerful nephew was none other than Holy Roman Emperor Charles V
- 1529
    - Henry calls parliament into session and asked it to pass a set of laws that ended pope's power in England.(Reformation Parliament).
    - Parliament passed act of Supremacy.
- After Henry's death in 1547, each of his three children ruled England in turn.
- This created religious turmoil.
- Henry's son, Edward, became king when he was just nine years old.
- Too young to rule alone, Edward VI was guided by adult advisers.
- These men were devout Protestants, and they introduced Protestant reforms to the English Church.
- The throne played musical chairs among catholic and protestant

- In 1559, Parliament followed Queen Elizabeth's wishes and set up Church of England (Anglican Church)
- Middle path of Anglican Church :
    - To please Protestants, priests in the Church of England were allowed to marry.
    - They could deliver sermons in English, not Latin.
    - To please Catholics, the Church of England kept some of the trappings of the Catholic service such as rich robes
- The throne played musical chairs among catholic and protestant
- In 1559, Parliament followed Queen Elizabeth's wishes and set up Church of England (Anglican Church)

Roots of Scientific Revolution

- Before 1500, scholars generally decided what was true or false by referring to an ancient Greek or Roman author or to the Bible.
- Few European scholars challenged the scientific ideas of the ancient thinkers or the church by carefully observing nature for themselves

Medieval View

- Earth was an immovable object located at the centre of the universe
- Moon, sun and planets all moved in perfectly circular paths around the earth
- This was called geo centric theory
- Idea came from Aristotle and Greek astronomer Ptolemy expanded the theory in second century AD.
- Christianity taught that God had deliberately placed earth at the centre of the universe
- Earth was thus a special place on which great drama of life unfolded

New Way: Scientific Revolution

- New way of thinking was based upon careful observation and willingness to question accepted beliefs.
- During Rennaisance, European explorers travelled to Africa, Asia and Americas.
- These discoveries opened Europeans to new truths to be found.
- This fuelled scientific research especially in astronomy and mathematics.

Revolutionary Model of Universe:

Heliocentric theory

- Nicolaus Copernicus
- In early 1500's



- After studying planetary movements for more than 25 years, he reasoned that stars, earth and other planets revolved around the sun.
    - Fearing ridicule or persecution, Copernicus did not publish his findings until 1543, the last year of his life.
    - He received a copy of his book, On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Bodies, on his deathbed
- Tycho Brahe
- Danish Astronomer
    - Carefully recorded movements of planets for many years
    - 1601
    - Assistant Johannes Kepler
    - Continued Brahe's work
    - Concluded laws of planetary motion
    - Planets revolve around the sun in elliptical orbits and gave mathematical





Galileo's discovery

- Built on new theories of astronomy
- Built his own telescope in 1609 and used it to study the heavens
- 1610-published small groups-Starry Messenger
- Announced that Jupiter has four moons and that sun has dark spots.
- Noted that earth's moon had a rough, uneven surface which shattered Aristotle's view that moon and stars are made of pure, perfect substances.



- Findings frightened both Catholics and Protestants.
- If people believed this, they could question churches other teachings as well.
- 1616 – Catholic church warned Galileo.
- 1632 – published Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World Systems.
- Showed his support to Copernicus theory.
- 1633 – He was forced to render an apology before the court and agreed that Copernicus's ideas were false.
- Lived under house arrest till 1642.



Scientific Method

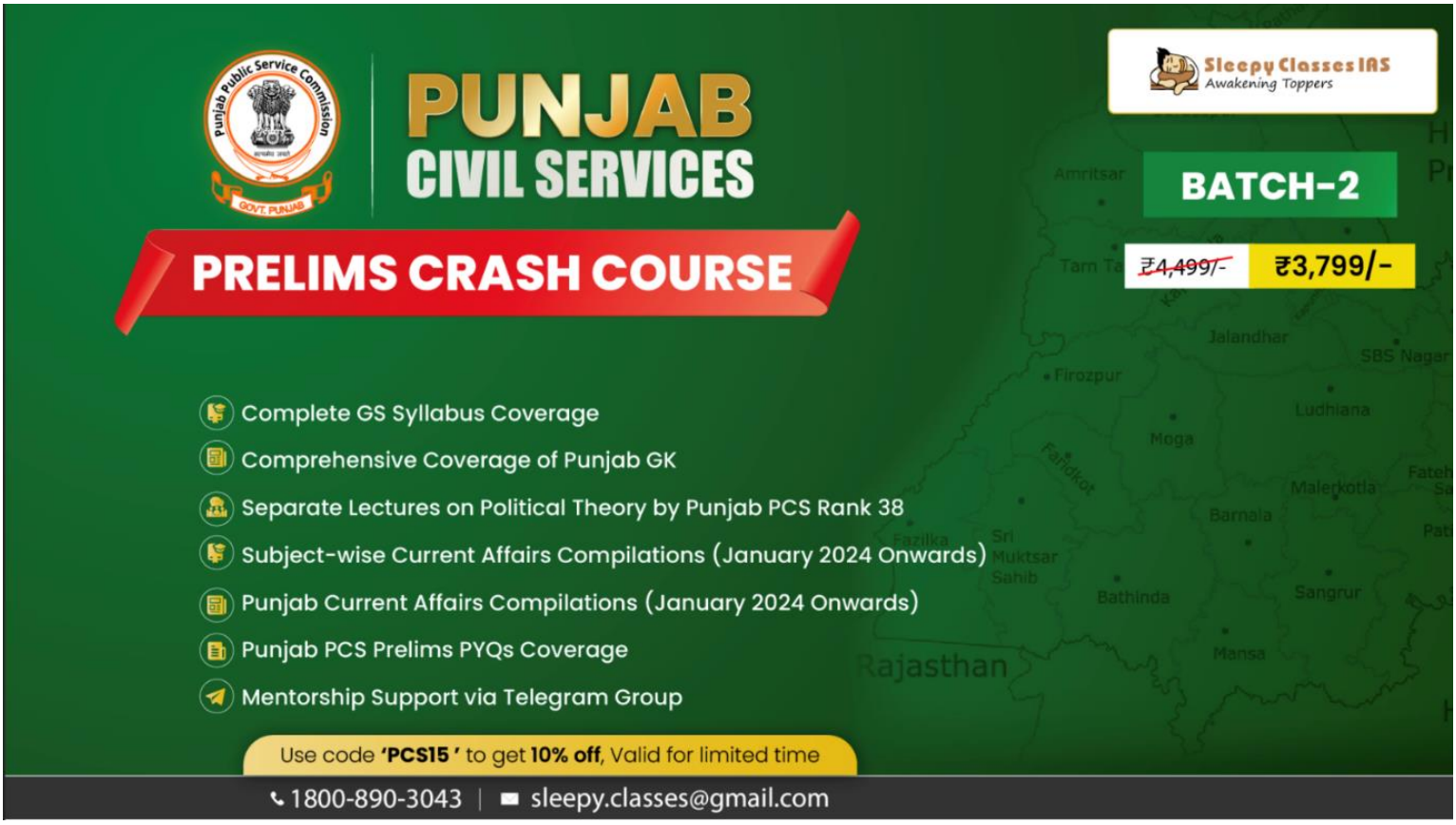
- Logical procedure for gathering and testing ideas
- Begins with problem or question arising from an observation
- Scientists then form a hypothesis or unproved assumption
- Hypothesis is then tested in an experiment or on basis of data
- Scientists then analyse and interpret data to reach a conclusion

Bacon and Descartes:

Francis Bacon



- English statesman and writer
- Attacked medieval scholars for relying too heavily on conclusions of Aristotle and other ancient thinkers.
- Urged scientists to experiment and then draw conclusions. (Empiricism)


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Rene Descartes



- Developed Analytical geometry which linked algebra and geometry
- Relied on mathematics and logic rather than experiments
- Believed that everything should be doubted until proven by reason.
- "I think, therefore I am ".

Newton:



- Studied mathematics and physics at Cambridge university
- Certain that all physical objects were affected equally by the same forces
- Same force ruled motion of the planets and all matter on earth and in space
- Universal law of gravitation
- 1687- Published ideas in "The mathematical principles of Natural Philosophy"

Spread of Scientific Revolution

- Scientists developed new tools and instruments to make the precise observations that the scientific method demanded.
- The first microscope was invented by a Dutch maker of eyeglasses, Zacharias Janssen in 1590.
- In the 1670s, a Dutch drapery merchant and amateur scientist named Anton van Leeuwenhoek used a microscope to observe bacteria swimming in tooth scrapings.
- He also examined red blood cells for the first time
- In 1643, one of Galileo's students, Evangelista Torricelli developed the first mercury barometer, a tool for measuring atmospheric pressure and predicting weather.
- In 1714, the German physicist Gabriel Fahrenheit made the first thermometer to use mercury in glass. Fahrenheit's thermometer showed water freezing at 32°.
- A Swedish astronomer, Anders Celsius created another scale for the mercury thermometer in 1742. Celsius's scale showed freezing at 0°.

Medicine and Biology

- Andreas Vesalius
    - Dissected human corpses and published observations
    - Book – On the Strucuture of the Human Body (1543)

- Edward Jenner
    - Late 1700's
    - Introduced vaccine to prevent smallpox
    - Jenner discovered that inoculation with germs from a cattle disease called cowpox gave permanent protection from smallpox for humans.
    - Jenner used cowpox to produce the world's first vaccination

Chemistry

- Robert Boyle
    - Considered as father of modern chemistry
    - The sceptical Chemist (1661)
    - Challenges Aristotle's idea that the physical world consisted of four elements – earth , air, fire and water.
    - Matter was made up of small particles that joined together in different ways
    - Gave Boyles' law
    - This explained how volume, temperature and pressure of gas affected each other.

Europe Enlightenment

Thomas Hobbes

Leviathan (1651)

- Horrors of English Civil war convinced him that all humans are naturally selfish and wicked
- Without government or state to keep order, there would be war of every man against every man
- Life would be solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short
- To escape this bleak life
- Hobbes argued that to escape such a bleak life, people had to hand over their rights to a strong ruler.
- In exchange, they gained law and order. Hobbes called this agreement by which people created a government the social contract.
- Because people acted in their own self-interest, Hobbes said, the ruler needed total power to keep citizens under control.
- The best government was one that had the awesome power of a leviathan (sea monster).
- In Hobbes's view, such a government was an absolute monarchy, which could impose order and demand obedience.

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- In Hobbes's view, such a government was an absolute monarchy, which could impose order and demand obedience.

Locke's Natural Rights

- Held Different more positive view of human nature.
- Believed that people could learn from experience and improve themselves.
- According to Locke, all people are born free and equal, with three natural rights— life, liberty, and property.
- The purpose of government, said Locke, is to protect these rights.
- If a government fails to do so, citizens have a right to overthrow it.

Philosophes

France in mid 1700's

- The social critics of this period in France were known as philosophes the French word for philosophers.
- Five concepts formed the core of their beliefs:
    - Reason : Enlightened thinkers believed truth could be discovered through reason or logical thinking.
    - Nature : The philosophes believed that what was natural was also good and reasonable.
    - Happiness : The philosophes rejected the medieval notion that people should find joy in the hereafter and urged people to seek well-being on earth.
    - Progress: The philosophes stressed that society and humankind could improve.
    - Liberty: The philosophes called for the liberties that the English people had won in their Glorious Revolution and Bill of Rights.

Voltaire:

Real Name: Francois Marie Aruoet

- Published more than 70 books of political essays
- Made frequent targets of clergy, aristocracy and government
- Sharp tongue made him enemies at French court and was sent to prison twice
- He summed up his staunch defense of liberty in one of his most famous quotes: "I do not agree with a word you say but will defend to the death your right to say it.
- The social critics of this period in France were known as philosophes the French word for philosophers.

Montesquieu

- Devoted himself to the study of political liberty
- Believed that Britain was best governed and most politically balanced country of his own day
- British king and ministers held executive power
- Members of Parliament had legislative power
- Judges had judicial power
- Thus, he said this SEPARATION OF POWERS was necessary.
- Book "The Spirit of Laws" – 1748

Beccaria

- Promotes Criminal justice
- Believed that laws existed to preserve social order not to avenge crimes
- Regularly criticized common abuse of judges
- Argued that Person accused of crime receve speedy trial and torture should never be used.
- Degree of punishment should be based on seriousness of crime
- Believed capital punishment should be abolished.

Major Ideas of the Enlightenment

Idea	Thinker	Impact
Natural rights—life, liberty, property	Locke	Fundamental to U.S. Declaration of Independence
Separation of powers	Montesquieu	France, United States, and Latin American nations use separation of powers in new constitutions
Freedom of thought and expression	Voltaire	Guaranteed in U.S. Bill of Rights and French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen; European monarchs reduce or eliminate censorship
Abolishment of torture	Beccaria	Guaranteed in U.S. Bill of Rights; torture outlawed or reduced in nations of Europe and the Americas
Religious freedom	Voltaire	Guaranteed in U.S. Bill of Rights and French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen; European monarchs reduce persecution
Women's equality	Wollstonecraft	Women's rights groups form in Europe and North America

SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Charts

1. **Analyzing Issues** *What important documents reflect the influence of Enlightenment ideas?*
2. **Forming Opinions** *Which are the two most important Enlightenment ideas? Support your answer with reasons.*

Women and Enlightenment

- 1694
- English Writer Mary Astell
- A Serious Proposal to the Ladies
- Addressed lack of educational opportunities for women.
    - "If absolute sovereignty be not necessary in a state, how comes it to be so in a family? . . . If all men are born free, how is it that all women are born slaves?"
- 1700's
- Mary Wollstonecraft
    - Vindication of the Rights of the Woman (1792)
    - Argued that women , like men , need education to become virtuous and useful
    - Urged women to enter male dominated fields of medicine and politics.
- Emilie De Chatelet
    - Aristocrat trained as mathematician and physicist.
    - Translated Newton's work from Latin to French.

American Revolution

Introduction



- It is also known as American Revolutionary War or US War of Independence
- Fought between Kingdom of Great Britain and 13 British colonies
- From 1776-1783

The Beginning

- Kingdom of Spain had successfully captured territories in the New World inspired England, France and Netherlands to obtain their valuable colonies offshore.
- Magellan's voyage showed that ships could reach Asia by way of Pacific Ocean
- Spain claimed route around tip of South America

New France:

- Giovanni De Verrazzano (Italian in the service of France)
- 1524 - Sailed to north America in search of sea route to Pacific
- Discovered New York Harbour
- 1534 - Jacques Cartier
- Reached Gulf off eastern coast of Canada and named it St Lawrence
- Reached large island, named it Mount Royal , later became Montreal
- 1608
- Samuel De Champlain
- Founded Quebec
- New France was established
- 1673
- French Jesuit Priest explored Great lakes and Upper Mississippi River
- 1682
- Sieur De la Salle
- Explored Lower Mississipi valley
- Named it Louisiana after King Louis XIV

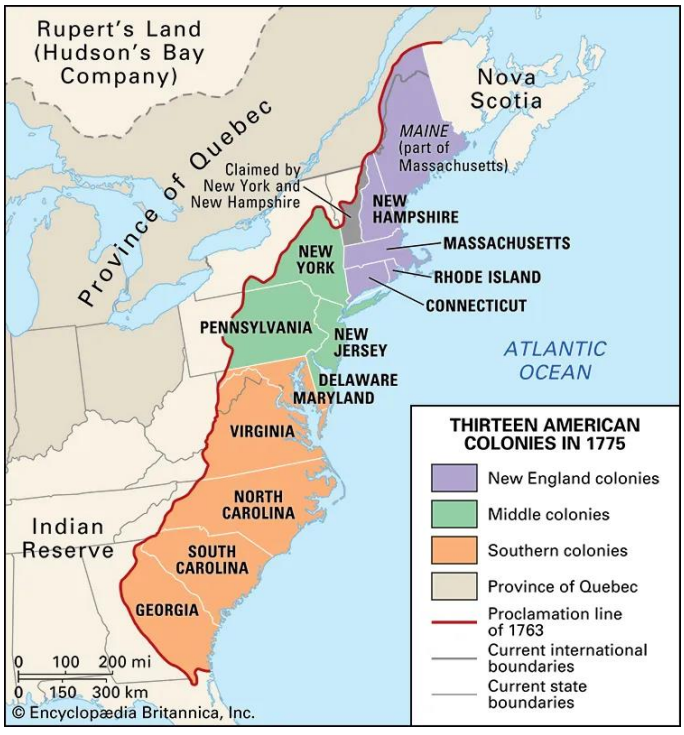
- New France covered much of what is now the midwestern United States and eastern Canada.

English Arrival in North America

- 1606
- King James gave charter to found a colony in North America
- 1607
- 100 settlers arrive at coast of Virginia
- Name the settled town **Jamestown**
- During first few years, 7 out of every 10 people died of hunger , diseases or battles with native Americans
- Outlook improved after farmers discovered tobacco and turned it into a profitable crop.
- 1620
- Group of Pilgrims
- Found second British colony Plymouth in Massachusetts.
- Sought religious freedom as they were persecuted for their religious beliefs in England.

Europeans Fight for North America

- To the English, New Netherland separated their northern and southern colonies.
- In 1664, the English king, Charles II, granted his brother, the Duke of York, permission to drive out the Dutch.
- When the duke's fleet arrived at New Netherland, the Dutch surrendered without firing a shot.
- The Duke of York claimed the colony for England and renamed it New York.
- With the Dutch gone, the English colonized the Atlantic coast of North America.
- By 1750, about 1.2 million English settlers lived in 13 colonies from Maine to Georgia
- The English became hungry for more land for their colonial population.
- Pushed farther west into the continent.



- By doing so, they collided with France's North American holdings.
- As their colonies expanded, France and England began to interfere with each other.
- It seemed that a major conflict was on the horizon.
- In 1754 a dispute over land claims in the Ohio Valley led to a war between the British and French on the North American continent.
- The conflict became known as the French and Indian War.
- The war became part of a larger conflict known as the Seven Years' War.
- Britain and France, along with their European allies, also battled for supremacy in Europe, the West Indies, and India.
- In North America, the British colonists, with the help of the British Army, defeated the French in 1763.
- The French surrendered their North American holdings.
- As a result of the war, the British seized control of the eastern half of North America.

Native Americans and Europeans

- French and Dutch settlers
- Mostly cooperative relation
- Mutual benefits of fur trade

English Settlers

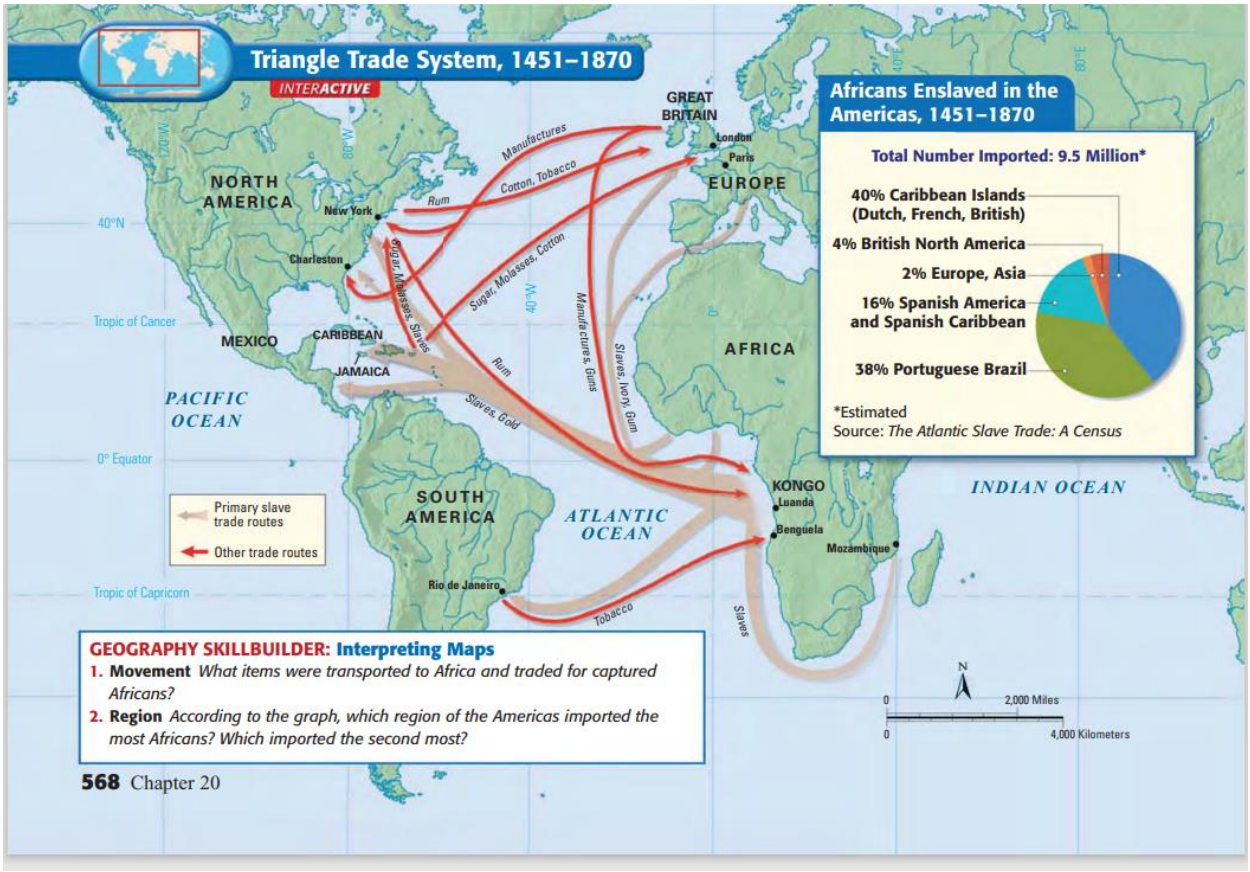
- Early relations between English settlers and Native Americans were cooperative.
- However, they quickly worsened over the issues of land and religion.
- Unlike the French and Dutch, the English sought to populate their colonies in North America.
- This meant pushing the natives off their land.
- The English colonists seized more land for their population—and to grow tobacco.

Wars fought

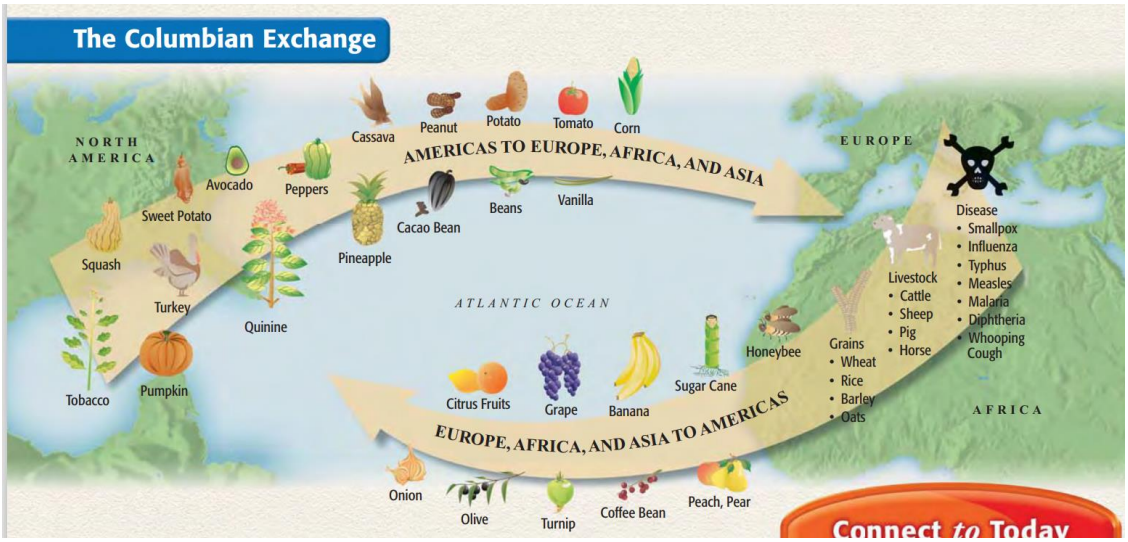
- 1622
- Powhatan tribe attacked and killed 350 people in Jamestown
- 1675 – King Philip's War
- Both sides massacred hundreds
- Colonists defeated natives

Diseases:

- 1616 – Epidemic of smallpox
- Lots of indigenous tribes lost thousands
- Led to shortage of labor
- Led to African slave trade



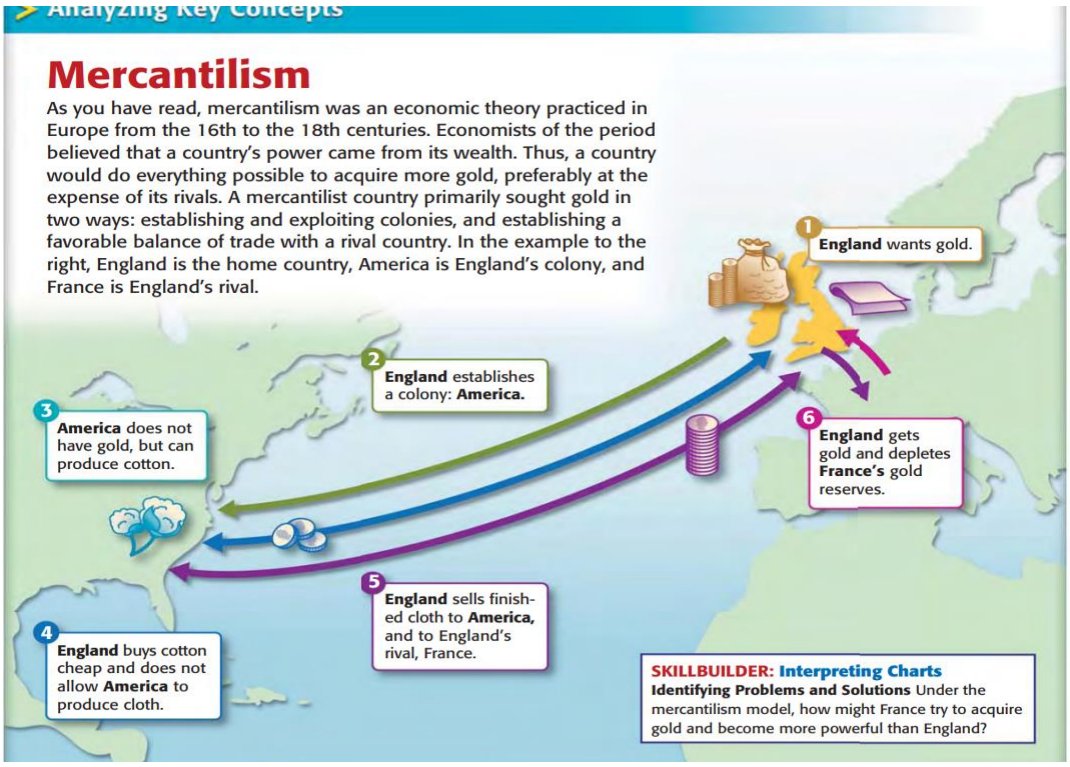
- The voyage that brought captured Africans to the West Indies and later to North and South America was known as the middle passage.



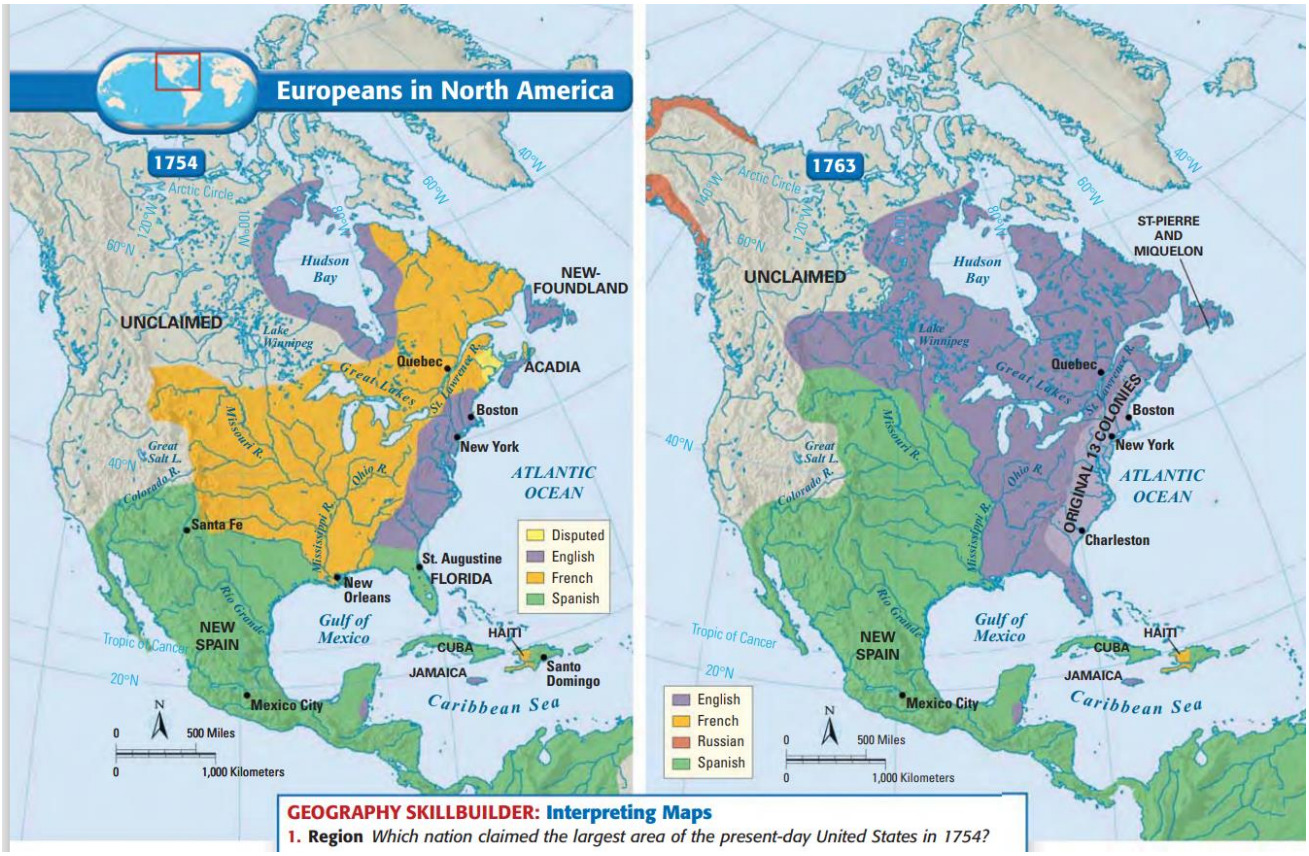
Analyzing Key Concepts

Mercantilism

As you have read, mercantilism was an economic theory practiced in Europe from the 16th to the 18th centuries. Economists of the period believed that a country's power came from its wealth. Thus, a country would do everything possible to acquire more gold, preferably at the expense of its rivals. A mercantilist country primarily sought gold in two ways: establishing and exploiting colonies, and establishing a favorable balance of trade with a rival country. In the example to the right, England is the home country, America is England's colony, and France is England's rival.



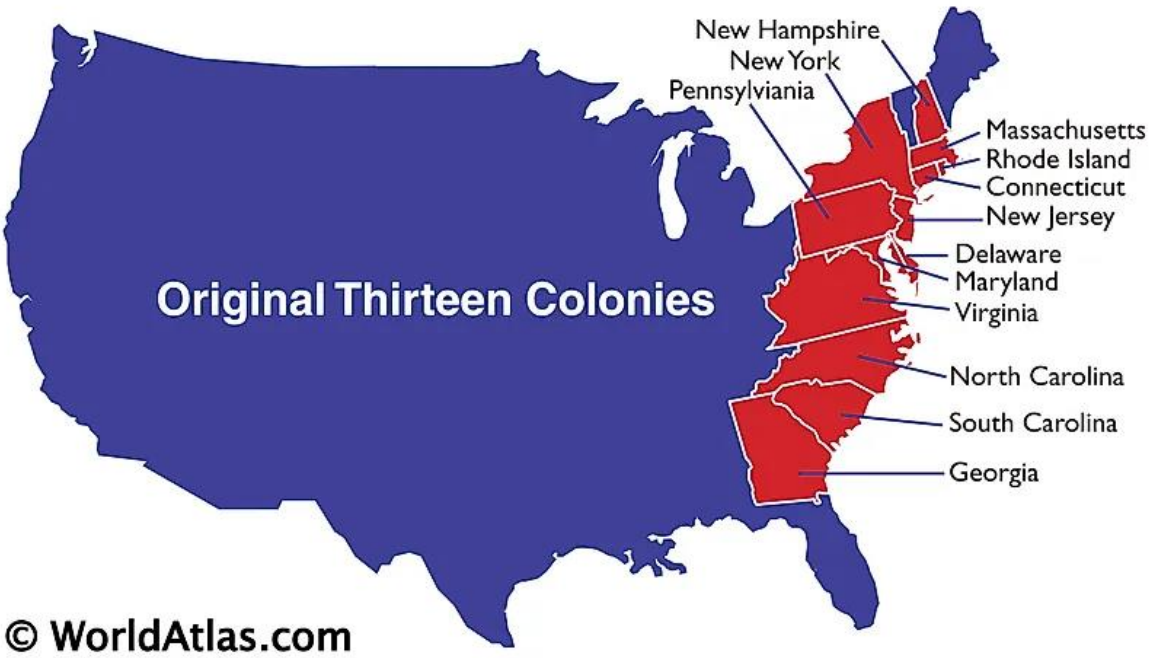
SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Charts
Identifying Problems and Solutions Under the mercantilism model, how might France try to acquire gold and become more powerful than England?

