



**Lucknow
IAS Academy**



LiA



**Class Notes
(World History)**

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French Revolution

❖ French Revolution Summary

- French Revolution led to end of monarchy in France
- Old system based on privileges gave way to new system of governance based on liberty equality and fraternity
- Declaration of Rights of man
- Announced the coming of new times
- All individuals have rights
- All individual could claim equality
- Equality and freedom became the central ideas of new age
- They were re interpreted and rethought in different countries in different ways.
E.g - Anticolonial movements in Asia and Africa

❖ French society during late eighteenth century

- In 1774 Louis 16th ascended the throne of France (Bourbon dynasty)
- Was married to Austrian princess Marie Antoinette
- Economic causes
- Empty treasury due to long years of war
- Huge cost of maintaining extravagant court life
- France helped American colonies in their wars - More burden of loans
- Heavy interest payments
- State was forced to increase taxes in order to meet regular expenses
E.g. - Maintenance of army

❖ Socio Economic Cause

- Society was divided into three estates , only Third estate paid the taxes
- Peasants made up 90% of the population but very few owned the land they cultivated
- 60% of the land was owned by Nobels , church and other richer members of third estate
- Second and Third estate was exempted from paying taxes
- Members of first 2 estates nobility and clergy enjoyed privileges by birth
- Nobels further enjoyed feudal privileges
Eg - Feudal Dues

- Tithe - Tax levied by church on farmers , 1/10 of produce
- Taille - Tax paid directly to the state
- Population rose from 23 to 28 million in 18th century
- Rapid increase in demand for food grains
- Workers were being paid fixed wages but did not kept pace with inflation
- Frequent subsistence crisis among masses

❖ Situation of Middle class

- Peasants and workers had earlier revolted against increase in tax and food scarcity
- Lacked means to carry out full measures that will change socio economic order
- This was left for third estate who had access to education and new ideas
- Emergence of middle class in 18th century
- Earned their wealth through expanding overseas trade
- From manufacturing goods - wollen and silk textiles
- Lawyers and administrative officials
- All of these were educated and believed that no group in society should be privileged by birth
- Person's social position must depend on his merit
- Ideas of society based on freedom and equal laws and opportunities for all were put forward by

❖ Intellectual thoughts

1. John Locke(Two treatise of Government) , Rousseau ,
2. Locke refuted the doctrine of divine and absolute right of the monarch
3. Rousseau(The Social Contract) - Government based on social contract between people and their representative
4. Montesquieu (The spirit of laws) - Division of power within the government between legislature , executive and judiciary
Eg - Used in USA

❖ Outbreak of revolution

Increase in taxes - Louis 16th called the meeting of estates general for new taxes

1. Voting - Each estate had one vote
2. Third estate demanded each member one vote (Idea of Social contract)
3. King rejected , members of 3rd estate walked out in protest

4. Third estates declared themselves as National Assembly and swore not to disperse till they completed the constitution of France limiting the powers of the monarch - Tennis court Oath
5. Leaders - Mirabeau, Abbe Sieyes
6. Outside - Severe winter , Bad harvest , food scarcity
7. King ordered troops to move in to Paris
8. Fall of Bastille
9. Rural areas - Peasants attacked lords , Nobels fled to neighbouring countries
10. Louis 16th finally accorded recognition to National Assembly
11. Accepted that from now on his powers will be checked by constitution
12. 4 July 1789 - Assembly passed a decree abolishing feudal system of privileges and obligations
13. Clergy was also forced to give up their previliges
14. Tithe was abolished , land owned by church were confiscated
15. France as a constitutional monarchy
16. National assembly's constitution was completed in 1791
17. Now powers of monarch were limited and were distributed among legislature , executive and judiciary
18. Constitution begun with the Rights of declaration of Man and citizen Rights such as right to freedom , Right to life , equality before law were established as inalienable rights
19. It belonged to each human by birth and could not be taken away.
20. It was the duty of the state to protect citizen's natural right.

❖ Use of political symbols

1. Majority of men and women couldn't read or write in 18th century France
2. So images and symbols were frequently used to communicate important ideas
3. Broken chain - Act of becoming free
4. Bundle of rods - Strength lies in unity
5. Eye within triangle - All seeing eye - Knowledge
6. Sceptre - Symbol of royal power
7. Snake biting its tail to form ring - Eternity
8. Red Phrygian cap - Wore by slave after becoming free
9. Winged woman - Personification of law
10. Law tablet - Equality before law

❖ Abolition of monarchy and France becomes republic

1. Louis 16th entered into secret negotiations with king of Prussia
2. Rulers of the neighbouring countries were worried by the French events
3. National Assembly voted to declare war against Prussia and Austria
4. This war was seen as peoples war against aristocracy and kings
5. Revolutionary War brought economic difficulties for people
6. But they believed that these needs to be continued as in the new regime as well not all the people got equal rights
7. Political clubs like Jacobins , and clubs of women became popular

❖ Jacobins club

1. Members belonged to the less prosperous section of the society
2. Small shopkeepers , artisans , servants, daily wage workers - who didn't got the political rights
3. Leader - Maximilian Robespierre
4. Decided to wear long striped trousers similar to those worn by dock workers
5. Way of proclaiming the end of power enjoyed by knee breachers (Rich sections)
6. Wore additional red caps symbolising liberty
7. They stormed the palace and National Assembly imprisoned the royal family
8. Every one above 21 years of age got the equal political rights
9. New elected assembly was called convention
10. In 1792 it abolished monarchy and declared France a republic

❖ Reign of Terror 1793-1794

1. Robisperre followed policy of severe control and punishment
2. All those who were scene as the enemy of the state were imprisoned tried and executed
3. Law with maximum ceiling on wage and prices
4. Rationing of meat and bread
5. Peasants were forced to sell their produce at fixed price in cities
6. All citizens were forced to eat equality bread
7. Instead of sir and madam all were to be addressed as citizens
8. Churches were shut down and converted into offices
9. Even his supporters begun to demand moderation , he was convicted and executed by the court

Rule of Directory

1. Fall of Jacobin allowed wealthier middle class to take the power
2. New constitution - Denied the right to vote to non propertied sections of the society
3. Provided for two elected legislative councils
4. These then appointed directory - Executive made up of five members
5. Safeguard against the concentration of power in hands of one man
6. Directory clashed with legislature who then tried to dismiss them - Political instability
7. Paved the way for rise of Napoleon - Military dictator
8. Change in the form of the government but ideas of Equality , Liberty and Fraternity kept inspiring people

❖ Napoleon

1. Napoleon crowned himself emperor of France in 1804
2. Set out to conquer neighbouring European countries and disposing dynasties and creating kingdoms placing his members of the family
3. He saw himself as moderniser of Europe
4. Introduced many new laws
5. Protection of private properties
6. Uniform system of weights and measures on decimal system
7. Initially he was seen as a liberator who brought freedom for the people
8. But soon his armies were seen as invading force
9. Finally defeated at Waterloo in 1815
10. Many of his ideas introduced kept inspiring people for long time

❖ Legacy of French Revolution

1. Ideas of liberty and equality ie democratic rights
2. Spread from France to rest of Europe in 19th century abolishing feudal systems
3. Colonised people reworked the idea of freedom from colonisation and to create a sovereign nation state
4. Eg - Tipu sultan and Raja Ram Mohan Roy

❖ Women's role in French Revolution

1. Women were active participants
2. Their involvement pressurised the revolutionary government to take measure to improve their lives.
3. Most women of the third estate had to work for their living.
4. They had no access to education.
5. They did not get any political rights in 1791 constitution.
6. Low wages.
7. Established their political clubs.
Eg - Society of revolutionary and republican women
8. Demanded right to vote, right to be elected and hold political offices
9. Result
10. Creation of state school
11. Compulsory education for girls
12. Marriage was made into contract based on civil law
13. Reign of terror - Closure of women clubs
14. Banning their political activities
15. Movement for voting rights and wages continued for 200 years - International suffragette movement in late 19th and early 20th century
16. 1946 - Right to vote

❖ Abolition of slavery

1. By Robespierre in all French colonies
2. Explain slave trade
3. Nationally assembly didn't do it due to reluctance from businessman
4. Convention did it in 1794
5. 10 Years later Napoleon reintroduced slavery
6. Slavery was finally abolished in French colonies in 1848
7. Changes after revolution
8. Revolutionary government passed laws that would translate into liberty , equality and fraternity
 - i. Abolition of censorship
 - ii. Declaration of rights of men and citizen gave freedom of speech and expression as natural right
 - iii. Flooding of written literature and ideas all over France

Industrial Revolution

- Transformation of economy and industry during 1760 and 1850s in Britain is called as first industrial revolution
- Later similar changes occurred in Europe and USA
- Major impact on society and economy
- This industrial development took place on the account of new machinery and technologies which made it possible for Britain to produce goods on heavy scale compared to handicraft and handloom industries
- Second revolution - Chemical and electrical industries - Germany and USA

❖ Why it first occurred in Britain?

