

World History

09 June 2020 10:40

Word of Warning before using these notes:

These notes are based on the World History book recommended by Anudeep Durishetty Sir on his blog. I made these notes during my first attempt preparation (2020), without looking at the PYQs first, resulting in the very bulky nature.

The best way to use these would be to just go through them once, without pressurising yourself to memorise every detail given in this.

In my 2021 Attempt, I didn't have time to read these properly and only scrolled through the entire thing. For revision, Shreyans Kumat Sir's notes are the best as they summarise entire themes in a single page using mind maps. I will strongly recommend going through that.

For those interested, I will also share the World History book in the comments of this post on my channel. I will urge you not to waste your time on it though.

1550-1789 - Enlightenment, Revolution

14 June 2020 08:09

Scientific Revolution

- Renaissance - lit & arts
- Reformation - religion.

Geocentric Theory

- Aristotle 4th C BC
- Ptolemy 2nd C AD

Heliocentric Theory

- Copernicus - published 1543.
- Tycho Brahe (data)
 - ↳ Kepler - 1609 - 3 laws of planetary motion
 - ↳ elliptical orbits.

1590 - Microscope invention by Jansen.

1610 - Galileo.

- 1600s - Francis Bacon, René Descartes
 - empiricism
 - proof by reason (maths & logic)

Enlightenment

aka Age of Reason.

- intellectual movement.
- new insights into beliefs on govt, religion, eco, edu.

Thomas Hobbes

- Leviathan (1651)
- social contract: absolute monarchy to impose order on & demand obedience from citizens

- social contract: absolute monarchy to impose order on & demand obedience from citizenry

John Locke.

- people reasonable
- ⇒ self govt.
- 3 natural rights +
life, liberty, property.
- govt. to protect these rights
↳ can be overthrown.

5 core concepts of social critiques.

- **Reason** Enlightened thinkers believed truth could be discovered through reason or logical thinking.
- **Nature** what was natural was also good and reasonable
- **Happiness** rejected the medieval notion that people should find joy in the hereafter and urged people to seek well-being on earth
- **Progress** society and humankind could improve.
- **Liberty** called for the liberties that the English people had won in their Glorious Revolution and Bill of Rights.

Voltaire :

- for: tolerance, reason, freedom of speech, freedom of religious belief.
- satirical - political essays, philosophy, drama.
- "I do not agree with a word you say but will defend to the death your right to say it."

Montesquieu

- On the Spirit of Laws. (1748)
- proposed separation of powers.
↳ 'Power should be a check to power'

Rousseau.

- individual freedom.
- The Social Contract (1762)
- Direct democracy.

- Direct democracy -
 - ↳ people agree to give up some of their freedom in favour of common good.
 - ↳ free individ.
- ↳ vs Hobbes - social contract b/w govt & society.
- all people equal ⇒ abolish nobility titles.

Beccaria.

- Criminal justice -
- Govt should seek greatest good of greatest no of people
- laws exist to preserve social order, not avenge crimes
- speedy trial for accused
- never torture
- degree of punishment ∝ seriousness of crime
- abolish capital punishment

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 <i>Abolition</i>	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

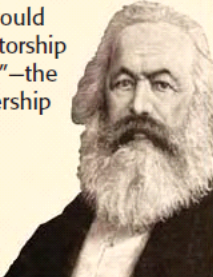
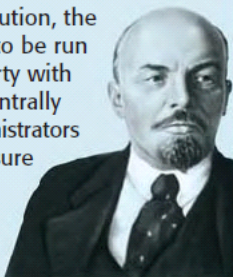
1792 - of vindication of the Rights of Woman

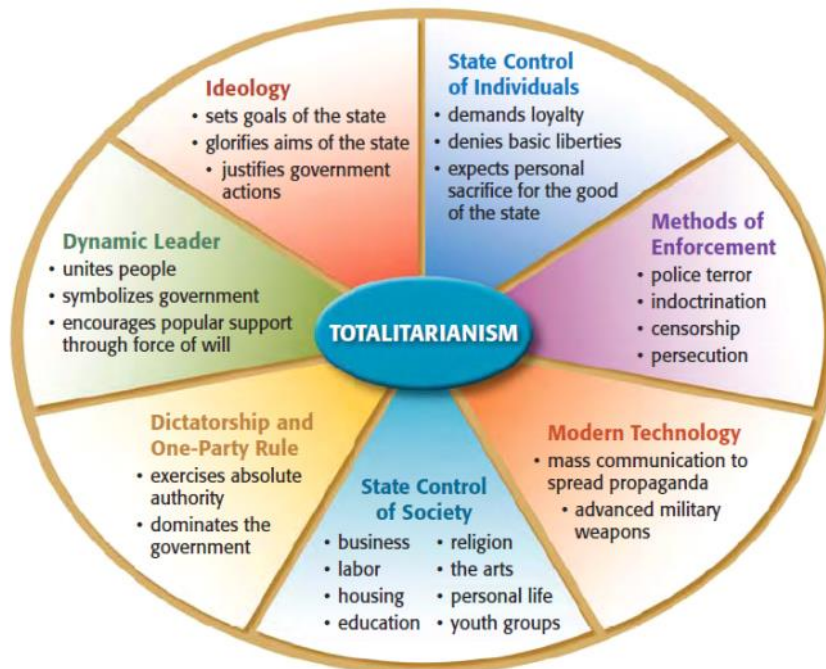
Political Philosophies

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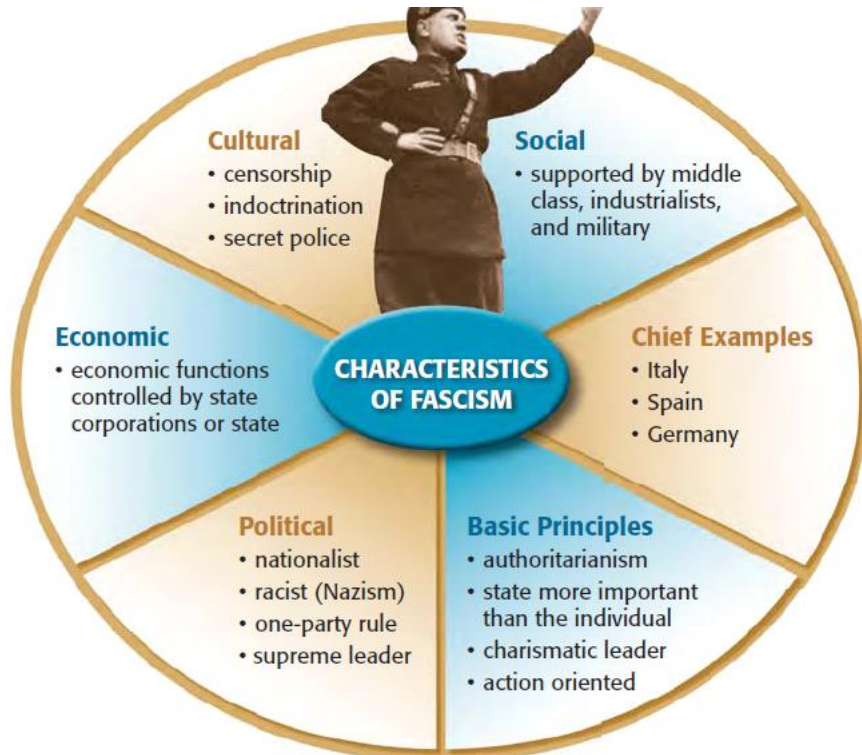
Enlightenment, French Revolution, Nationalism

Evolution of Communist Thought

Marx	Lenin
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> History was the story of class struggle. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> History was the story of class struggle.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The struggle Marx saw was between capitalists and the proletariat, or the workers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The struggle Lenin saw was capitalists against the proletariat and the peasants.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proletariat's numbers would become so great and their condition so poor that a spontaneous revolution would occur. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proletariat and the peasants were not capable of leading a revolution and needed the guidance of professional revolutionaries.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The revolution would end with a "dictatorship of the proletariat"—the communal ownership of wealth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After the revolution, the state needed to be run by a single party with disciplined, centrally directed administrators in order to ensure its goals. 