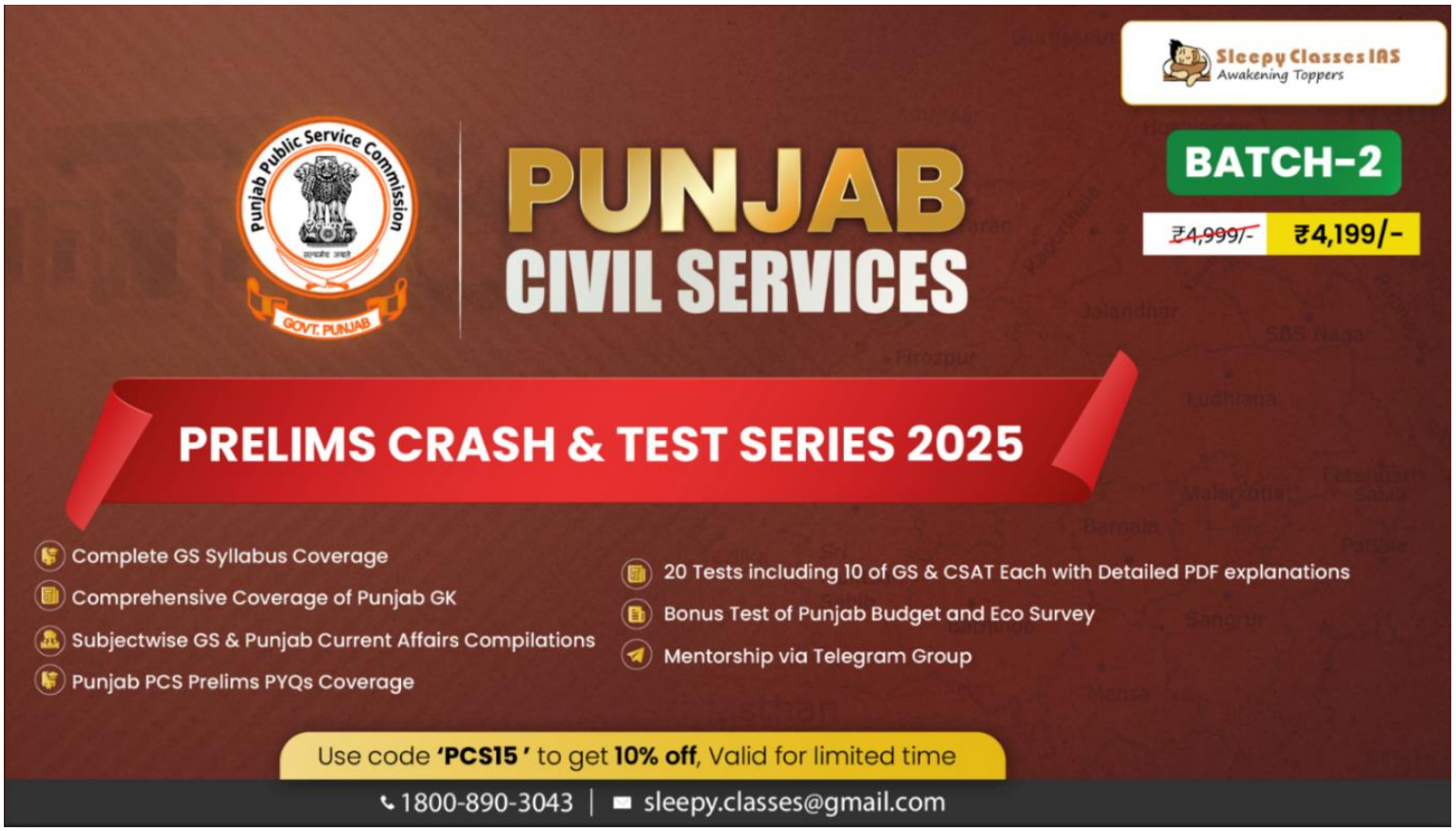


GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps
1. **Region** *Which nation claimed the largest area of the present-day United States in 1754?*

Build up to American Revolution

COLONY NAME	YEAR FOUNDED	FOUNDED BY	BECAME ROYAL COLONY
Virginia	1607	London Company	1624
Massachusetts	1620	Puritans	1691
New Hampshire	1623	John Wheelwright	1679
Maryland	1634	Lord Baltimore	N/A
Connecticut	c. 1635	Thomas Hooker	N/A
Rhode Island	1636	Roger Williams	N/A
Delaware	1638	Peter Minuit and New Sweden Company	N/A
North Carolina	1653	Virginians	1729
South Carolina	1663	Eight Nobles with a Royal Charter from Charles II	1729
New Jersey	1664	Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret	1702
New York	1664	Duke of York	1685
Pennsylvania	1682	William Penn	N/A
Georgia	1732	James Edward Oglethorpe	1752



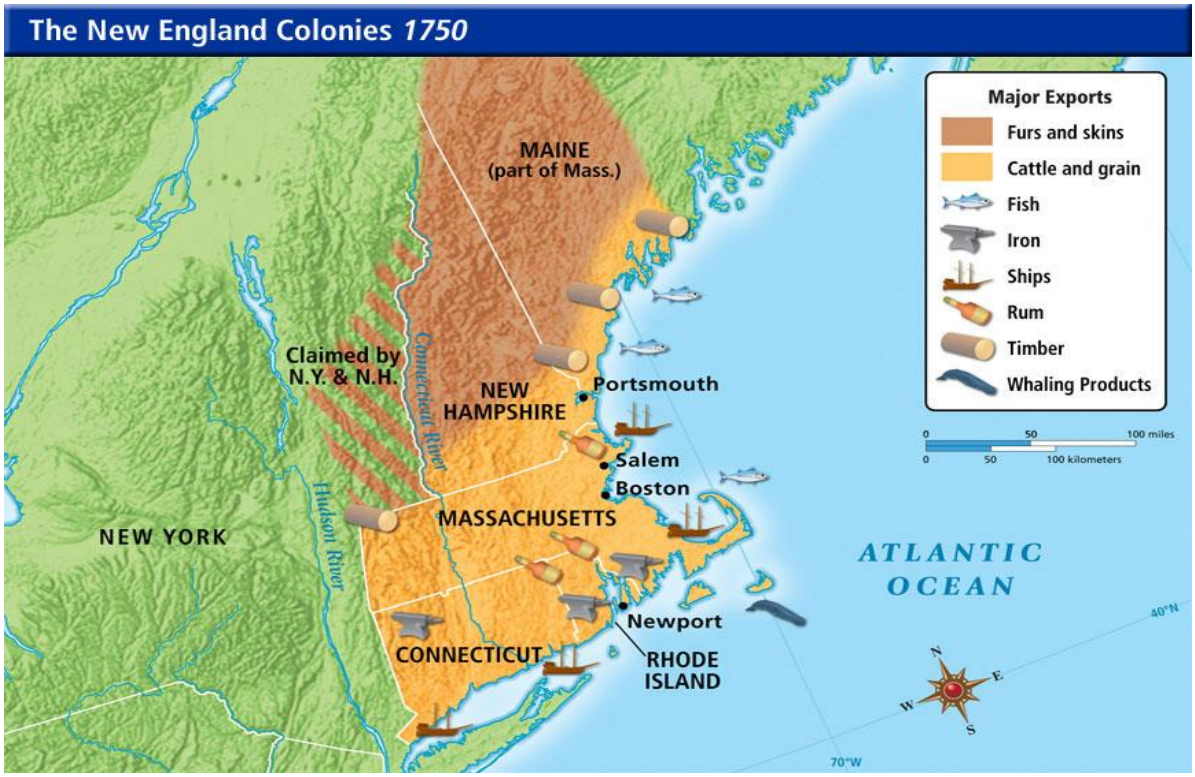

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- Political Conditions:
- All colonies were governed by three part of Government
- Governor and Military Chief – Appointed by the British Government
- Legislature and Executive – Local Government
- Initially the settlers were amenable to this arrangement but later started demanding changes to such a set up.
- Social Conditions
- Most of the settlers were unemployed, convicts or people fleeing social inequalities or religious persecution in England.
- Initially did not oppose Indirect Rule by England.
- But 1730's and onwards, started developing an American Identity.
- Society progressed in liberal manner.
- Thus conflict started emerging.
- American culture of a cosmopolitan and open society with American identity started emerging.
- By the mid-1700s, colonists had been living in America for nearly 150 years.
- Each of the 13 colonies had its own government, and people were used to a great degree of independence.
- Colonists saw themselves less as British and more as Virginians or Pennsylvanians
- Enlightenment, liberal thoughts of John Locke and Republicanism inspired individuals.
- Publications like Pennsylvinia Gazette by Benjamin Franklin (one of the founding fathers) emerged.
- Thomas Paine wrote a paper called " Common Sense" in 1776
- Development of Education, media and spread of rationalist thought
- Harvard University. Established: 1636
- The College of William and Mary.
- Established: 1693.
- Yale University. Established: 1701.
- University of Pennsylvania. Established: 1740
- Economic Conditions
- Since society encouraged materialism and was driven by ideas of capitalism, development

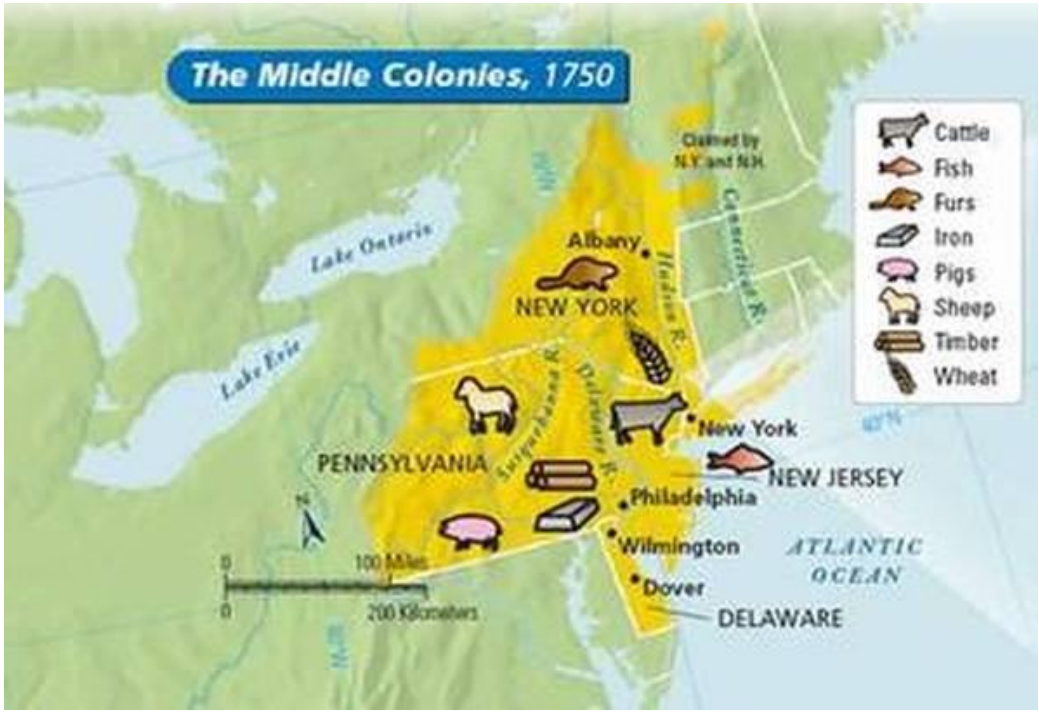
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of trade and commerce was encouraged.

- People were bonded by their common economic activites and trade.







- British Mercantilist Policies
- 1651 – British Navigation Act - Only British Ships to be used for trade
- 1660 – Enumerated commodities Act – Colonies compelled to export sugar, tobacco, cotton, indigo only to England
- 1663 – Staple Act – India- England America Trade Route
- 1696 – Enforcement Act – To stop smuggling of goods
- 1750's
- Iron Act
- Hat Act
- Woollen Act
- All of these must be imported from England and cannot be produced in US.
- Colonists had to pay high taxes on imported French and Dutch goods.
- Britain bought American raw materials for low prices and sold manufactured goods to the colonists.
- And despite various British trade restrictions, colonial merchants also thrived.
- Thus , this arrangement worked for some time.
- All this resulted in economic exploitation of colonies.
- When George III became king of Great Britain in 1760, his North American colonies were growing by leaps and bounds.

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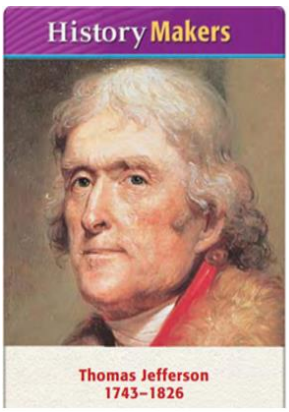
- Their combined population soared from about 250,000 in 1700 to 2,150,000 in 1770, a nearly ninefold increase.

Precipitating Factors

- 1754- 1763 -7 years war- also called French and Indian War
- 1763 – Treaty of Paris
- By the terms of the treaty,
- France renounced to Britain
- all the mainland of North America east of the Mississippi, excluding New Orleans and environs;
- the West Indian islands of Grenada,
- Saint Vincent, Dominica, and Tobago;
- and all French conquests made since 1749 in India or in the East Indies.
- 1754
- Albany Congress
- 12 Colonial Representatives met
- Some members proposed forming a union to put pressure on Britain
- It was rejected due to : Conflict with French and Indgenius groups `



- In order to fight the war, Great Britain ran up a huge debt
- Britain expected the colonists to help pay the costs of the war.
- 1765 –Stamp Act
- Colonists had to pay a tax to have an official stamp put on wills, deeds, newspapers and other printed material.
- Colonists accused British of imposing "Taxation without Representation".



Thomas Jefferson
1743–1826

The author of the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, was a true figure of the Enlightenment. As a writer and statesman, he supported free speech, religious freedom, and other civil liberties. At the same time, he was also a slave owner.

Jefferson was a man of many talents. He was an inventor as well as one of the great architects of early America. He designed the Virginia state capitol building in Richmond and many buildings for the University of Virginia. Of all his achievements, Jefferson wanted to be most remembered for three: author of the Declaration of Independence, author of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, and founder of the University of Virginia.



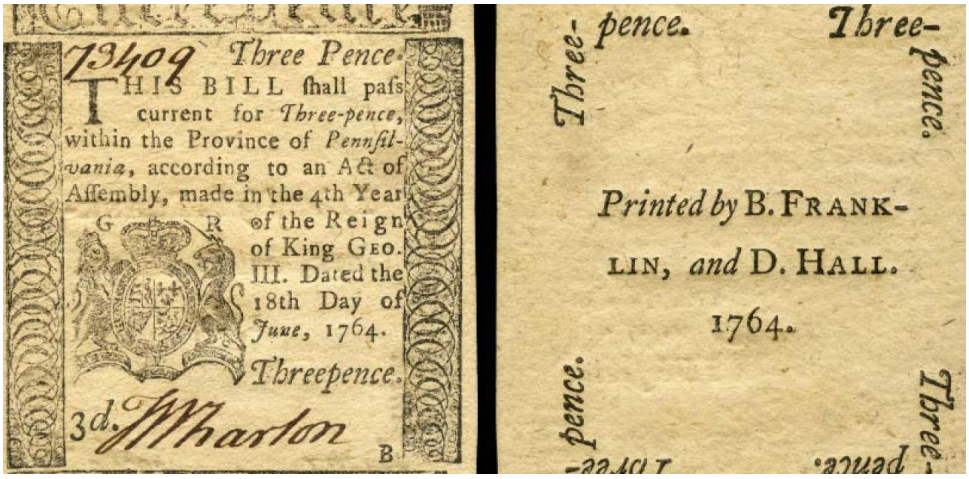
- 1763
- New Prime Minister of England – George Grenville
- Issued Crown's Proclamation
- Americans will not be allowed to cross Appalachian mountains and settle to the west.
- This went against colonists plans of westward expansion.



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- 1764
- Currency Act
- Withdraw Paper currencies from circulation.
- Replaced it with a system of pound sterling.



- Plantation Act or Sugar Act
- High import duty on refined sugar and prohibition on foreign rum.
- America could export sugar only to England



- Quartering Act
- Colonists were to pay for British soldiers posted in America



- 1766
- New PM – Rockingham
- Repeal of Stamp Act
- Passed Declaratory Act
- Parliament and the King has all the powers to make laws for colonies



- Once again led to protests
- 1767
- Townshend Act
- Tax on essential goods like paper, glass, tea.
- In Pennsylvania the lawyer and legislator John Dickinson wrote a series of essays that, appearing in 1767 and 1768 as Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania, were widely reprinted and exerted great influence in forming a united colonial opposition.

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- 1770
- Large scale protests at Boston
- 5th March 1770 – Boston Massacre



- 1770
- New PM – North
- Conciliatory Approach
- Several duties/taxes waived off except tea.
- 1772 – Tea Act
- The Tea Act gave the East India company, which produced tea in India, a monopoly of distribution in the colonies.
- The company planned to sell its tea through its own agents, eliminating the system of sale by auction to independent merchants.



- Led to huge protests
- Ships with tea on board turned away at Philadalphia, New York.
- On December 16, 1773, a party of Bostonians, thinly disguised as Mohawk Indians, boarded the ships at anchor and dumped some £10,000 worth of tea into the harbor, an event popularly known as the Boston Tea Party.



- The port of Boston was closed, and, the Massachusetts Government Act was passed.
- Parliament for the first time actually altered a colonial charter, substituting an appointive council for the elective one established in 1691
- Conferred extensive powers on the governor and council.
- In addition, Upper Canada (i.e., the southern section) was joined to the Mississippi valley for purposes of administration, permanently blocking the prospect of American control of western settlement.



1774 - Continental Congress

- Philadaphia – September 1774
- Every colonial assembly except Georgia appointed and sent a delegation
- Thomas Jefferson drafted Virgnia delegation's instructions.
- Insisted on autonomy of colonial legislative power
- Some of those assemble still believed in the king's authority but not of the parliament.



War Begins

- April 1775
- King George III
- Sends troops to America
- British General Thomas Cage
- Sent troops to Lexington and Concord

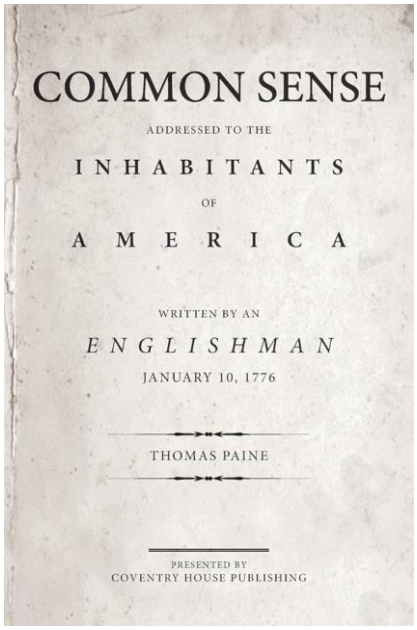


- May 1775
- Second Continental Congress – Philadelphia
- Congress raised an army- George Washington was put in command, adopted Declaration of causes and Necessity of taking up arms and appointed committees.





- August 1775
- King declared state of rebellion
- All colonial trade was banned
- January 1776
- Thomas Paine's "Common Sense" published.
- Congress negotiating with France



- 4 July 1776
- Congress adopted Declaration of Independence written By Thomas Jefferson.


IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.
A DECLARATION
BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
IN GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

- October 1781
- Cornwallis surrendered army of 7000 at Yorktown, Virginia.



- 1783
- Treaty of Paris
- The War with Britain ended with the Treaty of Paris in 1783. By this treaty, Britain gave independence to American colonies.
- Provisions of the Treaty:
- Britain acknowledged the 13 colonies' independence and the creation of the United States of America as a new nation.
- The area bordered by the Mississippi River on the west and the 31st parallel in the mouth went to the USA.
- Treaty of Paris
- Certain British territories in the West Indies, India, and Africa were acquired by France.
- Spain obtained Florida from the United Kingdom, while Holland and England maintained the pre-war status quo.

Post War Constitutional Development

- Shortly after declaring their independence, the 13 individual states recognized the need for

a national government.

- As victory became certain, all 13 states ratified a constitution in 1781.
- This plan of government was known as the **Articles of Confederation**.
- The Articles established the United States as a republic, a government in which citizens rule through elected representatives.
- Weak National Government
- To protect their authority, the 13 states created a loose confederation in which they held most of the power.
- Thus, the Articles of Confederation deliberately created a weak national government.
- There were no executive or judicial branches.
- Instead, the Articles established only one body of government, the **Congress.**
- Each state, regardless of size, had one vote in Congress.
- Congress could declare war, enter into treaties, and coin money.
- It had no power, however, to collect taxes or regulate trade.
- Passing new laws was difficult because laws needed the approval of 9 of the 13 states.
- These limits on the national government soon produced many problems.
- Although the new national government needed money to operate, it could only request contributions from the states.
- Angry Revolutionary War veterans bitterly complained that Congress still owed them back pay for their services.
- Meanwhile, several states issued their own money.
- Some states even put tariffs on goods from neighboring states
- Colonial leaders eventually recognized the need for a strong national government.
- In February 1787, Congress approved a Constitutional Convention to revise the Articles of Confederation.
- The Constitutional Convention held its first session on May 25, 1787.
- The 55 delegates were experienced statesmen who were familiar with the political theories of Locke, Montesquieu, and Rousseau.
- Although the delegates shared basic ideas on government, they sometimes disagreed on how to put them into practice.
- For almost four months the delegates argued over important questions.
- Who should be represented in Congress?

- How many representatives should each state have?
- The delegates' deliberations produced not only compromises but also new approaches to governing.
- Using the political ideas of the Enlightenment, the delegates created a new system of government.
- Using the political ideas of the Enlightenment, the delegates created a new system of government.
- Federal System:
- Delegates distrusted powerful central government controlled by a person or small group.
- Established three branches of government
- **Checks and balances** : the president received the power to veto legislation passed by Congress. However, the Congress could override a presidential veto with the approval of two-thirds of its members.
- A federal system was created in which powers were divided between the national and state governments.
- Bill of Rights:
- The delegates signed the new Constitution on September 17, 1787.
- In order to become law, however, the Constitution required approval by conventions in at least 9 of the 13 states.
- These conventions were marked by sharp debate.
- Supporters of the Constitution were called Federalists.
- They argued in their famous work, the Federalist Papers, that the new government would provide a better balance between national and state powers.
- Their opponents, the Antifederalists, feared that the Constitution gave the central government too much power.
- They also wanted a bill of rights to protect the rights of individual citizens.
    - In order to gain support, the Federalists promised to add a bill of rights to the Constitution.
    - This promise cleared the way for approval.
    - Congress formally added to the Constitution the ten amendments known as the Bill of Rights.
    - These amendments protected such basic rights as freedom of speech, press, assembly, and religion

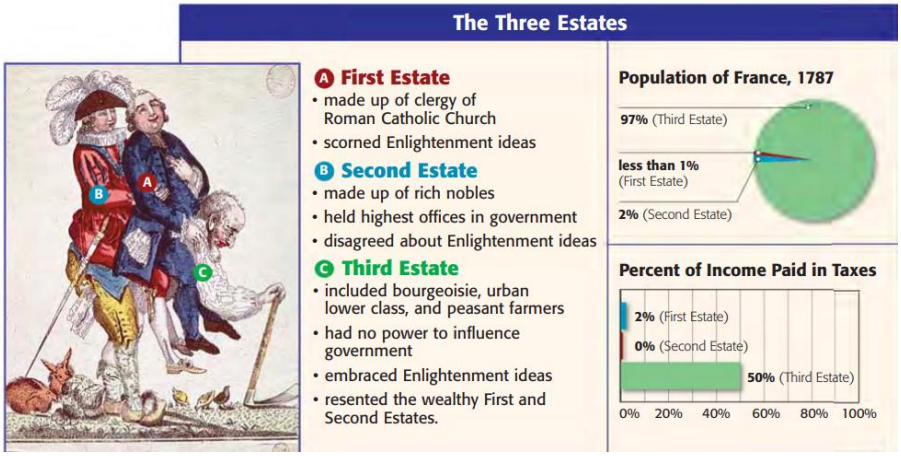
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French Revolution


▲ The conquerors of the Bastille parade outside City Hall in Paris.

Introduction

- In the 1700s, France was considered the most advanced country of Europe.
- It had a large population and a prosperous foreign trade.
- It was the center of the Enlightenment, and France's culture was widely praised and imitated by the rest of the world.
- However, the appearance of success was deceiving.
- There was great unrest in France, caused by **bad harvests, high prices, high taxes, and disturbing questions** raised by the Enlightenment ideas of Locke, Rousseau, and Voltaire.



Build up to Revolution

Ancient Regime in France

- Social and Political System of France in 18th Century
- Divided into three levels :

First Estate

- Clergy of the Roman Catholic Church
- Owned 10 percent of the land in France
- Provided education and relief services to the poor
- Contributed 2 percent of its income to the government

Second Estate

- Rich Nobles
- Accounted for 2 percent of population
- Owned 20 percent of land

Third Estate

- **97 percent of population**
- **Comprised of further three groups**
- **Bourgeoisie :**
    - Bankers, Factory owners, merchants, professionals and skilled artisans
    - Well educated and believed in Enlightenment Ideals of liberty and equality
    - Paid high taxes and lacked privileges
    - Felt their wealth entitled them to a greater degree of social status and political power
- **Urban Workers**
    - Second and the poorest group
    - Tradespeople, Apprentices, Labourers and Domestic Servants
    - Paid low wages
    - Frequently out of work
    - Often went hungry
    - Had to resort to mob attacks/violence in order to make bread in case of price rise.
- **Peasants**
    - Largest group within the Third Estate
    - More than 80 percent of population
    - Paid half their income in dues to nobles, tithes to church and taxes to kings' agents
    - Paid taxes on basic staples like salt
    - Group 1 and 2 within third estate resented clergy and nobility for their privileges and special treatment

Causes

Enlightenment Ideas:

- New views about power and authority in government were spreading among the Third Estate.
- Members of the Third Estate were inspired by the success of the American Revolution.
- They began questioning long-standing notions about the structure of society.
- Quoting Rousseau and Voltaire, they began to demand equality, liberty, and democracy

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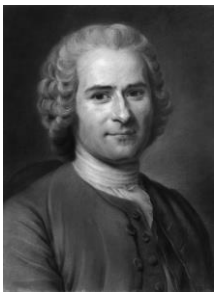
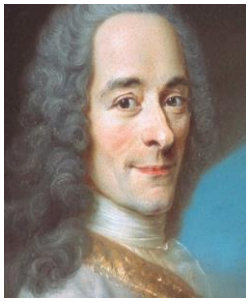
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- **Comte D'Antraigues:**
    - *The Third Estate is the People and the People is the foundation of the State; it is in fact the State itself; the . . . People is everything. Everything should be subordinated to it. . . . It is in the People that all national power resides and for the People that all states exist.*



Economic Concerns:

- On the surface, the economy appeared to be sound, because both production and trade were expanding rapidly.
- But the heavy burden of taxes made it almost impossible to conduct business profitably within France.
- Further, the cost of living was rising sharply.
- In addition, bad weather in the 1780s caused widespread crop failures, resulting in a severe shortage of grain.
- The price of bread doubled in 1789, and many people faced starvation.

Weak Leadership:

- A Weak Leader Strong leadership might have solved these and other problems.
- Louis XVI, however, was indecisive and allowed matters to drift.
- He paid little attention to his government advisers, and had little patience for the details of governing.
- The queen only added to Louis's problems.
- She often interfered in the government, and frequently offered Louis poor advice.

History Makers



Louis XVI
1754–1793

Louis XVI's tutors made little effort to prepare him for his role as king—and it showed. He was easily bored with affairs of state, and much preferred to spend his time in physical activities, particularly hunting. He also loved to work with his hands, and was skilled in several trades, including lock-making, metalworking, and bricklaying.

Despite these shortcomings, Louis was well intentioned and sincerely wanted to improve the lives of the common people. However, he lacked the ability to make decisions and the determination to see policies through. When he did take action, it often was based on poor advice from ill-informed members of his court. As one politician of the time noted, "His reign was a succession of feeble attempts at doing good, shows of weakness, and clear evidence of his inadequacy as a leader."



Marie Antoinette
1755–1793

Marie Antoinette was a pretty, lighthearted, charming woman. However, she was unpopular with the French because of her spending and her involvement in controversial court affairs. She referred to Louis as "the poor man" and sometimes set the clock forward an hour to be rid of his presence.

Marie Antoinette refused to wear the tight-fitting clothing styles of the day and introduced a loose cotton dress for women. The elderly, who viewed the dress as an undergarment, thought that her clothing was scandalous. The French silk industry was equally angry.

In constant need of entertainment, Marie Antoinette often spent hours playing cards. One year she lost the equivalent of $1.5 million by gambling in card games.

INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGY

RESEARCH LINKS For more on Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, go to **classzone.com**

Estates General

- Rather than cutting expenses, Louis put off dealing with the emergency until he practically had no money left.
- His solution was to impose taxes on the nobility.
- However, the Second Estate forced him to call a meeting of the **Estates-General**— an assembly of representatives from all three estates—to approve this new tax.
- The meeting, the first in 175 years, was held on May 5, 1789, at Versailles



Revolution begins

- The clergy and the nobles had dominated the Estates-General throughout the Middle Ages and expected to do so in the 1789 meeting.
- Under the assembly's medieval rules, each estate's delegates met in a separate hall to vote, and each estate had one vote.
- The two privileged estates could always outvote the Third Estate.

Formation of National Assembly:

- Third Estates delegates were led by Bourgiosie
- Insisted that all three estates meet together and each delegate should have one vote
- But the King sided with the nobles and ordered Estates-General to follow the medieval rule

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- Leadership emerged amongst the third estate
- **Emmanuel Joseph Sieyes**
    - Suggested that third estate delegates name themselves as The National Assembly and pass laws and reforms in the name of the French People.



- **June 17 1789:**
    - Third estate voted to establish National Assembly which effectively proclaimed the end of absolute monarchy and beginning of representative government.
- **22nd June 1789**
    - Third Estates Delegates got locked out of their meeting room
    - Entered an indoor tennis court and pledge to stay there until they had made a new constitution.(Tennis Court Oath)
    - Some nobles and clergy members who supported them, also joined them



Storming of Bastille

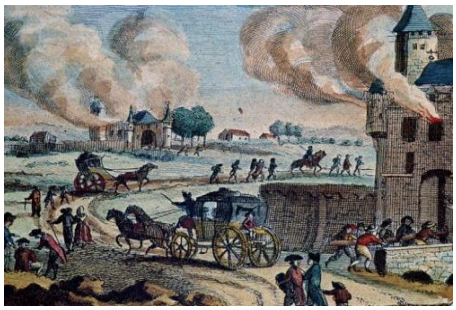
Paris

- Rumours started circulating
- People suggested that King was going to use military force to dismiss the National Assembly
- Other rumours suggested foreign troops were coming to Paris
- So people began gathering weapons
- **July 14 1789**
    - Mob searching for gunpowder and arms stormed Bastille- a prison in Paris
    - Overwhelmed the guard and seized control of the building.
    - Fall of Bastille became symbolic act of revolution and is still celebrated in France as a National Holiday.



Great Fear

- Before long, rebellion spread from Paris into the countryside.
- From one village to the next, wild rumors circulated that the nobles were hiring outlaws to terrorize the peasants.
- A wave of senseless panic called the Great Fear rolled through France.



- The peasants soon became outlaws themselves.
- Armed with pitchforks and other farm tools, they broke into nobles' manor houses and destroyed the old legal papers that bound them to pay feudal dues.
- In some cases, the peasants simply burned down the manor houses.

What the First National Assembly did

August 1789

- Throughout the night of August 4, 1789, noblemen made grand speeches, declaring their love of liberty and equality.
- Motivated more by fear than by idealism, they joined other members of the National Assembly in sweeping away the feudal privileges of the First and Second Estates, thus making commoners equal to the nobles and the clergy.
- By morning, the Old Regime was dead



Revolution gains momentum

Bread Riots:

October 1789

- Thousands of Parisian women rioted over the rising price of bread.
- Brandishing knives, axes, and other weapons, the women marched on Versailles.
- First, they demanded that the National Assembly take action to provide bread.



Storming of Bastille

October 1789

- Then they turned their anger on the king and queen.
- They broke into the palace, killing some of the guards.
- The women demanded that Louis and Marie Antoinette return to Paris.
- After some time, Louis agreed.

What the First National Assembly did

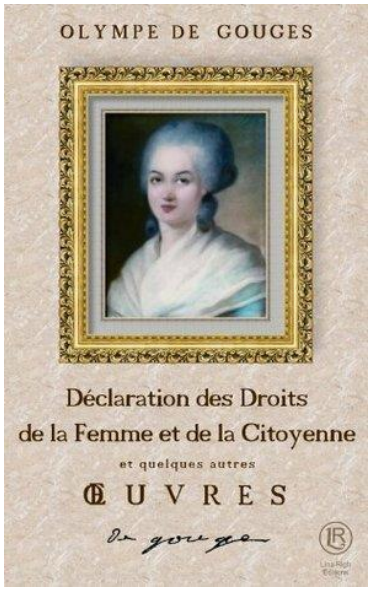
Declaration of Rights of Man

- National Assembly adopted Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen
- "Men are born and remain free and equal in rights"
- Rights included liberty, property, security and resistance to oppression



Declaration of Rights of Man

- Olympe de Gouges published a declaration of the rights of women, her ideas were rejected.
- Later, in 1793, she was declared an enemy of the Revolution and executed



Church

- National Assembly took over church lands and declared that church officials and priests were to be elected and paid as state officials.
- Proceeds from sale of church lands helped pay off France's debts
- Peasants were not happy because they were devout Catholics
- They believed in independent rule of the Pope over the church.



June 1791

- Royal family tried to escape from France to Austrian Netherlands
- They were apprehended and returned to Paris under guard

Divide

September 1791

- National Assembly completed new constitution

- King approved it
- Stripped the king of much authority
- Created a new legislative body – Legislative Assembly
- Had the power to create laws and approve or reject declarations of war
- King still had executive powers to enforce laws

Food shortages and government debt was still a problem

Three different groups emerged

- Radicals, who sat on the left side of the hall, opposed the idea of a monarchy and wanted sweeping changes in the way the government was run.
- Moderates sat in the center of the hall and wanted some changes in government, but not as many as the radicals.
- Conservatives sat on the right side of the hall. They upheld the idea of a limited monarchy and wanted few changes in government

There were factions outside as well



Emigres

- Nobles and others who had fled France wanted to restore the Old Regime
- Some Parisian workers and small shopkeepers wanted Revolution to bring even greater changes
- Called Sans Culottes (those without knee breeches)
- They were going to change the face of France.

War and Further unrest

- Monarchs and nobles in other European kingdoms
- Worried they could face same fate as France
- Austria and Prussia, urged the French to restore Louis XVI
- April 1792 – Assembly declared war



- **War and Execution :**
    - Summer 1792 :
    - Prussian forces advanced to Paris
    - Threatened to destroy Paris if any member of royal family was harmed
- **August 10 1792 :**
    - 20000 men and women invaded the Royal family household, massacred the guards and imprisoned king queen and their children.
- For several days in early September, angry and fearful citizens raided the prisons and murdered over 1,000 prisoners.
- Many nobles, priests, and royalist sympathizers fell victim to the angry mobs in these September Massacres.
- There was fear that these monarchy sympathisers might break prisons and seize control of the city.
- Legislative Assembly set aside the Constitution of 1791
- Declared king deposed, dissolved the assembly and called for election of new legislature
- National Convention- Took office in September 1792
- Abolished monarchy and declared France a Republic
- Adult male citizens : Granted right to vote and hold office

Jacobins:

- Most of the people involved in the governmental changes in September 1792 were members of a radical political organization, the Jacobin Club.
- One of the most prominent Jacobins, as club members were called, was **Jean-Paul Marat**
- During the Revolution, he edited a newspaper called L'Ami du Peuple (Friend of the People).