✓ Conducive atmosphere

- Banks
- Labour
- Communication network
- New technological innovations which increased production
- New communication - Railways
- Politically stable since 17th century
- England Wales and Scotland unified under monarchy
- Common laws, single currency and single market
- Wide use of money as medium of exchange
- Large number of people received their payments in salaries and wages
- Gave larger market audience
- England had witnessed agricultural revolution in 18th century
- Large land holding were created - food production increased , landless labours moved to cities
- By 18th century London became the hub of global trade
- Hub of International loans replacing Amsterdam
- Centre of triangular trade network
- Good network of rivers in England , sheltered bays intended coastline provided ports
- Banking was developed - Bank of England 1694
- By 1784 there were more than 100 provincial banks
- Financial requirement of big enterprises was met by developed banking system

✓ **Availability of raw material for Industrial Revolution**

- Coal and Iron
- Staple material for mechanisation - Available in plenty along with lead copper and tin
- Iron was drawn from ore through the process of smelting - charcoal was used for smelting
- Charcol was of poor quality , produced less temperatures and created poor quality iron

✓ **Innovation -**

- Blast furnace used coke instead of charcoal , produced high quality iron
- Next wrought iron was produced from pig iron
- Next puddling furnace was created - to make even pure iron
- Rolling mill - Rolled purified iron into bars
- Broader range of durable products in less time
- 1779 - First iron bridge was made
- Wilkinson made water pipes of cast iron to supply water in Paris
- Iron industry developed as integrated process of coal mining and smelting process in specific pockets of England
- Luckily Britain had coal and iron ore in same basins and in same seams which were close to the ports
- Ship building and shipping trade increased
- By 1848 Britain was producing more iron than the rest of the world together

✓ **Cotton spinning and weaving**

- Britishers were importing bales of cotton cloth from India from 17th century at great cost
- After colonisation of India they begun to import raw cotton to be woven in England
- Till early 18th century spinning was a slow and laborious process
- From 1780s cotton industry symbolised British industrial innovation in many ways
 1. Raw cotton was imported and finished goods were exported -
 2. Sustained colonisation as Britain controlled raw material as well as market
- Innovation - Flying shuttle loom , spinning Jenny , water frame , mule , powerloom

✓ Steam power

- Was decisive for large scale industrialisation
- Water as hydraulic power has been used since centuries but limited applications
- Steam provided pressure at high temp that could operate large machineries
- First used in mining industry
- Innovations - Miner's friend, Newcomen engine , James watts engine 1769
- By 1840 British steam engines were producing 70 % of all European horsepower

✓ Canal and Railways

- Canals were initially built to bring coal to cities - expensive by roads
- Demand for coal grew constantly
- Confluence of canals created new marketing centres in towns
- Eg - Birmingham
- Canal mania 1788-1796
- Railways emerged as new means of transport available throughout the year
- First steam locomotive 1814 , railway tracks were developed
- 6000 miles of railway by 1850
- Little railway mania , bigger mania

❖ Impact on lives

- Wealth in form of goods , incomes, services, knowledge and productive efficiency increased dramatically
- There was a massive negative cost
- Evident in broken families, new addresses and degraded cities and poor working conditions in factories
- Population grew rapidly , poor housing conditions
- Condition of workers
- Average life span of workers was less than any other groups
- More and more people died at younger and younger age in cities than in villages

❖ Political Impact of Industrial Revolution

- Political trends in 19th century Europe were signs of new time
- Time of big social and economic changes
- Industrialisation brought men and women to factories
- Long work hours and poor wages
- Unemployment was common
- Housing and sanitations were problems as towns were growing rapidly
- Liberals radicals and conservatives searched for solutions in their own ways
- All the industries were property of individuals
- Liberals and radicals were often property and factory owners themselves
- They thought for encouraging trade and industry work force needs to be healthy and educated
- Opposed to the privileges of aristocracy they supported freedom of individuals
- Poor could labour , those with capital could operate with out restraints , societies would develop
- People rallied around radicals and liberals
- Some radicals , nationalist and liberals wanted to put an end to the governments established in Europe in 1815
- Eg - France, Germany , Russia, Italy they became revolutionaries and worked to overthrow the governments
- Nationalist talked about nations where every one would have equal rights
- Mazzini tried to do this in Italy and inspired others.

Rise of Nationalism in Europe

❖ What is a nation

- Ernest Renan - 'Nation is culmination of long past of endeavour sacrifice and devotion'
- Heroic past , great men and glory is the social capital on which idea of nation is based
- It is not formed by common language , race , religion or territory
- To have common glories in the past and common wills in the future to have performed deeds and to wish to perform more are essential conditions of being a people
- Nation is large scale solidarity
- Its existence is a daily plebiscite
- Their existence is guarantee of liberty
- During 19th century nationalism emerged as a force which brought sweeping changes in Europe
- Nation state emerged in place of multi-national dynastic empires of Europe

❖ What is State

- Concept of modern state - in which centralised power exercised sovereign control over over clearly defined territory was developing from a long time in Europe.

❖ What is Nation State

- Nation state - Citizens felt a commonness shared history was not in place
- First clear idea of Nation state came in French Revolution 1789
- Revolution proclaimed that it was the people who henceforth would constitute the nation and shape its destiny
- Socially - Created many practices which created sense of collective identity
 - Eg- Fatherland , Citizen - community enjoying equal rights under a constitution
- New French flag
- Politically - Estates General was elected body - Renamed as National Assembly

- New Hymns , oaths were taken , martyrs commemorated
- Administration - Centralised administrative system was put in place which provided uniform laws for all citizens
- Economic Sphere - Internal custom duties and dues were abolished

- Uniform system of weights and measures
- Regional dialects were discouraged and French was promoted
- Revolutionaries further declared that it was the destiny of the French nation to liberate the peoples of Europe

❖ When French revolutionary ideas reached Europe

- Jacobin clubs started being set up
- Their activities and campaigns paved the way for French armies which moved to Holland , Belgium , Switzerland , and Italy in 1790s
- With the outbreak of revolutionary wars French armies began to carry the idea of nationalism abroad
- Napoleon introduced many reforms in these countries which were already introduced in France
- He incorporated revolutionary principles in administrative field
- Civil code of 1804 - Napoleonic code
- Did away with all the privileges based on birth , established equality before the law and Right to property
- Common national currency
- Simplified the administrative divisions
- Abolished feudal system
- Freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues
- In towns guild restrictions were removed
- Transport and communication systems were improved
- Peasants , artisans and workers enjoyed new freedom
- But new administrative arrangements did not go hand in hand with freedom
- Increased taxation , censorship , conscription to conquer rest of the Europe

❖ Making of Nationalism in Europe

- Mid 18th century no nation states
- Autocratic monarchies where people of different ethnicity lived
- Hapsburg empire
- Aristocracy and new middle class
- Socially and politically landed aristocracy was the dominant class
- Members of this class were united by common lifestyle across different regions
- Owned estates in country side and houses in towns
- Ties of marriage
- Numerically small group
- Majority of population was made up of peasantry
- Growth of trade and industry resulted into growth of commercial class whose existence was dependent on the production for market
- Industrialisation begun in England after 1750s
- But in France and Germany it occurred in 19th century
- New social group - working class population , middle class made up of industrialist , businessman and professional
- It was among the middle class that idea of national unity and abolishing of aristocratic privileges gained popularity
- Industrialisation came late in central and Eastern Europe and middle class was less till late 19th century

❖ Liberal Nationalism

- Idea of National unity was closely associated with idea of liberalism in early 19th century
- Liberalism - Freedom and equality of all before the law
- Politically it meant government by consent
- Since French Revolution it meant end of privileges and aristocracy , constitution , representative government through parliament , private property
- In economic sphere - it meant freedom of market abolition of state imposed restrictions on movement of goods and capitals

- New conservatism after 1815
- After death of Napoleon governments in Europe were driven by conservatism
- Conservatism believed that traditional institutions should be preserved
- They wanted to use new ideas for strengthening traditional institutions
- In 1815 powers who defeated Napoleon met in Vienna - Britain , Russia, Prussia and Austria
- Undid the changes that came during Napoleonic wars in Europe
- Bourbon Dynasty was restored to France
- Series of states were set on the French boundary to stop further French expansion
- Netherland including Belgium was set up in north
- Genoa was added to Piedmont in south
- Prussia was given territories on its western side
- German confederation of 39 states which was created by Napoleon was left untouched
- Autocratic regimes
- Did not tolerated dissent
- Most of them imposed censorship laws