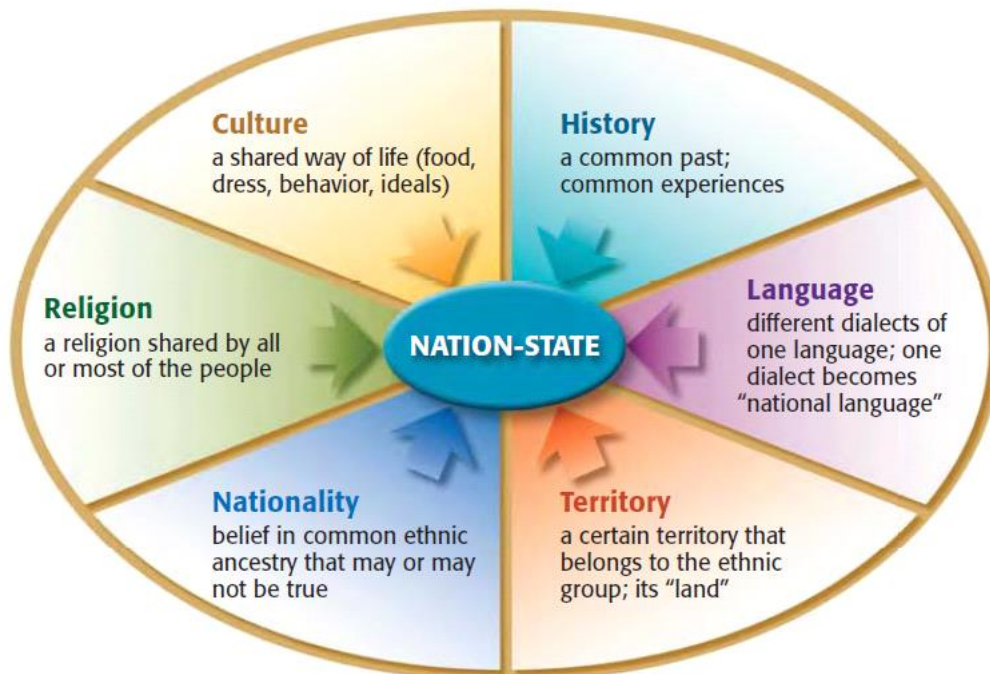
Totalitarian leaders appear to provide sense of security, direction for the future
 Challenges highest values prized by Western democracies: reason, freedom, human dignity, worth of individual



No clearly defined theory or program, unlike communism
 Extreme form of nationalism
 Loyalty to authoritarian leader

Nationalism

Bonds That Create a Nation-State



Effects of nationalism


Positive Results	Negative Results
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People within a nation overcoming their differences for the common good • The overthrow of colonial rule 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forced assimilation of minority cultures into a nation's majority culture • Ethnic cleansing, such as in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the 1990s
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democratic governments in nations throughout the world 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rise of extreme nationalistic movements, such as Nazism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competition among nations spurring scientific and technological advances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competition between nations leading to warfare

Types of Nationalist Movements		
Type	Characteristics	Examples
Unification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mergers of politically divided but culturally similar lands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19th century Germany • 19th century Italy
Separation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culturally distinct group resists being added to a state or tries to break away 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greeks in the Ottoman Empire • French-speaking Canadians
State-building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culturally distinct groups form into a new state by accepting a single culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The United States • Turkey

Revolution

Revolution—which is a sudden or significant change in the old ways of doing things— can occur in many areas, such as government, technology, or art.

English Civil War and Glorious Revolution ▶
 In 1642, civil war broke out between those who supported Parliament and those who supported the king. Parliament won and set up a commonwealth, led by Oliver Cromwell. In time, he became a dictator. After his death, the monarchy returned, but tensions built anew. In 1688, Parliament ousted King James II, shown at right, in the Glorious Revolution and invited William and Mary to rule.



1642

◀ American Revolution
 After 1763, Americans began to resent British rule. Clashes such as the Boston Massacre, shown at left, took place. The colonies declared their independence in 1776. War ensued, and the United States won its freedom by defeating Britain.

▼ French Revolution
 Beginning in 1789, the French people rose up to overthrow their king. The uprisings included the march by hungry women shown below. Differing goals soon split the revolutionaries. Several years of terror followed. Napoleon restored order and eventually made himself emperor of France.

1776

▲ Latin American Revolutions
 From 1791 to 1824, revolutions took place in Haiti, Mexico, and the huge Spanish empire that spread across Central and South America. By the end of that period, nearly all of Latin America had gained its independence from European control. One of South America's great liberators was José de San Martín, shown in the painting above.

1789

1791

1791

Model of a Revolution

From his study of the French Revolution, historian Crane Brinton developed a model of the stages that revolutions often go through. The model below is based on his work. Compare it with the revolutions you learned about in this unit.

- STAGE 1** **Fall of the Old Order**
 Revolutions usually cannot occur until a ruler becomes weak. Often this weakness results in problems such as starvation and unfair taxes. Anger builds until the ruler is overthrown.
- STAGE 2** **Rule by Moderates**
 The people relax because they think they have achieved their goal. A moderate group rules. But simply overthrowing the old order rarely solves the problems that led to the revolution.
- STAGE 3** **The Terror**
 When people realize that the old problems still exist, they look for someone to blame. Radicals take control, push for more extreme changes, and execute "enemies of the revolution."
- STAGE 4** **Turn from Radical Rule**
 In time, the violence sickens people, and the use of terror ends. The former radicals adopt a more gradual plan for effecting change.
- STAGE 5** **Military Rule**
 The terror often kills most of a country's leaders. Then the turn from radicalism makes people doubt revolutionary ideals. A military leader steps into the gap and becomes dictator.
- STAGE 6** **Restoration**
 When the dictatorship ends, through death or overthrow, a power vacuum results. The order that existed before the revolution is restored.