- He called for the death of all those who continued to support the King.
- National Convention tried King louis XVI for treason
- It found him guilty and sentenced him to death
- **Jan 21 1793**
- King Louis XVI executed

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- To reinforce the French army, Jacobin leaders in the Convention took an extreme step.
- At their urging, in February 1793 the Convention ordered a draft of 300,000 French citizens between the ages of 18 and 40.
- By 1794, the army had grown to 800,000 and included women.

Reign of Terror

Enemy list of Jacobins :

- Peasants horrified by King's execution
- Priests who would not accept government control
- Rival leaders stirring up rebellion in the provinces

Robespierre:

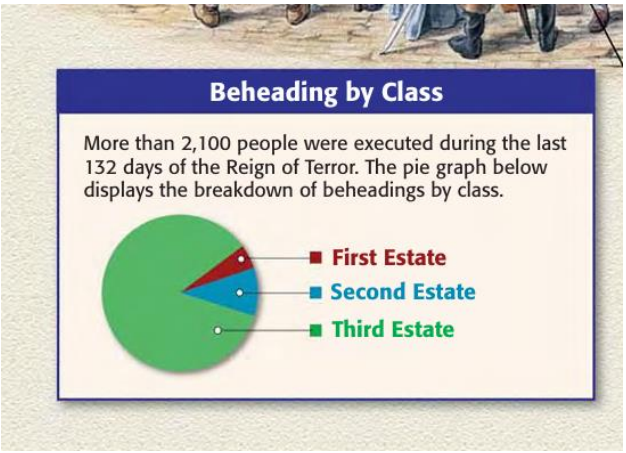
- In the early months of 1793, one Jacobin leader, Maximilien Robespierre slowly gained power.
- Robespierre and his supporters set out to build a "republic of virtue" by wiping out every trace of France's past.
- Firm believers in reason, they changed the calendar, dividing the year into 12 months of 30 days and renaming each month.
- This calendar had no Sundays because the radicals considered religion old-fashioned and dangerous.
- They even closed all churches in Paris, and cities and towns all over France soon did the same.

July 1793

- Robespierre became Leader of Committee of Public Safety
- Chief task of this committee was to protect revolution from its enemies
- Governed France as a Dictator
- His rule known as Reign of Terror
- Many enemies were tried in the morning, guillotined in the evening
- Robespierre linked terror with virtue.
- *The first maxim of our politics ought to be to lead the people by means of reason and the enemies of the people by terror. If the basis of popular government in time of peace is virtue, the basis of popular government in time of revolution is both virtue and terror: virtue without which terror is murderous, terror without which virtue is powerless. Terror is nothing else than swift, severe, indomitable justice; it flows, then, from virtue.*

As many as 40000 people were executed.

- About 85 percent were peasants or members of the urban poor or middle class— for whose benefit the Revolution had been launched.



- In July 1794, fearing for their own safety, some members of the National Convention turned on Robespierre.
- They demanded his arrest and execution.
- The Reign of Terror, the radical phase of the French Revolution, ended on July 28, 1794, when Robespierre went to the guillotine.
- French public opinion shifted dramatically after Robespierre's death.
- People of all classes had grown weary of the Terror.
- They were also tired of the skyrocketing prices for bread, salt, and other necessities of life.
- In 1795, moderate leaders in the National Convention drafted a new plan of government, the third since 1789.
- It placed power firmly in the hands of the upper middle class and called for a two house legislature and an executive body of five men, known as the Directory.
- These five were moderates, not revolutionary idealists.
- Some of them were corrupt and made themselves rich at the country's expense.
- Even so, they gave their troubled country a period of order.
- They also found the right general to command France's armies—Napoleon Bonaparte.

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Industrial Revolution

Introduction

- The Industrial Revolution refers to the greatly increased output of machine-made goods that began in England in the middle 1700s.



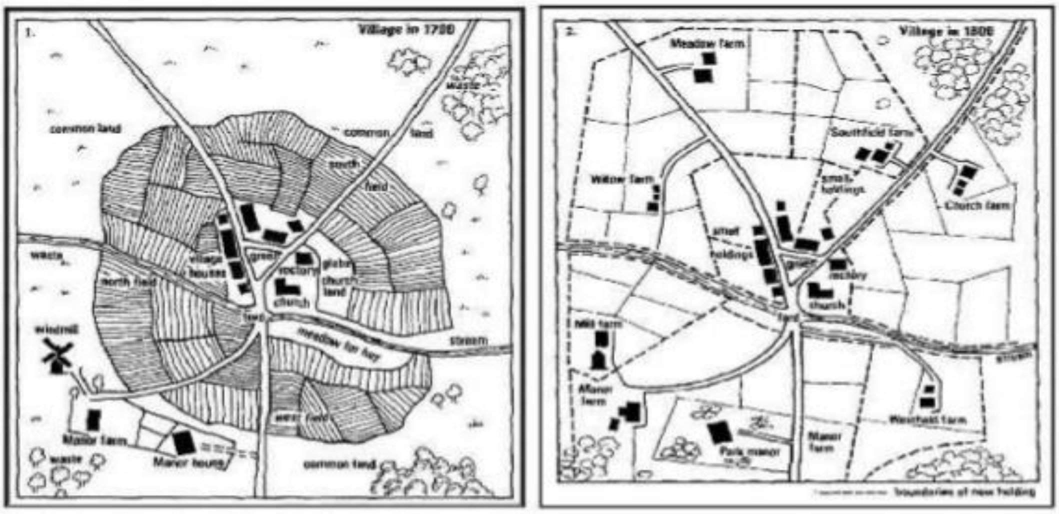
Beginnings in Britain

Agricultural Revolution

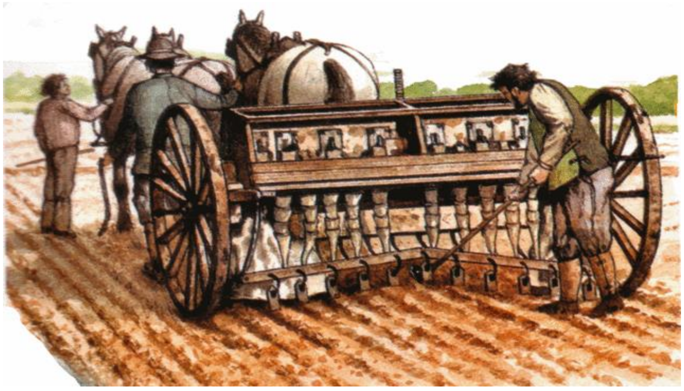
- In 1700, small farms covered England's landscape.
- Wealthy landowners began buying up much of the land that village farmers had once worked.
- The large landowners dramatically improved farming methods.
- These innovations amounted to an agricultural revolution.

Enclosure Movement of the 1700s

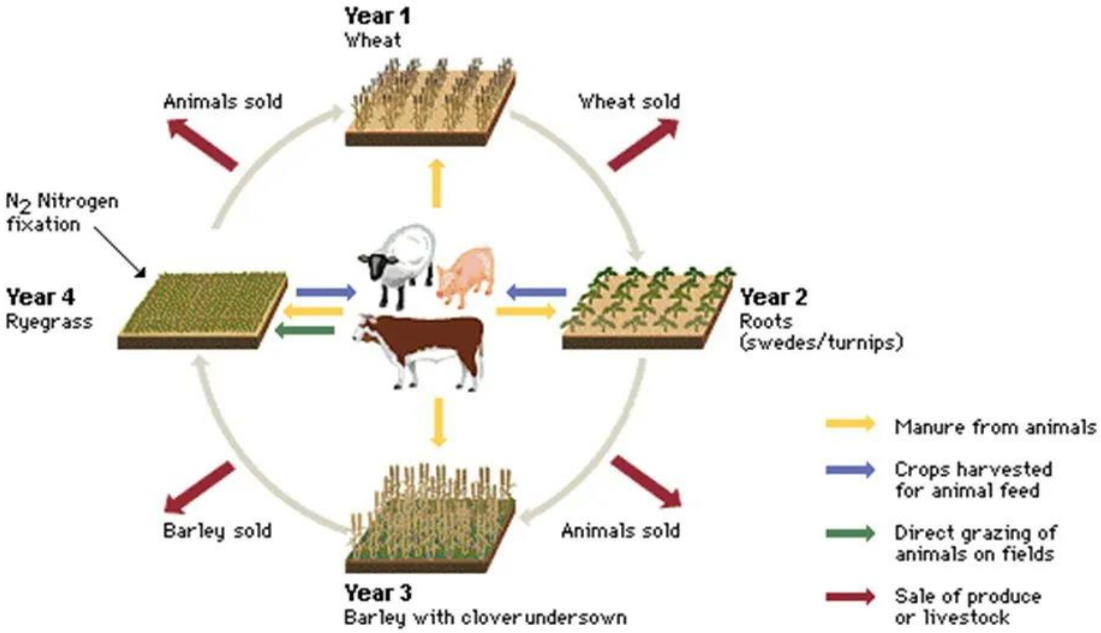
Enclosure laws allowed landowners to fence off land formerly used as common pasture. The map on the left shows a British farming area in 1700; the shaded areas are common pastures. The map on the right shows the same area in 1800, with the common pastures eliminated by fences.



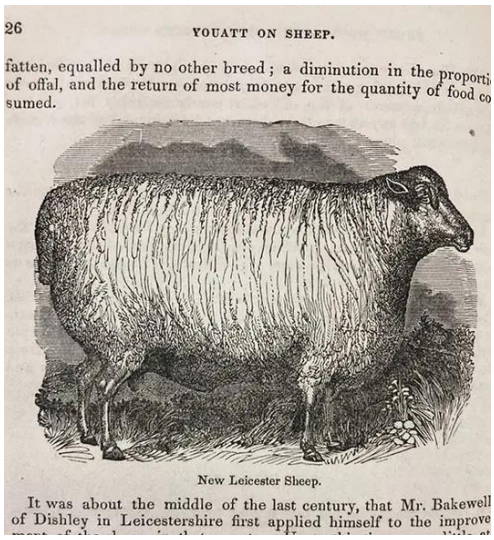
- Wealthy landowners started enclosing their land with fences or hedges.
- Started cultivating larger fields
- These fields were called enclosures
- Landowners experimented with more productive seeding and harvesting methods
- This also forced small farmers to become tenant farmers or to give up farming and move to the cities.
- **Jethro Tull:**
    - First of these scientific farmers
    - Invented seed drill in 1701
    - Allowed farmers to sow seeds in well spaced rows at specific depths
    - This boosted crop yields



- **Crop Rotation :**
  - One year, for example, a farmer might plant a field with wheat, which exhausted soil nutrients.
  - The next year he planted a root crop, such as turnips, to restore nutrients.
  - This might be followed in turn by barley and then clover



- **Livestock Breeding**
- **Robert Bakewell**
  - Increased mutton output by allowing only his best sheep to breed
  - Average weight for lambs also increased from 18 to 50 pounds.
  - Due to increased food output, English population increased.
  - This boosted demand for food and goods like cloth.
  - Farmers losing their jobs due to enclosures became factory workers.


26 YOUATT ON SHEEP.

fatten, equalled by no other breed; a diminution in the proporti of offal, and the return of most money for the quantity of food co sumed.

New Leicester Sheep.

It was about the middle of the last century, that Mr. Bakewell of Dishley in Leicestershire first applied himself to the improve

Why it Began in Britain?

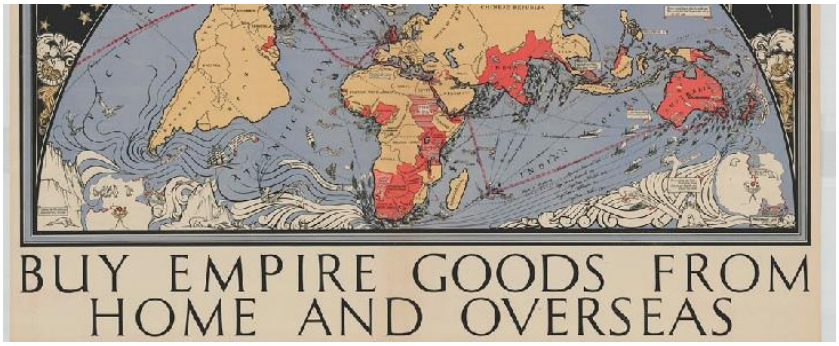
- **Natural Resources :**
  - Water power and coal to fuel the new machines
  - Iron ore to construct machines, tools, and buildings
  - Rivers for inland transportation
  - Harbors from which merchant ships set sail

England's Resources and Industries, 1750



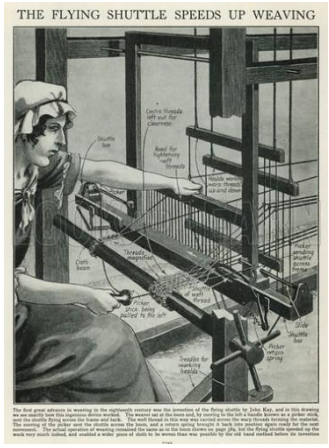
- **Expanding economy**
  - Businesspeople invested in the manufacture of new inventions.
  - Highly developed banking system also contributed
  - People were encouraged by the availability of bank loans to invest in new machinery and expand their operations.
  - Growing overseas trade, economic prosperity, and a climate of progress led to the increased demand for goods

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- **Relative Peace**
  - Though Britain took part in many wars during the 1700s, none occurred on British soil.
  - Their military successes gave the British a positive attitude

Inventions

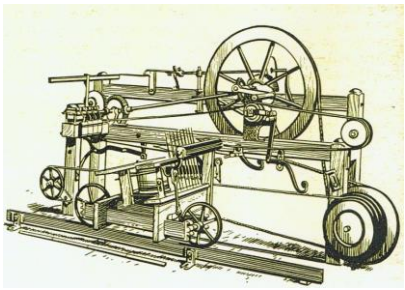


- **Textile Industry**
- **1733**
- **John Kay –Flying schuttle**
  - This flying shuttle, a boat-shaped piece of wood to which yarn was attached, doubled the work a weaver could do in a day.
- **1764**
  - **James Hargreaves – Spinning Jenny.**
  - **Allowed one spinner to work 8 threads at a time.**

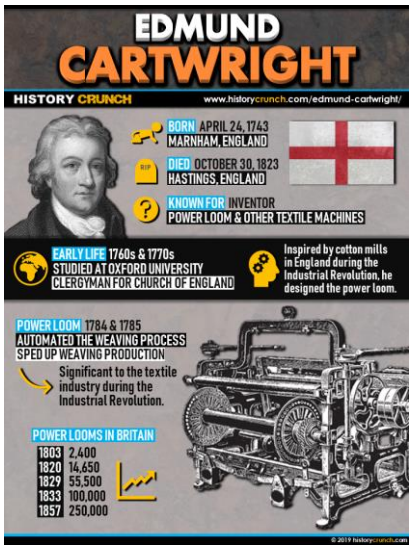


- **1769**
  - Richard Arkwright
  - Water Frame
  - Used waterpower from rapid streams to drive spinning wheels
- **1779**

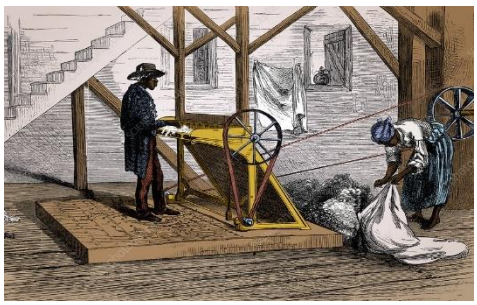
- **Samuel Crompton**
  - Combined features of spinning jenny and water frame
  - Produced Spinning Mule
  - This made thread stronger, finer and more consistent than before.

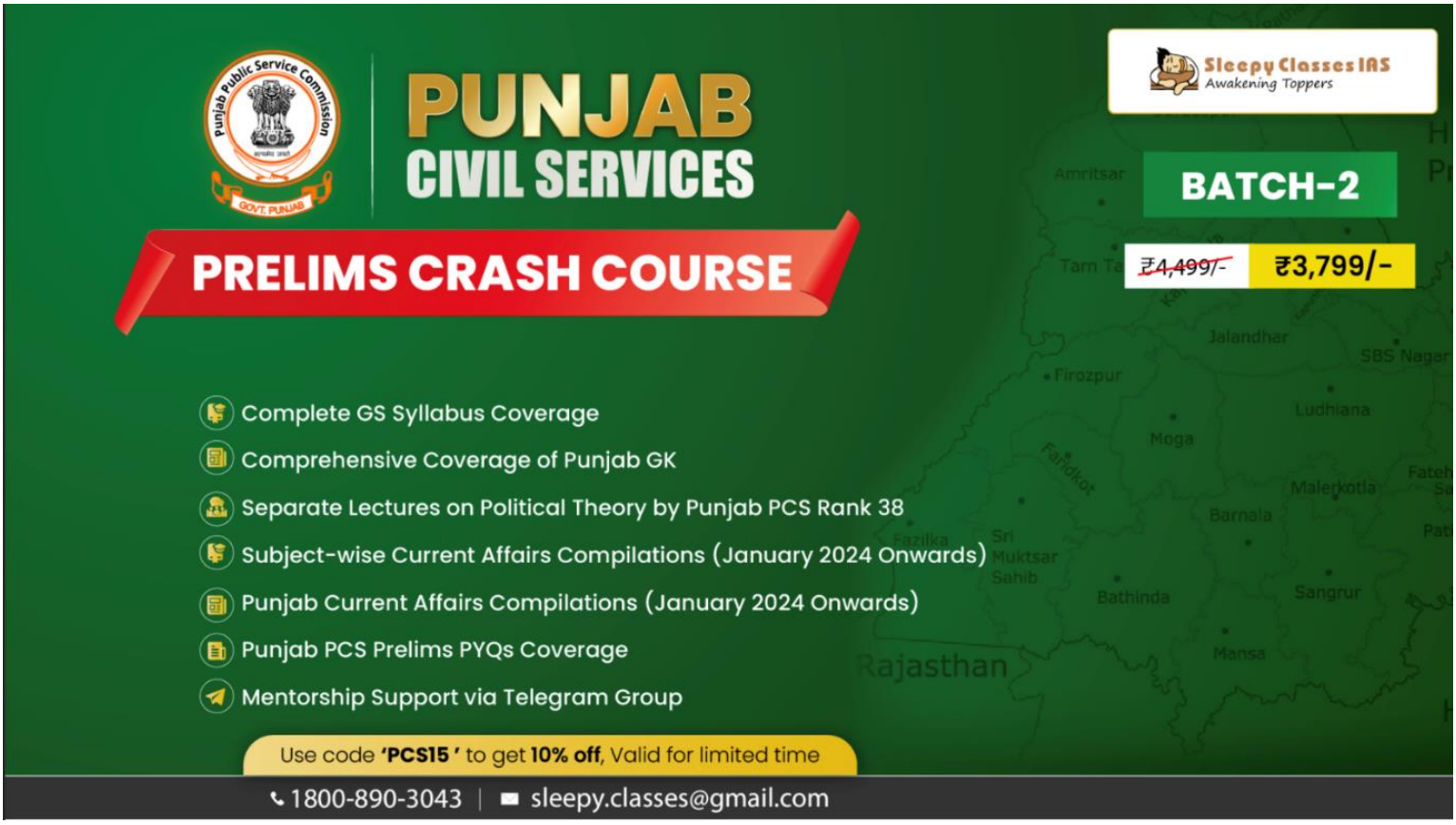


- **1787**
  - Edmund Cartwright
  - Power Loom
  - Ran by Water Power



- **Textile Industry**
  - To accommodate all these machines , wealthy textile merchants set them up in large buildings called factories.
- **1793**
  - American Inventor Eli Whitney.
  - Invented cotton gin.
  - Sped up removal of cotton seeds from raw cotton.
  - Cotton was imported from America.



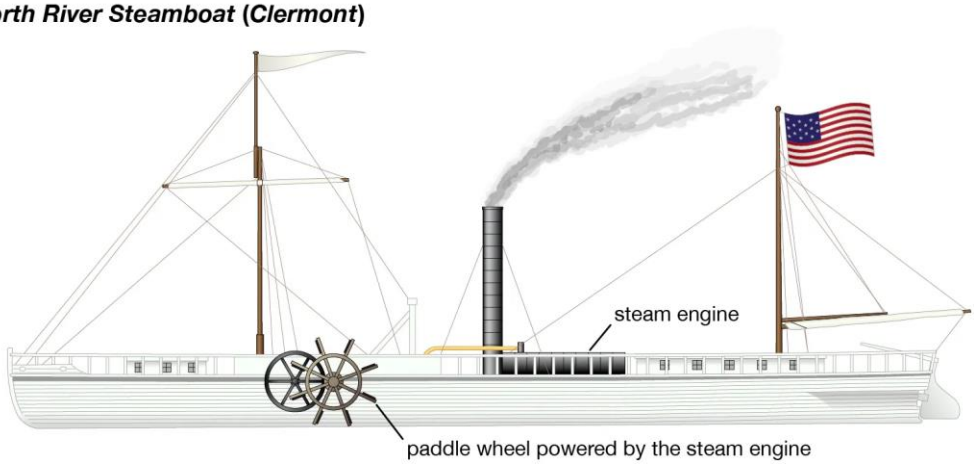

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Rajasthan

- **Transportation**
- **James Watt**
- **Steam Engine**
    - 1765 – Watt figured out a way to make the steam engine work faster and more efficiently while burning less fuel.
    - In 1774, Watt joined with a businessman named Matthew Boulton.



- **Water**
    - Robert Fulton
    - American inventor
    - Ordered steam engine from boulton and Watt
    - Built steam boat called Clermont
    - Later used to transport passengers up and down Hudson River in New York.

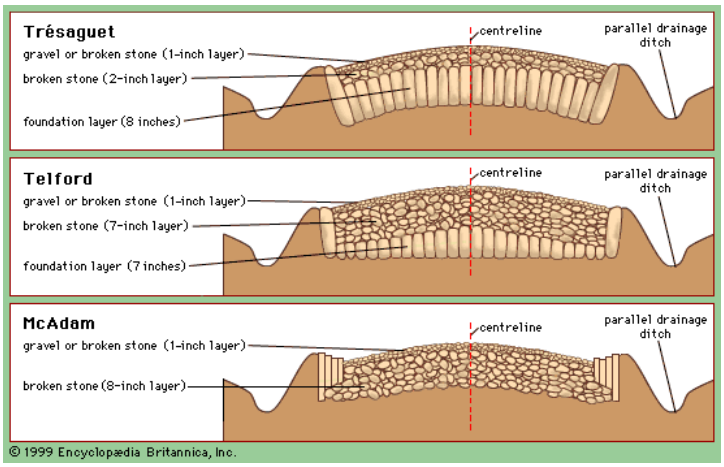
North River Steamboat (Clermont)



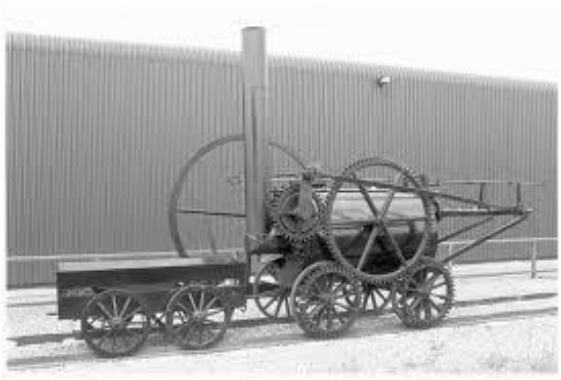
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    - England
    - Mid 1800's
    - 4250 miles of inland channels slashed transport costs.
- **Road**
- **John Macadam**

- **Scottish Engineer**
  - Equipped road beds with a layer of large stones for drainage.
  - On top, he placed a carefully smoothed layer of crushed rock.
  - Even in rainy weather heavy wagons could travel over the new "macadam" roads without sinking in mud.
  - Private investors started building roads and operating them for profit (Turnpike Roads)

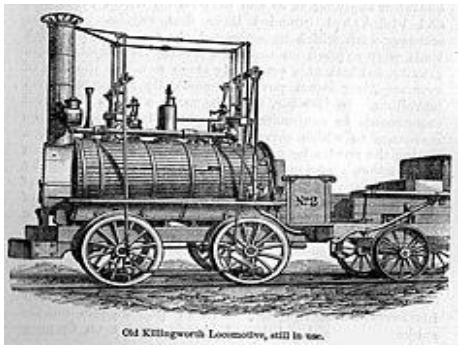


- **Transportation**
  - Railway Age
  - 1804
  - English Engineer
  - Richard Trevithick
  - Won a bet of several thousand dollars
  - Deal was – Hauling ten tonnes of iron over ten miles of track on a steam driven locomotive

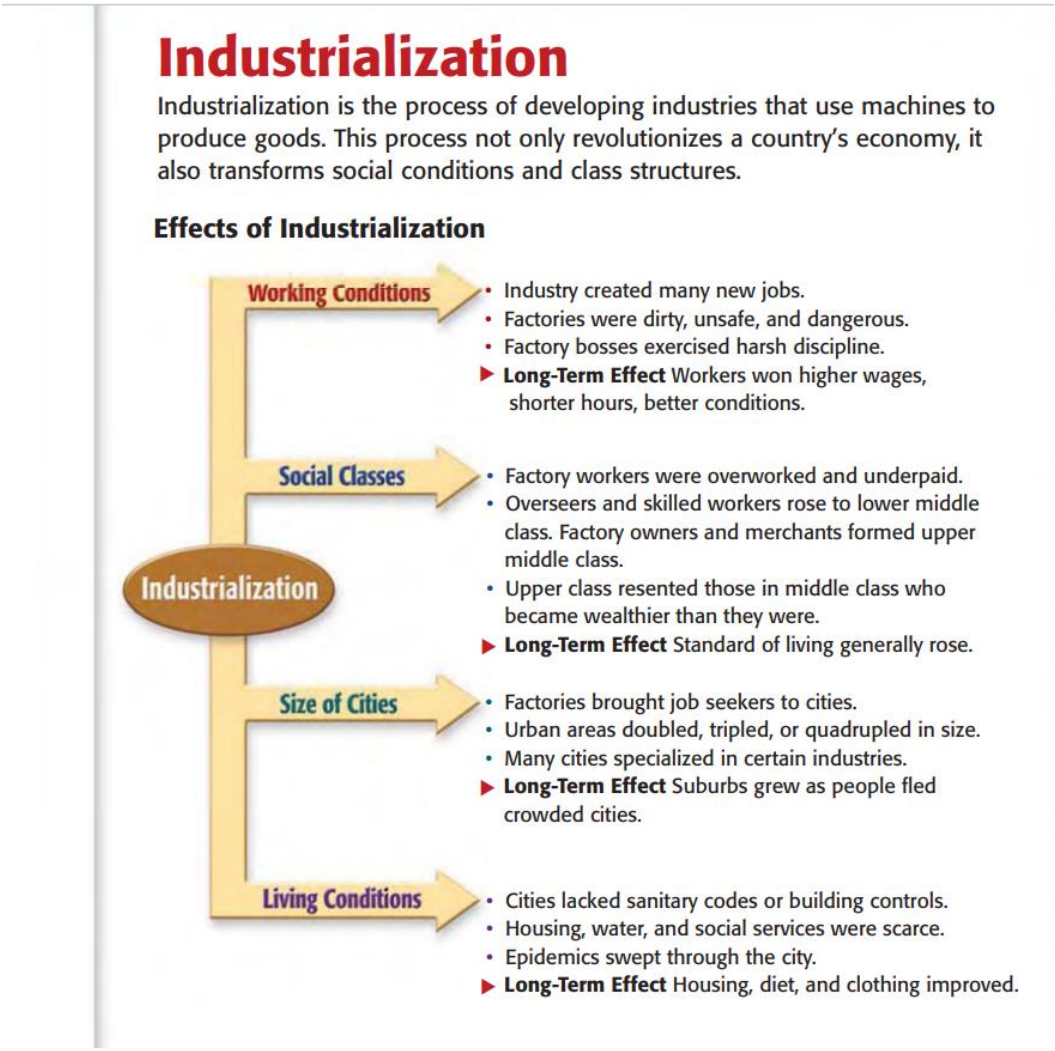


- **Railway Age**
  - 1825
  - George Stephenson
  - Gained solid reputation by building engines for mine operators in Northern England.
  - Built World's first Railroad line
  - Ran 27 miles from Yorkshire Coal fields to Stockton Port.

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- **1830**
- **Liverpool – Manchester Railway opened**
- **Four Major effects of Railroads :**
    - **R**ailroads spurred industrial growth by giving manufacturers a cheap way to transport materials and finished products
    - The railroad boom created hundreds of thousands of new jobs for both railroad workers and miners. These miners provided iron for the tracks and coal for the steam engines.
    - The railroads boosted England's agricultural and fishing industries, which could transport their products to distant cities.
    - By making travel easier, railroads encouraged country people to take distant city jobs.



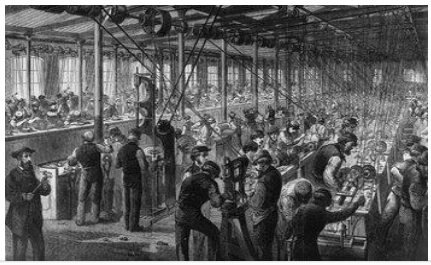
Consequences of Industrialisation

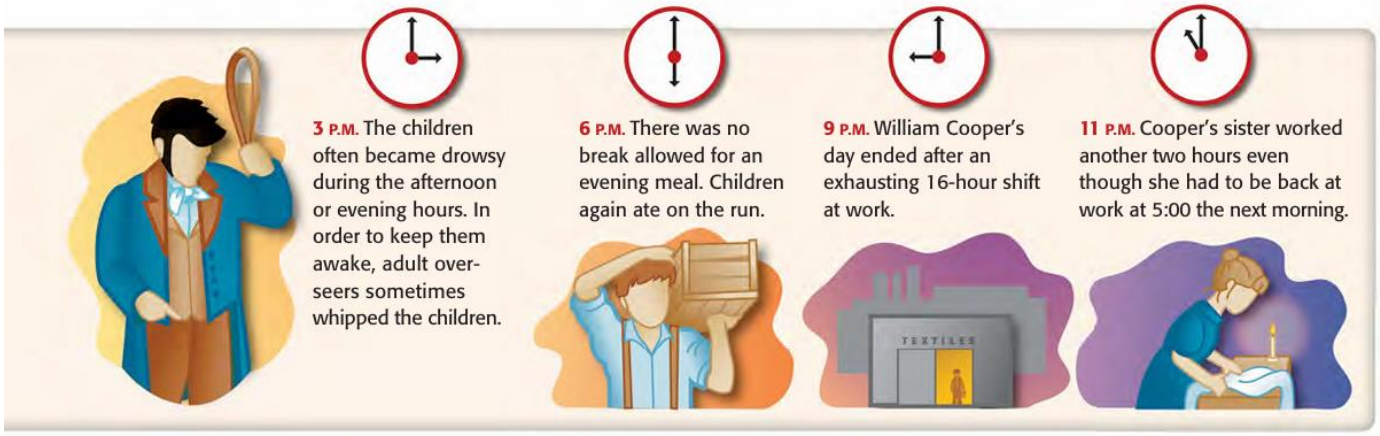
- **Rise of Industrial Cities :**
  - Between 1800 and 1850, the number of European cities boasting more than 100,000 inhabitants rose from 22 to 47.
  - Most of Europe's urban areas at least doubled in population; some even quadrupled
  - London, was the country's most important city. It had a population of about one million people by 1800.
  - During the 1800s, Manchester experienced rapid growth from around 45,000 in 1760 to 300,000 by 1850.
- **Living Conditions:**
  - No development plans, sanitary codes or building codes.
  - Lacked adequate housing, education and police protection.
  - No drains, no garbage disposal
  - Workers lived in dirty shelters

- Cholera epidemic regularly swept through slums
- Average life span was 17 years in urban areas
- Elizabeth Gaskell – Mary barton – Described slums of Manchester



- **Working Conditions**:
- Average worker spent 14 hours a day , 6 days a week
- Not well lit and unclean
- No government program to provide aid in case of injury
- Frequent accidents, damp conditions, constant breathing of coal dust.
- Women and children employed in mining industry



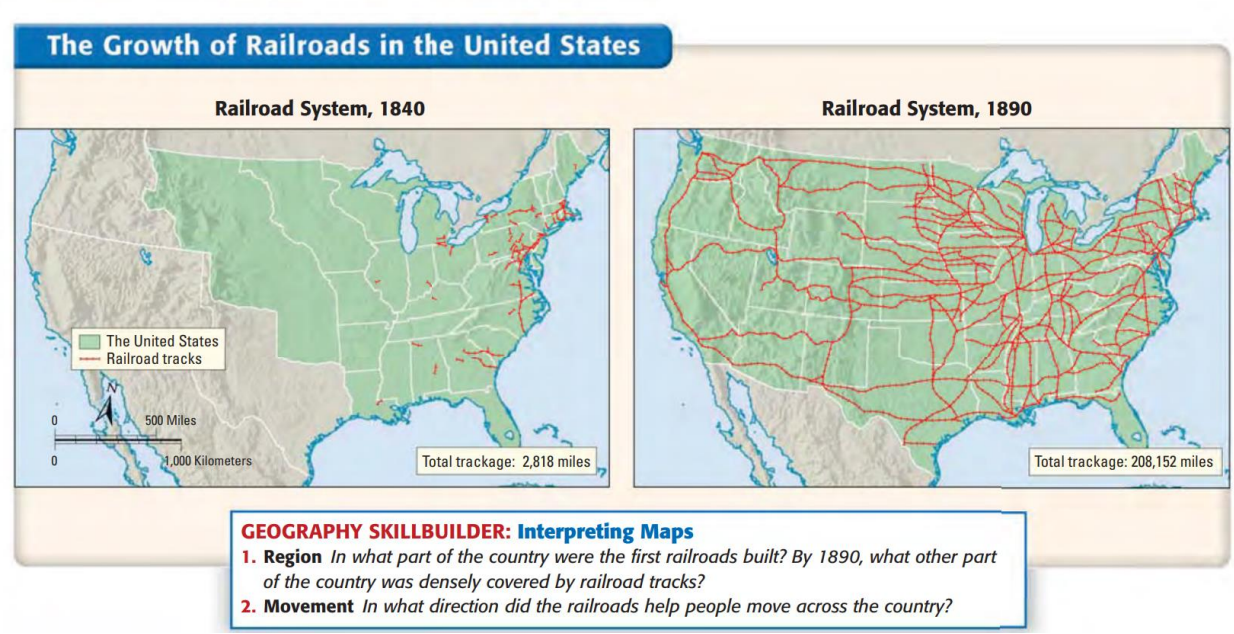


- **Class Tensions:**
- **New Middle Class**
  - Some factory owners, merchants, and bankers grew wealthier than the landowners and aristocrats
  - Landowners looked down on those who had made their fortunes in the "vulgar" business world
  - New middle class emerged
  - Upper Middle Class : government employees, doctors, lawyers, and managers of factories, mines, and shops.
  - Lower Middle Class : Factory overseers and such skilled workers as toolmakers, mechanical drafters, and printers
- **Working Class**

- Livelihoods disappeared with arrival of machines
- Some smashed machines (luddites)
- Named after Ned Ludd who destroyed weaving machinery in 1779.
- They attacked factories

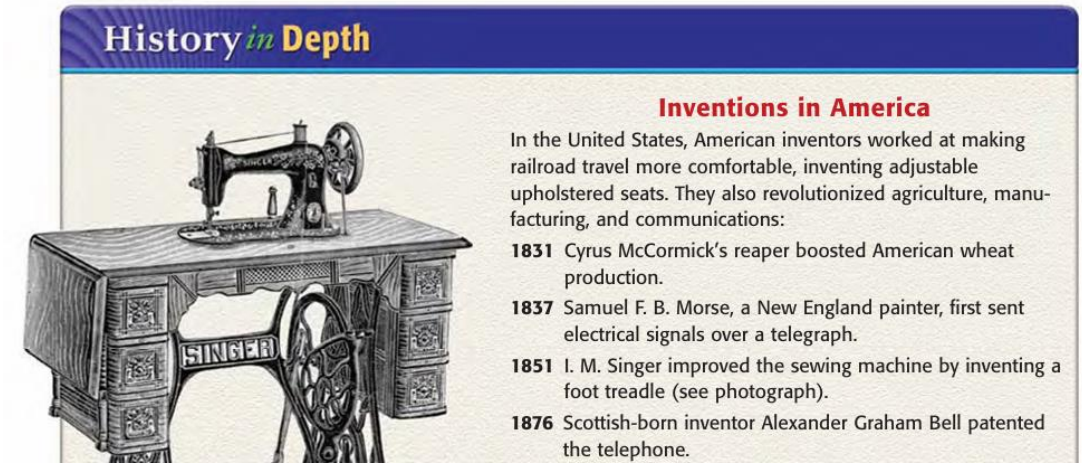


Spread of Industrialisation



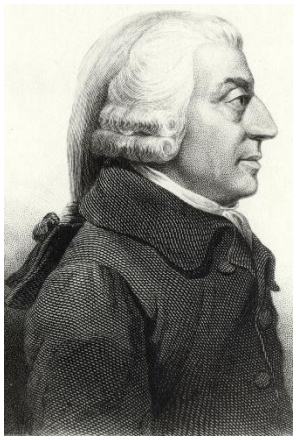
- United States
- **1789**
  - Samuel Slater
  - Built spinning machine from memory and a partial design
  - Moses Brown opened first factory in US at Pawtucket, Rhode Island.
- **1813**
  - Francis Lowell – Boston
  - Mechanised every stage of cloth manufacture
  - Weaving factory at Waltham, Massachussets

- Thousands of young single women flocked from their rural homes to work as mill girls in factory towns.