❖ The Revolutionaries

- After 1815 , the repression by conservatives drove many liberal nationalist underground
- Secret societies sprang up in many parts of Europe , creation of nation states was seen as necessary part of struggle for freedom
 - Eg - Guiseppe Mazini , Young Italy movement
- He believed that God had created nations to be the natural unit of mankind
- Italy can not continue to be the patchwork of small entities
- It has to be forged into single unified republic
- Following this model secret societies came up in many parts of Europe
- Metternich - Most dangerous man for the conservative order

❖ Age of Revolution 1830-1848

- As conservatives tried to consolidate their power , liberalism and nationalism came to be associated with revolutions
 - Eg Germany , Italy , Ottoman states , Ireland, Poland
- These evolutions were led by liberal nationalist from educated middle class
- First upheaval in 1830 in France
- Bourbon dynasty was overthrown by liberal nationalist and installed a constitutional monarchy with Louis Phillipe as its head
- When France sneezes Europe catches cold - Metternich
- July revolution Sparked revolution in Brussel
- s which led to breaking of Belgium from kingdom of Netherlands

❖ Greek war of independence

- Greece had been part of Ottoman Empire since 15th century
- Growth of revolutionary nationalism sparked war of independence in Greece which begun in 1821
- Support from greek living in exile and other European countries who had sympathy for Ancient Greek culture
- Treaty of Constantinople 1832 - Recognised Greece as independent nation

❖ Romantic Imagination and national feeling

- Culture played important role in expansion of nationalism
- Art , poetry ,stories , music
- Romanticism - Cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist feeling
- Romantic poets and artist criticised the glorification of reason and science and glorified emotions , intuition and mystical feelings
- Effort was to create a feeling of shared collective heritage
- True German culture lied in common people - Das Volk
- Through Folk songs , folk poetry , folk dance - true spirit of nation
Eg - Germany
- Collecting and recording these became part of nation building
- Modern nationalist message to large audience in mass language

- Poland which had been partitioned by Russia , Prussia and Austria in late 18th century
- Poland no longer existed as an independent country
- Nationalist feeling were kept alive through music and language
- Role of music
- Karol krupanisiki - celebrated national struggle through operas and music , turning folk dances like polonaise and mazurka into national symbols.
- Role of Language
- After Russian occupation of Poland polish was forced out of schools and Russian language was imposed everywhere
- After a rebellion in Poland in 1831 , Nobels started using polish as language as an instrument of resistance
- Polish was used for church gatherings and religious instructions
- The use of polish was seen as symbol of polish resistance

❖ Popular revolts

- 1830s was the time of great economic hardship in Europe
- Population increased rapidly in first half of nineteenth century
- Unemployment rose higher
- Population from rural areas moved to cities - overcrowded slums
- Small producers in towns faced stiff competition from cheap imported goods from England - IR has occurred
- Eg - Textile production
- In those regions where aristocracy still enjoyed the power peasants struggled under the burden of dues and obligations
- Rise in food prices and bad harvest
- 1848 - France - widespread unrest - Louis philppe fled
- A National Assembly proclaimed the republic
- Suffrage to all above 21
- Right to work
- National workshop were set up to provide employment
- 1848 - revolution of liberals
- Parallel to rebel of poor , unemployed and starving peasants and workers a revolution by educated middle class was under way

French Revolution of 1848

- In other European states where modern nation state did not exist demand for liberal nationalist combined their demand of constitutionalism and national unification
- They took the advantage of popular unrest to push their demands
 1. creation of nation state on parliamentary principles
 2. constitution
 3. freedom of press
 4. freedom of association
- German National Assembly - Associations of middle class organisations combined in Frankfurt as National Assembly
- Drafted a constitution to be run by monarch subject to parliamentary principles
- Offered this to king of Prussia
- He rejected and joined other monarchs in opposing elected assembly
- When opposition of military and aristocracy became stronger the social base of the assembly eroded
- The parliament was dominated by middle class who resisted the demand of peasants and workers
- Assembly was disbanded at the end
- Conservative governments were able to suppress the liberal movements but could not restore the old order
- Cycle of revolution and repression could be only stopped by giving concession to liberal nationalist
- After 1848 Central and eastern monarchies of Europe begun introducing changes which has already taken place in Western Europe before 1815
- Serfdom and bonded labour were abolished in Hapsburg empire and Russia

❖ Making of Germany and Italy

✓ Unification of Germany

- Germany - Army as architect of a nation
- Napoleon's administrative measures have created a confederation of 39 states from German speaking areas
- Each having its own currency weights and measures
- In 1834 a customs union Zollverein was formed in Prussia and joined by all German speaking areas
- Union abolished tariff barriers and reduced the no of currencies
- Creation of railways further improved communication
- A wave of economic nationalism strengthened the wide nationalist sentiments
- After 1848 nationalism in Europe moved away from its association with democracy and revolution
- Nationalist sentiments were often utilised by conservatives for promoting state power and achieving political domination over Europe.
- Nationalist feelings were widespread in German middle class in 1848 - Frankfurt assembly
- This liberal initiative was repressed by conservatives and military and large landowners (junkers) of Prussia
- From then on Prussia took the leadership for National unification of Germany
- Otto von Bismarck was the architect of this process with help of army and bureaucracy
- Three wars over 7 years with Austria , Denmark and France ended in Prussian victory and German unification
- In 1871 William 1 was proclaimed emperor of Germany
- Nation building process of Germany demonstrated the state power of Prussia
- Prussian model and practices often became a model for Germany
- Emphasis on
- Modernising the currency , legal and banking system , judicial system in Germany

✓ Unification of Italy

- Italy had long history of political fragmentation
- Italians were scattered over dynastic states as well as multi national Hapsburg empire
- Around 1850s Italy was divided into 7 states of which only Sardinia Piedmont was ruled by Italian princely state
- North under - Hapsburg, central - Pope , South under Burbon kings of Spain
- Mazzini created societies promoting the cause of Unification of Italy but after the failure of revolutionary uprisings of 1831 and 1848 now responsibility of unification came on Victor Emmanuel 2 through war
- For elites unified Italy offered them possibility of economic development and political dominance
- Chief minister Cavour led the movement to unify Italy
- Diplomatic alliance with France , Sardinia Piedmont succeeded in defeating Austria in 1859
- Large no of armed volunteers under leadership of Garibaldi marched into south Italian kingdoms and Sicily and won the support of local peasants among whom illiteracy was very high

Nationalism in Britain

- Model of state or nation state is Great Britain - Some says
- In Britain the nation state was not the result of sudden upheaval or revolution
- It was result of long drawn process
- No British nation prior to 18th century
- Primary identity of people was ethnic - English, Welsh, Scot, Irish
- All these ethnic groups had their own cultural and political traditions
- English steadily grew in wealth , importance and power , it was able to extend its influence on other island nations
- English parliament seized power from monarchy in 1688 , was the instrument through which nation state with England at its centre came into existence.
- The Act of Union 1707 - between England and Scotland resulted into United Kingdom of Great Britain
- In effect England was able to exert control over Scotland
- British parliament was hence forth was dominated by English members

- Growth of British identity meant , other cultural elements were systematically suppressed
- Ireland was forcibly incorporated into Kingdom in 1801
- British nation was forged through domination of English culture
- Symbols - English , Union Jack , National Anthem

❖ Nationalism and Imperialism

- By last quarter of 19th century nationalism no longer retained its idealistic liberal democratic sentiment of first half of century , but became a narrow creed with limited deed
- Nationalist groups became intolerant of each other , ever ready to go war
- Major European powers manipulated nationalist aspirations of the subjects in Europe to further their own imperialist aims
- Most serious nationalist tension in Europe erupted in Balkans after 1871
- Balkans was region of ethnic and geographical variation comprising - Romania , Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia, Montenegro whose inhabitants were commonly known as slavs
- Large part of Balkans were under Ottoman Empire
- Spread of ideas of romantic nationalism and disintegration of Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive
- 19th century Ottoman Empire tried to strengthen itself by modernisation and internal reforms
- One by one European subject nationalist broke away from its control and declared independence
- As different slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence , the Balkan became are of intense conflict
- Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other and each hoped to gain more territory at expense of others
- Balkan also became the scene of big power rivalry over trade , colonies and naval power
- Led to series of War and finally First World War

Colonisation

❖ What is colonisation?

- First phase of colonisation begun in 16th century in Asia Africa and Americas.
- During the 16th and 18th century voyages of discoveries were followed by creating vast colonial empires by Portugal, Spain, Holland, England and France.
- Spain occupied most of South America except Brazil which was occupied by Portugal along with Central America and West Indies.
- England and France occupied parts of North America.
- Many people from Europe went to settle in these colonies.
- During this period European control in Africa was limited only to coastal areas where slave trade was prominent.
- In Asia Europeans mainly came with the purpose of trade, they tried to establish their monopoly in trade.
- Portuguese who controlled trade with Asia were ousted by Dutch and English who later controlled Indonesia and India.
- The period between 16th to 18th century was period of naked plunder by European powers. This plunder led to growth of capitalism and industrial revolution.
- Because of industrial revolution the rivalry of colonies was slowed down a bit but re-emerged during 1875 up till first world war. This new phase is known as new imperialism.