Making Democracy Work	
Common Practices	Conditions That Foster Those Practices
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free elections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having more than one political party • Universal suffrage—all adult citizens can vote
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizen participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High levels of education and literacy • Economic security • Freedoms of speech, press, and assembly
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Majority rule, minority rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All citizens equal before the law • Shared national identity • Protection of such individual rights as freedom of religion • Representatives elected by citizens to carry out their will
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear body of traditions and laws on which government is based • Widespread education about how government works • National acceptance of majority decisions • Shared belief that no one is above the law

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French Revolution

23 November 2020 16:35

Summary

A. Causes

	England	North America	France	Latin America
Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> King claimed divine right. King dissolved Parliament. Parliament sought guarantee of freedoms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colonists accused British leaders of tyranny. Colonists demanded the same rights as English citizens. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Third Estate wanted greater representation. Louis XVI was a weak ruler; his wife was unpopular. American Revolution inspired political ideas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> French Revolution inspired political ideas. Royal officials committed injustices and repression. Napoleon's conquest of Spain triggered revolts.
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> King wanted money for wars. King levied taxes and fines without Parliament's approval. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Britain imposed mercantilism. Britain expected colonies to pay for defense. Colonists opposed taxation without representation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wars and royal extravagance created debt. Inflation and famine caused problems. Peasants made little money but paid high taxes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peninsulares and creoles controlled wealth. Lower classes toiled as peasants with little income or as slaves.
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early Stuart kings refused to make Puritan reforms. Parliament feared James II would restore Catholicism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colonists began to identify as Americans. Colonists were used to some independence. Enlightenment ideas of equality and liberty spread. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Third Estate resented the First and Second estates' privileges. Enlightenment ideas of equality and liberty spread. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only peninsulares and creoles had power. Mestizos, mulattos, Africans, and Indians had little status. Educated creoles spread Enlightenment ideas.

B. Effects

	England	North America	France	Latin America
Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A constitutional monarchy was established. The Bill of Rights increased Parliament's power and guaranteed certain rights. The overthrow of a monarch helped inspire American revolutionaries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The United States gained independence. The Constitution set up a republican government. Revolutionary ideals continued to inspire groups seeking political equality. The American Revolution inspired later revolutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Revolution led to a succession of governments: a republic, a dictatorship, a restored monarchy. It created expectations for equality and freedom that sparked later uprisings in France. It inspired later revolutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nearly all colonial rule in Latin America ended. New countries were established. Representative government was slow to develop. The military or the wealthy controlled much of the region until the late 1900s.
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because it was answerable to taxpayers, Parliament encouraged trade. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The removal of Britain's mercantilist policies allowed free enterprise to develop. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Revolution and ensuing wars with Europe devastated France's economy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upper classes kept control of wealth. Many places kept the plantation system.
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> England remained Protestant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ideals of the Revolution continued to inspire groups seeking social equality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The French feudal system was abolished. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Much of Latin America continued to have a strong class system.

Background:

- Most advanced European country in 1700s
- Center of Enlightenment
- Great unrest underneath

Old Regime

- 3 estates
- Privileged estates

- First estate - Clergy
 - Roman Catholic Church
 - 10% land
- Second estate - rich nobles
 - 2% of population, 20% land, ~0 taxes
- Third Estate
 - 97% population
 - 3 subgroups

Bourgeoisie	- Middle class - Well educated - Strong believer in Enlightenment ideals - High taxes - No privileges	Bankers factory owners Merchants Professionals skilled artisans
Workers	- Poorest - Low wages - High unemployment - Hunger persistent	Tradespeople Apprentices Labourers Domestic servants
Peasants	- Largest group - 80% of population - ~50% income as taxes, tithes, dues	

- No power to influence govt
- Resented privileged estates
- Eager for change

Factors

- Enlightenment ideas
 - Rousseau, Voltaire
 - Demand for liberty, equality, democracy
- Success of American Revolution
- Economic troubles
 - Declining economy
 - Expansion of trade & production -> good on surface
 - Prohibitive taxation -> profitability of business compromised
 - Public debt
 - Extravagant spending
 - Inherited
 - Borrowing to support American revolution
- Weak leadership

May 5, 1789

- Meeting of Estates-General called at Versailles
- Louis XVI forced by Second Estate
- Privileged estates traditionally dominated
 - Separate halls for each estate
 - 1 vote per estate
- Third Estate asked for reforms
 - All meet in one hall
 - 1 vote per delegate

National Assembly

- June 17, 1789 on clergyman Sieyès's idea
- Third estate delegates named themselves

- Laws and reforms in name of French people
- Tennis Court Oath: pledge to stay until new Constitution written
- Also joined by some members of privileged estates

Storming Bastille

- Louis XVI stationed mercenary army around Versailles
- Rumors of foreign armies to attack French
- July 14 - Bastille Day
 - o Mob broke in searching for arms
 - o Killed prison commander, guards
- Symbolic act of revolution

Great Fear

- Panic in countryside
- Manor houses, records of dues destroyed
- Women took over Versailles
 - o Sent away King & Queen to Paris
 - o Signaled change of power
 - o Also demanded bread from National Assembly

Reforms by National Assembly

- August 5, 1789
- Declaration of Rights of Man and of the Citizen
 - o Influenced by Declaration of Independence (US)
 - o Ideals: Liberty, Equality, Fraternity
 - o Olympe de Gouges - executed for publishing declaration of rights of women
- State-controlled Church
 - o Took over land, sold to repay public debt
 - o Church officials, priests to be elected, paid
 - o Devout peasants offended
- Limited Constitutional Monarchy
 - o Finalised in Sep 1791
 - o New legislative body - Legislative Assembly
 - Create laws
 - Approve/ reject declarations of war
 - o King - executive power to enforce laws

Domestic Impact

- Old problems remained - food shortage, govt debt
- 3 factions in LA over approach
 - o Radicals
 - o Moderates
 - o Conservatives
- Factions outside LA
 - o Emigres, nobles etc - fled France
 - Hoped to restore Old Regime
 - o Workers, shopkeepers
 - Wanted more changes
 - Sans-culottes
 - No role in assembly
 - Exerted power on streets of Paris

International Impact

- Neighbouring monarchs apprehensive of revolts in their own countries
- Radicals keen to spread revolutionary ideas across Europe
- LA declared war in 1792
 - o Austria, Prussia tried to restore Louis XVI as absolute Monarch
 - o France doing bad
 - o Mob held King + family prisoner
 - o Nobles, royalist sympathisers killed too

Domestic

- Radical pressure
 - o LA set aside 1791 Constitution
 - o King deposed, LA dissolved
 - o Call for election of new legislature
- New body: National Convention
 - o Sep 21, 1791
 - o Abolished monarchy
 - o Declared France a republic
 - o Adult male citizens - right to vote, hold office
 - o Jacobins dominate
 - o Tried Louis XVI for treason, guilty, execution by guillotine
- Continued war with Austria, Prussia
 - o Won against Prussia, Austria @ Valmy
 - o Opponents joined by Great Britain, Holland, Spain
 - o Extreme Jacobin measures - drafting 300,000 French
- Reign of Terror
 - o Robespierre, Jacobin leader
 - o 1793
 - o Aim: 'republic of virtue', no trace of old France
 - o Dictator as leader of Committee of Public Safety
 - o 'enemies of Revolution': mostly fellow radicals challenging his leadership
 - o Around 40,000 executions
 - o Robespierre's Maxim: 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.
 - o Ended with Robespierre's execution in 1794
- Directory
 - o 3rd govt since 1789
 - o 1795
 - o By Moderates
 - o Power in hands of upper middle class
 - o Bicameral legislature
 - o 5-men executive body called Directory -- moderates