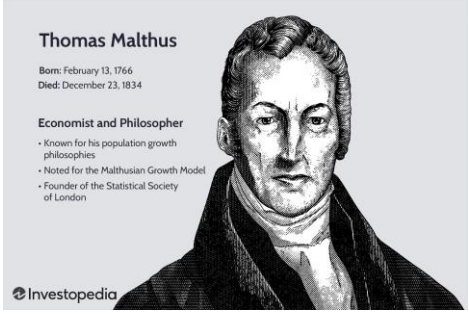


Philosophers of Industrialisation

- **<u>Laissez Faire Economics :</u>**
  - Refers to the economic policy of letting owners of industry and business set working conditions without interference.
  - French economic philosphers
  - Criticised the idea that nations grow wealthy by placing heavy tariffs on foreign goods
- **Adam Smith**
  - University of Glasgow, Scotland
  - 1776 book – Wealth of Nations
  - Smith's arguments rested on what he called the three natural laws of economics:
    - the law of self-interest—People work for their own good.
    - the law of competition—Competition forces people to make a better product.
    - the law of supply and demand—Enough goods would be produced at the lowest possible price to meet demand in a market economy



- **Capitalist Economics:**
- Capitalism is an economic system in which the factors of production are privately owned and money is invested in business ventures to make a profit. These ideas also helped bring about the Industrial Revolution
- **Thomas Malthus**
    - In An Essay on the Principle of Population, written in 1798, Thomas Malthus argued that population tended to increase more rapidly than the food supply.
    - Without wars and epidemics to kill off the extra people, most were destined to be poor and miserable.
    - The predictions of Malthus seemed to be coming true in the 1840s



- **David Ricardo**



    - David Ricardo, a wealthy stockbroker, took Malthus's theory one step further in his book, Principles of Political Economy and Taxation (1817).
    - Like Malthus, Ricardo believed that a permanent underclass would always be poor.
    - In a market system, if there are many workers and abundant resources, then labor and resources are cheap.
    - If there are few workers and scarce resources, then they are expensive.
    - Ricardo believed that wages would be forced down as population increased.
- Between 1700 and 1900, revolutions in agriculture, production, transportation, and communication changed the lives of people in
- Western Europe and the United States. Industrialization gave Europe tremendous economic power.
- In contrast, the economies of Asia and Africa were still based on agriculture and small workshops.
- Industrialization revolutionized every aspect of society, from daily life to life expectancy.

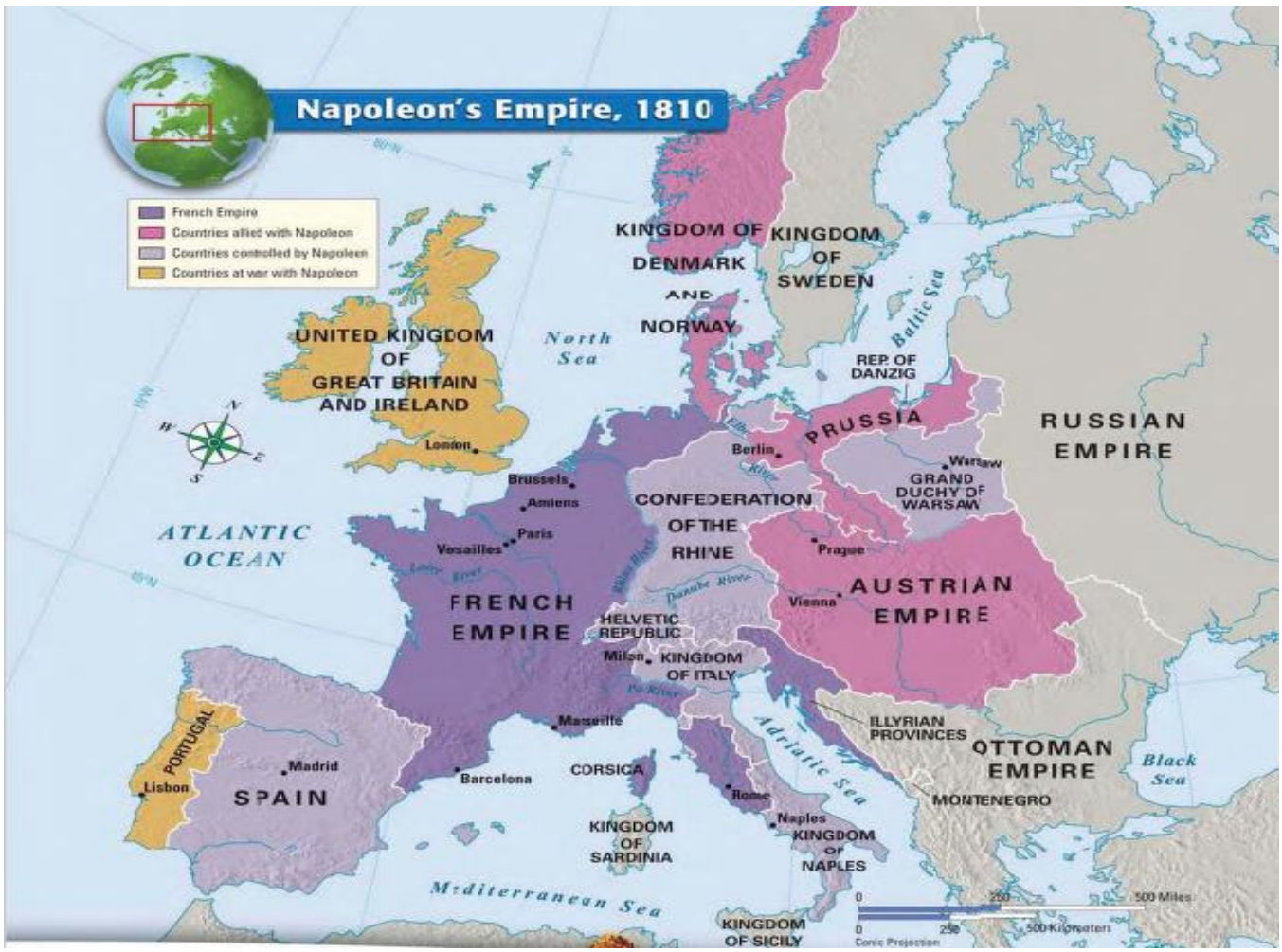
- Despite the hardships early urban workers suffered, population, health, and wealth eventually rose dramatically in all industrialized countries.
- Despite the hardships early urban workers suffered, population, health, and wealth eventually rose dramatically in all industrialized countries.
- The development of a middle class created great opportu nities for education and democratic participation. Greater democratic participation, in turn, fueled a powerful movement for social reform.
- **David Ricardo**
    - David Ricardo, a wealthy stockbroker, took Malthus's theory one step further in his book, Principles of Political Economy and Taxation (1817).
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    - Ricardo believed that wages would be forced down as population increased.

Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Napoleon-Rise and Fall



- Napoleon Bonaparte was born in 1769 on the Mediterranean island of Corsica
- In 1785, at the age of 16, he finished school and became a lieutenant in the artillery.
- In only four years, from 1795 to 1799,Napoleon rose from a relatively obscure position as an officer in the French army to become master of France.



Coup d'Etat

- In 1796, the Directory appointed Napoleon to lead a French army against the forces of Austria and the Kingdom of Sardinia.
- Gained considerable military power and reputation after leading successful campaigns against Sardinia and Austria
- By 1799, the Directory had lost control of the political situation and the confidence of the French people.
- Napoleon took action in early November 1799 when troops under his command surrounded the national legislature and drove out most of its members.
- The remaining lawmakers dissolved the Directory and established a group of three Counsels, one of whom was Napolean.
- Napoleon quickly took the title of first consul and assumed the powers of a dictator

NAPOLEON'S RULE

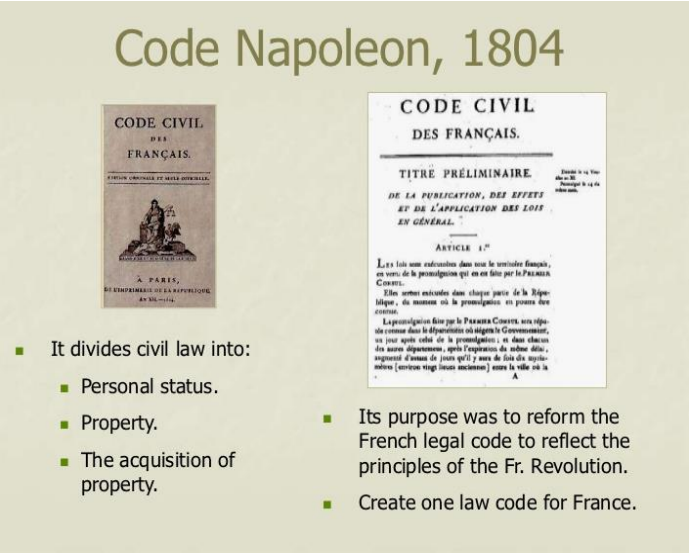
- In 1799, Britain, Austria, and Russia joined forces with one goal in mind, to drive Napoleon from power.

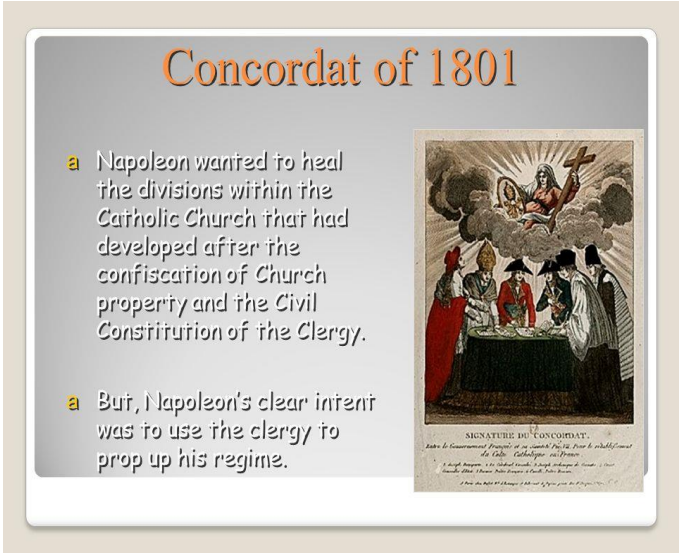
- Eventually, as a result of war and diplomacy, all three nations signed peace agreements with France by 1802.

DOMESTIC POLICIES

NAPOLEANIC REFORMS

- ECONOMIC
  - National Banking system.
  - Efficient tax collection system.
- RELIGION
  - Agreement(Concordant) with Pope Pius XVII to improve church state relations.
  - Recognized influence of church.
  - Rejected Church control in National Affairs.
- LEGAL
  - Comprehensive system of laws known as Napoleonic Code.
  - Gave uniform set of laws.
  - Freedom of speech and press were restricted.
  - Restored slavery in French colonies of Carribean.
- ADMINISTRATIVE
  - Dismissed corrupt officials.
  - Set up Govt run public schools to provide trained officials.
  - Merit based recruitment to public office.





- In 1804, Napoleon decided to make himself emperor, and the French voters supported him.
- On December 2, 1804, He was crowned emperor in a splendid ceremony in Paris.

NAPOLEON'S EMPIRE

- Napoleon wanted to control the rest of Europe and to reassert French power in the Americas.
- But his plans in Americas were thwarted by rebellious slave workers and diseases.
- After being defeated by rebels in Haiti and sale of Louisiana to the U.S, he shifted his focus towards Europe.



- He had already annexed the Austrian Netherlands and parts of Italy to France and set up a puppet government in Switzerland.
- Fearful of his ambitions, the British persuaded Russia, Austria, and Sweden to join them against France

The Battle of Trafalgar

- In his drive for a European empire, Napoleon lost only one major battle, the Battle of Trafalgar
- The battle took place in 1805 off the southwest coast of Spain.
- The destruction of the French fleet had two major results :
    - It ensured the supremacy of the British navy for the next 100 years.
    - It forced Napoleon to give up his plans of invading Britain.

NAPOLEON'S EMPIRE

- By 1812, the only areas of Europe free from Napoleon's control were Britain, Portugal, Sweden, and the Ottoman Empire.
- Napoleon also controlled numerous supposedly independent countries which included Spain, the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, and a number of German kingdoms in Central Europe.

COLLAPSE OF NAPOLEON

Reasons:

- Continental System
- Peninsular War
- Invasion of Russia

Continental System

- In November 1806, Napoleon set up a blockade—a forcible closing of ports—to prevent all trade and communication between Great Britain and other European nations.
- Aided by the British, smugglers managed to bring cargo from Britain into Europe.
- Even members of Napoleon's family defied the policy, including his brother, Louis, whom he had made king of Holland.
- The blockade weakened British trade but did not destroy it.
- Britain responded with its own blockade.
- And because the British had a stronger navy, they were better able than the French to make the blockade work

Peninsular War

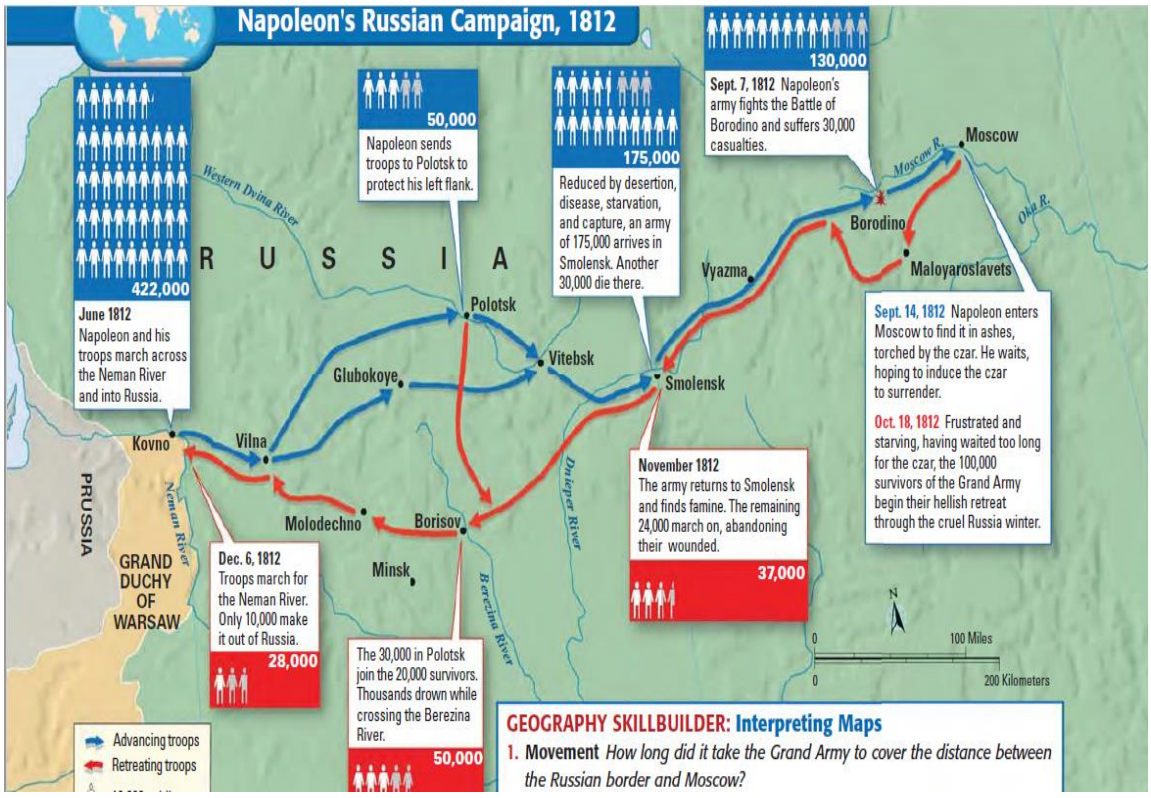
- In 1808, In an effort to get Portugal to accept the Continental System, he sent an invasion force through Spain.
- After protests, he placed his brother Joseph on the throne.
- This inflamed Spanish nationalist sentiments.
- The devout Catholic Spanish population feared weakening of church under French rule.
- Napoleon's troops incurred 300000 causalities to guerilla warfare in the Peninsular war that ensued for 6 years.





RUSSIAN INVASION

- Napoleon's most disastrous mistake of all came in 1812.
- Even though Alexander I had become Napoleon's ally, the Russian Czar refused to stop selling grain to Britain.
- Because of this breakdown in their alliance, Napoleon decided to invade Russia.



- The Russians followed a scorched earth policy in face of French invasion.
- On September 7, 1812, the two armies finally clashed in the Battle of Borodino.

- When Napoleon entered Moscow seven days later, the city was in flames.
- Rather than surrender Russia's "holy city" to the French, Alexander had destroyed it.
- The retreat from Moscow had devastated the Grand Army—only 10,000 soldiers were left to fight.

FINAL DEFEAT

- In only a few months, Napoleon managed to raise another army.
- However, most of his troops were untrained and ill prepared for battle.
- He faced the allied armies of the European powers outside the German city of Leipzig in October 1813 and was easily defeated.
- By January of 1814, the allied armies were pushing steadily toward Paris and just two months later the Prussian and Austrian emperors were leading a victory parade through Paris.
- In April 1814, Napoleon accepted the terms of surrender and gave up his throne.
- After a brief stint of exile at Elba, Napoleon returned to Paris to lead one last charge against the allied forces.
- At the Battle of Waterloo (Belgium) in June 1815, Napoleon was crushingly defeated and he was shipped to St. Helena, a remote island in South Atlantic.
- "He was as great as a man can be without virtue."

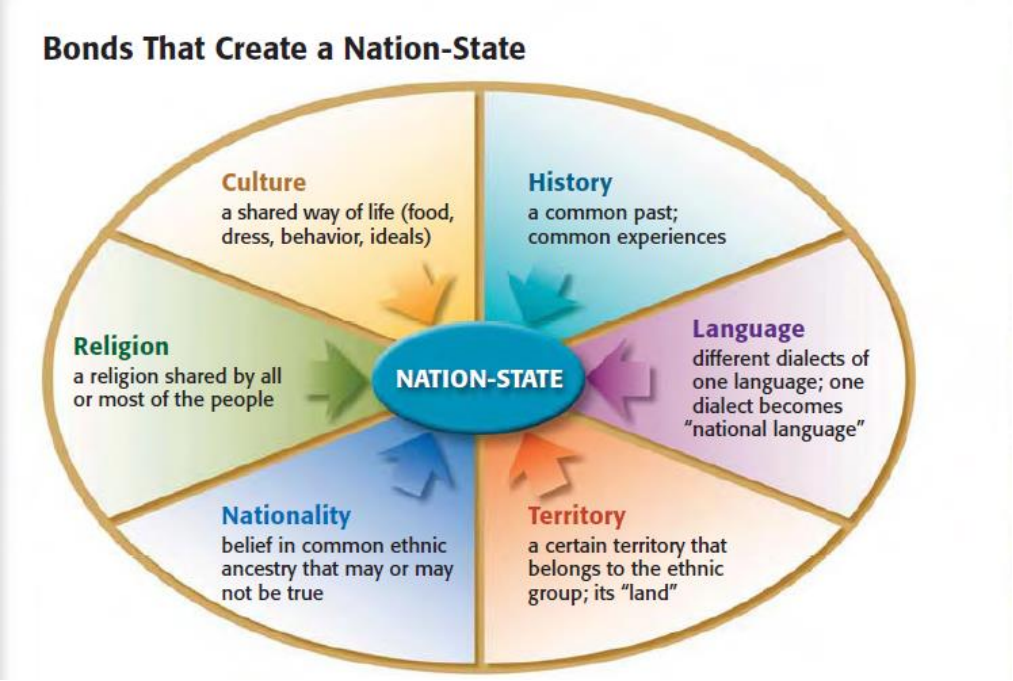
Rise of Nationalism in Europe (Part-1)



NATIONALISM

- A nation may be described as a community having a common homeland, a common culture and common traditions.

- Dictionary : a sense of national consciousness exalting one nation above all others and placing primary emphasis on promotion of its culture and interests as opposed to those of other nations or supranational groups.
- Nationalism—the belief that people should be loyal to their nation—was not widespread until the 1800s.
- The rise of modern nationalism is tied to the spread of democratic ideas and the growth of an educated middle class.



FACTORS LEADING TO RISE OF NATIONALISM

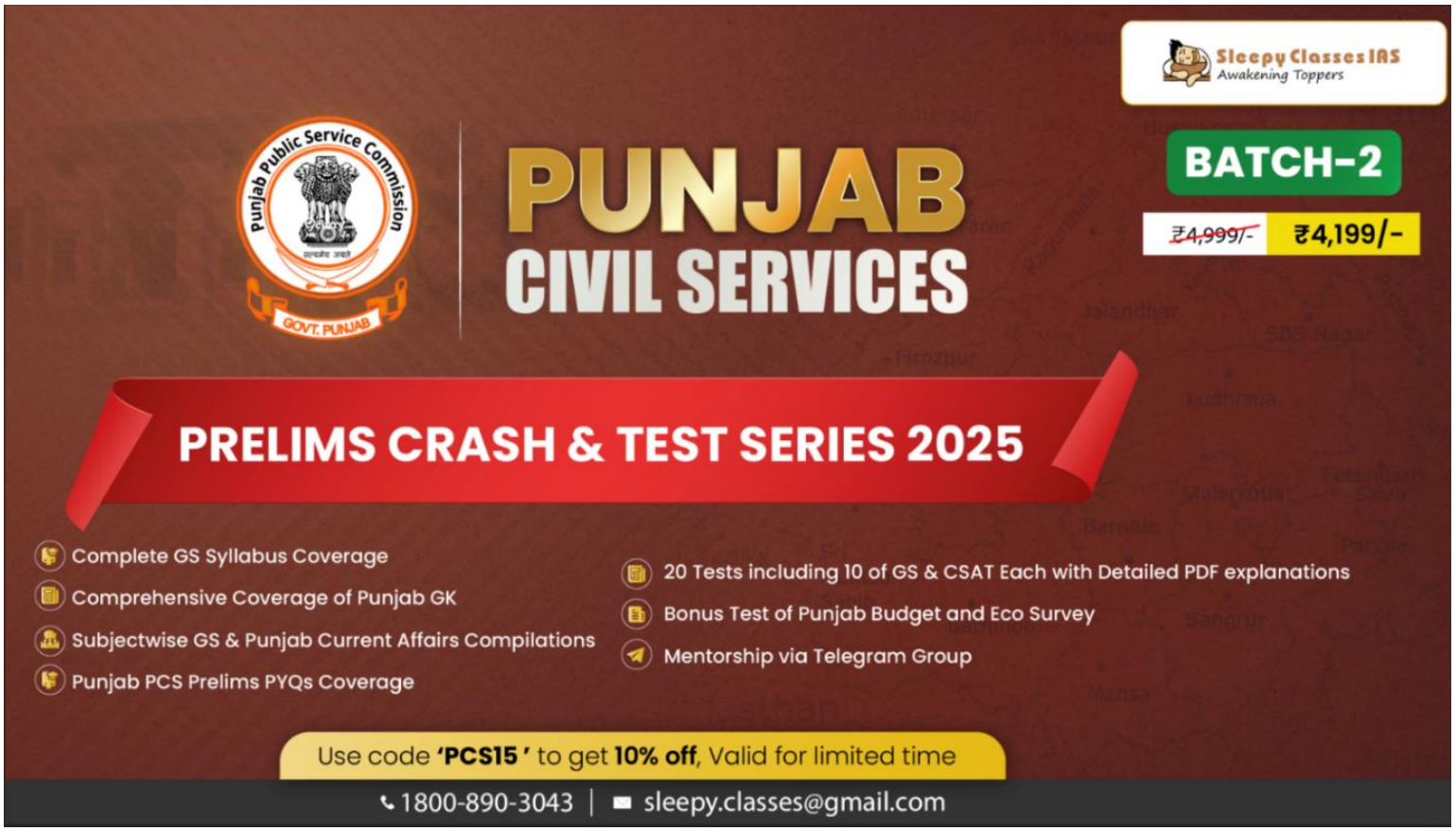
- Socio Cultural
- Political
- Economic

SOCIO CULTURAL

- Renaissance
  - Vernacular Linguistic societies.
  - Local language speakers started living together
  - Enlightenment led to questioning of authority of church.
  - Development of local cultures-slavic culture, German culture etc.

POLITICAL

- French revolution instigated the message of popular sovereignty.


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- Boundaries of nation state to be drawn based on people's will.

ECONOMIC

- Industrial Revolution
- Growth of transportation and Communication.

Types of Nationalist Movements

Type	Characteristics	Examples
Unification	• Mergers of politically divided but culturally similar lands	• 19th century Germany • 19th century Italy
Separation	• Culturally distinct group resists being added to a state or tries to break away	• Greeks in the Ottoman Empire • French-speaking Canadians
State-building	• Culturally distinct groups form into a new state by accepting a single culture	• The United States • Turkey

NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

- Nationalism was the most powerful idea of the 1800s.
- It shaped countries by creating new ones or breaking up old ones.
- In Europe, nationalism, developed rapidly as response to the Metternich system developed by the Congress of Vienna.
- Empires in Europe were made up of many different groups of people.
- Nationalism fed the desire of most of those groups to be free of the rule of empires and govern themselves in their traditional lands.

CONGRESS OF VIENNA(1815)



- European heads of government were looking to establish long-lasting peace and stability on the continent after the defeat of Napoleon.
- They wanted to ensure collective security and stability for the entire continent.
- Representatives of 5 great powers met at Vienna to draw out a plan for Europe-Russia, Prussia, Austria, Great Britain and France.





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METTERNICH PLAN





- The most influential was the foreign minister of Austria, Prince Klemens von Metternich.
- Metternich distrusted the democratic ideals of the French Revolution
- Metternich wanted to keep things as they were and remarked, "The first and greatest concern for the immense majority of every nation is the stability of laws—never their change"

"When Paris sneezes, Europe catches a cold."

- Its objectives were :
    - To prevent future French aggression by surrounding France with strong countries.
    - To restore a balance of power so that no country would be a threat to the other.
    - To restore Europe's royal families to the thrones they had held before Napoleon's conquests.(Victors to be rewarded)

CONTAINMENT OF FRANCE

- The former Austrian Netherlands and Dutch Republic were united to form the Kingdom of the Netherlands.
- A group of 39 German states were loosely joined as the newly created German Confederation, dominated by Austria.
- Switzerland was recognized as an independent nation.
- The Kingdom of Sardinia in Italy was strengthened by the addition of Genoa.

LEGITIMACY

- As many as possible of the rulers whom Napoleon had driven from their thrones be restored to power.
- The ruling families of France, Spain, and several states in Italy and Central Europe regained their thrones.

"In Europe democracy is a falsehood. I do not know where it will end, but it cannot end in a quiet old age."

~ Klemens von Metternich



- By agreeing to come to one another's aid in case of threats to peace, the European nations had temporarily ensured that there would be a balance of power on the continent.

- Rule of Austrian Princes in Parma, Modena, Tuscany.
- The Congress of Vienna, then, created a time of peace in Europe.
- It was a lasting peace for 40 years at least till the Crimean War broke out in 1855.



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REACTION TO METTERNICH SYSTEM

- FRANCE
  - 1815-Louis XVIII comes to power, was not opposed.
  - 1830- Charles X comes to power-Dissolves parliament, decreased voter franchise, curtails civil liberties.
  - July 1830-Leads to mass rebellion in streets of Paris-leads to downfall of Bourbon dynasty.-Orleans Dynasty comes to Power.
  - 1848-Orleans dynasty is ruling -People's demand to increase voter franchise rejected-King Overthrown.
  - 1848-Napoleon III made president of France.
- Belgium became independent from Holland
- Mass revolutions in Spain, Portugal, Italy, Poland, Belgium.
- Rebellion in Germany and Italy was suppressed by Metternich's army.
- Beginning of the end of Vienna System.



ITALIAN UNIFICATION



- Under Napoleon
- 1795-96-Napoleon conquered Italy and Unified it.
- Abolished feudal institutions.
- Promotes free trade among Italian states.

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- Italians instilled with feeling of Nationalism.
- Thus started favoring political unification.
- Opposition to him as a foreign ruler stimulated Italian Nationalism.
- Resisted the imposition of French language and Napoleon's secular policies.
- Genoa-Local Republic
- Piedmont-Sardinia-House of Savoy
- Venice-Lombardy-Austria
- Parma-Modena-Tuscany-Austrian Princes
- Central Italy(Rome)-Papal States
- Naples-Sicily-Bourbon dynasty.
- "Italy is a Geographical Expression "
- But this Geographical expression turned into a political reality within 60 years of Vienna Congress.





Klemens Von Metternich

Phases of Italian Unification

- Phase 1
    - War against Austria and Integration of Lombardy(1859)
- Phase 2
    - Integration of Parma, Modena and Tuscany(1860)
    - Integration of Naples and Sicily(1860)
- Phase 3
    - Integration of Venetia(1866)
    - Integration of Rome(1870)

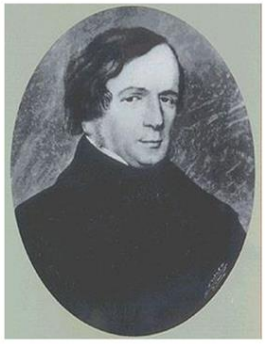
SOCIO-CULTURAL FACTORS



- 1810-A secret Society of charcoal burners was established which was called Carbonari.
- It aimed to free Italy from foreigners and establish legal freedom.
- Silvio Pellico was a political prisoner in an Austrian Prison.
- He wrote a memoir of his prison struggles which became hugely popular as nationalist literature.
- Gioberti wrote about Moral & Civil superiority of Italy

Vincenzo Gioberti

- Catholic priest
- Wanted a federation of the existing Italian states under the leadership of a progressive pope.



LEADERS OF UNIFICATION



Guisseppe Mazzini(1805-1872)-was an Italian revolutionary.

- He was the founder of the secret society Young Italy in 1832.
- By 1833,he gathered 33000 members of the society.
- His revolutionary literature and attempted uprisings were an inspiration to Italian nationalists.

Giuseppe Garibaldi was a young revolutionary who Took part in secret societies like Young Italy.

- In the February 1848 revolution he fought against Austria.
- Fled away after revolution was crushed.
- In 1854, returned to Italy and participated in the unification Process.

Count Cavour can also be called the Brain behind the Italian unification.