❖ What is Imperialism

- Imperialism-Practice of extending the power, control or rule by a country over the political and economic life of areas outside its own borders.
- Done through - Military or other means, and particularly through 'colonialism' or the practice of acquiring colonies by conquest or other means and making them dependent.
- Occupation of or direct rule over a country or people by another country is not always an essential feature of imperialism.
- The essential feature of the relations between an imperialist country and the country over which it has established its control or the colony which it has acquired, is exploitation, with or without direct political control.

- This means that the imperialist country, or metropolis (literal meaning 'mother country'), as it is sometimes called, subordinates the colony or the country which the metropolis indirectly controls to serve its own economic and political interests.
- Countries of Asia, including India, and Africa, and many other parts of the world were until recent years under the control of one imperialist country or another.
- These included countries which were not directly/ruled by the imperialist countries but were exploited by them more or less in the same way as countries over which direct imperialist rule had been established. In the present-day World, when almost all countries of the world are politically independent, imperialist control over other countries has not come to an end.
- The practice of exploitation, particularly economic exploitation and domination of independent but economically less developed countries, is often called 'neocolonialism'.

❖ Conditions which contributed to growth of Imperialism

1- Industrial Revolution

- Created capitalist system of production with profit as only motive
- This led to low wages to workers which in turn kept demand low in home country
- Created demand for market as production was kept high
- All industrialised countries were following protectionist policy hence they couldn't sell it to those countries
- They could find markets in non industrialised countries of Asia and Africa
- Industrial revolution also created demand for raw materials
 - Eg - Cotton from India and Egypt , Rubber from Congo and East Indies
- Imperialist countries also saw Asian and African colonies and good venues for investment and used political domination for securing investments.

2- Improvement in Transportation and communication

- Changes in transport and communication that came with industrial revolution made the spread of imperialism faster.
Eg - Steam ships

3- Extreme nationalism

- The later part of 19th century was time of intense nationalism.
- Many nations developed myths of superiority over others.
- Each nation felt that it too must have colonies to increase its prestige and power.

4- Civilising mission

- Many Europeans considered imperialism as a way of civilising backward people of the world.
Eg- Rudyard Kipling's Theory of white man's burden
- Christian missionaries also played their part in spreading imperialism.

5- Conditions in Asia and Africa

- Industrial revolution did not occur in these places.
- Military weakness
- Weak governments
- Lack of development of modern nation states

❖ New Imperialism

- New imperialism was a result of the economic system that has developed as a result of industrial revolution.
- During this phase few industrialised capitalistic countries controlled the rest of the world.
- They controlled these colonies through direct colonial rule, sphere of influence and commercial agreements.
- The power of some colonial powers like Spain and Portugal declined during this time.
- Some new colonial powers emerged during this time like USA, Germany, Italy, Belgium and Japan.
- Some old colonial powers like England and France continued.

Conquest of Asia

❖ Imperialism in India

- Decline of mughal empire gave opportunity to England and France to conquer India.
- British were victorious in the power struggle with France and got access to vast resources of India.
- After revolt of 1857 British government took control of India.
- British rule brought various socio economic changes to India.
- To extend market for British goods they constructed Railways.
- They gave special privilege to British planters. Large scale cultivation of tea , coffee and indigo started.
- All import and export duties were waved.
- Indian man and material resources were used to promote British imperialism in China, Asia and Africa.

❖ Imperialism in China

- Imperialist domination of China begun with opium wars.
- Before these wars only two ports were open for foreign trade in China and Europeans didn't have any market access in China for selling goods.
- British merchants started smuggling opium on large scale in China.
- Illegal opium trade was profitable to Chinese but did immense physical and moral damage to Chinese people.
- When Chinese government official seized the opium cargo Britain declared war on China.
- Chinese were forced to pay heavy damages to British and to open 5 port cities for trade
- Chinese government also agreed that in future British subjects will be tried by British rather than Chinese judges. - Extra Terrestrial Rights
- Chinese govt was no longer able to impose tariff on foreign goods.
- The island of Hong Kong was turned over to Britain.
- Similarly France entered into unequal treaty with China.
- Japan also defeated china and took control of Formosa , also made Korea independent. Japan also imposed heavy war damage on China.
- China took loan to pay the damage from France , Russia , Britain , Germany.

- These countries then divided China in its sphere of influence. Under this each country has its specific provinces in China reserved for specific purpose.
- Eg - Germany got Kiaochow bay , Shantung and Hwang Ho.
- USA feared that China will be totally parcelled out in sphere of influence and its trade with china might get impacted. To resolve this issue USA suggested Open Door or Me too policy.
- As per this policy all the countries will have equal rights to trade any where in China.
- Britain supported this policy thinking of possible annexation of China by Russia or Japan.
- An uprising against the foregin domination known as Boxer Rebellion in China occurred in which foreign powers became victorious and made china pay for these wars.
- China was not conquered by any imperialist country still its situation was same as that of other colonies.
- Dividing China into sphere of influences is known as cutting of Chinese water melon.

❖ Imperialism in South and South East Asia

- South and South East asia includes Nepal , Burma, Sri Lanka , Malaya , Indonesia , Indo China , Thailand and Phillipines
- Even before the rise of New imperialism many of these countries were already dominated by European countries.

❖ Colonisation of South Asia

✓ Sri Lanka

- First by Portuguese , followed by Dutch and then by British.
- British introduced tea and rubber plantation which became 7/8th of Sri Lanka's exports.

✓ Malaya

- Dutch lost malaya to British including Singapore.
- Control of malaya peninsula meant control of trade of far east passing through strait of malacca.
- Indonesia and surrounding islands were under Dutch.

❖ South East Asia

- Consist of Indo China , Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam
- When England was fighting in China for opium , French were extending commerce in Indo China.
- France became the master of Indo - China and separate states were grouped together under French Governor General.
- Frequent revolts followed but were suppressed by French.

✓ Burma

- In 1880 French got the right to build railway from Tonkin to Mandalay.
- French were trying to dominate entire South East Asia.
- British fearing French expansion invaded Burma.
- Burmese king was captured and sent to India. Burma was annexed and became part of British Empire in India in 1886.

✓ Thailand

- Remaining an independent state sandwiched between British Burma and French Indo China.
- Britain and France exercised control over its affairs.

✓ Philippines

- Revolt of Cubans and Caribbeans against Spanish rule led USA into race of imperialism in late 19th century.
- There was a revolt of Filipinos against Spanish rule and USA occupied Cuba and Philippines.
- Filipinos revolted against USA but were suppressed.
- Philippines became USA colony, USA paid 20 million to Spain for Philippines.

❖ Imperialism in Central and West Asia

- England and Russia were rivals to control Central Asia (Iran , Afghanistan, Tibet).
- Russians succeeded in extending control over Central Asia in second half of 19th century.
- Conflict between Russia and England came head to head over Iran and Afghanistan.
- British were mainly concerned with defending her conquest in India against the Russian expansion in Central Asia.

✓ Iran

- Both Russia and England set up banks in Iran to gain economic control.
- In 1907 Russia and England divided Iran in their sphere of influence. North Iran - Russia, South Iran - Britain.
- Central part of Iran was neutral and open to both.
- Joint Anglo Russian supremacy over Iran
- After Russian revolution in 1917, the new government denounced the old agreement and gave up her rights in Iran.
- British troops occupied Iran.
- After oil discoveries in Iran, it remained largely under the influence of British and American oil companies
- Afghanistan and Tibet
- In 1907 Britain and Russia reached over an agreement about these two countries and Iran.
- Both Agreed not to interfere in Tibet.
- Russia agreed to consider Afghanistan as outside her influence.
- Britain agreed not to annex Afghanistan as long as they had a friendly ruler in Afghanistan.
- After overthrow of monarchy in China in 1911, Tibet increasingly passed under British influence.

✓ Colonisation of Turkey

- Germany was trying to increase its influence over Turkey and its Asian possessions.
- A German company got the permission to build railways from Constantinople to Baghdad and Persian Gulf.
- Through this Germans expected to gain influence in the region.
- France, Russia and England opposed this.
- An agreement to divide the region reached between France, England and Germany but First World War changed the situation.
- Germany and Turkey were allies in the First World War and got defeated.
- Syria, Palestine, Iraq and Arabia were taken from Turkey and passed under control of England and France.
- Germany as an imperial power was completely eliminated from Asia and rest of the world.
- Control of oil resources became the major objective of the imperialist powers in West Asia.