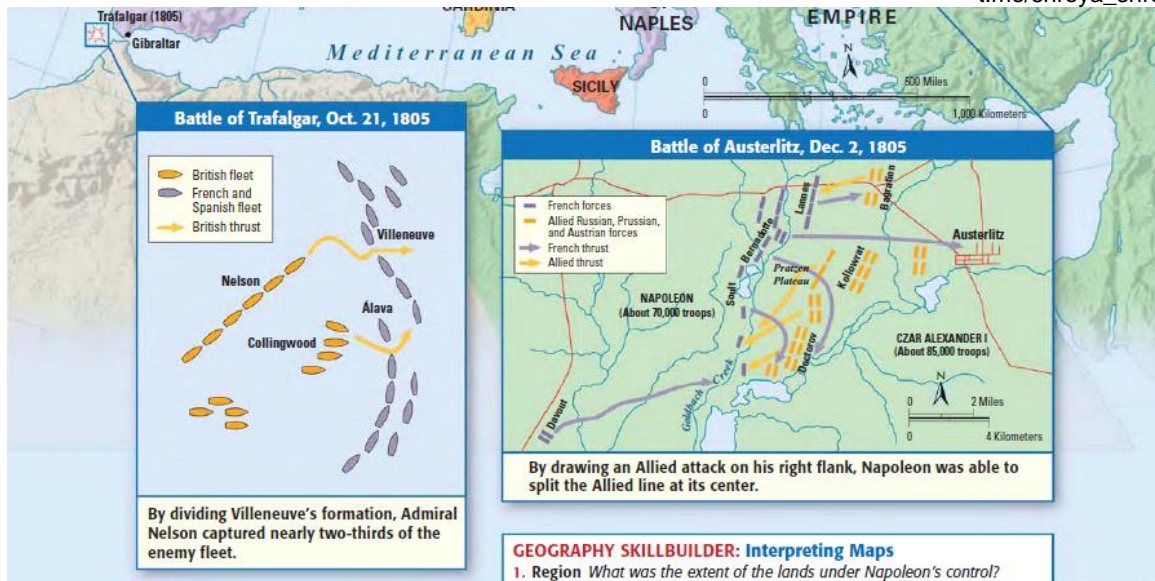
Napoleon Bonaparte

- One of world's greatest military geniuses
- Rose from officer to master in 4 years 1795-99
- 1795: Hero of the Hour
 - o Protected delegates of National Convention from royalist rebels
- 1796: led French army against Austria, Sardinia
- 1799: Coup d'état

- Directory lost control of political situation, confidence of public
- Napoleon drove out most national legislature members
- Remaining voted for dissolution of Directory
- Estd - group of 3 consuls, incl Napoleon
- France still at war - Britain, Austria, Russia joined forces
- 1802 - peace in Europe for first time in 10 years
 - War + diplomacy - peace agreements with all 3 rivals
- 1800 - plebiscite
 - Overwhelming favour for new Constitution
 - All real power went to Napoleon as first Consul
- Reforms, etc
 - Supported laws strengthening central govt + towards goals of Revolution
 - Economy
 - Efficient tax collection method
 - National banking system
 - Sound financial mgmt
 - End corruption, inefficiency in govt
 - Lycees - govt run public schools to get trained officials for govt
 - Open to men from all bg
 - Merit based appointments to public office
 - Concordat w/ Pope Pius VII
 - Govt recognised influence of Church
 - Rejected Church control in national affairs
 - Support of organised Church + majority French people
 - Napoleonic Code
 - Uniform set of law, eliminated many injustices
 - Limited liberty
 - Promoted authority over individual rights
 - Restored slavery in French colonies of Caribbean
- 1804: Crowned himself Emperor
- Aim: control Europe, reassert French power in Americas
- 1801: failed to regain Haiti; sold to US
 - Gained money to finance operation in US
 - Punish British - 'rival to England'
- War in Europe
 - Annexed Italy, Austrian Netherlands
 - Puppet govt in Switzerland
 - Brit + Russia + Austria + Sweden
 - Defeated at Austerlitz 1805
 - Largest European empire since Romans
 - Lost naval battle at Trafalgar
 - French fleet divided, destroyed
 - Consequences
 - British naval supremacy for next 100 years
 - Napoleon gave up on invading Britain
 - 1812: whole Europe conquered except Britain, Sweden, Portugal, Ottoman Empire
- 3 mistakes
 - Continental System
 - blockade to prevent all trade and communication b/w Great Britain and other European nations
 - Not tight enough
 - Weakened but not destroyed British trade
 - Brits responded with another blockade - did a better job too since better navy

- War of 1812 against US - lasted till 1814
 - Peninsular War
 - Army through Spain to enforce blockade in Portugal angered locals
 - 1808-14: guerrillas aided by British
 - Nationalism: weapon against Napoleon; also used in Germany, Italy
 - Invasion of Russia
 - Russian Czar - Alexander I - Napoleon's ally
 - Didn't stop selling grain to Britain
 - Competition for Poland
 - 1812 - marched into Russia
 - Scorched earth policy by Russia
 - Clashed in Borodino, Russians fell back
 - By the time French got into Moscow, Czar had destroyed it to prevent surrender to France
 - Decided to return by mid-Oct
 - Raided by Russians, loss due to exhaustion, hunger, cold
 - Severely weakened army
- End is not here yet
 - 1813 - defeated at Leipzig by Britain, Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Austria
 - 1814 - Russia, Prussia walked into Paris; Napoleon's generals refused to fight
 - Exiled to Elba
 - Louis VIII enthroned - resented by peasants
 - Escaped Elba, marched to Paris; became emperor again with popular support
 - European allies defeated Napoleon at Waterloo; exiled and died by 1821





Congress of Vienna

- 1814-15
- Goal: long-lasting peace, stability, collective security
- Scheduled for 4 weeks, lasted 8 months
- 5 'great powers'
 - o Russia, Prussia, Austria, Great Britain, France
 - o Made most decisions in secret
- Metternich - foreign minister of Austria
 - o Aimed pre-1789 status quo
 - o 3 goals for Vienna
 - Prevent future French aggression by surrounding it with strong countries (Containment of France)
 - Restore balance of power, so that none could threaten others
 - Restore European royal families to pre-Napoleon thrones (principle of Legitimacy)
 - o Implemented all three; didn't weaken France too severely to prevent vengeful acts later on
- Political triumph (Esp for conservatives)
 - o 1st time all nations had cooperated to control political affairs
 - o Fair settlements
 - o No seeds for future wars
 - o Agreed to come to one another's aid if peace threatened -> ensured balance of power, atleast temporarily
 - o Lasting peace - ~40 yrs
 - Only broken when Britain & France fought Russia in Crimean War

Political Changes

- Conservative Europe
 - o Holy Alliance
 - Austria, Prussia, Russia
 - Base IR on Christian principles
 - Combat forces of revoltuion
 - o Concert of Europe
 - Alliances devised by Metternich
 - To help one another when revolutions broke out
 - o Conservatives in power, liberals everywhere demanded more power, esp France
- Latin America
 - o Liberal Creoles (colonists born in Spanish America) seized power when Napoleon deposed Spanish king during Peninsular war