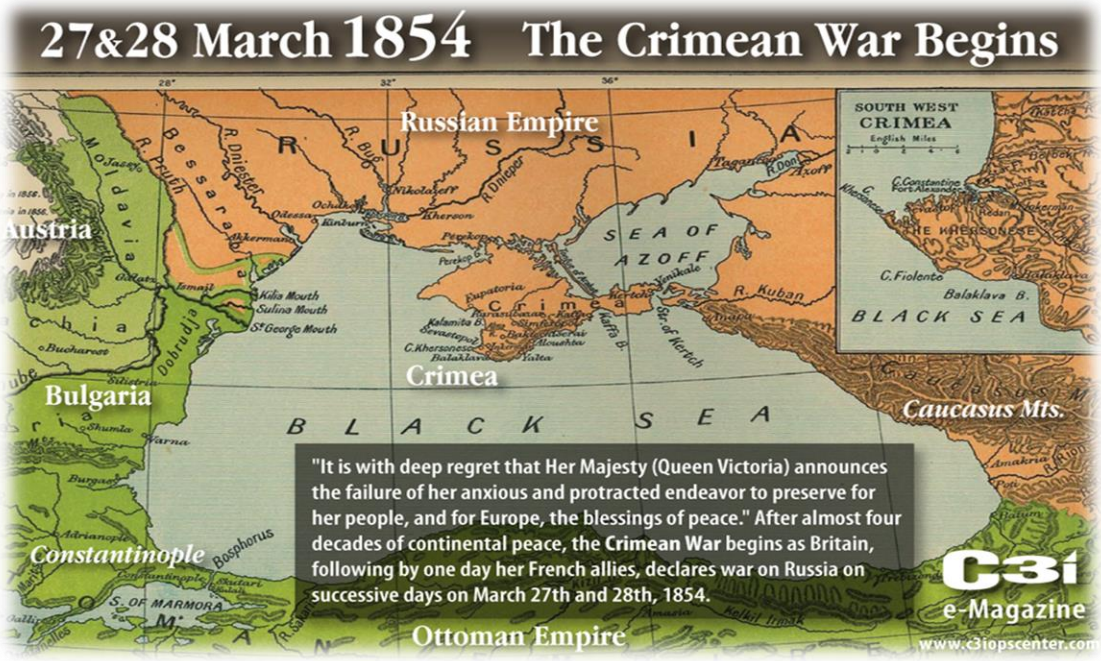
- In 1852, became the prime minister of Piedmont Sardinia.
- Founded the newspaper IL Risorgimento which was a nationalist publication.
- Cavour identified the obstacles to Italian unification.
- He devised a plan that was a combination of economic policy and smart diplomacy.

1. Economic Policy

- As the PM of Piedmont Sardinia, developed it as a model state with liberty of press, civil rights, banks, cooperative societies and abolishing the privileges of the Church
- He even strengthened the Army to 90000 soldiers and fortified old palaces.

2. Smart Diplomacy

- Eastern Question !!



- Crimea was strategically located and Russia wanted to control it to get a gateway into Mediterranean and Atlantic Trade.
- In 1854, Britain & France together fought against Russia for the control over Crimean Peninsula
- Count Cavour used his military support to Britain and France to win the confidence of British and French
- In the 1856 Paris conference to solve the Eastern question , Cavour was also invited where he highlighted suppression of Italy by Austrian Rulers.
- Thus France, under Napoleon III came under Italian influence.
- He entered into an informal agreement with Napoleon III (Plombiers Pact) in 1858 to assist Italy in face of war with Austria.

UNIFICATION BEGINS(1859)

- Venice -Lombardy was under Austrian occupation
- Cavour instigates the locals to rebel against the ruler.
- Austria declares war upon Piedmont Sardinia.
- Cavour reminds France of the Plombiers pact to get the help of French military to liberate Lombardy from Austrian Control.
- Venice could not be liberated as France retreated.

PARMA MODENA TUSCANY (1860)

- Spillover effect from the Piedmont Sardinia War led to rebellion in these states.
- Count Cavour uses the diplomatic goodwill earned with British.
- British PM Palmerstone says that no foreign power should intervene in Italy.
- Thus with no external interference, plebiscite was conducted and people decided to merge with Piedmont Sardinia.

NAPLES-SICILY (1860)

- It was ruled by Bourbon dynasty
- Post integration of Parma-Modena-Tuscany, people of Naples-Sicily also came onto the streets.
- Here, Cavour utilized the services of Garibaldi who led a group of soldiers known as Red Shirts.
- Thus, Naples-Sicily was conquered and liberated in May 1860.

POST COUNT CAVOUR

- As Count Cavour passed away in 1861, King Victor Emmanuel of Piedmont-Sardinia took upon leadership to liberate Venice and Rome.



VENICE (1866)

- He struck a deal with Otto Von Bismarck wherein he would attack Austria if Austro-Prussian War broke out.
- In return, Venice would be given to Piedmont Sardinia.





- In 1866, Battle of Sodowa took place between Prussia and Austria wherein Austria was defeated
- Thus Venice merged with Italy.

ROME (1870)

- 1870→ France Vs. Prussia War→ Battle of Sedan
- The Italian army enters Rome as no French soldiers were there to protect it.
- Rome was made capital of Italy.
- Pope was made sovereign ruler of *Vatican City.*

GERMAN UNIFICATION

BEFORE NAPOLEON(1789)

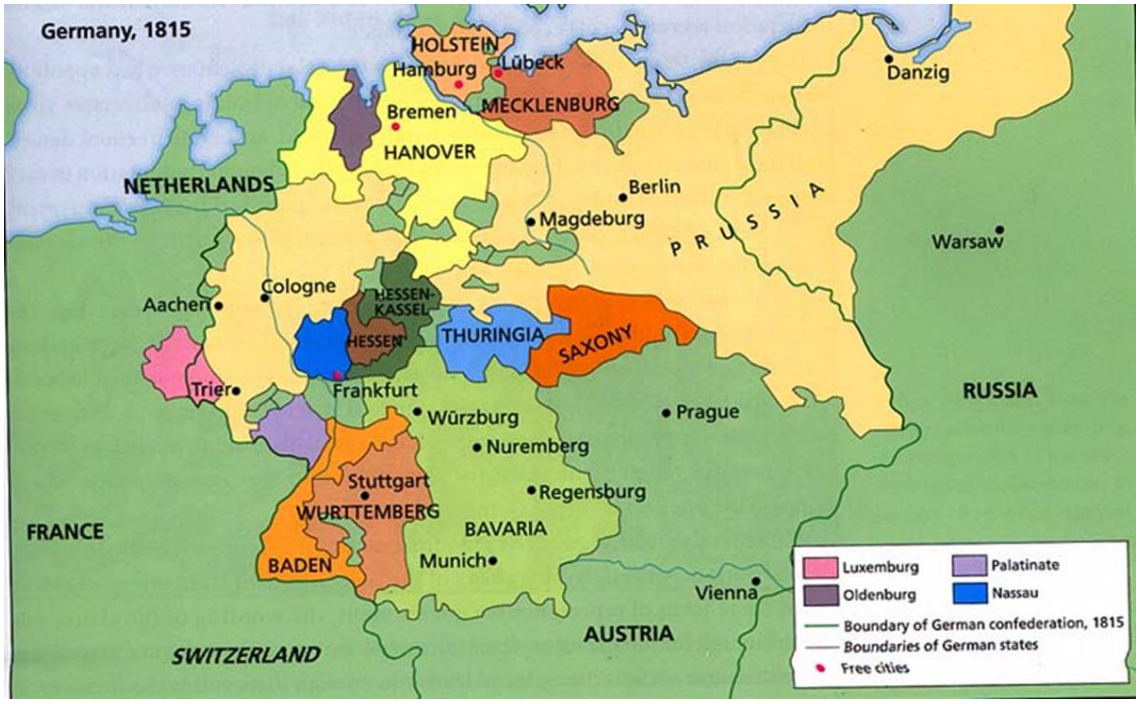


UNDER NAPOLEON(1812)



METTERNICH PLAN (1815)

- It could not reverse the "Rhine Federation".
- Nevertheless it created 39 confederacies most of which were ruled by Austria.

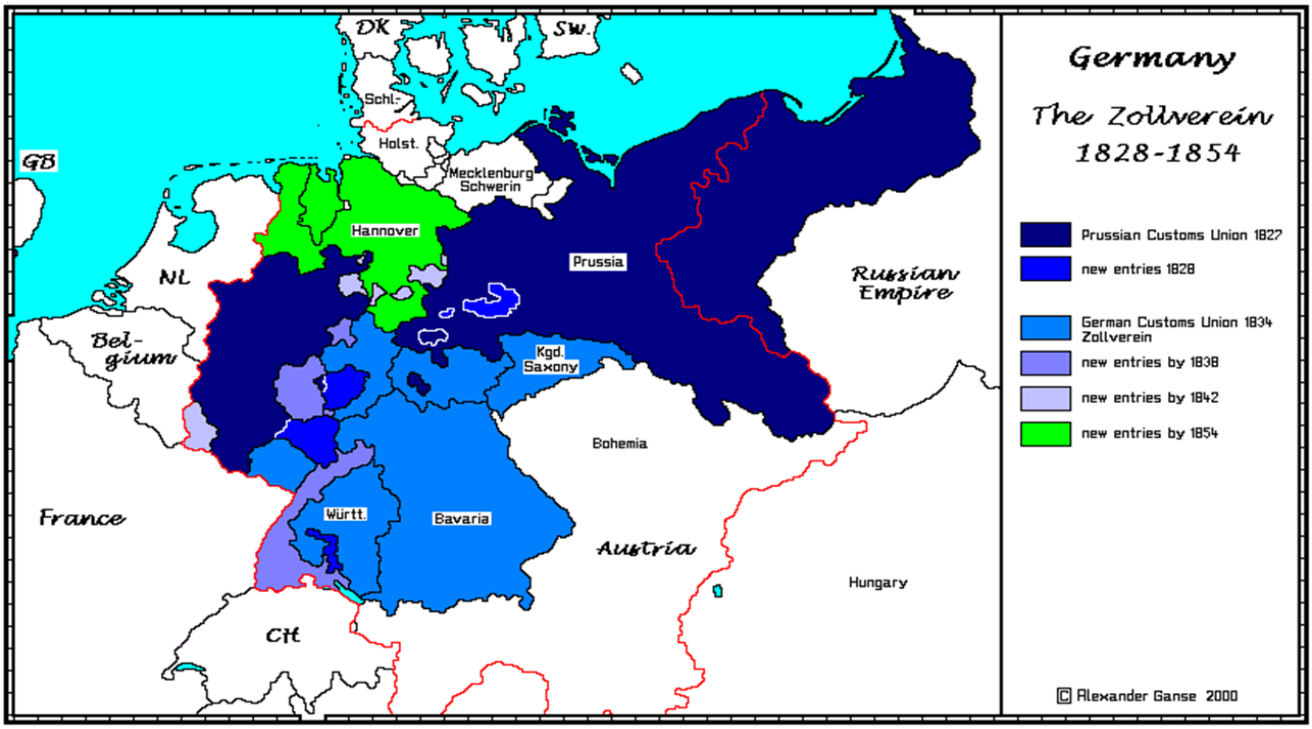


RISE OF NATIONALISM

- Early German Nationalist movement was led by Students and middle-class liberal intellectuals calling upon Germans to unite on the basis of common language and common history.
- Burschenschaft-Student Organizations were formed.

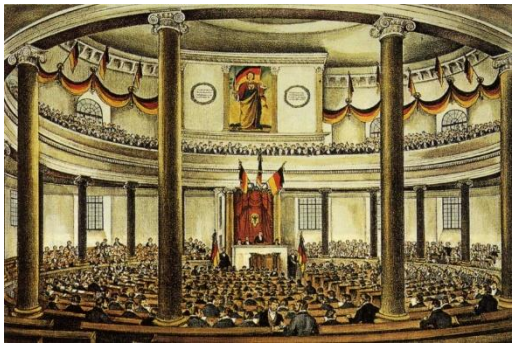
ECONOMIC UNIFICATION

- 1819- 19 states form an economic union to overcome currency, taxation and other commercial barriers.
- 1834-A customs Union under the leadership of Prussia was formed known as Zollverein



1848 REVOLUTIONS

- A wave of revolutions sweep Europe, and Berlin was also a main center of the violent uprisings.
- An attempt of political unification of Germany by establishing a National Assembly at Frankfurt.(May 1848-June 1849)
- But the revolution was crushed after Frederick William of Prussia refused the Crownship under parliamentary control.
- Therefore Austrian control over German states continued.



UNIFICATION UNDER BISMARCK



- On September 23, 1862 becomes the Prime Minister of Prussia.
- He believed in national unification by Military means and that too under the leadership of Prussia.
- Believed there is no place for Austria in a unified Germany.

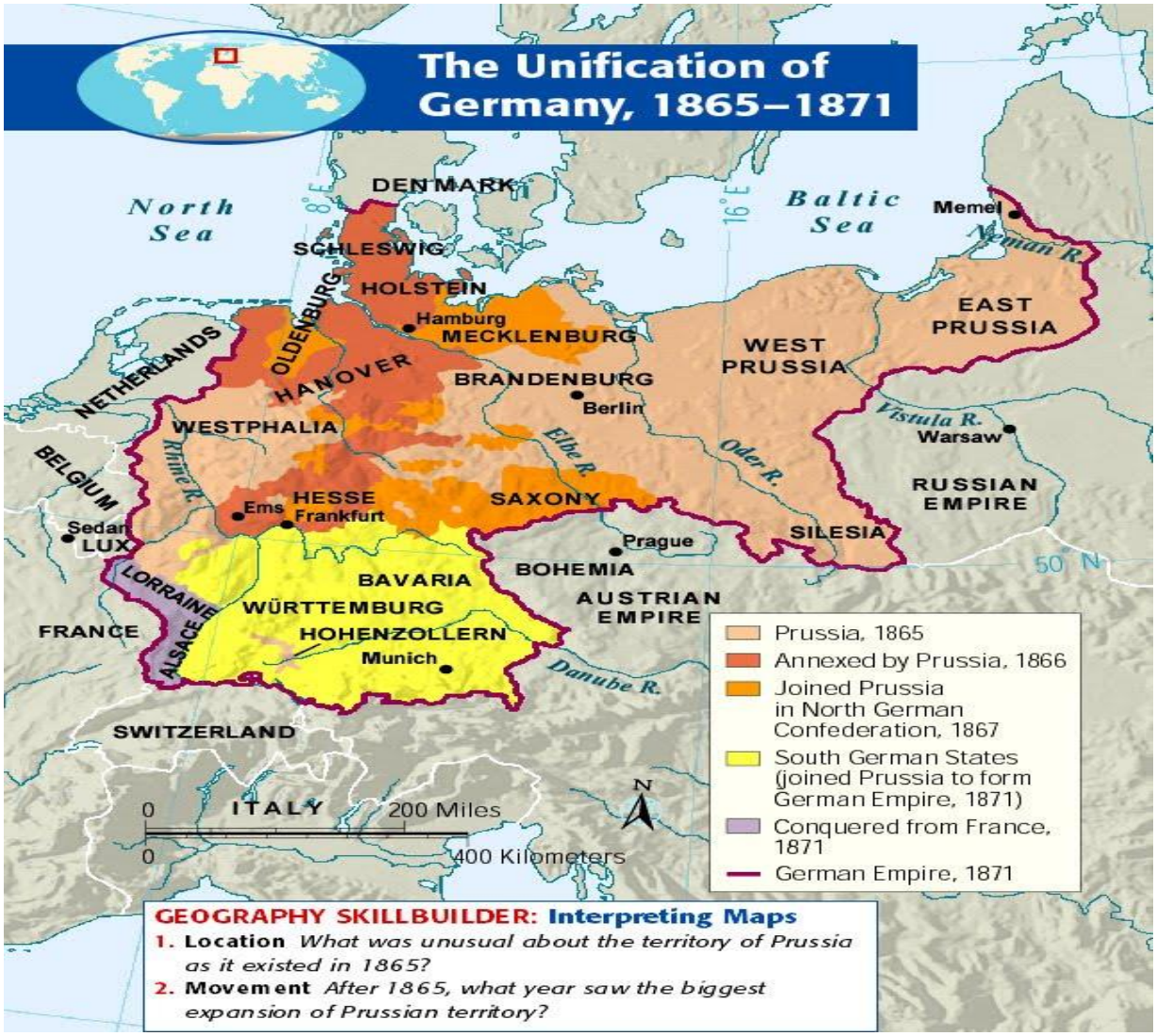
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"The Great Questions of the day will not be settled by means of speeches and majority decisions but by iron and blood."

UNIFICATION UNDER BISMARCK

- Roadblocks to Unification
- Danish Control over Northern German Areas
- Austrian Domination
- French control over Southern German areas.





War with Denmark

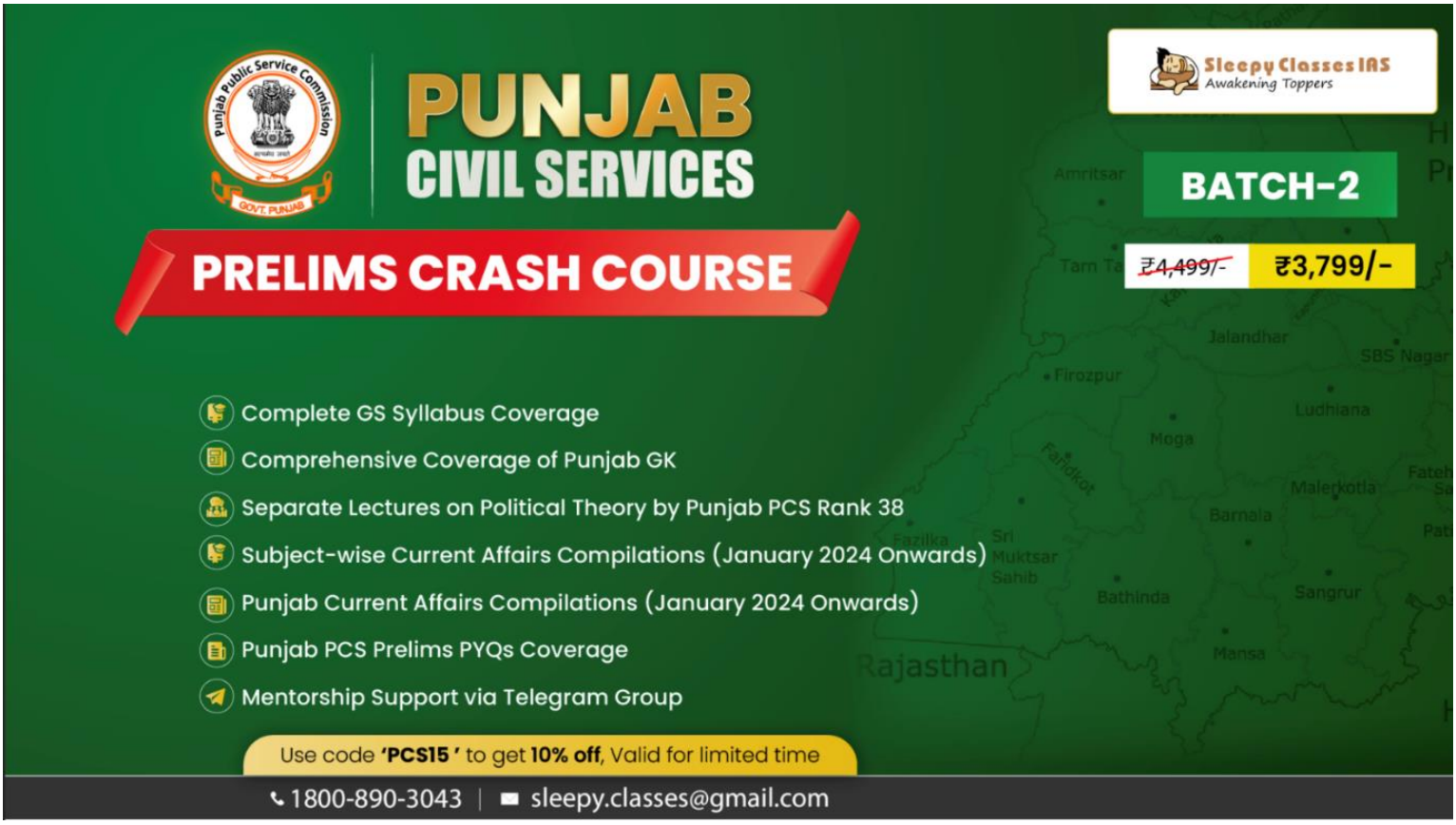
- Denmark controlled the territories of Schleswig and Holstein under Vienna order.
- Majority German population resided in these areas.
- After Denmark tried to permanently annex these areas, war broke out.
- Bismarck convinced Austrian ruler Franz Joseph to join him in the war.
- Denmark defeated-Schleswig went to Prussia and Holstein under Austria.



1866-INTEGRATION OF HOLSTEIN

- 1863- Bismarck had supported Russian suppression of Polish revolt and gained friendship.
- Following a policy of isolating Austria, Bismarck approached Napoleon III with promise of French territories in return for neutrality in any Austro-Prussian conflict.

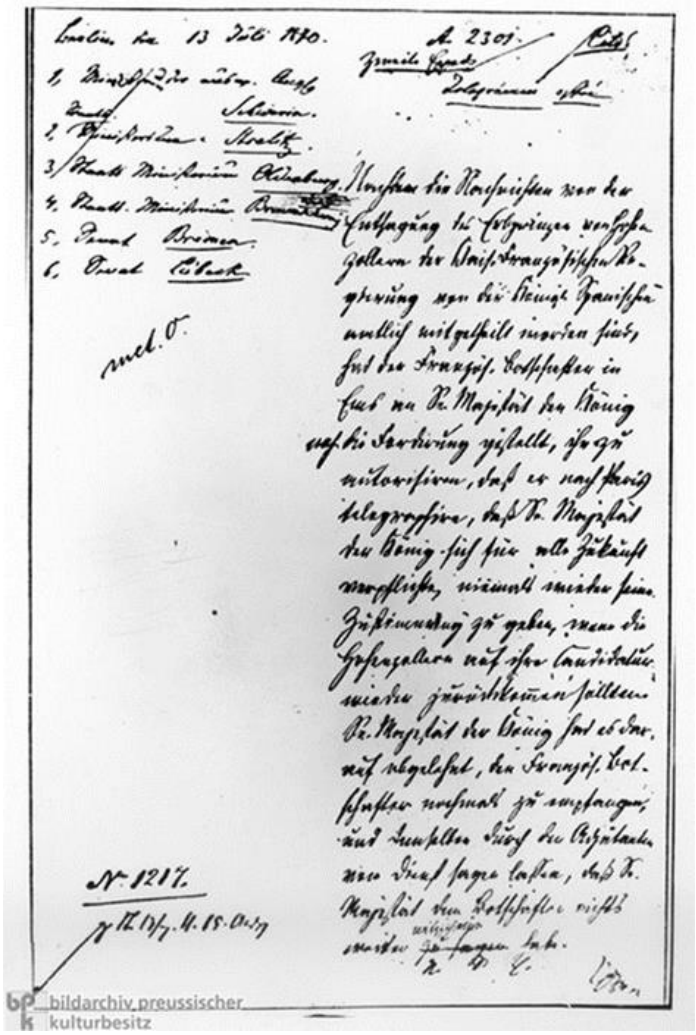



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- Bismarck instigated popular rebellion in Holstein against Austrian rule.
- In 1866 at Battle of Sodowa defeated Austria and created a confederation of 21 German states.
- On Aug 23 1866, Treaty of Prague was signed where :
    - Austria agreed on German unification without itself
    - Schleswig and Holstein ceded to Prussia
    - Venetia was recognised as part of Italy (Remember Count Cavour !!)

1870-71-INTEGRATION OF ALSACE-LORRAINE

- After the Austro Prussian War, there was pressure on French emperor to take action against a marching Prussia in the neighbourhood.
- Napoleon III wrote a letter to Bismarck stating that Territory of Rhine should be neutral.
- He even tried to buy territory of Luxembourg from Holland to pacify his population.
- After Spanish throne went up for succession in August 1870, the throne was offered to King Leopold, a relative of King William of Prussia.
- France pressurized Leopold to withdraw as it felt threatened by Prussian presence on both sides.
- French Foreign minister Duc De Gramont demanded a written assurance from Prussia.
- But when Bismarck released a telegram converstaion (Ems Telegram) by the French Ambassador to the public, he selectively made it look like that the French were humiliated by the Prussian king
- Bismarck's act precipitated the Franco-Prussian War.
- As France attacks Prussia, Bismarck rallies his people under nationalist sentiment.
- At the Battle of Sedan, the French were defeated.
- The treaty of Frankfurt was signed that :



- Makes France forfeit Alsace and part of lorraine
- Makes France compensate for war damages.
- Leads to proclamation of "Second Reich" with William I crowned as Emperor of Germany.

Proclamation of German Unification at Palace of Versailles



World War - 1





WORLD WAR 1

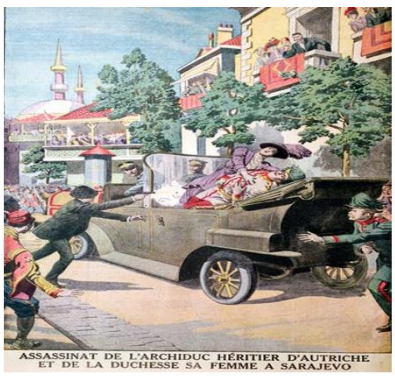
- First ever truly global conflict between

Allies	Central Powers
Great Britain	Germany
United States	Austria-Hungary
France	Ottoman Empire
Russia	
Italy	
Japan	



IMMEDIATE CAUSE

- In July 1914, Austria attacked Serbia after Archduke Franz Ferdinand was assassinated by Serbian Nationalist Gavil Phillip in Sarajevo.





Background (1871-1914) World Order



Map 1.1 **Europe in 1914**

Long term contributors to First World WAR

- Alliance System
- Ottoman Breakdown and Balkans
- Colonial and Imperial Rivalry
- Anglo German Naval Rivalry
- Russian Ambition and Defeat in Far East.

Bismarck's Germany

- This was a time of alliances in Europe
- This entanglement of alliances eventually led to catastrophe in World War 1
- Foreign Policy of Bismarck :
- Isolate France
- Form a 3 emperors league- with Austria and Russia

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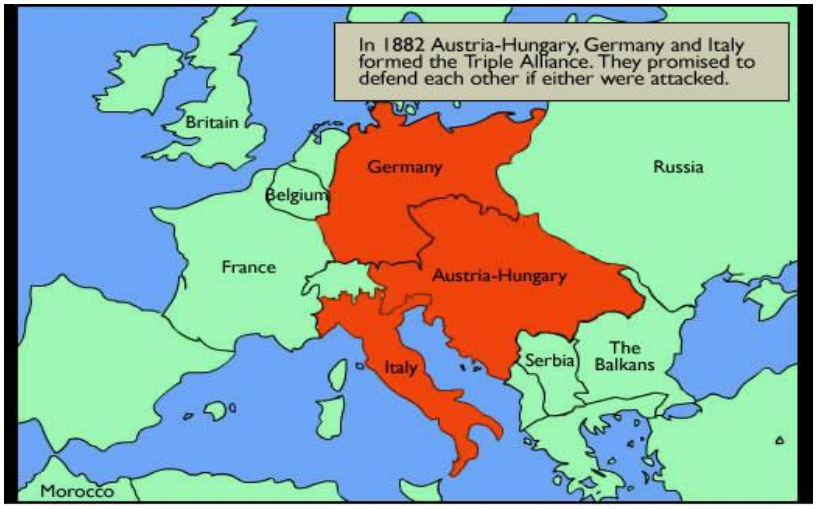
Three Emperors League (1872)

- Treaty between Kaiser William I of Germany, Czar Alexander II of Russia and Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria
- Bismarck's aim for forming this League was to isolate France
- agreed to
  - maintain the existing territorial arrangements in Europe
  - to resist the spread of revolutionary (e.g. socialist) movements
  - to consult one another if any international difficulties arose
- A weak alliance:
  - rivalry between Austria and Russia over the Balkan Peninsula



Alliance system

- 1879- Dual Alliance formed between Germany and Austria
- In 1882, Italy also joined as it wanted French Tunisian Territory.(Triple Alliance)
- Britain was not involved in continental questions.



Map of Europe 1839-1914

1878 –Berlin Conference

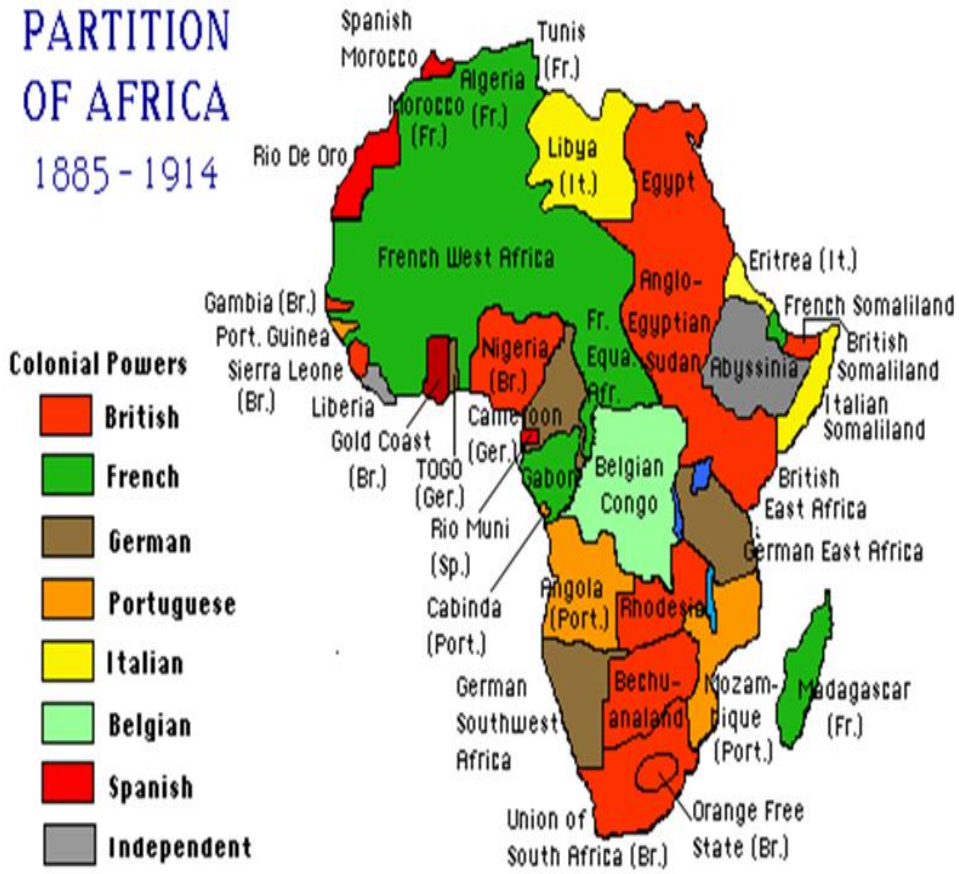
- Treaty organized by Bismarck to solve Balkan question between Britain and Russia.
- Outcomes:
- Formally recognized independence of Romania, Serbia and Montenegro as well as autonomy of Bulgaria.
- Russian plans of Greater Bulgaria were rejected.

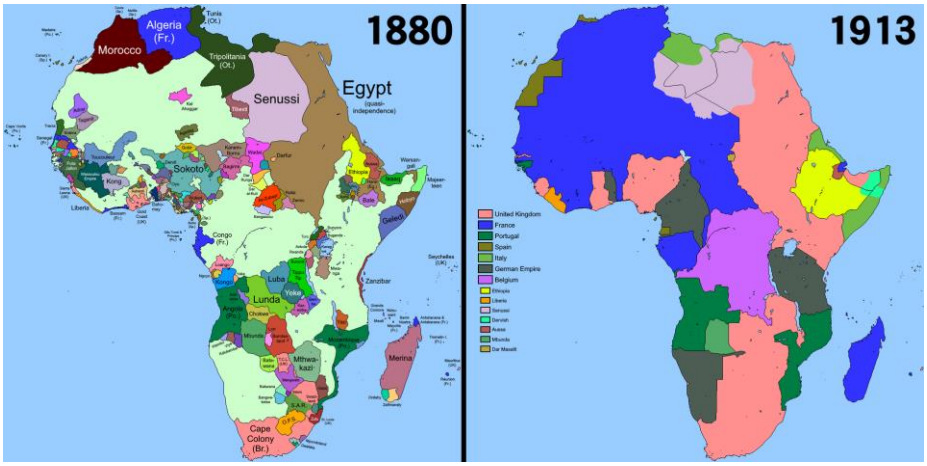
- In the aftermath of the Russian victory against the Ottoman Empire in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–1878, the major powers restructured the map of the Balkan region.
- They reversed some of the extreme gains claimed by Russia in the preliminary Treaty of San Stefano, but the Ottomans lost their major holdings in Europe.
- Romania was forced to secede some territories to Russia.

SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA

- King Leopold of Belgium had formed International African Association.
- Berlin Conference Scramble for Africa (1884-85) called for by Bismarck.
- The leaders of fourteen European countries and the United States came together to discuss control of Africa's resources.

BERLIN CONFERENCE





RISE OF IMPERIAL GERMANY

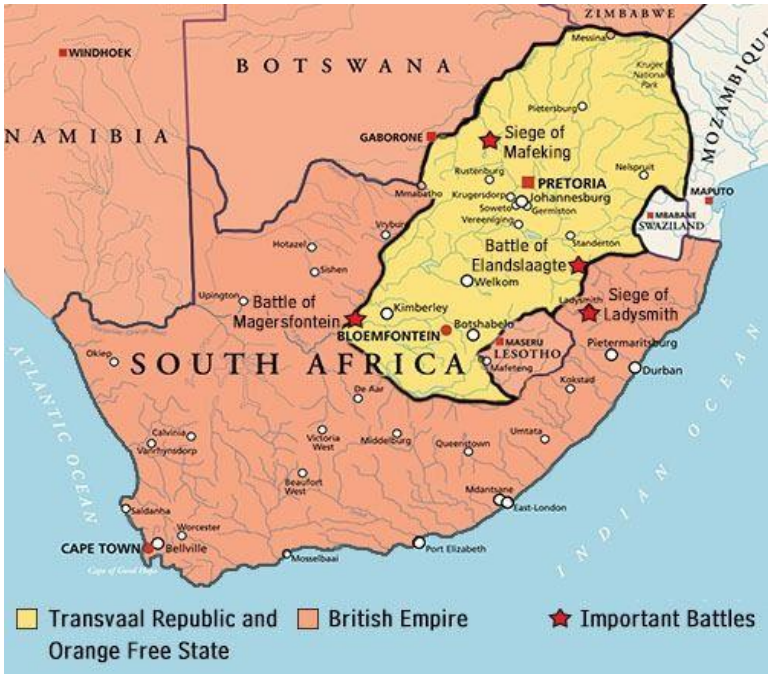
- 1890-Kaiser Wilhelm comes to power in Germany
- Does not pay attention to alliances, rather internal growth and development
- By 1914, Germany surpassed Britain in Iron and Steel Production.
- Reached new levels of industrialization.
- Had built the largest ship in the world the Imperator.



'Weltpolitik'- Policy of German expansion

RISE OF IMPERIAL GERMANY

- Germany pursues a policy of economic imperialism as the industries needed raw material and markets.
- Started interfering in world politics.
- Supported Dutch farmers against Britain in South African Boer Wars in 1899.



- 1905-Moroccan Crisis
- In 1904, Britain had signed an 'Entente Cordiale' where British would facilitate French takeover of Morocco in return for recognizing British Control over Egypt.
- At a conference held at Algeciras ,Germany, who supported Moroccan independence was opposed by a joint thrust of France backed by Britain, Russia, Italy, Spain and U.S



- Naval Empowerment and expansion by Germany
- Built the Kiel Canal to connect Baltic sea to North sea
- Also proposed a Baghdad Berlin Railway Line.