Japan as Imperialist power

- Japan started its imperialist expansion in the last decade of 19th century.
- In 1853 America compelled Japanese to open itself for American trade and shipping by show of force.
- This was followed by similar agreements with France, Holland, Britain and Russia.
- In 1867 after a change in government, Meiji restoration, Japan started to modernise her economy and soon became one of the most industrialised countries of the world.
- Japan had few raw materials so she wanted lands with resources and market to sell them.
- China provided ample opportunity for Japan's imperialist designs.
- Japan attacked Korea and made it independent in 1894. After this Japanese influence in China increased.
- Anglo-Japanese treaty of 1902 recognized her on equal footing with European powers.
- In 1905 Japan defeated Russia, taking control of half of Sakhalin peninsula.
- In 1910 Korea became colony of Japan.
- Japan's rise as colonial power showed that imperialism was not limited to specific people of region but it was greed for economic and political power which could distort the policy of any country regardless of its race or culture.

Imperialism in Africa

- From late 15th century European exploration of Africa , a new phase begun in history of Africa characterized by Slave trade.
- Result of this contact was Slave trade - Sale and purchase of people.
- Spanish rule in Americas has resulted in large scale extermination of native Americans.
- Portuguese has established slave market in Lisbon and Spaniards bought slaves from there and took them to their colonies in Americas.
- African villages were raided , people were captured and handed over to European traders.
- Slave trade was started by Portuguese soon taken over by Britishers
- In 17th century an English company got the charter from crown for slave trade.
- Later Spain gave the monopoly of slave along with her American possessions to England.
- Slave trade continued till middle of 19th century.
- Slavery became integral part of the colonial process during this time.
- Later slavery lost its importance in colonial system due to
 - It was a hindrance if interior of Africa was to be opened for colonial exploitation
 - Some colonial countries used it as a pretext for war against African kings

❖ Scramble of Africa

- Till last quarter of 19th century, European control was limited to about one fifth of African territory mostly in coastal areas.
- Within few years the entire continent was divided between imperialist European power this is known as Scramble of Africa.
- Interior of Africa was almost unknown to Europeans till middle of 19th century.
- Coastal regions were in the control of old trading nations who have established their factories - Portuguese , Dutch , English , French
- In north France had conquered Algeria and in south British captured Cape colonies to safeguard its trade with India.
- The Cape colony was earlier under Dutch who have settled there and took farming and were known as Boers.
- Within a few years a scramble of colonies began and almost entire continent had been cut up and divided among European powers.

- Explorers traders and missionaries played their respective role in conquest of Africa - God Glory and Gold
- Explorer aroused European interest in Africa - Glory
- Missionaries saw it as a place for spreading the message of Christianity - God
- The interest created by missionaries and explorers were used by traders supported by governments to send in troops.

❖ Reasons for speedy conquest of Africa

- Economically Europeans were much stronger than African states
- Africans did not have resources to fight long wars
- Imperialist countries were more powerful in terms of military strength.
- African states were not united politically and fought among themselves
- African chiefs often sought the help of Europeans against their rivals.
- Imperialist countries participating in the scramble of Africa were united.
- The scramble has created serious rivalries among them.
- Scramble to grab maximum African territory in shortest possible time was result of these imperialistic rivalries.
- Whenever war among the imperial powers became imminent, an agreement was reached avoiding war by dividing the African territory among European powers.
- Eg - Anglo German rivalry in East Africa was resolved by Germany giving Uganda to Britain in exchange for Heligoland.
- In 1884-85 there was a Congress in Berlin where European states met to divide Africa among themselves without any African state.
- Europeans used fraudulent treaties with African chiefs and declared them as their protectorates.
- Partition of Africa was complete by end of 19th century and is also known as Paper partition.
- Africa was partitioned on paper in conference rooms of European powers, that's why 30% of African boundaries are in straight lines.

Americas and the Pacific

- America was first colonised by Portugal(Brazil) , Spain(South and Central America and Mexico) , Britain and France (North America).
- After American independence from Britain , almost all the American countries gained their independence from Spain and Portugal by 1820s.
- Only few colonies left under European countries.
- Eg - Cuba and Puerto Rico under Spanish control
- USA emerged as the biggest power in 19th century in Americas.
- USA extended her territories with war with Mexico and purchase of Louisiana Florida and Alaska from France Spain and Russia respectively.
- After the US Civil War 1864-65 USA emerged abolished slavery and emerged as the one of the biggest industrial and military power
- From 1890s onwards USA extended its direct or indirect control over South America and Pacific.
- In 1823 US President had declared Monroe doctrine which warned European powers against any attempt to extend their power in Western Hemisphere.
- USA used this doctrine to interfere and stop any influence of European power in the Americas.
- Eg - Stopping Britain from sending troops in Nicaragua
- In 1904 USA declared that it has alone the right to interfere in matters of America.
- Eg - Forcing Germany and Britain to lift the blockade of Venezuela
- USA took the control of finance of Dominican Republic and occupied that country in 1916.
- This US policy was known as Big Stick or International Policeman.
- The extension of US influence through economic investment is known as Dollar diplomacy.
- The economic and political domination of South America was facilitated by absence of strong government in these countries.
- Most of these countries were ruled by caudillos , corrupt military leaders who sold concessions to foreign countries to exploit natural resources.
- These countries served as markets for manufacturers and source of raw material for industries , investment avenues for capital for countries like USA.
- Most of these politically independent countries of South America came under economic and political control of USA.

Acquisition of Panama Canal by USA

- A french company has started the construction of the canal linking pacific and atlantic ocean.
- In 1901 USA declared to take the project alone and entered into an agreement with Government of Columbia.
- When Columbian parliament refused to ratify the agreement , USA organised a revolt in Panama , sent her troops and recognized it as independent nation.
- The government of Panama signed a new agreement with USA for teh control over Panama canal.

USA Expansion in pacific

- Island of Huwaii were important for US trade with China
- US economic and commercial influence gradually increased in these islands
- After settling of US sugar planter there it became closely tied with the economy of US.
- US secured exclusive use of pearl harbour as naval station.
- In 1893 american residents in Huwaii revolted against the queen ,
- By 1898 it was annexed by USA and became one of its states.

Effect of colonisation in the world

- By First world war (1914) almost all the countries of the world were colonised by few industrialised countries.
- Most of the colonies lost their political freedom and were ruled by some foreign country.
- The economy of all the colonies were controlled by imperial powers for its own benefit.
- The world economy became based on the exploitation of these colonies.
- Colonialism is the cause for the economic backwardness of colonial countries of Asia and Africa.
- Industrialization of these colonies was prevented and wherever it was done it was subordinated to imperial interest.
Eg - India
- The patter of agriculture in colonies were changes to suit the needs of the industries of imperial powers.
Eg - Plantation crops , Commercialisation of agriculture

- Naked plunder of natural resources and exploitation through high revenue demands and taxation
- Imperialism further aggravated the economic backwardness of the colonies.
- Economic subordination of colonies was so complete that even after political independence these countries found it difficult to develop their economies independently as per their needs.
- Imperialism also bred racial hatred and arrogance , colonial inhabitants were considered as inferior by imperial powers.
Eg - South Africa



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First World War

A war broke out in 1914 in Europe which engulfed the whole world in its ambit. It was a huge conflict which marked the beginning of a new era in Europe and world.

The situation of the world in 1914:

- European countries dominated the rest of the world as they had their vast empires extended in rest of the world. E.g. Asia, Africa, Latin America.
- Industrially and technically also European nations out-performed the rest of the world. E.g. Industrial revolution in England, Germany etc.
- There were varied political systems across Europe. E.g. Britain, France - Democracy, Italy - Monarchy.
- Imperialism was the dominant ideology as per which European countries were contesting with each other expanding their territory.
- Development of Alliance system in Europe.

E.g. **Triple Alliance** - Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy, **Triple Entente** - Britain, France, Russia

- Various conflicts among European powers.

For example:

- Naval rivalry between Britain and Germany.
- French conflict with Germany over Alsace-Lorraine.
- German accused Britishers, France of encircling her.
- Russian were suspicious about Austrian ambitions in Balkans.

Event leading upto outbreak of the war:

- **Moroccan Crisis (1905-06):** Fearing French takeover of Morocco, Germany sided with Morocco. British, Russian, Italy and Spain sided with France, diplomatic defeat for Germany.
- **British agreement with Russia (1907):** It encouraged the Germany's fear of encirclement by Britain, France and Russia.
- **Bosnia Crisis (1908):** Austria, taking advantage of revolution in Turkey, annexed Bosnia. It angered Serbia, as Bosnia has good population of Serbs and was willing to take it. It also angered Russia which had large Serbs population.