- After Vienna, peninsulares (colonists born in Spain) tried to regain - couldn't
- Mexico + other Spanish colonies there declared independence

Long term legacy of Vienna Congress

- Size, power of France diminished
- Power of Britain, Prussia increased
- Nationalism in Italy, Germany, Greece, etc where foreign control after Vienna
- Spanish colonies broke away
- French revolution - permanently changed ideas of basis of power and authority

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Nationalist revolutions in West Europe

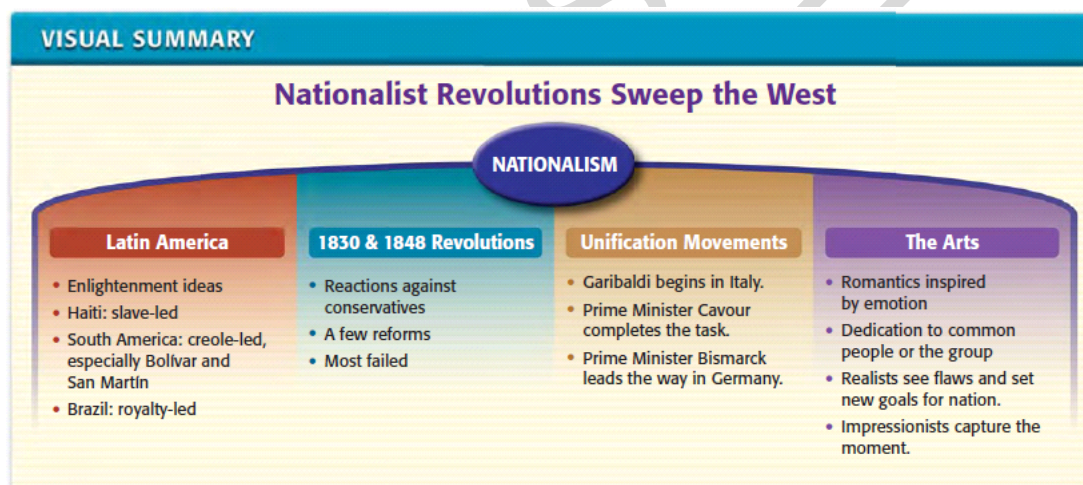
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3 philosophies in Europe in 1800s

philosophy	followers	aim
conservative	Wealthy property owners, nobility	Protect traditional monarchies of Europe
liberal	Middle class business leaders, merchants	More power to elected parliaments; franchise limited to educated, landowners
radical		Drastic change to extend democracy to all Govt should practice ideals of French Revolution - liberty, equality, fraternity

Nationalism: People's greatest loyalty to nation of people who share common culture and history, not king or empire

Nation-state: when a nation has its own independent govt; defends territory, way of life



Shaped European history in 19th C

- Breaking up of Austria
 - 1866: defeated by Prussia in Austro-Prussian War
 - Prussia now dominated North German Confederation
 - Austrian Emperor had to split empire into Austria & Hungary under pressure from latter
 - Weakened further under nationalist disputes
 - Broke into several nation-states after WWI
- Russia
 - Russification: imposition of Russian culture on all ethnic groups
 - Stoked ethnic nationalism
 - Broke under double burden of WWI & Communism in 20th C
- Ottoman Empire
 - 1856: under Brit pressure, granted equal citizenship to all
 - Angered conservative Turks
 - Violence against Armenians

- Eventually broke after WWI
- France
 - 1830: Louis-Philippe overthrew King Charles X - liberal reforms
 - 1848: overthrown by Napoleon's nephew, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte who won presidential election then too title of Emperor in 1852
 - France experienced real prosperity under him

Italy

- Nation-building nationalism here rather than empire-shattering
- Several small Italian states under foreign rule
- Piedmont-Sardinia: largest, most powerful
 - Adopted liberal constitution in 1848
 - Other states felt good about their leadership in unification
 - King: Victor Emmanuel II; PM: Count Camillo di **Cavour**
- North Italy
 - Diplomacy + alliances - gained control of N Italy
 - 1858: French + Sardinian combined army - defeated Austria; gained whole northern Italy except Venetia
 - Gained Venetia when Austria defeated by Prussians in 1866
- For South Italy
 - Cavour secretly nationalist rebels
 - Giuseppe Garibaldi - led Italian nationalists
 - Captured Sicily in 1860
 - 'Red Shirts'
 - Willingly stepped aside and handed over control of S Italy to Sardinian king
- 1870: gained Papal States too, Rome came into Italy now
 - Pope continued to govern Vatican City though (part of Rome)



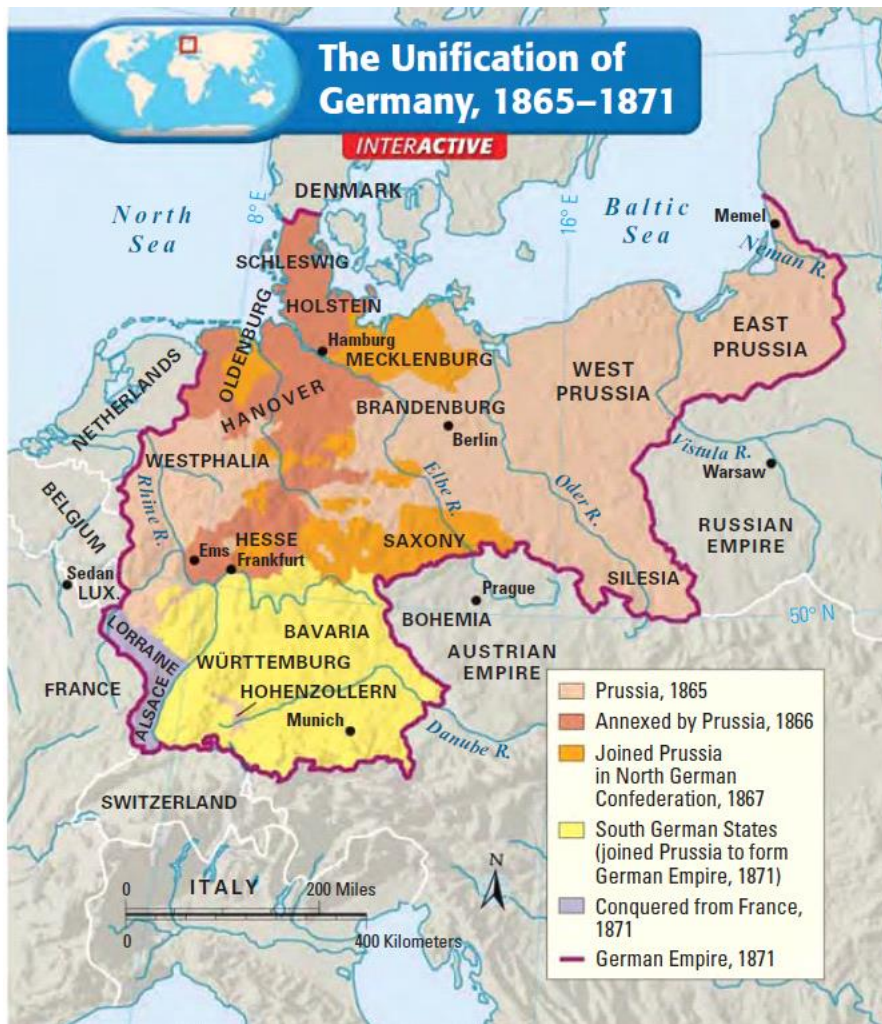
Germany

- 1815: 39 German states - loose grouping called German Confederation
- Dominated by Austrian Empire
- Prussia vs Austria