ALLIANCE SYSTEM CONTINUES

- 1894-In response to Bismarck's Triple Alliance, France started looking for alliance partners of its own.
- King Wilhelm did not bother to renew the Reassurance treaty.
- France took the opportunity and offered loans and arms in return for Russian friendship.

Franco-Russian Alliance (1894)

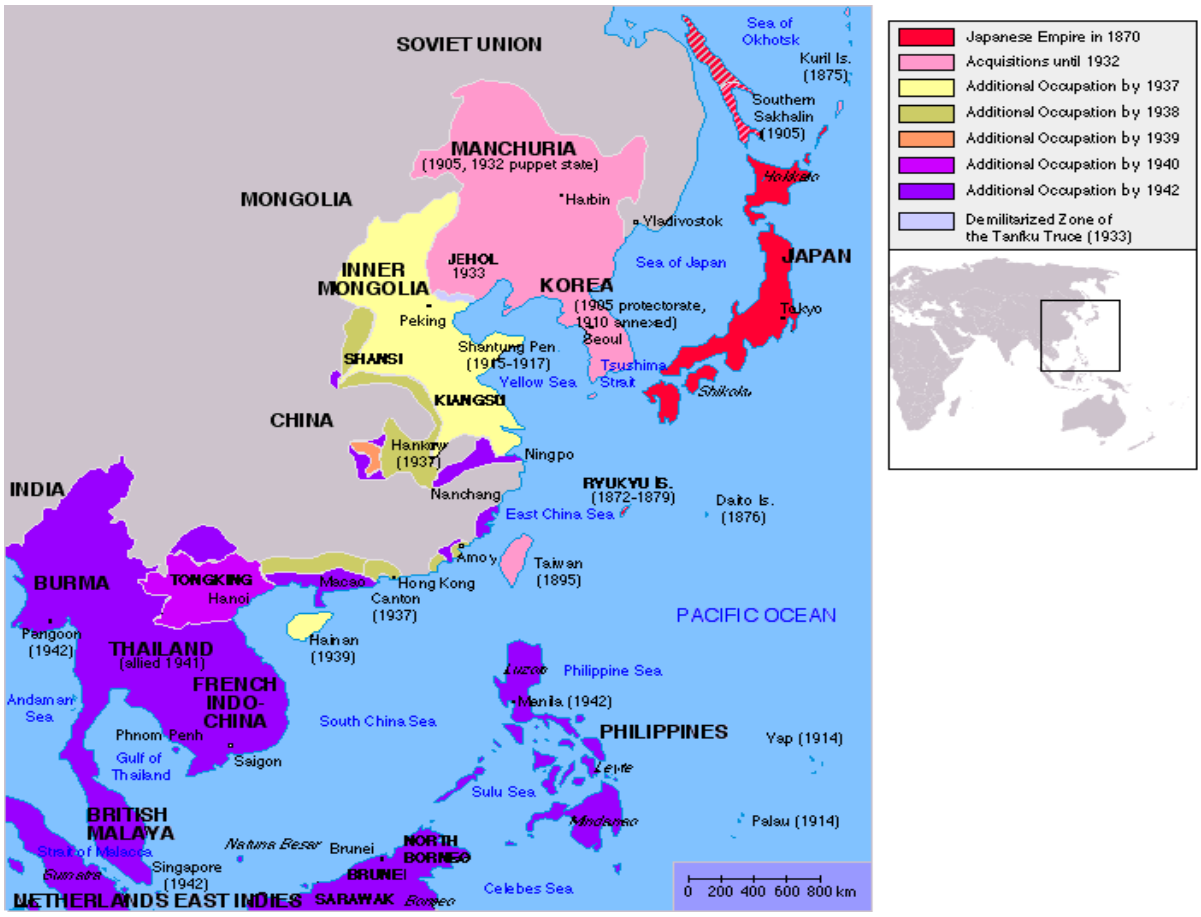
- Wilhelm's rash decision not to renew Reassurance Treaty pushed Russia into arms of France
- France gave loans, arms, and friendship
- Military alliance formed to block attack of Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria, Italy
  - *Politics makes strange bedfellows*



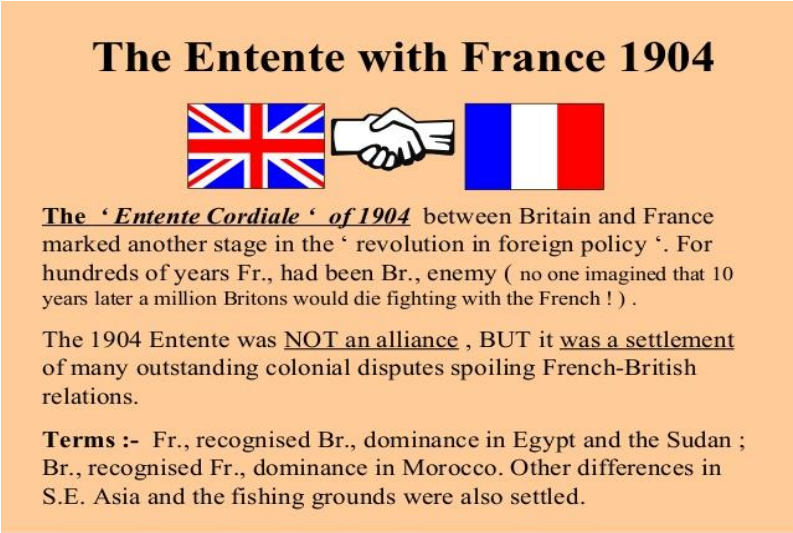
- 1902-Anglo Japanese Alliance- Only 'alliance ' before 1914 that Britain was part of.
- Operational only in far east.
- Both countries to assist each other in case one is attacked by more than one power.



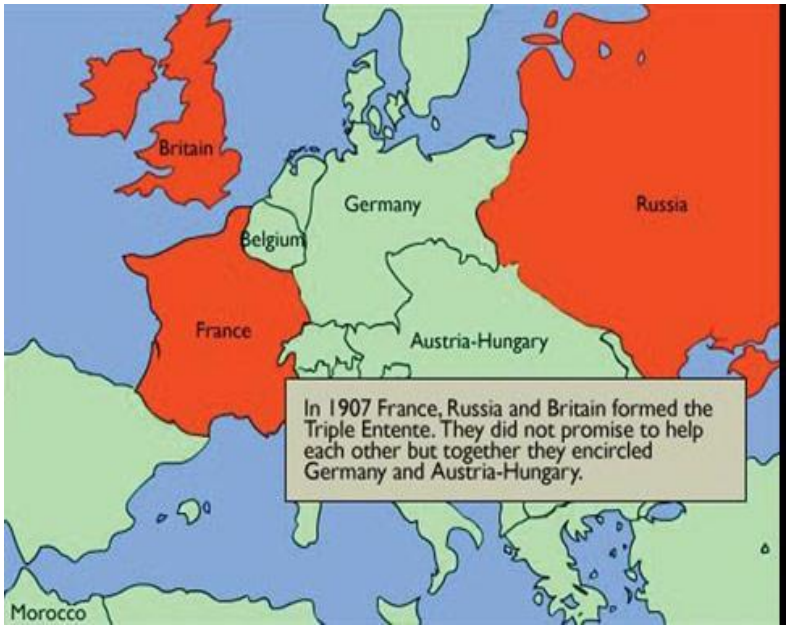
Let us form alliances of our own !!



- 'Entente Cordiale' with France in 1904.



- 1907-Anglo Russian Entente- a logical conclusion to the Franco Russian alliance of 1894 and thus formed 'Entente Cordiale' or a Triple Alliance of their own.
- Russian weakness after defeat from Japan(1905) and internal revolution (1905) led them to join hands with once bitter rivals Britain.
- This was not a Military alliance but created concerns within German ranks.



Turkish Question and Balkans

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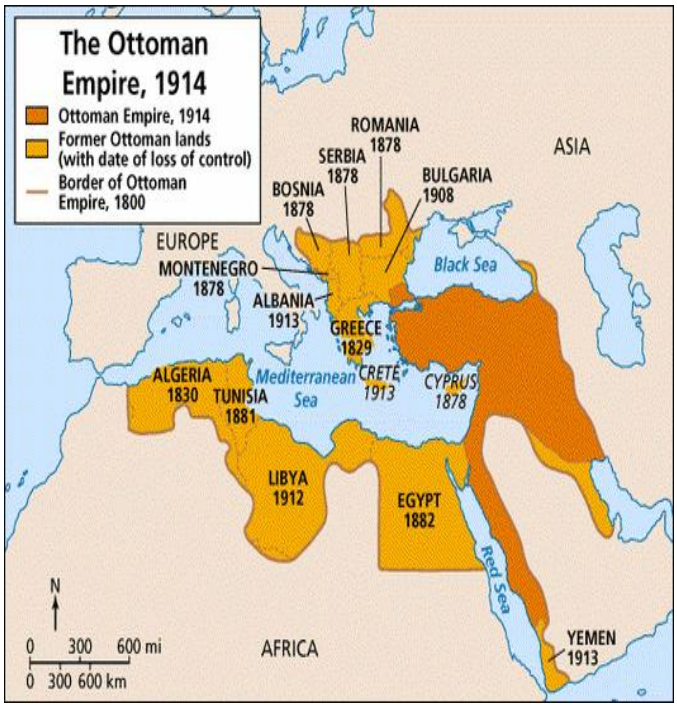


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- By 1850's, Ottoman empire had weakened.
- Erstwhile members countries started gaining independence as the empire weakened.



BERLIN CONFERENCE 1878



- The independence of these countries opened the zone for struggle between Austria and Russia in the Balkans.

- Greece 1829
- Montenegro-1878
- Bulgaria-1878
- Romania-1881
- Serbia-1882

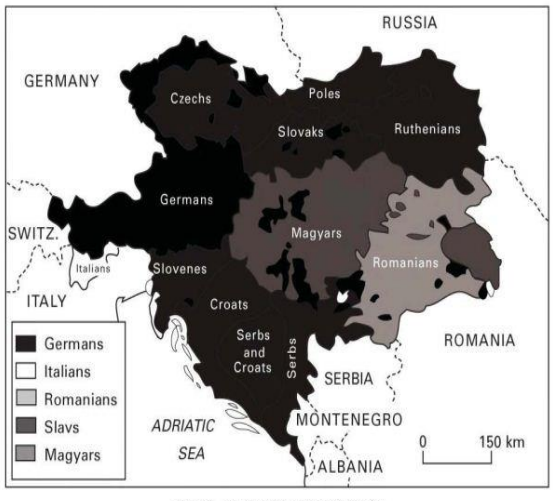
- Russia tried to fan Pan Slavism to achieve political gains.



- On the other hand, Austro Hungarian empire (Habsburg Empire) wanted to expand.







Map 1.2 **Peoples of the Habsburg Empire**



1908-Bosnian Crisis

- Crisis between Austria-Hungary and Serbia brought to fever pitch.
- Although part of Turkey, Austria Hungary was given the administration Of Bosnia in Berlin Conference 1878.
- Austria announced a formal annexation of Bosnia in 1908.
- Serbia also wanted control over Bosnia as it contained 3 million Serb population.
- Although Serbia called for Russian support, the other European countries did not want to entangle themselves in a war at this stage and Austria was allowed to take control of Bosnia.

1912-Balkan League



1912-BALKAN WARS

- Turkey attacks Montenegro
- Balkan league intervenes.
- They captured remaining Turkish territories in the Balkans
- A settlement was drawn where the war gains were divided among Balkan states
- But Serbia was left dissatisfied as it was not given Albania which became independent state.



1913- Second BALKAN WAR





Conflict is near

- Both Serbia and Austria contested territory of Bosnia.
- On 28 June 1914, the final trigger to a catastrophe was pulled when Archduke Franz Ferdinand , the heir to Austrian throne was assassinated by a Serbian nationalist Gavrilo Princip.
- (Member of 'Black Hand'- a secret society committed to ridding Bosnia of Austrian rule)

Conflict is near to CONFLICT IS HERE !


York Times.

HEIR TO AUSTRIA'S THRONE IS SLAIN WITH HIS WIFE BY A BOSNIAN YOUTH TO AVENGE SEIZURE OF HIS COUNTRY

Slain by Assassin's Bullets.


New York Tribune

HEIR TO AUSTRIAN THRONE ASSASSINATED; WIFE BY HIS SIDE ALSO SHOT TO DEATH; EARLIER ATTEMPT ON THEIR LIVES FAILED

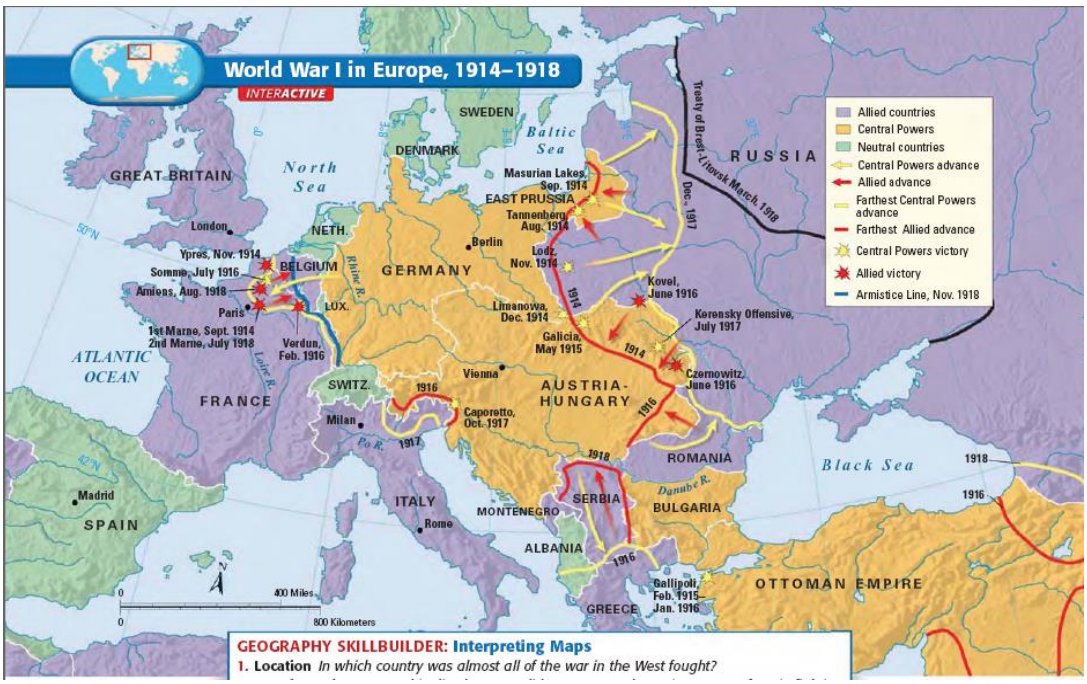
COURSE OF THE GREAT WAR

- July 23,1914-Austria present Serbia an ultimatum containing numerous demands
- Serbian leaders, in an effort to avoid war, agreed to most of them.
- But Austria was in no mood to negotiate and declared war on July 28 1914.

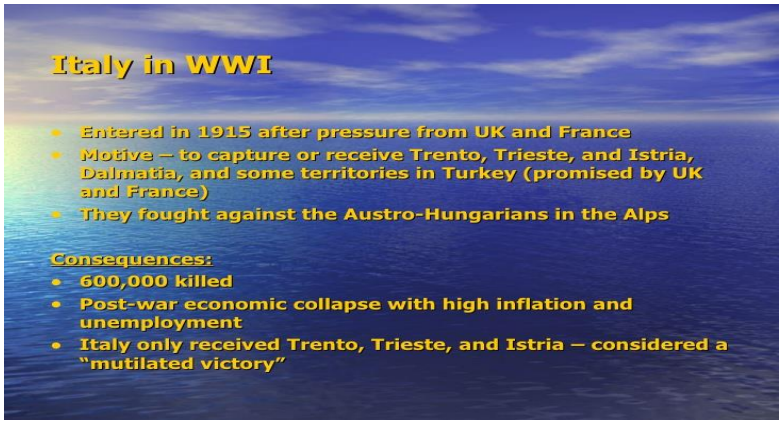
AUSTRIA vs. SERBIA

- Austria sends Serbia a severe ultimatum or final set of demands 7/23/14
- Serbia must end all anti-Austrian agitation and punish and Serbian official involved in the murder.
- Dismiss all officials hostile to Austria-Hungary
- Allow Austrian officials into Serbia to investigate the Archduke's murder themselves
- Serbia agrees to all of the terms except the last, rejecting it as an infringement on Serbian sovereignty.
- 7/28/14 Austria and declares war on the Serbs—1 Month after the assassination!!

- 29 July 1914-Russia orders mobilization of troops towards Austrian Border.
- The British foreign minister, Italian Government and Kaiser William himself urged Austria and Russia to negotiate but it was too late by then.
- 1 Aug 1914-Germany declares war on Russia.
- 3 Aug 1914-Germany declares war on France.
- 4 Aug 1914-Britain declares war on Germany.



- By mid August, battle lines were clearly drawn.
- Great Britain, France and Russia(Allies) were soon joined by Japan.
- Italians, despite being part of the German triple alliance with Austria Hungary joined the allies.

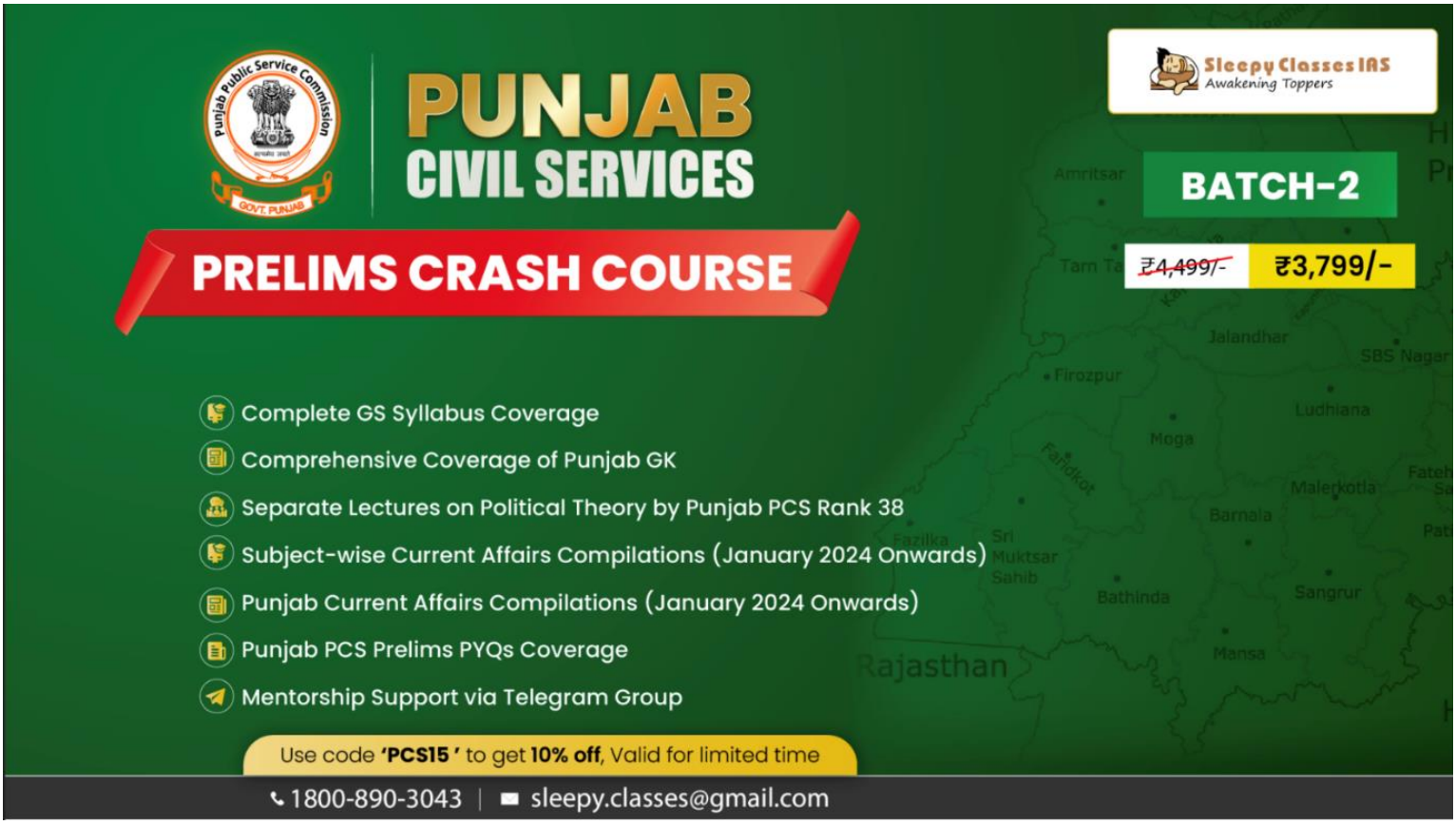


Stalemate and TRENCH WARS

- By the fall of 1914, war turned into a bloody stalemate along the battlefields of France.
- Germany had developed a battle strategy called Schleiffen Plan to counter the war on two fronts.
- First attack and defeat France quickly and then rushing east to fight Russia.(expected slower force mobilization by Russia.
- By early September, German forces swept into France and reached Paris.



- But Allies soon regrouped leading to German retreat just northeast of Paris.(Battle of Marne)

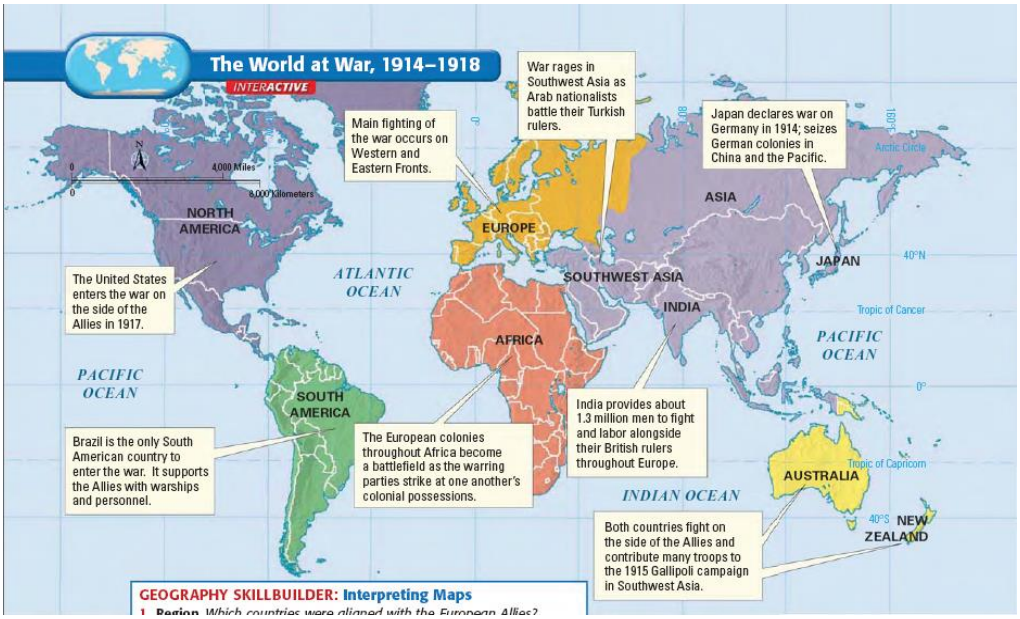

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- This defeat left the Schleiffen plan in ruins.
- By 1915, opposing armies on the Western Front had dug miles of parallel trenches to protect themselves from enemy warfare.
- This stage came to be known as trench warfare.
- Battle of Verdun-German launched massive attack and gained 4 miles-each side lost 300000 men.
- Battle of Somme- British soldiers attacked Germans-gained 5 miles-lost 20000 soldiers in single day.

EASTERN FRONT

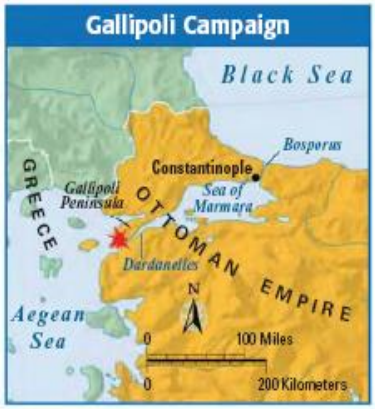
- Russian forces invaded Germany but were driven to full retreat by German response.
- By 1916, Russia's war effort was near collapse.
- Russian army was continually short of food guns, ammunitions, clothes and other supplies.

Global War



GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN

- The Gallipoli peninsula saw the Gateway to the Ottoman capital of Constantinople
- The allies took the effort to take the Dardanelles Strait in Feb 1915
- The German and Turkish forces defended it vigorously leading to stalemate.
- In December, allies gave up the campaign suffering 250000 casualties.



U.S enters the WAR

- In 1917, Germans intensified submarine warfare.
- Unrestricted submarine policy-Germans would sink any ship around British waters.
- May 7 1915-Germans sunk a British passenger ship with 128 U.S citizens aboard.
- 1917-German U-boats sink 3 American ships.
- Zimmerman Plan-American intelligence intercepted German foreign secretary's telegram to Mexico offering it help to reconquer territories lost to U.S.
- On April 2 1917 America enters war on the side of allies.

ALLIES WIN THE WAR

- In March 1917-civil unrest in Russia(Russian Revolution).
- Czar Nicholas steps down but the war continues.
- November 1917-Vladimir Lenin comes to power-offers truce to Germany as determined to end the war.
- March 1918-Germany and Russia sign Treaty of Brest-Livotsk.


The Evening Star.

U. S. AT WAR WITH GERMANY;
PRESIDENT SIGNS RESOLUTION

EXECUTIVE IN PROCLAMATION CALLS ON ALL CITIZENS AND OFFICERS TO SUPPORT NATION

HUNDRED MILLION SPECIAL WAR FUND VOTED BY SENATE

GERMANY IGNORES PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

GERMAN VESSELS IN ALL U. S. PORTS ARE TAKEN

PRESIDENT PROCLAIMS WAR BETWEEN U.S. AND GERMANY CALLING CITIZENS TO COLORS



- May 1918-Germans enter France with one last full fledged attack but their military had weakened by now.

- July 1918-Second Battle of Marne-With American help, allies advanced towards Germany
- October 1918-Revolution in Austria Hungary leads to surrender.
- November 1918-Kaiser Willhelm II steps down.
- Armstice was signed on November 11 1918, officially ending the war.


EXTRA The Citizen EXTRA

PEACE!

WORLD WAR ENDS; ARMISTICE SIGNED; KAISER IS OUT; GERMAN REVOLUTION

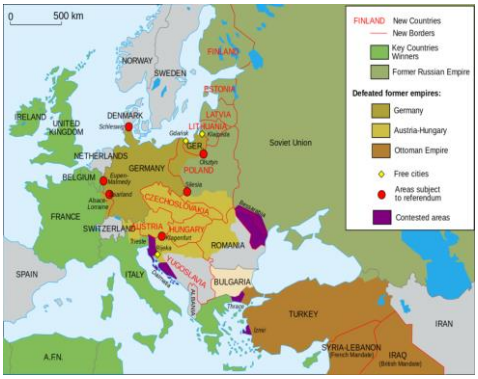
ARMISTICE SIGNED AT MIDNIGHT TAKES EFFECT 6 A.M. TODAY; NEWS IS OFFICIAL

OTTAWA BEGINS CELEBRATE ANEW ALLIED VICTORY

"PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT" HAS TRIUMPHED IN GERMANY, HOST OF COUNTRY ENDORSES CHANG

GLORIOUS ANNOUNCEMENT FLASHED FROM WASHINGTON AT THREE A.M. THIS MORNING; TERMS KNOWN LATER

GREAT ARMY CHIEFS WHO DOWNED THE HUN!



Impact of First world war

Political

- End of Monarchy in Germany as Kaiser escapes to Holland.
- Disintegration of Austro-Hungarian empire, Ottoman empire and Russian empire.
- Russian Revolution and formation of U.S.S.R
- Rise of the LEAGUE OF NATIONS-Precursor to United Nations,
- Emergence of U.S and Japan.

Military



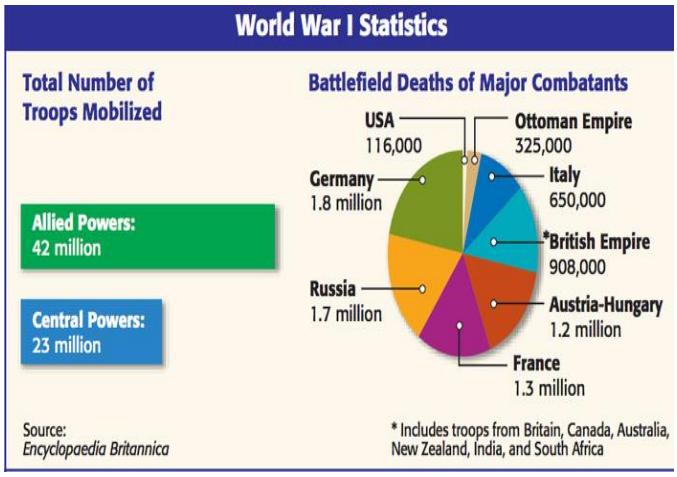
ECONOMIC-

- Destruction of world economy
- Approximate losses of 350 billion dollars
- Took several years to recover, especially Germany.

- Development of War economy-Iron and steel, military equipments, shipbuilding.
- Change in trade patterns-U.S and Japan became major exporters replacing Europe.
- Severe Debt crisis in Europe
- Hyper inflation (Germany)

SOCIAL

- Young male population decimated.
- Renewed debate on civilization, women empowerment, ideological movements.



Russian Revolution

Russian Revolution

- Russian revolution was like a firecracker with a very long fuse.
- The explosion came in 1917 but the fuse had been burning for nearly a century.
- Alexander III came to power in 1881.
- Turned Russia into a police state.
- Anyone who :
- Questioned authority of Czar
- Worshipped outside the orthodox church
- Spoke a language other than Russian
- was deemed dangerous.



Tsar Alexander III (1881-1894)

Russian Empire



Strict Rule of Czar (Political Structure)

- Imposed strict censorship rules on published materials.
- Secret police carried out surveillance in schools and universities.
- Oppressed other national groups within Russia.
- Made Russian the official language and forbade use of minority languages like Polish in schools.
- Persecution of jews was also carried out under the autocratic rule.

Russian Industrialisation

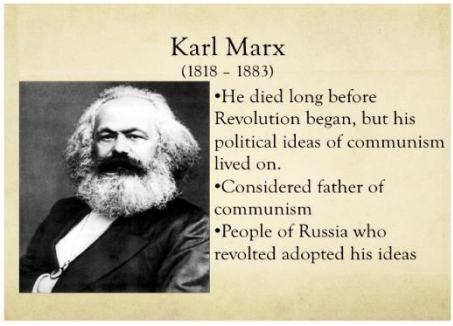
- Although the number of factories doubled between 1863-1900, Russia was still behind the industrialized European nations.
- 1894-Czar Nicholas succeeds Alexander III.
- Under him, foreign investments were also allowed that helped heavy industries like steel.
- The Trans Siberian Railway was built from 1891 to 1916 with British and French investors.



Socio Economic Factors

- Social inequality persisted in Russia.
- Serfdom had been abolished but condition of peasants was very bad.
- 20 thousand landlords controlled 180 million acres of land.
- 10 million peasants owned 190 million acres of land.
- They had to pay high taxes.(Compare with France)
- Rapid industrialization led to grueling working conditions, miserably low wages and child labour.
- Government had outlawed trade unions.
- Discontent among workers grew as a result of low standards of living.

Cultural/Ideological causes



- Spread of socialism and communism.
- Ideas from Western Europe started entering Russia.
- Ideology of Karl Marx and Maxim Gorky influenced Russians.
- 1883 – Russian Social Democratic Party formed in 1883- George Plekhanov.
- 1898 – This party along with several other groups united into Russian Social Democratic Labour Party
- This party split into Mensheviks and Bolsheviks

Bolsheviks vs Mensheviks

	Bolsheviks		Mensheviks
1.	Meant 'a member of the majority'.	1.	Meant 'a member of the minority'
2.	Believed in a highly centralised party of professional revolutionaries	2.	Believed in a more democratic party structure that allowed disagreements.
3.	Not willing to work with middle class for their revolutionary aims.	3.	Willing to work with middle class for their revolutionary ends.
4.	Drew less public attention than Mensheviks.	4.	Drew more public support because of their inclusive ideas.
5.	They scorned other ideologies.	5.	Inclusive in their approach to other political parties.
6.	They believed that Russia could directly go from an absolute monarchy to a communist society.	6.	The believed in going ahead step by step to make the country communist.

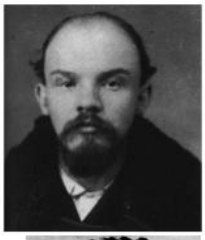
Cultural/Ideological causes

- Maxim Gorky : (1868 – 1936)
- Novelist and Writer
- Publically opposed Czarist regime
- Was exiled during Czarist regime
- Wrote " A letter on the Russian Revolution" in 1906
- Went to exile but returned in 1913 to support Bolsheviks in their call for pacifism and withdrawal from war.
- But attacked Bolsheviks during seizure of power in 1917
- Attacked Lenin's dictatorial methods inhis newspaper Novaya Zhizn
- Was sent into exile by Lenin in 1921.



The 1903 Menshevik-Bolshevik Split

- **Vladimir Ilich Ulyanov**, better known as **Lenin**, insisted that the Socialist Revolutionaries be:
  - small, elite, disciplined;
  - strongly centralised;
  - consisting of professionals whose lives were devoted to the cause of communist revolution.
- Most of the party (including Trotsky) disagreed, preferring a movement that was:
  - large
  - working class
  - democratically-organised.





Breaking of the revolutions

- Plagued with structural problems and fuelled by political, socio-economic and cultural discontentment, Russian population was already agitated.
- Events from 1900 to 1917 transformed the agitation into full fledged revolutionary movements and change in the political structure.
- They had started demanding political reforms and civil rights.

Russo-Japanese War

- In late 1800's Russia and Japan competed for control over Korea and Manchuria.
- Russia broke the pre-decided agreements between the two countries which led to Japanese attack on Russian ports in 1904.
- Russian defeat caused unrest and uncertainty and instigated revolt.

Revolution of 1905



- Around 2,00,000 workers and families approach Czar Nicholas's palace to demand better working conditions, personal freedoms and elected national legislature.
- Czar's guards open fired and 1000 were killed.(Bloody Sunday)
- A wave of strikes and protests followed that pressured Nicholas into creating the Duma-Russia's first parliament.
- Duma was filled by moderates who aspired constitutional monarchy.
- Duma dissolved within 10 weeks.
- A new form of organization emerged
- This was called 'Soviet' or Council of workers' representatives
- Beginning as committees to conduct strikes , they became instruments of political power.
- Peasants also formed their soviets.