- **Agadir Crisis (1911):** It was a development of Moroccan crisis, resulted in Morocco becoming French protectorate with help of British. It created strong anti-British feeling in Germany.
 - **The first War of Balkan (1912):** Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro and Greece (Balkan League) attacked Turkey and captured its remaining territories in Europe. Resulted in more tension between Serbia and Austria after Albania was made an independent state.
 - **Second Balkan War (1915):** Occurred due to Bulgarian dissatisfaction, It attacked Serbia and got defeated. Increased Austrian worries about Serbian ambitions.
 - **Immediate cause:** Assassination of Arch Duke Franz Ferdinand. He was Austrian prince was killed by Serb terrorist Gavrilo Princip. Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia.
 - Russian (fellow serbs) ordered mobilization of troops.
 - Germany declared war on France and Russia thinking Britain would not come to help.
 - Britain also entered war at last.
- ❖ **Who was responsible for the First World War ?**
- ✓ Austria for being the first aggressor?
 - ✓ Russia for ordering mobilisation first?
 - ✓ Germany for supporting Austria Hungary?
 - ✓ Britain for not making its position clear?
- Quarrel between Austria Hungary and Serbia sparked off the war
 - Eg - Killing of Austrian prince in Sarajevo
 - Austria Hungary wanted to suppress Serb nationalism as it could have led to collapse of Hapsburg empire.
 - Eg- Hapsburg empire was inhabited by many slavs and peoples of different ethnicities
- ❖ **But why the war between two countries led to world war ?**
- Alliance system - Which led to involvement of many countries
 - Eg - Triple entente between Britain , France and Russia
 - Colonial rivalry in Africa and Far East leading to conflicts
 - Eg - Moroccan crisis , Agadir crisis
 - Naval race between Germany and Britain

- Eg- Britain having superior navy and dreadnought ships made Germany concerned
- Economic rivalry due to industrialisation and colonial expansion
- Russian backing of Serbia
- German backing of Austria Hungary - Risked a major war by sending a blank cheque to Austria Hungary
- Failure of German mobilisation plan ie Schlieffen plan
- A tragedy of miscalculation by everyone.

❖ Why did central powers lost the world war I?

- **Failure of schlieffen plan** - Removing German hope of quick victory on western front, now they had to face war on two fronts simultaneously.
- **Allied sea power was superior** - Were able to block German routes keeping their own supply lines open.
- Failure of Germany's sea campaign.
- **Entry of USA** - Brought vast resources on the side of allies.
- **Continuous strain of heavy loss over Germany**
 - Eg- Lost best troops in 1918, new troops were inexperienced, Epidemic of Spanish Flu
- **Germany was badly let down by her allies**
 - Eg- Had to constantly help Austria and Bulgaria
- Combination of military defeat and dire food shortages led to **mutiny in navy**, destruction of morale in army and revolution at home.

❖ What were the problems of making peace settlements after First World War?

- The biggest challenge of the peace settlement was absence of clear war aims.
- Differing allied views on the treatment of the defeated powers also created problems.
- France wanted a harsh peace treaty on Germany.
- Eg- Reparations and German disarmament.
- Britain wanted less severe treatment of Germany as it was market for the British goods.
- USA was also in the favour of lenient treatment of Germany.
- USA was also in favour of self determination principle.

- USA had to accept the demand for reparations and German disarmament.
- Peace conference came up with
 - Treaty of Versailles for Germany
 - Treaty of St Germain with Austria
 - Treaty of Trianon with Hungary
 - Treaty of Sevres with Turkey

Explain the terms of Treaty of Versailles with Germany? What were the German objections to it?

Treaty of Versailles and German Objections

Provisions of treaty of Versailles -

- Germany had to lose territory in Europe
- Eg- Loss of Alsace Lorraine to France
- Germany's African colonies were taken away and became mandate under League of Nations.
- Eg- Tanzania and Namibia
- German armaments were strictly limited
- Eg- No conscriptions, no tanks
- Rhineland to be permanently demilitarised.
- War guilt clause fixed blame solely on Germany
- Germany had to pay the reparations for the damage done.
- League of Nations was set up.

Objections of Germany

- Dictated peace - Germany was not allowed in discussions
- Provisions of the treaty were not mentioned on the 14 points made by Woodrow Wilson's 14 point made during war were not followed
- Loss of territory in Europe
Eg- Alsace lorraine to France
- Loss of African colonies
Eg- Namibia and Tanzania
- Disarmament clause
- War guilt clause

League of Nations - Summary

- Came into existence with Treaty of Versailles
- Aim - To settle international disputes before they resulted into war
- League of Nations was functioning successfully
Eg- Facilitated rehabilitation of refugees and prisoners of war
- During 1930's authority of league was challenged several times
Eg- Japanese invasion of Manchuria in 1931
- Italian attack on Abyssinia in 1935
- Both Japan and Italy ignored leagues order to withdraw
- After 1935 respect for league declined as its weakness became apparent
Eg- During Germany's dispute with Poland and Czechoslovakia league was not even consulted
- Dissolved in 1946 as a complete failure

Origin of league

- Brainchild of Woodrow Wilson who coined the idea for an International organisation for peace
- Wilson included the covenant(rules) of league in the separate peace treaties after First world war
Eg- Treaty of Versailles
- It ensured that the league actually came into existence.

Organisation of league - Five organs of league

1. General assembly - Consisted of All representatives of member states. Decisions had to be unanimously taken.
2. Council - Consisted of 4 permanent members (Britain, France, Italy , Japan)
3. Permanent court of international Justice - In Haute , to settle legal disputes between the states.
4. Secretariat - To assist in its task.
5. Commission and committees - To deal with specific problems.

Success of the League

- 1- International Labour organisation
- 2- Settlement of the refugees
- 3- Exchange of Prisoners of wars

World Between World Wars

Relation between USSR ,Britain , Germany and France - 1919-1933

- For the first few years after Bolsheviks came to power in Russia situation deteriorated upto the extent of war.
- Because Bolsheviks tried to further spread the revolution Eg - Germany , Austria and Hungary
- Britain , France , USA , Japan tried to oppose Bolsheviks by intervening in Russian civil war
- Russians were not invited to Versailles
- By 1925 situation improved
- Communist revolutions in Germany , Austria Hungary failed
- Civil war ended

USSR and Britain

- Better relations when labour governments were in power
- Lenin wanted improved relations with west to attract capital and investment
Eg- Anglo Russian trade treaty 1921
- Britain was one of the first state to acknowledge Bolshevik government
- Genoa conference - British demanded Bolsheviks should pay war debts incurred by Tsarist regime
- Result- Russians left the conference and signed treaty of rapallo with germans, this alarmed Britain and France
- Relations improved during macdonalds government - 1924

- Under conservatives 1924-1929 relations worsened as Russians supported Indian demand for independence
- Conservative led govt cancelled the trade agreement in 1932
- Threat of Hitler made both ready for reconciliation

USSR and Germany

- More consistent and friendly relations in comparison to Germany
- Germans saw advantage in terms of trade and Russians wanted to relations with at least one capitalist power
- Trade treaty in 1921
- Rapallo treaty in 1922 - after Russia and Germany withdrawn from Genoa conference
 - Full diplomatic relations restored
 - Reparations were stalled
 - Could cooperate to keep Poland weak
 - Germany as buffer for USSR
 - Germans were allowed to build factories in Russia - By passing disarmament clause
 - Training for German officers in Russia
- Treaty of Berlin - 1926 - Renewed Rapallo agreement for further five years
- Relations begun to cool after 1930 when Russians saw the expansion of German power
- Growth of Nazi party - Anti communist
- In 1934 Hitler abruptly ended Germany's special relationship with soviets by signing non aggression pact with Poland.

USSR and France

- Bolshevik takeover in Russia was a serious blow for France as Russia was an important ally to keep Germany in check.
- French helped anti Bolsheviks
- Bolsheviks were not invited to Versailles at the insistence of France
- French helped Poland in Russia Poland war -1920
- Alliance between France and Poland was against Russia
- Rise of Nazi German party in 1930s caused the change of hearts on both sides.