Prussia	Austria
Mainly German population	Ethnically diverse population
Nationalism is a uniting force	Nationalistic divisive force
Most powerful army by far in central Europe	
1848: Berlin riots -> Constitutional Convention -> liberal constitution	

- 1861: Wilhelm I became king
 - o PM: Otto von Bismarck
 - One of 'Junkers' - strongly conservative members of Prussia's landowning class
 - Master of 'realpolitik' = tough power politics with no room for idealism
 - Commanding figures of German history
 - o Bismarck declared - rule w/o consent of Parliament, without a legal budget
 - o 1st speech: "It is not by means of speeches and majority resolutions that the great issues of the day will be decided—that was the great mistake of 1848 and 1849—but **by blood and iron.**"
- Unification

- **Economic unification??**
- 1864: alliance with Austria;
 - won two border provinces from Denmark
 - Holstein controlled by Austria
 - Schleswig by Prussia
- 1866: Seven Weeks' War
 - Bismarck purposely stirred up border conflicts w/ Austria over Schleswig
 - Austria declared war
 - Prussians humiliated them (better equipment, training)
 - Venetia lost to Italy
 - Prussia annexed territory
- Prussia now controlled Northern Germany
 - E, W Prussia joined for first time
 - 1867: remaining northern states joined too
 - Prussia completely dominated North German Confederation
- 1867: Franco-Prussian War
 - Some southern states still indep
 - Catholic south
 - Protestant Prussia
 - Bismarck 'manufactured' tensions with France
 - France declared war in 1870
 - Prussians defeated them, took 83,000 prisoners, Paris under siege
- 1871: final step in German unification
 - After Franco-Prussian War, even S Germany under nationalist fever
 - Accepted Prussian leadership
 - 18 Jan, 1871 - Wilhelm I crowned Kaiser at French palace of Versailles
 - Called their empire 'Seond Reich'
 - First Reich: Holy Roman Empire



Shift in Power in Europe

- Congress of Vienna in 1815
 - o 5 Great Powers
 - o Britain, France, Prussia, Austria, Russia
 - o Nearly equal in strength
- 1871
 - o Britain and Germany most powerful, economically + militarily
 - o France middling
 - o Russia, Austria severely weakened

Industrial Revolution

24 June 2020 22:49

Impacts

- Global inequality
- Societal transformation
- **Technological Change**

o Industrialisation

Economic Change	Social Change	Cultural Change
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Productivity rise <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic boom - Cheaper goods - Emergence of middle class - Search for overseas resources, markets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -> imperialism - Colonial economies shaped to benefit Europe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rapid growth of cities - Poor working, living conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -> social unrest - Disease spread in slums - Unionisation to protect workers - Laws to improve working conditions - Immigration to N America rises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emphasis on edu <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for engineers, professional, clerical workers in businesses - Public edu -> literacy - Growth of publishing industry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Book, magazine sales boomed - Reform movements in response to unfair conditions

o Inventions/ Progress

Economic Change	Social Change	Cultural Change
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Large machines -> emergence of factories - Travel to interior of continents, reduction of transport costs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steamboats, canals, paved roads, railroads - 'corporations' to undertake large projects - Superior arms, transport helped Europeans colonise - Telephone, electric light -> aid business growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Travel cheaper, easier - Telegraph, telephone, radio aided communication - Daily life easier <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convenience products: canned food, ready-made clothes - Assembly line -> affordable products - Lower labour requirement for production <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job losses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing emphasis on comfortable, convenient homes - Improvements in one aspect of agri/ mfg -> promoted new innovations for other aspects - Growth of mass culture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movies, phonographs • Increase in leisure time

- Scientific Change

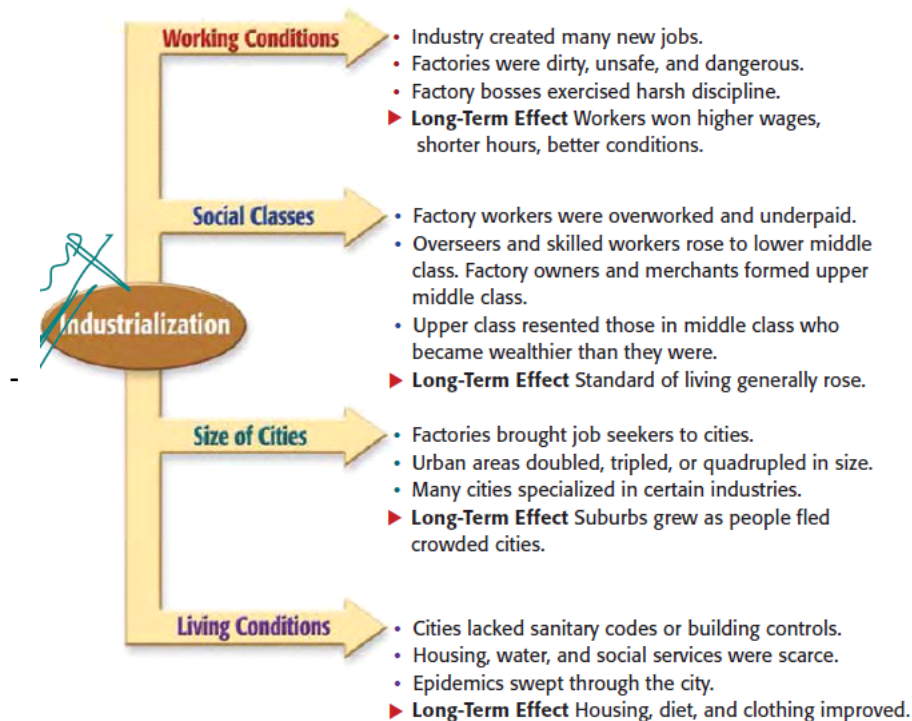
Economic Change	Social Change	Cultural Change
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quinine discovery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colonisation of tropical areas - Control of diseases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Panama Canal built • (yellow fever, bubonic plague) - More accurate clocks, new astronomical discoveries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vulcanised rubber used for raincoats, car tires - Better weather forecasting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discoveries about air, gases, temperature - Vaccines, treatments for diphtheria, heart diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Founding of scientific, technical schools - Govt funding for scientific research - Application of psychological discoveries to social sciences

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safer navigation • Improved shipping - Study of electricity, magnetism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -> invention of dynamo, motor • Aided industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New medical techniques <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • X-rays - Better sanitation, public health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plumbing, sewers - Psychiatry -> better treatment of mental illness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sociology, anthropology - Painters, writers reflect new psychological ideas in their work - Social Darwinism used to justify racism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some people more 'fit' than others
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Industrialisation in Britain