Duma years

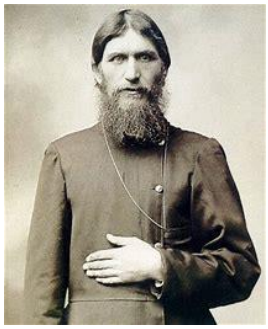


- 1906-1911, A weak national legislature functioned.
- Prime Minister Peter Stolypin introduced some reforms like improving peasant and worker conditions, settlement of peasants in Siberia
- But in 1911, he was assassinated by anarchists.

World War

- Nicholas dragged Russia into world war.
- Russia was unprepared to handle military and economic costs.

- Within a year, more than 1 million Russian soldiers had been either killed or captured or wounded.
- The Russian ruler's weakness was exposed yet again even as he moved his headquarters to the war front.
- Nicholas's wife, Czarina Alexandra ran the show back home.
- She was heavily influenced by a self-described holy man Rasputin, who claimed to have healing powers.
- He started gaining political power as he was treating the Czar's son.
- He was finally assassinated by a group of nobles in 1916.
- Thus leadership vacuum was created.



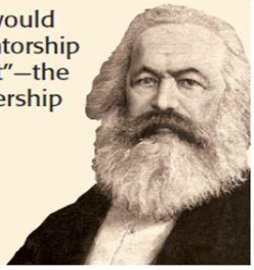
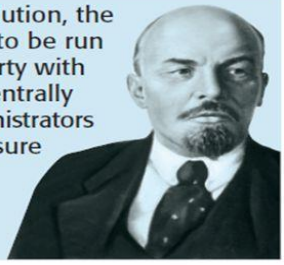
MARCH REVOLUTION

- March 1917-Women textile workers lead a citywide strike in Petrograd.
- In the next week, bread riots flared up and even the soldiers joined the rioters.
- The uprising gained momentum and Czar Nicholas was forced to step down.
- Alexander Karensky forms the new provisional government.

Bolshevik Revoution

- Karensky decided to continue war effort.
- Thus, he lost popular support of soldiers and civilians.
- Radical socialist revolutionaries formed Soviets, which were local councils consisting of workers, peasants and soldiers.
- Vladimir Lenin, the Bolshevik leader who was in exile in Germany returned back(sent probably by Germany to derail Russian war effort) in April 1917.
- By this time, local soviets had become even more powerful than provincial governments.
- The Bolsheviks took control over major Russian cities by October 1917.

Evolution of Communist Thought

Marx	Lenin
• History was the story of class struggle.	• History was the story of class struggle.
• The struggle Marx saw was between capitalists and the proletariat, or the workers.	• The struggle Lenin saw was capitalists against the proletariat and the peasants.
• The proletariat's numbers would become so great and their condition so poor that a spontaneous revolution would occur.	• The proletariat and the peasants were not capable of leading a revolution and needed the guidance of professional revolutionaries.
• The revolution would end with a "dictatorship of the proletariat"—the communal ownership of wealth. 	• After the revolution, the state needed to be run by a single party with disciplined, centrally directed administrators in order to ensure its goals. 

- November 1917, Armed factory workers(called Red Guards) storm winter palace in Petrograd and arrested leaders of Provisional Government.
- As the Bolsheviks come to power, they :
    - Distributed farmland among peasants
    - Gave control of factories to workers
    - Signed treaty of Brest Litovsk with Germany where it surrendered large parts of its territory to Germany and Allies.

Russian Civil War

- The Bolsheviks now faced a new challenge—stamping out their enemies at home.
- Their opponents formed the White Army.
- The White Army was made up of very different groups.
- There were those groups who supported the return to rule by the czar, others who wanted democratic government, and even socialists who opposed Lenin's style of socialism.
- Only the desire to defeat the Bolsheviks united the White Army.
- The groups barely cooperated with each other.
- At one point there were three White Armies fighting against the Bolsheviks' Red Army.

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Bolshevik Revoution



Russian Civil War

- The revolutionary leader, Leon Trotsky, expertly commanded the Bolshevik Red Army.
- From 1918 to 1920, civil war raged in Russia.
- Several Western nations, including the United States, sent military aid and forces to Russia to help the White Army. However, they were of little help.
- Russia's civil war proved far more deadly than the earlier revolutions.
- Around 14 million Russians died in the three-year struggle and in the famine that followed.
- The destruction and loss of life from fighting, hunger, and a worldwide flu epidemic left Russia in chaos.
- In the end, the Red Army crushed all opposition.
- The victory showed that the Bolsheviks were able both to seize power and to maintain it.

Impacts

- In its immediate and long-term effects, the Russian Revolution was more like the French Revolution than the American Revolution.
- The American Revolution expanded English political ideas into a constitutional government that built on many existing structures.
- In contrast, both the French and Russian revolutions attempted to destroy existing social and political structures.
- Revolutionaries in France and Russia used violence and terror to control people.
- France became a constitutional monarchy for a time, but the Russian Revolution established

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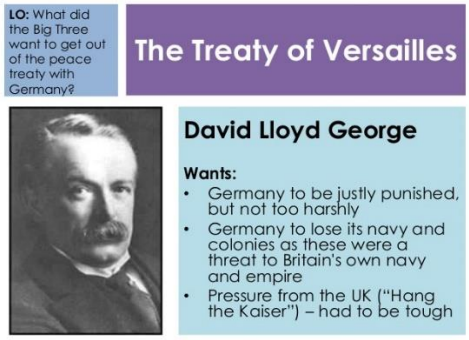
a state-controlled society that lasted for decades.

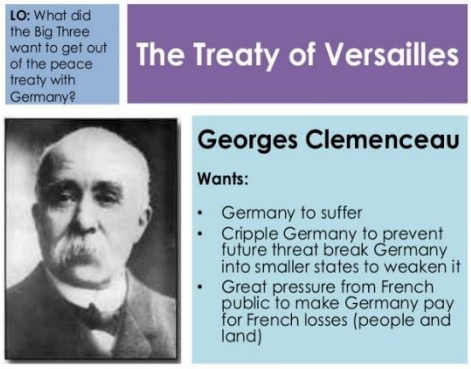
Interwar Years

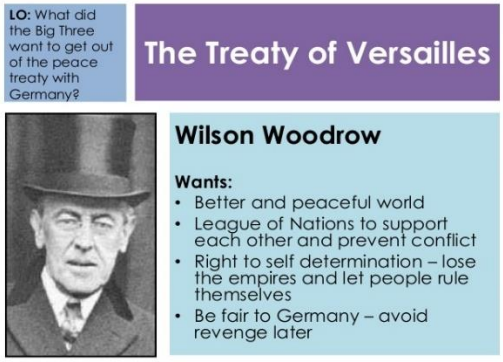
Flawed Peace-Treaty of Versailles

- At the end of World War 1 , the big four assembled at the Paris Peace Conference



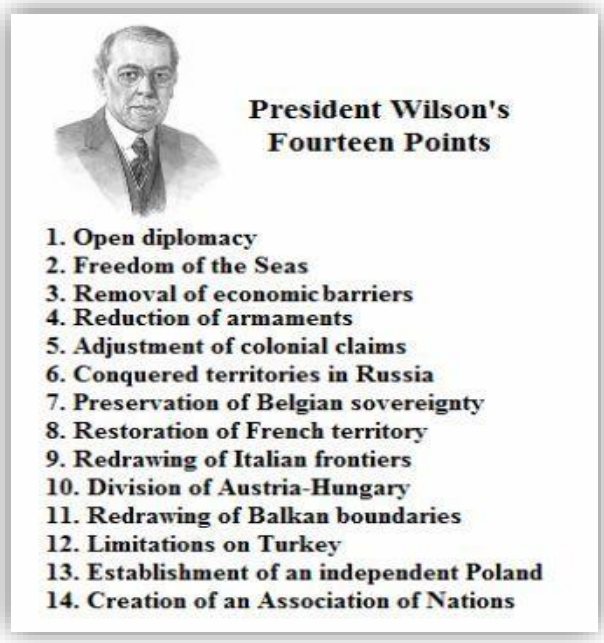






Flawed Peace-treaty of Versailles

- Jan 1918-Woodrow Wilson drew up 14 points proposal for peace.

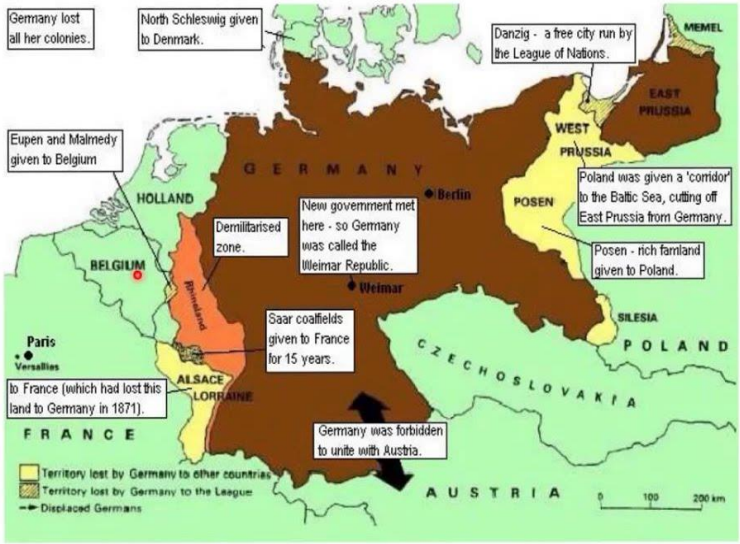


- Britain and France-Wary of future national security threat by Germany and wanted to strip it of its war making power.
- Finally, the Treaty of Versailles was signed between Allied powers and Germany on June 28, 1919.
- They adopted Wilson's 14th point and established a league of nations.



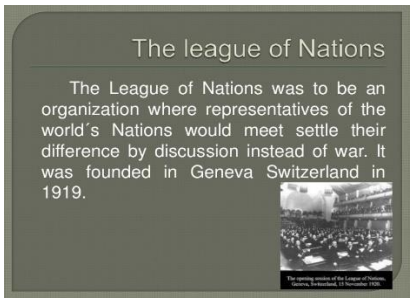
"He thinks he is another Jesus Christ come upon earth to reform men" Clemenceau about Woodrow Wilson.

- Germany Land Loss:
  - Alsace Lorraine to France
  - Some areas to Belgium
  - Schleswig to Denmark
  - West Prussia to Poland
  - Danzig port-Free city under league of nations
  - Memel to Lithuania
  - Saar region to be administered by League of Nations
  - Union between Austria and Germany Forbidden.
  - African territories taken away and came under mandate system of League of Nations.
- Lost German Territories



- Germany punished.
- Army restricted
    - Army restricted to 100000 men
    - No modern weapons such as tanks, air force.
    - Navy could not have battle ships over 10000 tons and no U-Boats.
    - Rhineland to be demilitarized.
- Reparations
    - Germany had to accept war guilt clause solely blaming it for the war.
    - Germany should pay 6600 million pounds as war damages.
    - So rather than peace, it was a treaty of revenge !
    - Coal and Iron Ore rich areas were snatched away.

League of nations



Treaty of St Germaine with Austria

- Disarmament and reparations for Austria
- Habsburg empire divided into different states.
- Population from other nationalities remained in Austria.
- Yugoslavia formed by joining pan Slavic territories of Bosnia, Croatia, Slovenia and Serbia.

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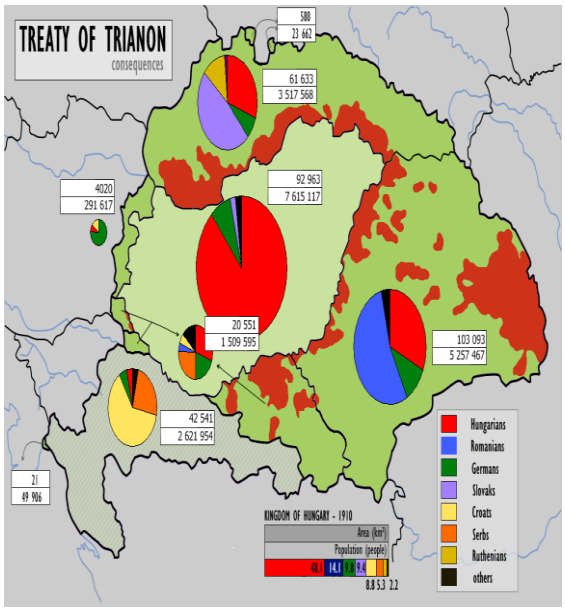
Treaty of St Neuilly with Bulgaria

- Dismembered Bulgaria by dividing its territories amongst Romania, Yugoslavia, and Greece.



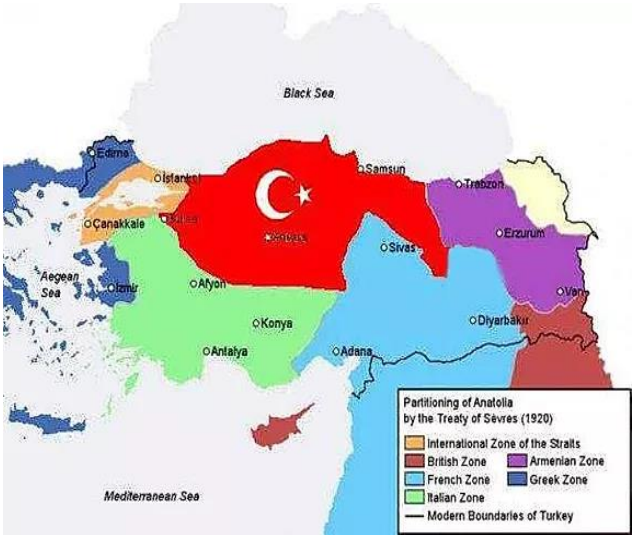
Treaty of Trianon with Hungary

- Signed on June 4 1920 between Hungary and Allied Powers.
- 2/3rd of its population and 2/3rd of its former territory was taken away.
- Czechoslovakia was given Slovakia and other minor sites
- Yugoslavia was given Croatia-Slavonia
- Romania and Italy also received few territories.





TREATY OF Sevres and Lausanne with Turkey

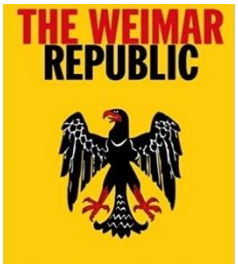


- New state of Armenia was created in eastern turkey
- Turkey lost holdings in the middle east which became mandates of Britain and France
- Greece and Syria given Turkish territory in Anatolia.

GERMANY (1919-1939)

- Weimar Constitution (sometimes called the most perfect democratic constitutions of modern times):

- Established democracy in Germany
- President + Chancellor +Parliament
- Representative democracy with proportional representation
- Rights provided to citizens



GERMANY –POLITICAL PROBLEMS

- Social Democrat party-Set up a new democratic government.

Strengths of Weimar	Weaknesses of Weimar
Genuine Democracy	Proportional Representation= unstable governments
Parliamentary power with Reichstag	Acceptance of Treaty of Versailles
Bill of Rights	Traditional admiration for army and disregard for democratic institutions
	Numerous violent attempts to overthrow governments.

Political Instability



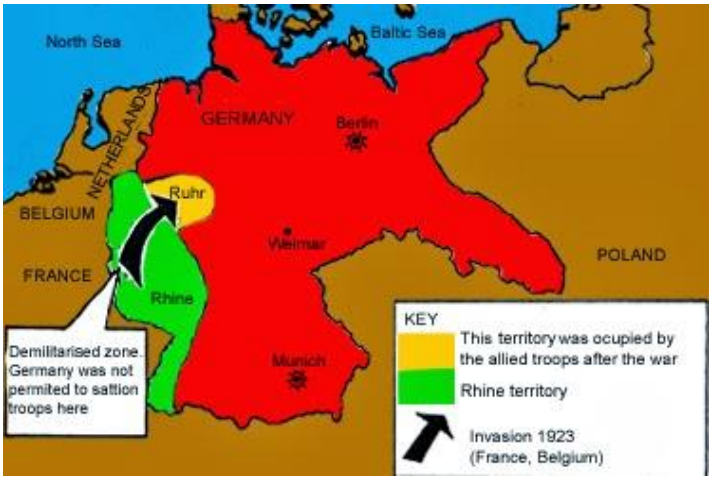
- 1920-Kapp Putsch
- Right Wing uprising
- Led by Freikorps private army
- Was countered by labour strikes



- 1923-Beer Hall Putsch
- Hitler led a coup attempt to overthrow government
- Repressed by police.
- Hitler sentenced to 5 years imprisonment but served only 9 months

ECONOMIC DISTRESS

- Bankruptcy due to war expenses
- Unable to pay war reparations after first installment.
- January 1923-French Troops occupy Ruhr in an attempt to seize goods from factories and mines.



- As a result of German workers refusal to work, industry was paralyzed. Thus supply shortage led to galloping inflation and collapse of German currency.

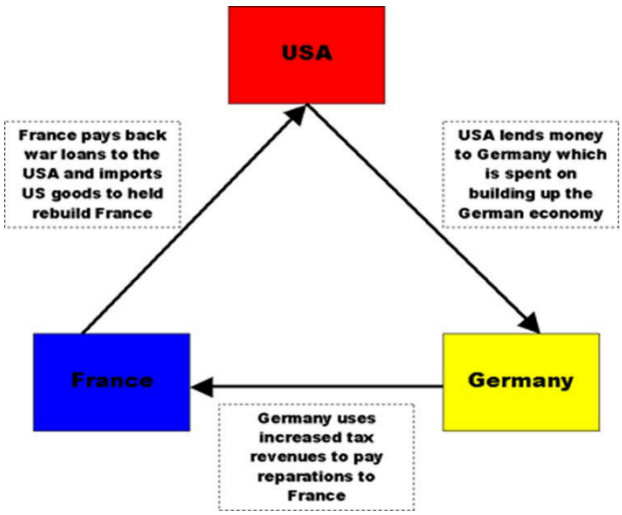
Table 14.1 **The collapse of the German mark, 1918–23**

	Date	*Marks required in exchange for £1*
November	1918	20
February	1922	1 000
June	1922	1 500
December	1922	50 000
February	1923	100 000
November	1923	21 000 000 000

- It was only when the new chancellor Stresemann introduced new currency in 1924 that the currency stabilized.
- Middle classes and small capitalists were the worst hit and started looking up to Nazi's for solution.

DAWES PLAN (1924)

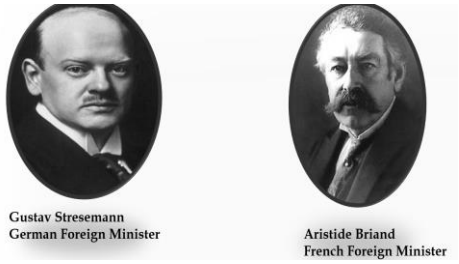
- Chalked out by U.S and Britain to restructure German reparations.
- This included :
    - Immediate loan of 200 million dollars from American Banks to stabilize currency
    - Relaxation of the fixed repayment schedule
    - French troops withdrawal from Ruhr.



YOUNG PLAN

- Drawn up by allies reparations commission. It
    - Reduced reparations total to 2000 million dollars.
    - It was to be paid in annual installments of 59 years.
- Thus, German economy dramatically recovered from 1923-29 to reach pre war industrial production levels.

POLITICAL CONCILIATION



1925-Signed a Treaty of Locarno

- France and Germany would never make war with each other
- Germany will respect existing border of France and Belgium.
- Germany admitted to League of Nations.

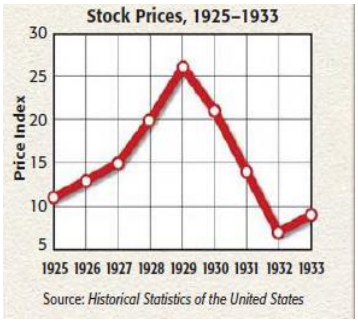
1928-Kellogg Briand Pact

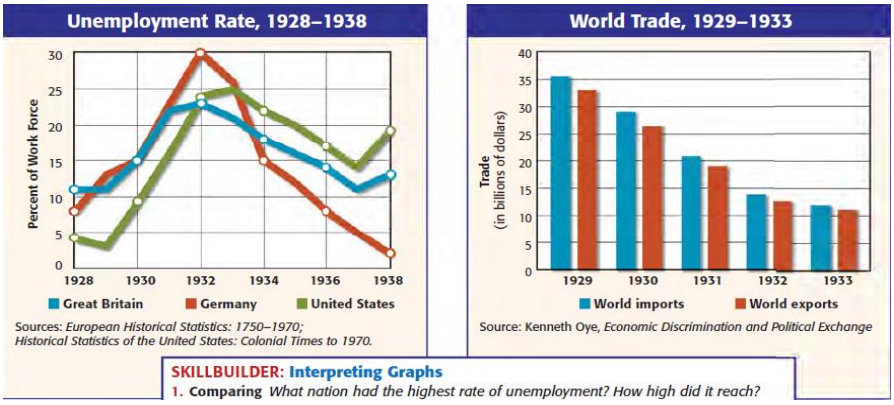
- Multilateral agreement to renounce war as an instrument of national policy.
- Settle all international disputes by peaceful means.
- But enforceability was never assured as the League of Nations role a referee was hampered by its lack of military power.



GREAT DEPRESSION

- U.S economy grew by 42 % during the 1920's.
- U.S was producing almost half of the world's industrial output.
- Stock markets were flushed with investors as brokers filled in 80-90 percent of margins.
- Banks grew at a rapid pace and lending activity was at an all time high.
- But the structure of the economy had some inherent weaknesses :
    - Inequality of wealth-Richest 5% received 33% of national income.
    - Low purchasing power of common population.
    - Thus, as factory sales lowered, production was reduced and workers were laid off.
    - Farming sector also faced over production issues as worldwide surplus was created that pushed agricultural prices down.
- 1929-Stock Market crashes
- Till 1929, there was unprecedented investment in stocks that led to sky-rocketing of stock prices.
- In Sept-Oct-Anticipating that the stocks were highly priced, investors went on a selling spree that resulted into 16 million stocks being sold and collapse of stock market known as the Wall Street Crash.





IMPACT ON GERMANY

- U.S financial support stopped.
- This was followed by bank runs and closures.
- German exports contracted and unemployment approached 4 million.
- The government measures of tariff protection, unemployment benefits did not lead to immediate gains and public anger rose.

World War 2 and the World Order

APPEASEMENT BY ALLIES

- Why didn't UK or France take any measures to control Hitler's successive transgressions of the Treaty of Versailles?
- Answer was justified thus :
    - It was thought essential to justify war as memories of WW1 were still fresh.
    - Sympathy for Germany due to their treatment at Versailles.
    - Chamberlain's misguided view of being able to 'civilize' Hitler.
    - Hope that Hitler's Germany would act as buffer against Communist Russia.
    - Britain and France were not militarily prepared for a full blown war.

INSTANCES OF APPEASEMENT AT WORK

- No action to check German Re-armament.
- Anglo-German Naval Agreement(1935)
- Half hearted British action against Italian invasion of Abyssinia
- No French resistance to German occupation of Rhineland.
- No intervention in Spanish Civil War.
- Only Strong protests lodged when Austria-Germany united.

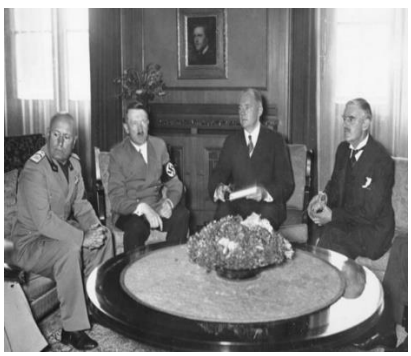
MOVING TOWARDS WAR

- GERMAN ANNEXATION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA
- Czechoslovakia was part of Hitler's Lebensraum.
- 3.5 million German population in Czechoslovakia's Sudetenland.
- Large scale protests, allegedly fanned by Hitler via his Nazi party were held in 1938.
- Hitler demanded the rightful annexation of Sudetenland into German territory which was denied by Czech President Edward Benes.

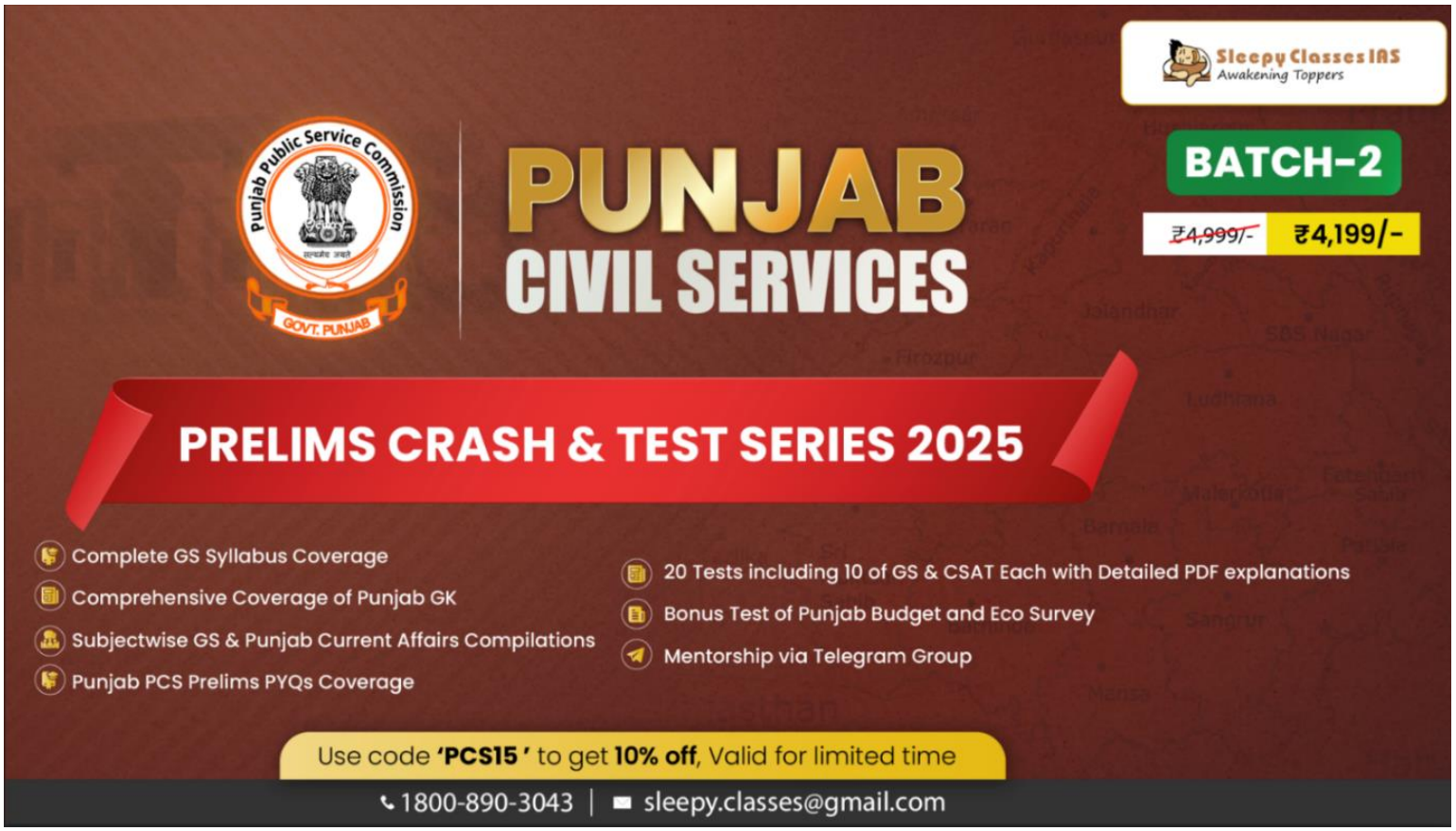


MUNICH PEACE CONFERENCE(Sept 1938)

- Hitler, Mussolini, Chamberlain and Daladier finalized a plan whereby :
  - Sudetenland to be handed over to Germany.
  - Hungary received south Slovakia.
  - Teschen was given to Poland
  - Rest of Czechoslovakia was assured of safety.
  - Chamberlain and Hitler signed a private agreement to renounce war






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MOVING TOWARDS WAR

DESTRUCTION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

- In March 1939, pressuring Slovakia to declare independence and seek German help, Germany army occupied the rest of Czechoslovakia.
- Slovakia, Bohemia and Ruthenia were made German protectorates.
- This was unacceptable even to the appeasing leadership of Britain.
- GERMAN INVASION OF POLAND
- April 1939-Hitler demands return of Danzig and the Polish Corridor.
- August 1939-Hitler got into a secret non aggression pact with USSR and decided to divide Poland, once annexed between Germany and USSR.
- They also agreed that USSR could take over Finland and Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.
- 1st September 1939-With Poland refusing to accede to German demands, full blown invasion of Poland begins.

WAR BEGINS


EXTRA!
9AM EDITION Los Angeles Times 9AM EDITION
WAR! GERMAN TROOPS INVADE POLAND
NAZIS BOMB WARSAW
British Mobilize Army and Fleet
LATE BULLETINS
Fighting Rages Along Border


The Courier-Mail
BRITAIN DECLARES WAR
AGAINST GERMANY OVER POLAND
MR. MENZIES' MESSAGE
FRANCE ALSO ACTS
Australia With Britain, Says Mr Menzies
Hitler Ignores Ultimatum
WAR CRISIS NEWS—Continued



- COURSE OF WAR
- 3rd September-France and Britain declare war on Germany.
- By the time any action could be completed, western Poland was annexed by Germans.
- German Blitzkrieg or lightening war-involved fast moving airplanes and tanks followed by massive infantries to take enemy by surprise.





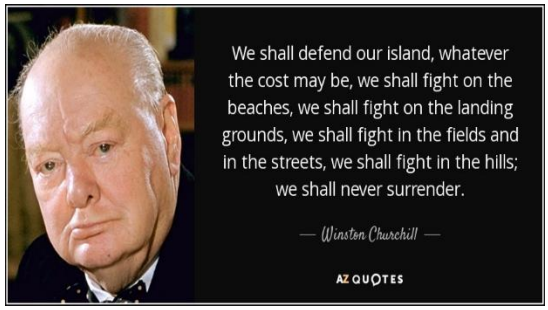
- Soviet march:
  - By March 1940, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia and Finland were made to surrender.
  - Phony War- Troops on both sides of the Maginot line stared at each other without anyone advancing.



- April -May 1940-Hitler begins dramatic sweep of Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg.
- Squeezing past the Maginot line, German forces reached the northern coast of France within 10 days.

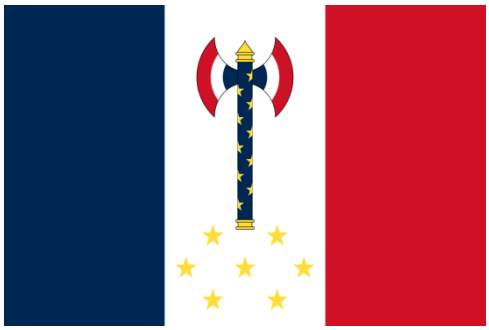



- Allied troops were trapped by German troops from both Belgium and France and had to be evacuated from Dunkirk under an Operation codenamed DYNAMO.
- 850 ships were sent across the English channel to rescue 3.5 lakh soldiers to safety.



- June 14, 1939-Paris was taken and Germans took control of Northern France.
- They left Southern France to a puppet government headed by Philippe Petain (Vichy France)
- Charles De Gaulle setup a government in exile in London.





- Summer of 1940-German air force starts bombing Britain.
- September 1940-Bombing of British cities including London began.
- Royal Air force by using RADAR technologies and ENIGMA decoding of German messages, blocked the attacks till May 1941 when Hitler shifted his focus.



- INVASION OF SOVIET UNION
- Operation Barbarossa-Hitler's plan to invade Soviet Union was implemented in June 1941.
- Invasion rolled on week after week until they reached 500 miles inside the Soviet union.
- Russian troops retreated and followed scorched earth policy.
- By September 8, Leningrad was under siege.
- Leningrad did not surrender despite the death of one million people in the winter due to starvation and destruction.
- German forces, enduring the Russian winter, held their lines till March 1943.
- But 500000 German soldiers lost their lives as Hitler refused to give retreating orders.



- Within two hours, the Japanese had sunk or damaged 19 ships, including 8 battleships, moored in Pearl Harbour.
- More than 2,300 Americans were killed—with over 1,100 wounded.
- President Roosevelt got sanctioned the bill from congress that officially entered U.S into the war.