USA Foreign Policy - 1919-1933

- USA was a crucial figure in ww1
- US people rejected Wilson's idea of League of Nations
- From 1921-1933 USA followed policy of isolation.
Eg- Never joined league and tried to stay away from disputes or treaties
- During 1920s Americans increased trade and profits abroad
- Washington conference 1921-22 - To handle Japanese concern in Far East
- Allied war debts to USA
- German financial crisis of 1923 changed American attitude
- Eg - Dawes and Young plan
- Finally these led to Great economic depression
- Kellogg Briand pact - 1929
- Policy of strict isolation when Japan invaded Manchuria - 1931

Second World War

Effect of First world war on Germany

- Defeat of Imperial Germany and abdication of emperor gave rise to parliamentary politics
- National Assembly met at weimar and established a democratic constitution with a federal structure
- Equal votes by all men and women
- Republic was not well received by people as it was forced to accept by Germany
- Treaty of Versailles was harsh and humiliating peace
 - Loss of overseas colonies
 - A tenth of its population
 - 13% of its territories
 - 75% of its Iron
 - 26 % of its coal
- Demilitarisation
- War guilt clause held Germany responsible for war and damages
- Germany was forced to pay compensation - 6 Billion pounds
- Allied forces occupied much of resource rich Rhineland

Effects of War

- From continent of creditors Europe turned into continent of debtors
- Weimar republic was made to pay for the sins of the old empire
- Supporters of Weimar - Socialist , democrats , catholics - became easy target of conservative nationalist
Eg - November criminals
- Soldiers came to be placed upon civilians
- Politicians placed great emphasis on need to men more aggressive , strong and masculine
- Media glorified trench life
- Aggressive war propaganda and national honour occupied central stage
- Popular support gre for conservative dictatorships that had recently came into being
- Democracy was a young and fragile idea which couldn't survive the instabilities of interwar Europe

Political Radicalism and Interwar Crisis

- Birth of Weimar republic coincided with revolutionary uprising of Spartacist league on the pattern of Bolshevik revolution
- Soviets or workers were established in many cities
- Demands for soveit style governance - Those who were opposed to this Socialist democrats and republics met in Weimar to give shape to democratic republic
- Weimar Republic crushed the uprising with war veterans - Free corps
- Spartacist founded - Communist party of Germany
- Communist and socialist became enemies and could not make a common cause against Hitler
- Both militant nationalist and revolutionaries carved for radical solutions

Political radicalisation accelerated by economic crisis of 1923

- Germany had fought the war on loans and reparations had to be paid
- Depleted gold reserves
- 1923- Germany refused to pay

- French occupied leading industrial area - Rhur
- Germany resisted by printing paper currency - Hyperinflation
- Americans bailed Germany out by Dawes plan
- Some stability in 1924-1928
- Dependent on US loans
- Great Depression - Germany in crisis
- Unemployment , less wages - Economic crisis created more fear in people , Big business , peasantry

Weimar constitution had some inherent defect which made it vulnerable to dictatorship

- Proportional representations - Made achieving majority by one party impossible
- Article 48 - Emergency powers
- People lost confidence in democratic parliamentary system

Hitler Rise to Power

- Crisis in the economy , polity and society formed the background to Hitler's rise to power.
- Hitler was a soldier, created Nationalist Socialist German Workers Party - Nazi party
- In 1923 - Hitler planned to seize control of Bavaria , march to Berlin and capture power
- Failed, arrested , tried, imprisoned and released
- Nazi's could not get support till 1930's
- During Great Depression Nazism became mass movement
- Nazi propaganda stirred the hopes for better future
- By 1932 it became the largest party in German Reichstag
- Powerful speaker - His passion and words moved people
- Promised to build a strong nation and undo the justice of Versailles and restore the dignity of Germany
- Promised employment , weed out foreign influences, and foreign conspiracies against Germany
- New style of politics - Rituals , spectacle in mass mobilisation
- Nazi propaganda skilfully projected Hitler as a saviour

Destruction of Democracy

- Jan 1933 President Hindenburg offered chancellorship , highest position in cabinet of ministers to Hitler
- Nazis got the support of conservatives
- After getting power Hitler set out to dismantle the structures of democratic rule
- Mysterious fire in German parliament
- Fire dare suspended civic liberties
- Communists were sent to concentration camps
- March 1933 Enabling act was passed - Dictatorship
- Sideline parliament and rule by decree
- All political parties and trade unions were banned except Nazi
- State established complete control over media , army , economy and judiciary
- Special surveillance for controlling society
- Storm troopers, Gestapo

Reconstruction

- Assigned the responsibility of economic recovery to Hjalmar Schacht
- Full production and full employment through state funded work creation programme
- German superhighways , Volkswagen

Foreign policy

- Pulled out of League of Nations in 1933
- Re occupied Rhineland in 1936
- Integrated Austria Germany in 1938
- Went on to wrest German speaking Sudentland from Czechoslovakia
- In all of this he had unspoken support of England

Hitler choose the war as the way out of economic crisis

- Resources were to be accumulated through expansion of territory
- In sept 1939 Germany invaded Poland
- This started war with France and England
- In sept 1940 Tripartite pact between Germany , Italy and Japan
- Puppet regime supportive of Hitler were installed in large parts of Europe

- Now he moved to achieve his long term dream of conquering Eastern Europe
- To ensure food supplies and living space for Germans
- He attacked Soviet Union in 1941 - Historic blunder
- Soviet armies put a crushing defeat on Hitler at Stalingrad - establishing Russian control over entire eastern Europe till Cold War

Coming of USA

- USA resisted to involve in war
- Japan expanded in east
- Occupied French Indo China
- Planning to copy US Naval bases in Pacific

Nazi ideology

- Nazi ideology was synonymous with Hitler's world view
- No equality between people only racial hierarchy
- Nordic German Aryans at the top and Jews at the bottom
- Racism borrowed from Darwin and Spencer
- Strongest race would survive and weak would perish
- Geopolitical concept of Lebensraum or living space
- New territories had to be acquired for settlement
- This would enhance the area of mother country
- Intended to extend German boundaries by moving eastwards
- Poland became the laboratory for this
- Establishment of Racial state
- Elimination of those seen as undesirable
- Euthanasia programme

Russian Revolution

Russian Revolution

Summary

- Russian revolution tried to change the society in different way raising the question of economic equality and well being of workers and peasants
- Russia went ahead with industrialisation and mechanisation of agriculture but denied basic rights to its citizens that were essential for a democratic society

Origin of Socialism

- Ideals of socialism became part of anti colonial movements in different countries
- French Revolution opened way for dramatic change in social structure
- Church and aristocracy controlled social and economic order
- But not everyone in Europe wanted a complete transformation of society

Liberals - wanted a nation which tolerated all the religions

- Opposed uncontrolled power of dynastic leaders
- Wanted to safeguard the rights to citizens against governments
- Wanted elected representative parliamentary government subject to laws interpreted by well trained independent judiciary
- They wanted vote only for propertied men (Not democratic)

Radicals

- Wanted a nation in which government was based on majority of country's population
- Supported women's suffrage movements
- Opposed the privileges of wealthy people
- Not against private property but opposed concentration of property

Conservatives

- Opposed to radicals and liberals
- Change but slowly - Past has to be respected
- Such different ideas clashed with one another during 19th century Europe

Industrial Revolution

- Political trends in 19th century Europe were signs of new time
- Time of big social and economic changes
- Industrialisation brought men and women to factories
- Long work hours and poor wages

- Unemployment was common
- Housing and sanitation were problems as towns were growing rapidly
- Liberals, radicals and conservatives searched for solutions in their own ways
- All the industries were property of individuals
- Liberals and radicals were often property and factory owners themselves
- They thought for encouraging trade and industry work force needs to be healthy and educated
- Opposed to the privileges of aristocracy they supported freedom of individuals
- Poor could labour, those with capital could operate without restraints, societies would develop
- People rallied around radicals and liberals
- Some radicals, nationalist and liberals wanted to put an end to the governments established in Europe in 1815
Eg - France, Germany, Russia, Italy they became revolutionaries and worked to overthrow the governments
- Nationalist talked about nations where every one would have equal rights
- Mazzini tried to do this in Italy and inspired others.

Coming of Socialism in Europe

- Socialists were against the private property saw it as root of all the ills
- Propertied individuals were only concerned with the profit and not with the welfare of workers
- So if society rather than private individuals controlled the property more attention will be paid to collective social interests.
- Socialists wanted this change and started campaigning for it in different ways.
- Some believed in idea of cooperative community through individual initiative
Eg - Robert Owen
- Some wanted government to encourage cooperatives
Eg - Louis Blanc in France
- Cooperative stood for a group of people who worked together and divided profit as per the work done.
- Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels added other ideas to these arguments.
Industrial society was capitalist
Capitalist owned the capital invested in factories
The profit of capitalists was produced by workers

Conditions of workers could not improve as long as the profit was accumulated by capitalists.