- 1700:
 - Small farms in England
 - Wealthy landowners buy larger tracts
 - 'Enclosures'
 - New agriculture methods tried
 - Crop rotation
 - Selective breeding of livestock
 - Small farmers forced to become tenant farmers/ give up farming and move to cities
 - More food -> population boom -> demand for food, goods -> industrialisation to fulfil demands
- Why in England?
 - Extensive natural resources
 - Water power, coal to fuel new machines
 - Iron ore to construct machines, tools, buildings
 - Rivers for inland transportation
 - Harbours
 - Expanding economy to support industrialisation
 - Investment in innovations
 - Developed banking system
 - Growing overseas trade, economic prosperity, climate of progress
 - Political stability
- Important inventions
 - 1733: Flying Shuttle - by John Kay - for weaving
 - 1764: Spinning Jenny - James Hargreaves
 - 1769: water frame - Richard Arkwright
 - 1779: spinning mule - Samuel Crompton
 - 1804: steam locomotive (railways) - Richard Trevithick
 - 1765: Steam engine - James Watt
 - 1807: steam transportation over water - Robert Fulton (American)
 - 1800s : paved 'macadam' roads - John McAdam
- Inventions in USA
 - 1793: Cotton Gin - Eli Whitney
 - 1831: Reaper by Cyrus McCormick - boosted wheat production
 - 1837: telegraph by Samuel F.B. Morse - send electrical signals
 - 1851: foot treadle in sewing machine by I.M. Singer
 - 1876: Telephone by Alexander Graham Bell
- Urbanisation
 - Factories developed in clusters, near water bodies, coal
 - Workers settle close to factories -> growth of cities

- Poor living conditions
 - No development plans, sanitary codes, building codes
 - Inadequate housing, education, police protection
 - Disease epidemics
- Class Tensions
 - Poor working classes
 - Enormous wealth creation by industrialisation
 - New middle class



- Positive Effects of industrialisation
 - Job creation for workers
 - Increase in wealth of nation
 - Fostered tech progress, inventions
 - Increased prodn of goods
 - Healthier diets
 - Raised standard of living
 - Better housing
 - Cheaper mass produced clothing
 - Expansion of educational opportunities
 - 'hope for improvement'
- Long term effects
 - Consumer goods affordable for most in industrialised countries
 - Much better living, working conditions (v/s 19th C)
 - Tax revenues fm business
 - Govt invest in urban improvements
 - Better std of living of most city dwellers

Industrialisation in US

- War of 1812
 - Britain blockaded US fm engaging in int'l trade
 - US used own resources to dev indep industries

- Expansion of railroads
- Rise of corporations
 - o Merger of smaller companies
 - o Sale of stock shares to raise money
 - o Corpn: business owned by stockholders who share profits, not personally responsible for debts
 - o Big profits by reducing cost of producing goods
- {Boston Tea Party 1773 occurred long back - 'no taxation without representation'}

Continental Europe

- Trade interrupted by Napoleonic wars - 1789-1815
- Belgium
 - o Arrival of Lancashire carpenter illegally - 1799
 - o Adopted Britain's new tech
 - o Led Europe
- Germany
 - o Economic isolation, scattered resources
 - o Pockets of industrialisation
- France
 - o Measured, controlled industrialisation
 - o Agricultural economy remained strong
 - o Avoided social, economic problems due to industrialisation

Philosophers

- **Laissez faire**
 - o Let industry owners set working conditions w/o interference
 - o Free market unregulated by govt
 - o Criticism of idea that nations grow wealthy by placing heavy tariffs on foreign goods (**mercantilism**)
 - o Opposed govt efforts to help poor workers
- Adam Smith
 - o 1776: Wealth of Nations
 - o Economic liberty guaranteed economic progress
 - o 3 natural laws of economics
 - Law of self interest
 - Law of competition
 - Law of supply & demand
- Thomas Malthus
 - o Economics as dismal science
 - o Population increases more rapidly than food supply
 - o If no wars, epidemics -> most will be poor, miserable
- David Ricardo
 - o Permanent underclass would always be poor
- Utilitarianism
 - o Jeremy Bentham
 - People should judge ideas, institutions, actions on the basis of utility
 - o John Stuart Mill
 - Questioned unregulated capitalism
 - Favoured cooperative system of agri, women's rights
 - o Push for reforms - legal, prison, education

- Socialism
 - o Optimistic view of human nature
 - o Belief in human progress
 - o Concern for social justice

- Karl Marx
 - o Radical Socialism
 - o Communist Manifesto
 - Human societies always been divided into warring classes
 - Present: haves v/s have nots
 - o Capitalist system would eventually destroy itself
 - o Dictatorship of the proletariat
 - o Evolution of classless society -> pure communism
 - o Inspired Lenin, Mao Zedong, Fidel Castro (Cuba)

Capitalism	Socialism
• Individuals and businesses own property and the means of production.	• The community or the state should own property and the means of production.
• Progress results when individuals follow their own self-interest.	• Progress results when a community of producers cooperate for the good of all.
• Businesses follow their own self-interest by competing for the consumer's money. Each business tries to produce goods or services that are better and less expensive than those of competitors.	• Socialists believe that capitalist employers take advantage of workers. The community or state must act to protect workers.
• Consumers compete to buy the best goods at the lowest prices. This competition shapes the market by affecting what businesses are able to sell.	• Capitalism creates unequal distribution of wealth and material goods. A better system is to distribute goods according to each person's need.
• Government should not interfere in the economy because competition creates efficiency in business.	• An unequal distribution of wealth and material goods is unfair. A better system is to distribute goods according to each person's need.

Run up to WWI

25 June 2020 14:59

Democracy, [Imperialism](#), [Global Transformations](#)

Age of Democracy

Britain

- 1600s: constitutional monarchy
- 1832: limited suffrage
- 1838: People's Charter - rejected; gradually accepted by 1900
 - o -> **Chartist Movement**
 - o Suffrage for all men
 - o Annual parliamentary elections
 - o Secret ballot
 - o End to property requirements for serving in Parliament
 - o Pay for members of parliament
- 1903: WSPU Women's Social and Political Union
 - o Emmeline Pankhurst
 - o Militant suffragette movement
 - o 1918 - women get suffrage

France

- Third Republic
 - o 1875 - lasted for 60 yrs
 - o After long political turmoil
- Dreyfus Affair - 1894
 - o Anti-Semitic
 - o Conspiracy against Jewish Captain of French army
- Zionism
 - o 1890s, led by Theodor Herzl
 - o 'homeland in Palestine' -> led to Israel
 - o Dreyfus case -> strength of anti-Semitism in France, W Europe
 - o Severe persecution of Jews in Eastern Europe