WAR EXTRA

THE BALTIMORE NEWS-POST

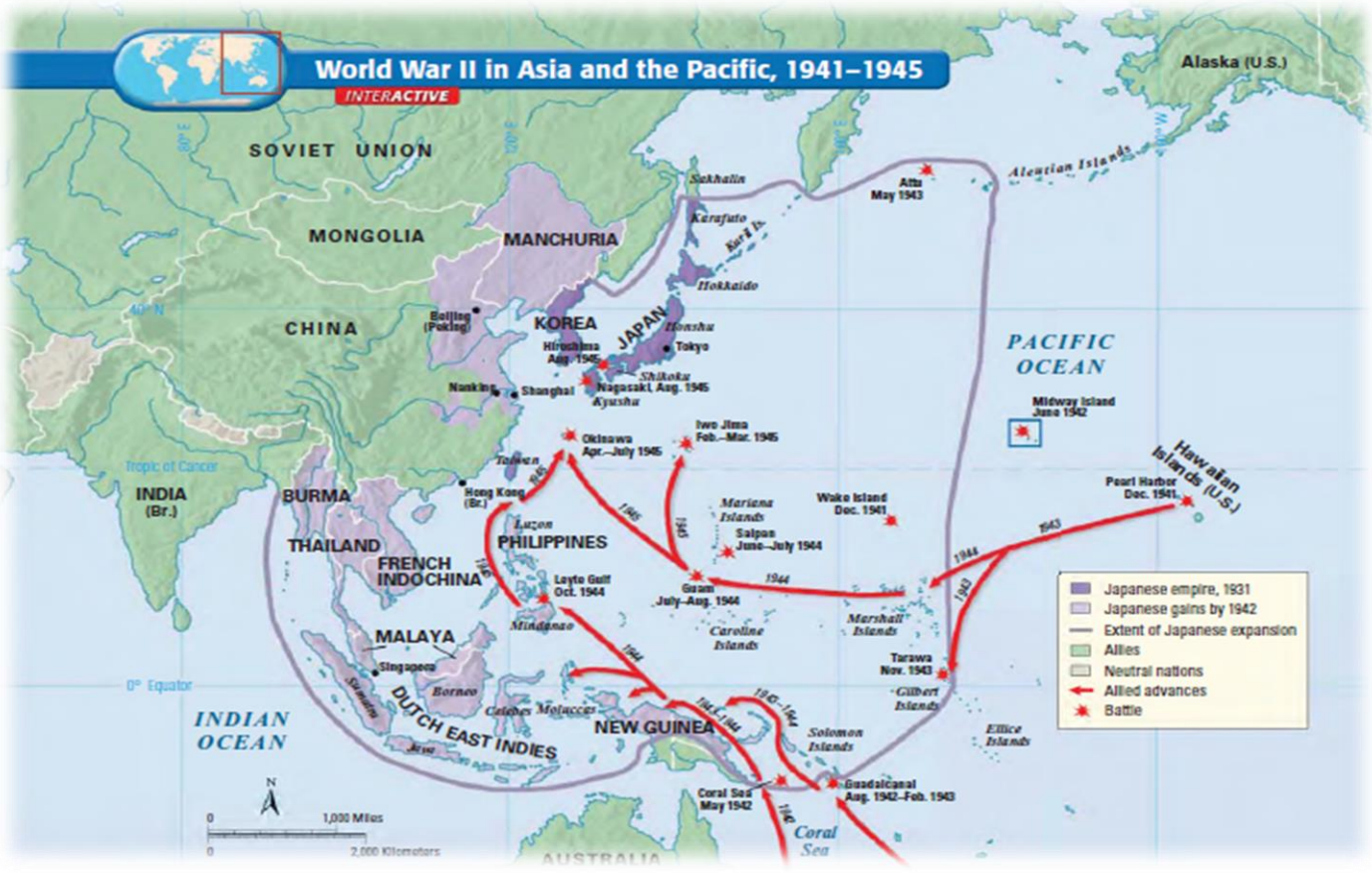
JAPS BOMB U. S. ISLANDS

Naval Bases At Hawaii, Manila Attacked

The war that Adolf Hitler started in September, 1939, exploded into a world conflict today as Japanese bombers, striking without warning, attacked the United States' great Pearl Harbor Naval Base at Honolulu and bases at Manila, the Philippines.

War Flames Over Pacific With Japanese Bombing U. S. Outposts

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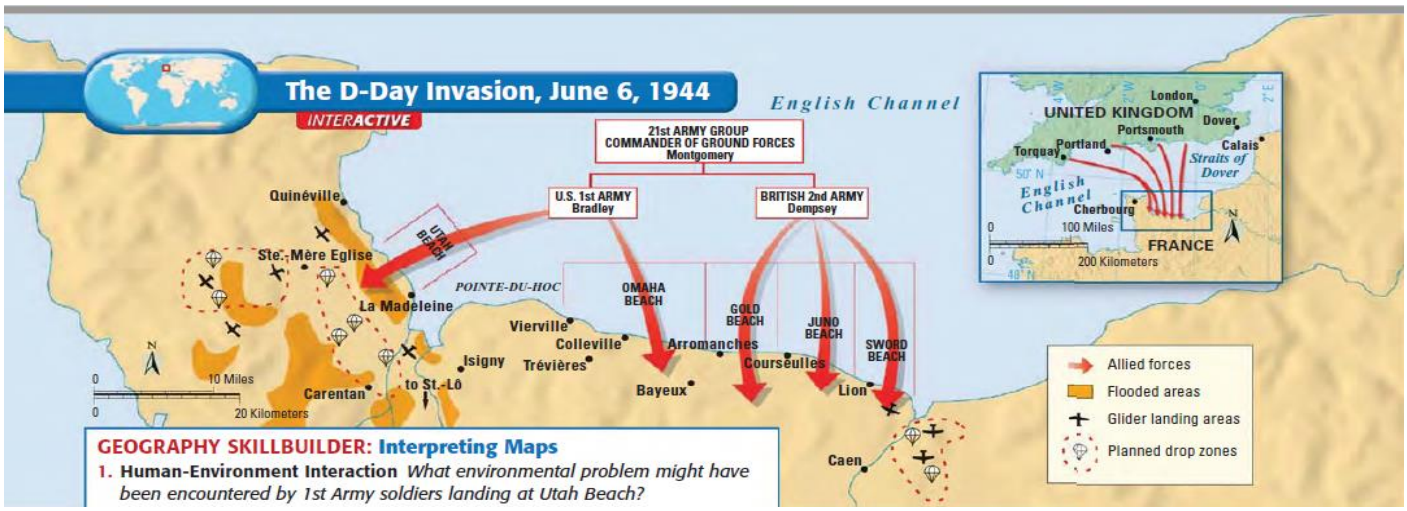


ALLIED VICTORY

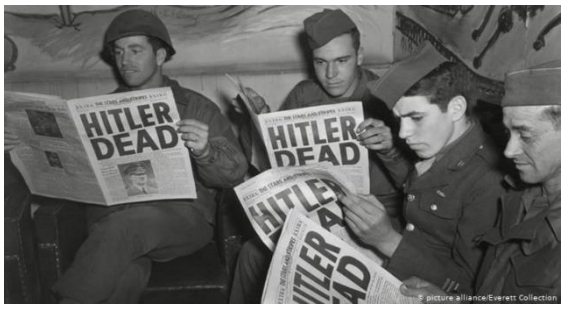
- After Pearl harbor, Churchill and Roosevelt met at White house to develop joint war strategy.
- By June 1941, Stalin had also joined the allies and asked them to open the western front.

ALLIED SUCCESSES

- Operation Torch-1942 :Gen Montgomery(Britain) and General Eisenhower (U.S.A)led an allied force of 100000 in Morocco and Algeria and crushed German forces in North Africa.
- Battle of Stalingrad -August 1942 to Feb 1943- Fierce battle between Soviet and German troops-War battered and cold stricken German soldiers(90000 troops) surrendered in Feb 1943.
- INVASION OF ITALY - On July 10, 1943, Allied forces landed on Sicily and captured it from Italian and German troops about a month later.
- Fighting in Italy, however, continued until Germany fell in May 1945.
- D-DAY INVASION 1945- General Dwight D. Eisenhower, the commander of enormous allied force, planned to strike on the coast of Normandy, in north-western France.
- Code-named Operation Overlord, the invasion of Normandy was the largest land and sea attack in history.
- By September, they had liberated France, Belgium, and Luxembourg.



- Battle of bulge –German force retreated under the might of Allied attacks after breaking through American defenses via tanks.
- Berlin was surrounded by 3 million allied soldiers from west and 6 million soviet soldiers from the east.
- And on April 29, 1945 :



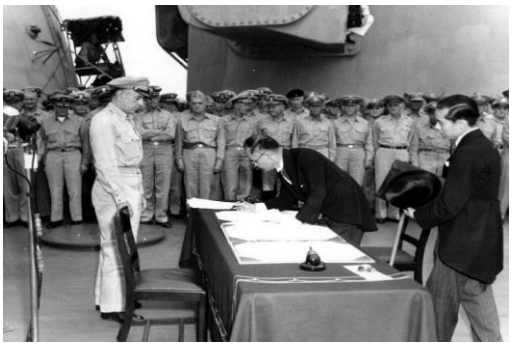


- After the Battle of the Bulge, the war in Europe rapidly drew to a close.
- On May 7, 1945 General Eisenhower accepted the unconditional surrender of the Third Reich from the German military.
- On May 9, 1945 the surrender was officially signed in Berlin.
- The United States and other Allied powers celebrated V-E Day—Victory in Europe Day.


Daily Mail
FOR KING AND EMPIRE
THE GENERAL... AND THE CONSCRIPT
1 million Nazi troops lay down arms to the British
A smile as Monty hails our 'big moment'
GERMANY: WE SURRENDER!



- ALLIED SUCCESS IN PACIFIC
- Although the war in Europe was over, the Allies were still fighting the Japanese in the Pacific.
- Battle of Leyte Gulf (Philippines) May(1942)-Japanese troops defeated by allied troops under General Douglas McArthur.
- On April 1, U.S. troops moved onto the island of Okinawa, only about 350 miles from southern Japan.
- In the ensuing battles the Japanese lost over 100,000 troops, and the Americans 12,000.
- THE ATOMIC BOMB:
    - Truman had to make a decision whether to use a powerful new weapon called the atomic bomb, or A-bomb Or risk losing half a million soldiers by invading Japanese mainland.
    - The bomb had been developed by the top-secret Manhattan Project, headed by General Leslie Groves and chief scientist J. Robert Oppenheimer.



- On August 6, 1945, the United States dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima, killing 80000 people immediately.
- Three days later, on August 9, a second bomb was dropped on Nagasaki-70000 people perished immediately.

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- The Japanese finally surrendered to General Douglas MacArthur on September 2 1945.

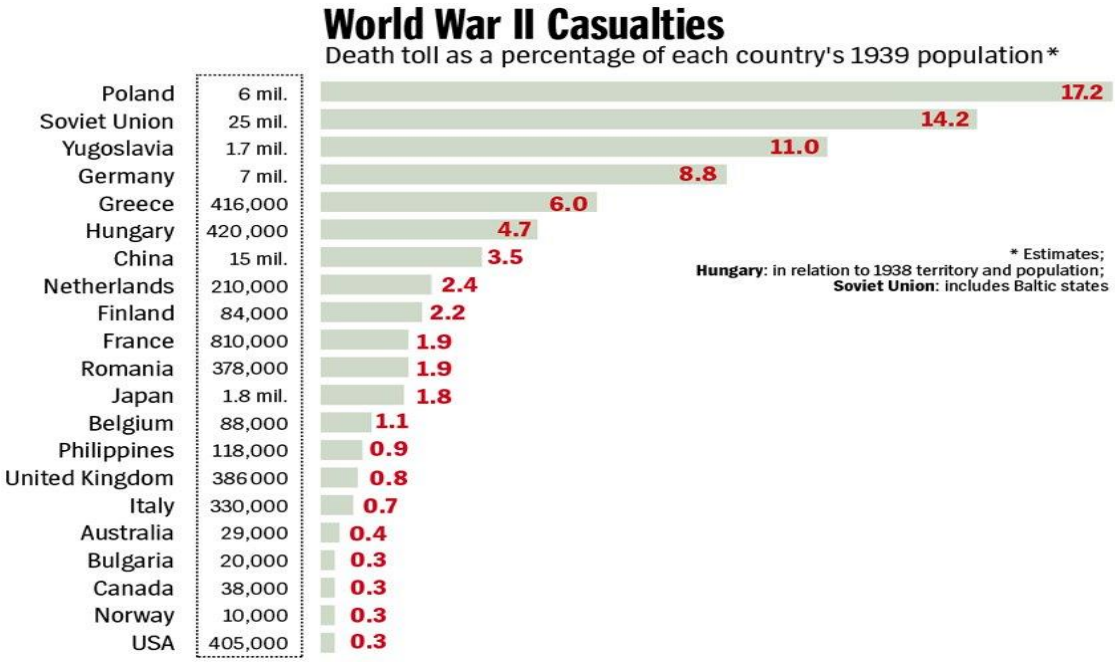
SOCIAL AND HUMAN IMPACT

Costs of World War II: Allies and Axis

	Direct War Costs	Military Killed/Missing	Civilians Killed
United States	$288.0 billion*	292,131**	–
Great Britain	$117.0 billion	272,311	60,595
France	$111.3 billion	205,707***	173,260†
USSR	$93.0 billion	13,600,000	7,720,000
Germany	$212.3 billion	3,300,000	2,893,000††
Japan	$41.3 billion	1,140,429	953,000

* In 1994 dollars.
** An additional 115,187 servicemen died from non-battle causes.
*** Before surrender to Nazis.
† Includes 65,000 murdered Jews.
†† Includes about 170,000 murdered Jews and 56,000 foreign civilians in Germany.

SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Charts
1. **Drawing Conclusions** *Which of the nations listed in the chart suffered the greatest human costs?*
2. **Comparing** *How does U.S. spending on the war compare with the spending of Germany and Japan?*



ECONOMIC IMPACT

- Marshall Plan-U.S offered 13 billion dollars financial assistance to Europe.
- Bretton Woods Conference-Formation of World Bank and International Monetary Fund-Bretton Woods twins.



Post WWII and the Cold War

- Marshall Plan- was America's program for rebuilding Western Europe to protect it from communism.
- It was the United States best weapon against the influence of the Soviet Union



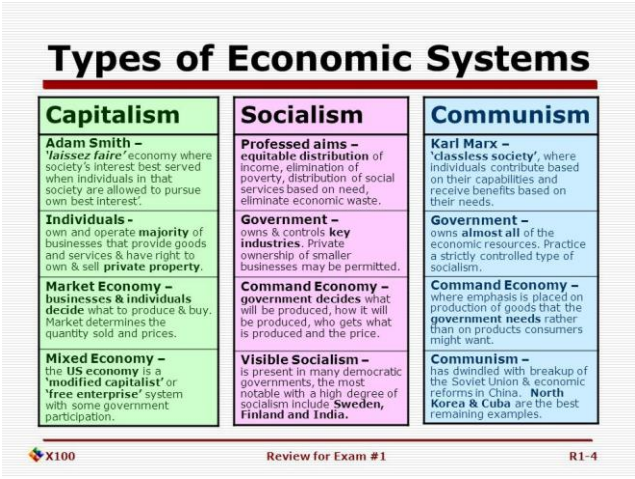
POLITICAL IMPACT

- Decolonization process accelerated
- End of imperialism as Europe left completely shattered.
- Use of Neo-Imperialism and Neo Liberalism as new tools of economic subjugation.
- Establishment of multilateral institutions, most notable United Nations.



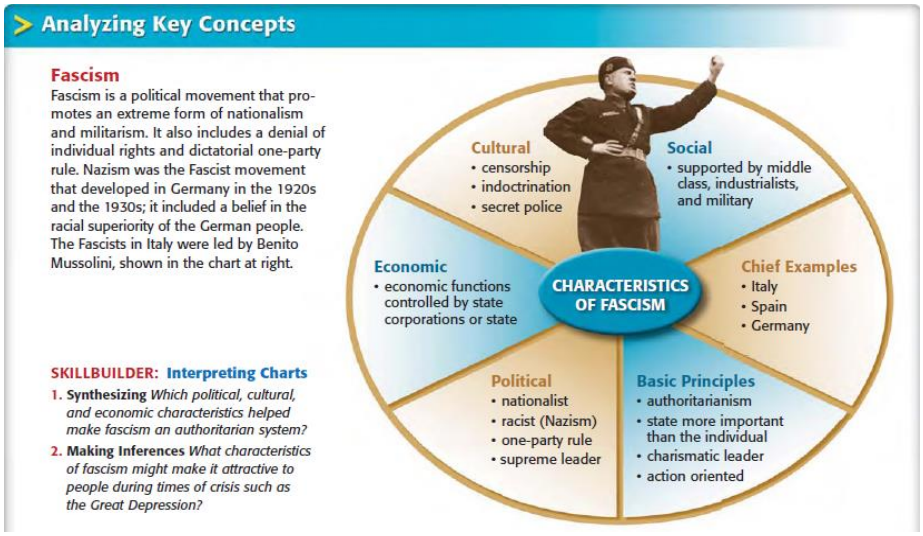
POST WAR SCENARIO





RISE OF FASCISM

- Fascism was a new militant political movement that emphasized loyalty to the state and obedience to its leader.



Characteristics of Fascism

- Stable and Authoritarian Government
- Extreme Nationalism
- One party State
- Cult of a charismatic leader
- Use of Propaganda
- Military Strength and Violence

ITALIAN FASCISM

- Benito Mussolini was a newspaper editor and politician who promised to rescue Italy after the World War 1.
- Italy was left bitterly disappointed over the failure to win large territorial gains at the Paris Peace Conference.

- Rising inflation and unemployment led to widespread social unrest.
- Democratic government was seen as weak and helpless to take action.



- Mussolini had founded Fascist party in 1919
- The group of Fascists wearing black shirts started attacking communists and Socialists on the streets.
- Mussolini gained support of middle classes and industrial leaders.
- October 1922-Mussolini pursuaded the king to put him in charge of government backed by 30000 party members who had marched to Rome.
- Il Duce-As Mussolini was called-abolished democracy and outlawed all political parties except fascists.
- Secret police jailed his opponents.
- He outlawed strikes and sought to bring industrialists and large landowners under his control.



- Only Fascist party allowed
- Prime Minister responsible only to the king
- Prime Minister could rule by decree
- Electorate reduced to three million wealthy people
- Local governments abolished and towns were run by officials appointed from Rome.
- Close supervision of education in schools and colleges.
- Understanding reached with the pope.

GERMAN NATIONAL SOCIALISM

- It was a way of life dedicated to the rebirth of the nation.
- Emphasis on ruthless and efficient organization on all aspects of the masses.
- Entire state must be organized on a military footing.
- Racial superiority theory was vitally important.

RISE OF HITLER AND NAZIS(1923-1933)

- National Socialist German Workers' Party, (called Nazi for short) was a small right wing political group when Hitler joined them after World War 1.
- What Hitler and his party promised to a war torn and economically repressed population of Germany was a dream of giving Germany its rightful place as a World Power.



NAZI PARTY AS A POLITICAL ALTERNATIVE

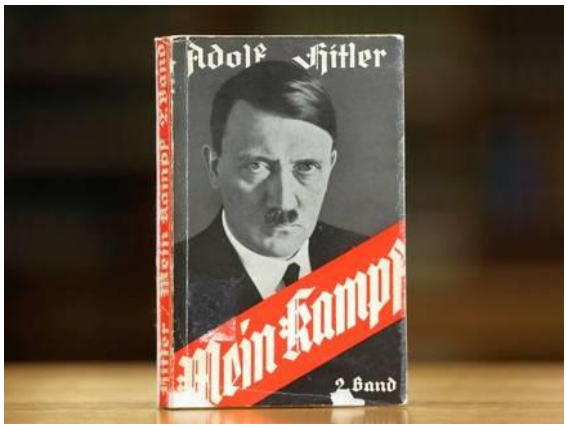
- Offered national unity, prosperity and full employment
- Promised to overthrow Versailles settlement
- Nazi private army 'Storm troopers' attracted the youth.
- Wealthy landowners and industrialists feared communist revolution.
- Hitler's extraordinary oratory skills and communication strategies made him a Demagogue figure.
- The Economic crisis had completely sent Germans into despair and they could latch on to any hope.

Table 14.2 **Nazi electoral success and the state of the economy, 1924–32**

Date	*Seats*	*State of economy*
March 1924	32	Still unstable after 1923 inflation
December 1924	14	Recovering after Dawes Plan
1928	12	Prosperity and stability
1930	107	Unemployment mounting – Nazis second largest party
July 1932	230	Massive unemployment – Nazis largest single party
November 1932	196	First signs of economic recovery

RISE OF HITLER AND NAZIS(1923-1933)

- Hitler wrote his political manifesto in prison, titled 'Mein Kampf'(My Struggle)
- Hitler asserted that Germans or Aryans were a Master Race
- Non Aryan races like Jews, Slavs and Gypsies were inferior.
- He also declared that Germany was overcrowded and needed more 'Lebensraum' or living space.





- He promised to get that space by conquering eastern Europe and Russia.
- This also gave traction to the Nazi propaganda that the Jews and communists had backstabbed the German Armed forces in World War 1.
- He offered :
- Capitalists protection from communists
- Farmers new markets
- Middle class the restoration of German pride
- Youth the prospect of jobs and conscription.

HITLER BECOMES CHANCELLOR

- By 1932, Nazis had become the second largest political party in Germany.
- After the 1932 elections, nationalists invited Hitler to form a coalition government as Nazis had won 230 seats in the Reichstag.
- The President Hindenburg was persuaded to bring in Hitler as chancellor.



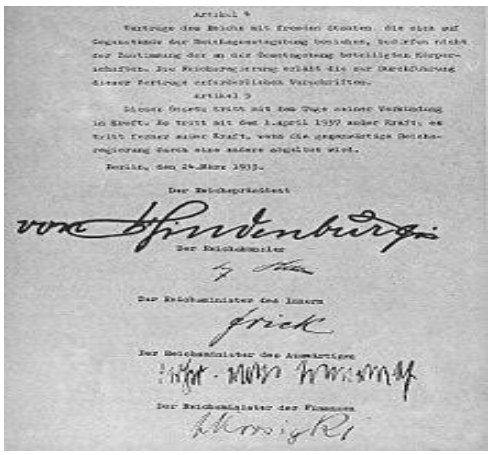
CONSOLIDATION OF HITLER'S POWER

- Dissatisfied by just three out of eleven cabinet posts, he insisted on a general election in hope of winning majority.
- After a violent election campaign, on 27 February 1933, Reichstag was badly damaged by fire.
- Hitler was able to use this fire to stir up fears of communism and pretext for banning the communist party.
- Inspite of all this, Nazis could not secure majority in the elections.



DOMESTIC POLICY

- MARCH 1933-Enabling Act passed by Reichstag
- It stated that government could introduce laws without approval of Reichstag for the next four years.





DOMESTIC POLICY-NAZI TOTALITARIAN STATE.

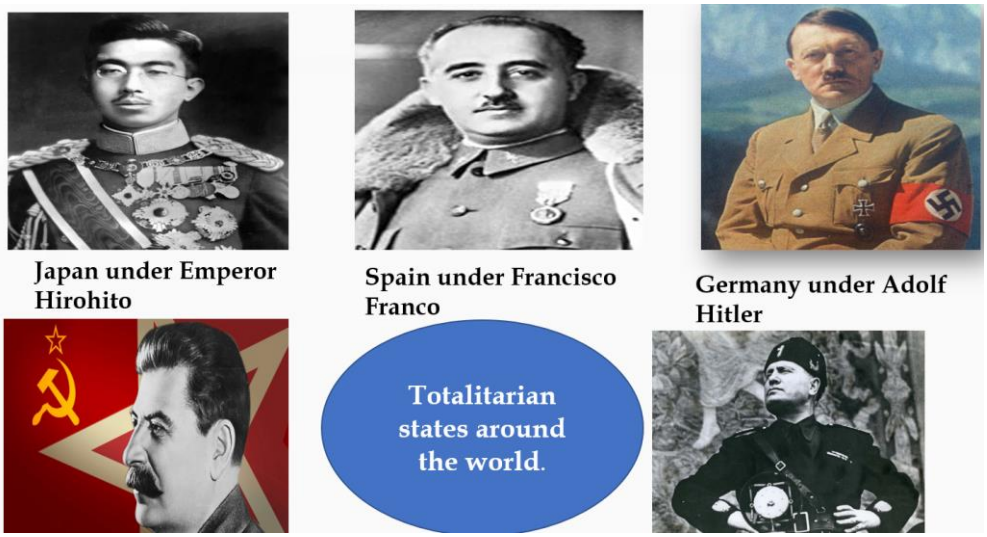
- All political parties except the National socialists were banned.
- State parliaments lost all power
- Civil services were purged of Jews and suspected enemies of state
- Trade unions were abolished.
- Education system closely controlled and Hitler youth program enrolled young boys at the age of 14.
- Racially pure and healthy families were encouraged to have more children
- All media and communications were controlled by Ministry of Propaganda.

ASPECTS OF HOLOCAUST

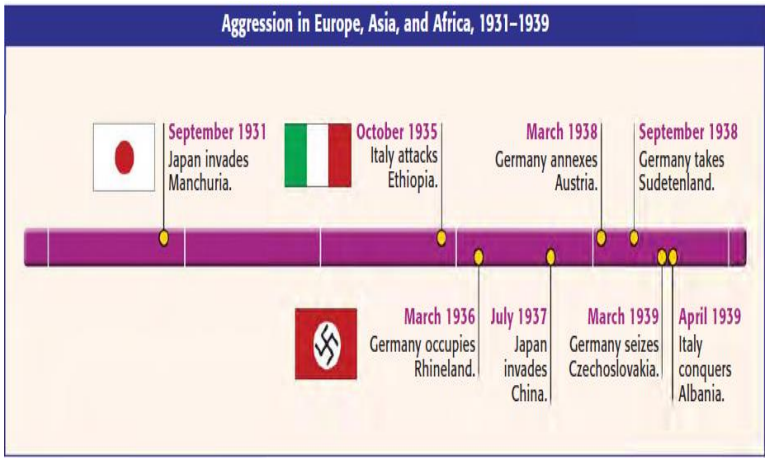


Jews Killed Under Nazi Rule*			
	Original Jewish Population	Jews Killed	Percent Surviving
Poland	3,300,000	2,800,000	15%
Soviet Union (area occupied by Germans)	2,100,000	1,500,000	29%
Hungary	404,000	200,000	49%
Romania	850,000	425,000	50%
Germany/Austria	270,000	210,000	22%
*Estimates	Source: Hannah Vogt, *The Burden of Guilt*		

AGGRESSIVE POWERS LED BY TOTALITARIAN STATES



AGGRESSORS INVADE NATIONS



JAPAN INVADES CHINA

- 1922-Japan signs treaty agreeing to respect China's borders.
- Japanese military leaders were highly powerful and reported directly to the emperor.
- Militarists made Emperor Hirohito the symbol of Japanese power.

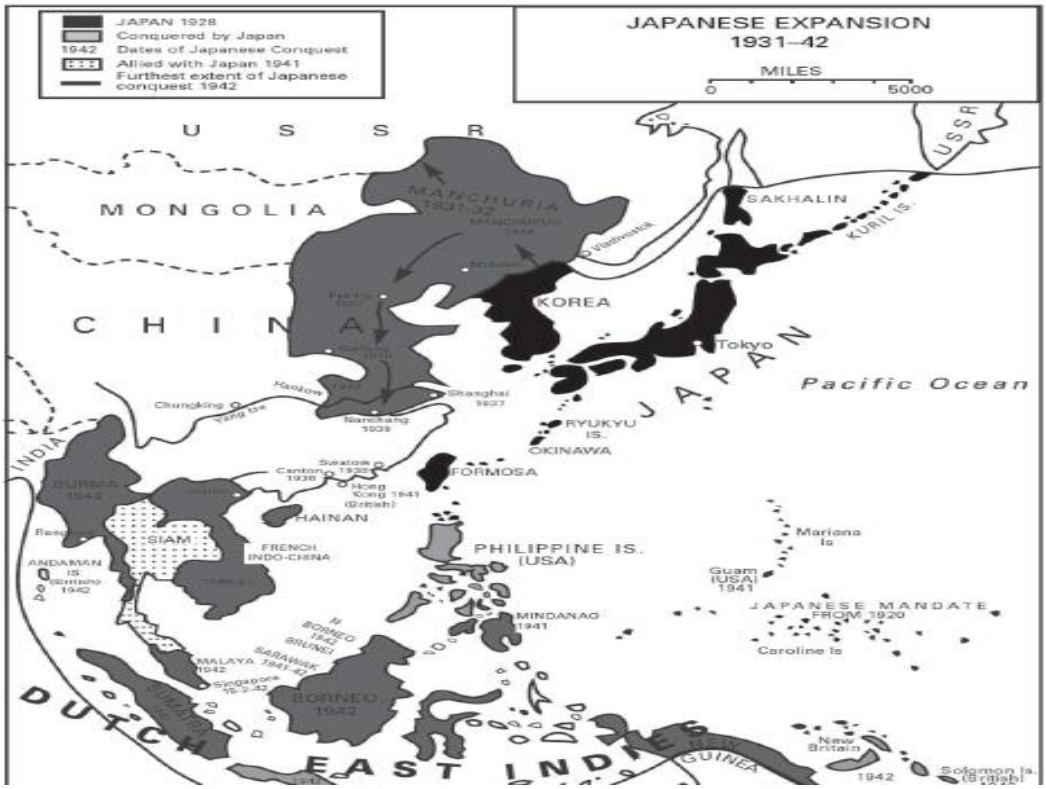
- Japanese businesses had heavily invested in iron and coal industries in Manchuria.
- In 1931, Japanese army seized Manchuria and set up a puppet government.

JAPAN INVADES MANCHURIA

- The league of Nations failure to control Japanese aggression was highly criticized.
- Japan withdrew from the league in 1933.
- In 1937, a full-blown war broke out between the Chinese and Japanese forces.
- Beijing and Nanjing fell to the Japanese.



JAPAN INVADES CHINA



ITALIAN AGGRESSION

- Mussolini attended Locarno Conference but was dissatisfied by not getting Italian frontier with Austria.
- Friendly relations with Greece, Hungary and Albania.
- Albania was virtually controlled by Italy via economic and defense agreements.
- Maintained good relations with Britain and Britain handed over few territories in Somaliland.
- After 1934, he shifted his policy towards admiration for Hitler after meeting him in June 1934.
- 1935-Italian invasion of Abyssinia (Ethiopia) where Italy was defeated in 1896 was a testimony to new aggression of Italy.
- In 1936, reached an understanding with Hitler to form the Rome-Berlin Axis.



GERMANY'S FOREIGN POLICY AIMS

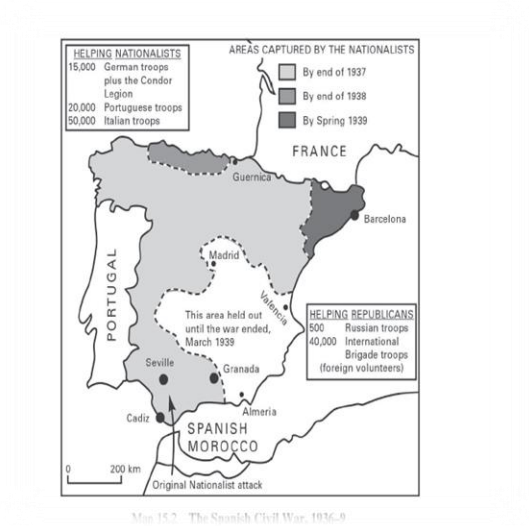
- Destroying the Versailles Treaty
- Building up the army
- Recovering lost territory of Saar and Polish corridor
- Bringing all German speaking areas inside the Reich-this included union with Austria and taking territory from Czechoslovakia and Poland.

HITLER DEFIES TREATY OF VERSAILLES

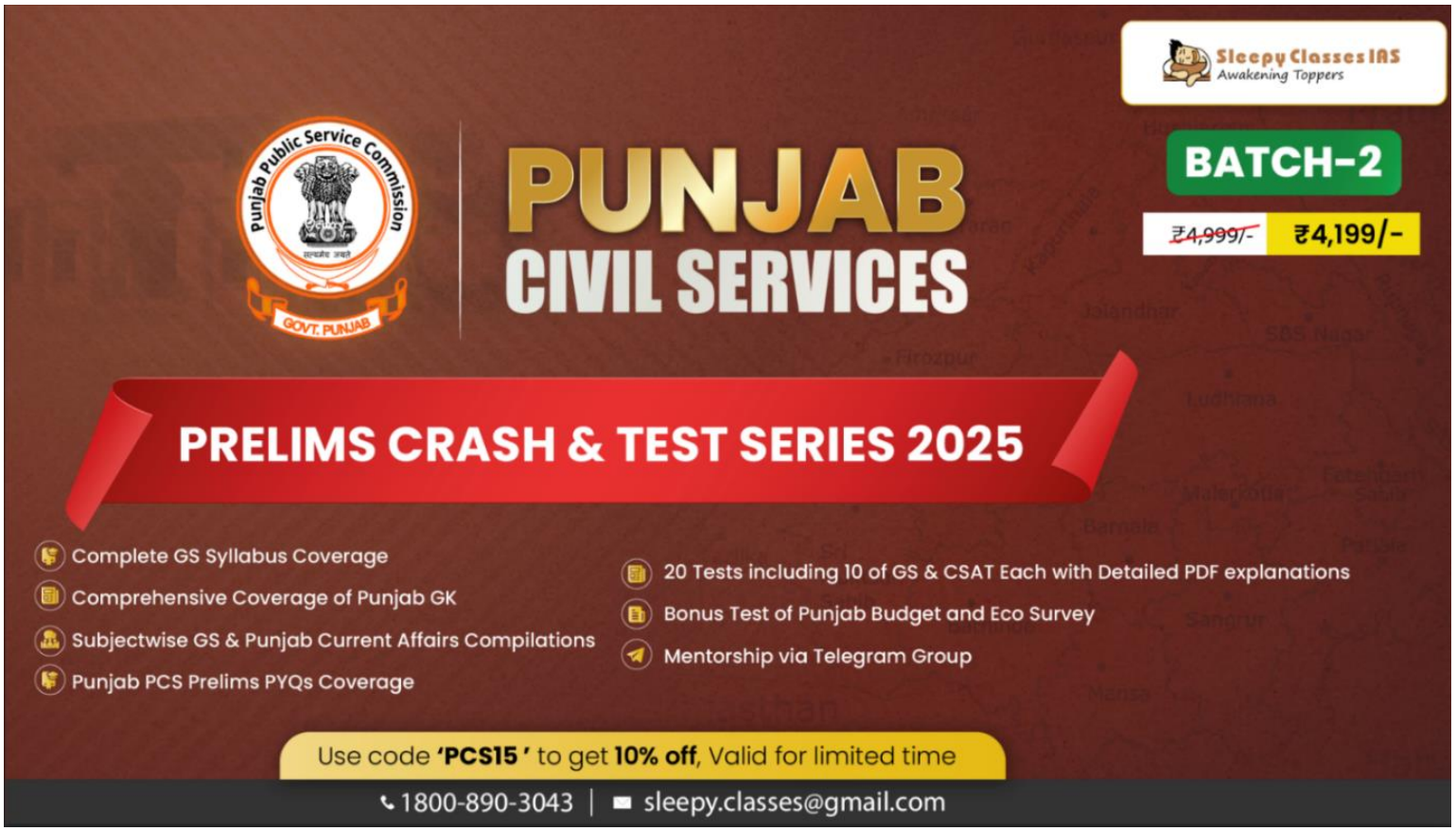
- In 1935, the Fuhrer announced that Germany would not obey the restrictions on German military expansion under the treaty of Versailles by reintroducing conscription.
- He had already withdrawn from the League of Nations in 1933.
- Since league or the British/French did not intervene, Hitler's confidence grew.
- January 1935-Saar was returned to Germany after plebiscite.
- In 1936-Hitler moved German troops into Rhineland that was a demilitarized zone under treaty of Versailles.
- Encouraged by inaction of the 'allies' Hitler went ahead to sign Anti Comintern pact with Japan in 1937 and also provided military support to Francisco Franco in the Spanish civil war that began in 1936.



HITLER DEFIES TREATY OF VERSAILLES



- In 1938 Union with Austria(Anschluss)
    - Austrian Chancellor Schussing called for referendum fearing an imminent German invasion in wake of violent protests by German Nazis demanding union with Germany.
    - Before the vote could be held, Hitler sent in his troops and Austria thus became part of the Third Reich.


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