Workers had to overthrow the rule of capitalist and private property

All the properties would be socially controlled - Communist society

He believed that workers would win in their struggle against capitalist

Communist society was natural society of future

Support for socialism

- By 1870s socialist ideas spread through Europe
- To coordinate their efforts socialist formed an International body - Second International
- Workers association in countries were formed to demand better wages and working conditions
- Demanded reduction in working hours and right to vote
- By 1905 they formed socialist parties in England and France
- However till 1914 socialist were not able to form government anywhere in Europe
- Their ideas did shape the legislation but the governments were run by liberals radicals and conservatives

Russian Revolution

- Socialist took the government in one of the least industrialised country of Russia
- Fall of monarchy and events of October 1917 are referred to as Russian Revolution

Russian Empire in 1914

- Emperor - Tsar Nicholas 2nd
- Consisted of today's Russia , Central Asia , baltic nations
- Religion - Russian orthodox Christianity
- Majority occupation - Agriculturists 85%
- Russian was a major exporter of grain

Industry

- Industry in early stage
- Moscow and St Petersburg
- Industrialisation increased in 1890 - Expansion of railways, setting up factories, foreign investments
- Most industries were owned by capitalist

Workers

- Long working hours less wages
- Workers themselves were a divided group
- Some strongly linked with agriculture
- Permanently settled in cities
- Divided by skill
- Women made 30% of the workforce
- Despite divisions they did united strikes when demanding better work conditions from employers

In rural areas

- Peasantry did the cultivation but nobility, church and crown owned most of the land
- Deeply religious but no respect for nobility
- Nobles got their powers and privileges through their service to Tsar
- Peasants wanted the land of the nobles
- Frequently they refused to pay rents and even murdered landlords
- Russian peasants were different from European peasants - They pooled their land collectively and divided it as per the needs of the family

Socialism in Russia

- All political parties were illegal in Russia before 1914
- Russian social democratic workers party was formed in 1898
- Some Russian socialists felt that Russian socialists were natural socialists due to commune system
- So peasants not workers would be the main force of revolution
- Russia could become socialist quickly than others
- Socialist revolutionary party for peasants was formed in 1900 demanded land rights for peasants
- Social democrats disagreed with social revolutionaries
- Lenin felt that farmers were not a uniform group, some labourers some owners, so they could not be part of socialist movement
- Party was divided over the form of organisation

- Lenin - Bolshevik group - In repressive society like party should be disciplined and quality of its members should be controlled
- Mensheviks - Thought that party should be open to all

Revolution of 1905

- Russia was an autocracy
- Not subject to parliamentary restrictions
- Liberals in Russia wanted parliamentary control over Tsar
- They worked with peasants and workers and demanded constitution
- Supported by Nationalist, and Jadidist (who wanted to modernise Islam)
- 1904- Prices went high, wages declined, membership of workers associations rose quickly
- Huge strike of workers demanding reduction in work hours, increase in wages, better working conditions
- When procession reached winter palace - Firing 100 killed - Bloody Sunday
- Bloody Sunday started a series of events - 1904 Revolution
- Demand of constitution assembly, formation of unions and association
- Tsar allowed creation of a consultative parliamentary body - Duma
- Most of the unions and associations were declared illegal
- Tsar dismissed Dumas and reelected new ones as per his convenience
- Packed the third Duma with conservatives, kept liberals and radicals out

First World War

- Each country had a global empire and war was fought in Europe as well as outside the Europe
- In Russia war was initially popular and people rallied around Tsar
- As war progressed Tsar refused to consult Duma, thus support declined
- Anti German sentiments were high
Eg - St Petersburg was named as Petrograd
- Tsarina's German origin and unpopular advisor Rasputin made the autocracy unpopular
- West front - Trench warfare
- East Front - Movement of armies
- Russian armies lost badly with heavy casualties during 1914-1916
- Crops and buildings were also destroyed to create hurdles for enemies

- Severe impact on industry - Few industries in Russia and supplies from other countries were cut off
Eg - German control of the Baltic Sea
- Industrial equipment disintegrated more rapidly in Russia than in other countries
- Able bodied men were called for war - Shortage of Labour supply
- Food scarcity - as large supply of food was sent for the army

February Revolution in Petrograd

- Conditions in the capital Petrograd were bad
- Cities layout was categorised on different class - Left bank of river Neva - Wealthy Areas , winter palace
- Right bank of River Neva - Workers quarters and factories
- Heavy food shortages in workers area
- Tsar desire to dissolve дума , parliamentarians were opposed to it
- Lockout in the factories
- Govt imposed curfew, suspended дума
- Political parties also joined the protest
- Cavalry refused to fire on demonstrators
- Soldiers and unions joined to form soviets or council in the same building where дума met
- This was Petrograd soviet
- Tsar abdicated
- New government was formed , Russia's future would be decided by constituent assembly
- Purged led the Feb revolution which was called Russian revolution

After revolution

- Army , industrialist , and landowners were influential in the provisional government
- Liberals as well as socialist worked towards elected government
- Restriction on public meetings were removed
- Soviet like Petrograd soviet were set up everywhere , no common system of election was followed
- In April 1917 - Lenin returned to Russia from Exile
- He and Bolsheviks has opposed the war since beginning
- He felt that its the time for soviets to take the power
- He demanded

- War should be ended
- Land to be transferred to peasants
- Banks be nationalised
- April these - Lenin's three demand
- Renaming of Bolshevik party to communist party to indicate its radical reforms
- Many bolshevik were not in agreement - they thought time was not ripe for socialist revolution
- Worker movements spread
- In industrial areas communities were formed - started questioning industrialist
- Soldiers committees were formed , Trade unions grew
- 500 soviet representatives were sent to All Russian congress of Soviets
- As provisional governments saw reduction in their power and increase in influence of Bolsheviks - they took stren measures against them
- Resisted attempts by workers to run factories
- Begun arresting leaders
- In countryside , peasant and socialist pressed for redistribution of land
- Land committees were formed to handle this
- Increased by socialist revolutionaries peasants started seizing land

Revolution of October 1917

- As the conflict between Bolsheviks and Provisional governments grew Lenin feared that provisional govt would set up dictatorship
- He started looking for the possibility uprising against government
- Bolshevik supporters in army , industries and soviets were brought together
- In October 1917 lenin agreed soviet Petrograd and socialist party for seizure of power
- Military revolutionary committee under Trostskii was formed to organise seizure
- Uprising begun on 24th October , Kerenskii left the office
- Military revolutionary committee seized the govt offices and arrested ministers
- By December Bolsheviks controlled Moscow Petrograd area

What changed after October

- Bolsheviks were totally opposed to private property
- Most industries and banks were nationalised
- Land was declared social property and peasants seized the land from nobility
- Partition of large house as per needs of the families
- Ban on use of old aristocratic titles
- In 1917 Bolsheviks conducted election to constituent assembly but they failed to gain majority support
- Lenin dismissed the assembly
- He said that all India soviet congress was more democratic than assembly
- Despite opposition from allies, he made treaty of brest livosk with Germany
- Bolshevik became the only party to contest election in all Russian congress of soviets which became the parliament of the country
- Russia became one party state
- Trade union were kept under party control
- Secret police punished those who opposed Bolsheviks

Civil war

- When Russians ordered land redistribution army begun to break up
- Soldiers mostly peasants wanted to go home for re distribution
- Non bolshevik socialists(Greens), liberals and aristocrats(White) organised resistance against bolsheviks(Red) in south
- During 1918 - 1919 Socialist revolutionaries and pro Tsarist controlled most of the Russian Empire
- Backed by American , British ,French troops
- Supported of private property among whites took harsh steps against peasants who had seized the land and thus started losing support
- By 1920Bolsheviks controlled most of the Russian empire
- Succeed with cooperation of non Russian nationalities and jadidist
- Cooperation did not worked in Russian colonies
- To remedy this most Non Russian nationalities were given autonomy in USSR - State of Bolsheviks created in 1922

Making of a socialist society

- During civil war Bolshevik kept banks and industries nationalised
- Permitted peasants to cultivate land that has been socialised

- Centralised planning was re introduced
- Officials assessed the target pdf economy for five years
- Made five year plan on the basis of those targets
- Fixed the prices to promote industrial growth

First plan 1927-32, 1933-38

- Industrial production increased by 100 % between 1929-1933
- New cities and factories came up
- Rapid construction led to poor working conditions
- Extended schooling system was developed
- Arrangements for factory workers and peasants to enter into universities
- Creches were established in factories for women workers
- Cheap public health Care was provided
- Living quarters for workers
- Stalin and collectivisation
- Progress of early planned economy was followed by disaster of collectivisation of agriculture
- By 1927-28 - Problem of food
- Govt fixed the prices but farmers refused to sell at these prices
- Stalin introduced firm emergency measures
- Collectivisation of farms was introduced due to small size of landholdings
- State forced all peasants to farm in collective farms Kolkhoz
- Profit was shared
- Farmers resisted destroyed their livestock
- Production did not increase immediately

Global influence of Russian revolution and USSR

- Possibility of workers state fired people's imagination across the world
- In many countries communist parties were formed - Eg Britain
- Bolsheviks encouraged colonial people to follow their experiment
- Many non Russians participated in Conference of people of the east 1920
- And Bolshevik comintern
- By second world war socialism has achieved a global face



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