British Colonies - Self Rule

Country	Political Events	Remarks
Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Colonised by French, 1600s - 1763: Brits take over <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • French & Indian War - 2 new Canadian provinces <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ontario for anglophones • Quebec for francophones • Religious, cultural differences b/w both - 1839: Durham Report <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reunite both provinces • Encourage Brit immigration • Allow colonists to govern themselves in domestic matters - 1867: Dominion of Canada <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nova Scotia, New Brunswick joined too - Westward expansion 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1885: Transcontinental railway 	
Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aborigines - 1788: Brit penal colony - 1800s: free settlers - sheep rearing - 1901: colonies united; federal constitution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Commonwealth of Australia' 	- 1850s: Secret ballot
New Zealand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maoris - Brits didn't claim ownership initially - Annexed in 1839 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1893: <u>full voting rights for white women</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st ctry
Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1801: formally joined to Britain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setback to Irish nationalism • Representation in Brit parliament - 1845-48: The Great Famine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emigration; mostly to US - 1800s: demand for home rule <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brit opposed: concerns for Protestants - 1916: Easter rebellion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crushed - 1919: Irish nationalists win in parliamentary elections <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boycotted • Underground Irish Govt • IRA Irish Republican Army - underground army - support - 1921: division of Ireland <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home rule to S Ireland (Catholics here) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Became dominion 'Irish Free State' • Ulster (N Ireland) - part of Brit - 1949: Irish Free State declared indep <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Republic of Ireland' 	

United States

- 1783: US won indep from Britain
 - End of Revolutionary War - 1775- 1783
 - Paris treaty
- 'Manifest Destiny'
 - US has right & duty to rule N America fm Atlantic to Pacific
 - Justification for evicting Native Americans
- 1845: annexation of Texas
 - 1846-48: war w/ Mexico
- 1861-65: Civil War
 - Economic diff b/w South, North
 - Disagreement over slavery
 - Southern states seceded
 - Lincoln: war to save Union not end slavery; later decided end of slavery would save Union
- 1863: Emancipation Proclamation
 - To end slavery
- 1865: Thirteenth Amendment
 - Abolition of slavery in US
- 1865-77: reconstruction of South
 - Limited African American's rights
 - Segregation
- Industrial expansion

- Leading industrial power by 1914
- Immigration
- Railroad expansion

Progress

Inventions

- Edison: idea of 'research lab'
- Bell: telephone 1876
- Marconi: radio 1895
- Ford: assembly line
- Wright bros: airplane 1903

Medicine

- Germ Theory of Disease: by Louis Pasteur
- Antiseptics for wounds: Lister 1865
- Public sanitation

Science

- Darwin: natural selection 1859
- Mendel: genetics 1850s
- Dalton: atoms 1803
- Mendeleev: periodic table 1869
- Marie, Pierre Curie: radium, polonium, radioactivity, 1898

Social Sciences

- Pavlov: human actions unconscious reactions to experiences; could be changed by training
- Freud: psychoanalysis; behaviour shaped by unconscious forces (suppressed memories, desires, impulses)
- Both challenged the fundamental idea of Enlightenment - 'reason is supreme'

Rise of Mass Culture		
Cause	Effect/Cause	Effect
• Public education	• Increase in literacy	• Mass market for books and newspapers
• Improvement in communications	• Publications cheaper and more accessible	• Mass market for books and newspapers
• Invention of phonograph and records	• More music directly in people's homes	• Greater demand for musical entertainment
• Shorter workday— 10 hours shorter workweek— 5-1/2 days	• More leisure time	• Greater demand for mass entertainment activities

Imperialism 1850-1914

- Seizure of country, territory by stronger country

Form	Definition	Example
Colony	A country or a territory governed internally by a foreign power	Somaliland in East Africa was a French colony.
Protectorate	A country or a territory with its own internal government but under the control of an outside power	Britain established a protectorate over the Niger River delta.

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Sphere of Influence	An area in which an outside power claims exclusive investment or trading privileges	Liberia was under the sphere of influence of the United States.
Economic Imperialism	An independent but less-developed country controlled by private business interests rather than other governments	The Dole Fruit company controlled pineapple trade in Hawaii.

Indirect Control	Direct Control
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local government officials used Limited self-rule Goal: to develop future leaders Government institutions are based on European styles but may have local rules. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foreign officials brought in to rule No self-rule Goal: assimilation Government institutions are based only on European styles.
<p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> British colonies such as Nigeria, India, Burma U.S. colonies on Pacific Islands 	<p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> French colonies such as Somaliland, Vietnam German colonies such as German East Africa Portuguese colonies such as Angola

Africa

- Source of raw materials, market for industrial products
- Multitude of ethnic, linguistic groups
- Politically - large empires to indep villages
- Driving forces
 - o Belief in European Superiority
 - Social Darwinism
 - o Missionaries
 - European rule best way to end evil practices (slave trade)
- Factors:
 - o Tech superiority
 - 1884: 1st automatic machine gun
 - Steam engine, railroads, cables, steamships
 - o Medical advancement
 - Quinine
 - o Diversity -> discouraged unity
- Division of Africa
 - o Berlin Conference 1884-85
 - o 14 European nations
 - o No African ruler invited

Country	Coloniser	Events	Remarks
Congo	Belgium	- 1879-82: treaties to give control to King Leopold • Motive: abolish slave trade, promote Christianity	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Licensed rubber companies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Exploitation - 1908: Belgian govt takes over <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • France alarmed - 1882: French treaty to control north bank of Congo river 	
S Africa	Dutch vs Brits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1652: Dutch Boers (Afrikaners) came to Good Hope - 1816: centralised govt under Shaka (Zulus) - 1887: Brits defeat Zulus - 1800s: Brits took over Cape Colony - 1830s: Boers moved North; clash w/ locals; take up arms against Brits; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boer Wars • Brits won - 1910: Boer Republic joined to Union of S Africa 	1860s: gold 1880s: diamond

- Resistance
 - Unequal - European's superior arms
 - Trinity of imperialism, capitalistic exploitation, militarism
 - Active military resistance + resistance through religious movements
- Ethiopia
 - Successful resistance
 - Under Menelik II
 - Played Italians, French, Brits against each other
- Legacy of Colonial Rule
 - Positive Effects
 - Reduced local warfare
 - Humanitarian efforts
 - Improved sanitation
 - Lifespans increased
 - Literacy rates improved
 - Economic expansion
 - Communication networks
 - Negative Effects
 - Lost control of land
 - Lost independence
 - New diseases - smallpox
 - Loss of lives in resistance
 - Famines due to cash crops
 - Breakdown of traditional culture
 - Identity problems
 - Undermined stable societies

Ottoman Empire

- Failed attempts at reforms, modernisation of Army
- Strategic location -> geopolitics
- Russia
 - Every Czar fought Ottomans
 - To gain land on Black Sea
 - Warm-weather port for Russia
 - Crimean War - 1853
 - Britain, France helped Ottomans
 - Russia defeated

- Revealed Ottoman's weakness

- The Great Game

- Brit v/s Russia - over India
- Struggle to control Muslim lands in C Asia
- Afghanistan: centre of struggle
 - 1921: Brit - won't extend beyond Khyber Pass
 - Soviet Union: non-aggression pact
 - Honoured till 1979

Egypt

- Initiated political, social reforms
- Shift to plantation cash crop - cotton
- Suez Canal
 - Red sea to Mediterranean

Persia

- Russia interested in gaining access to Persian gulf & Indian Ocean
- Brit interested in using Afghan as buffer b/w India, Russia
- 1906: revolutionaries force ruler to establish constitution
- 1907: Russia, Brit take over
 - Divide into spheres of influence
- 1908: discovery of oil -> Brits interested now
- Persia lacked capital to develop own resources

SE Asia

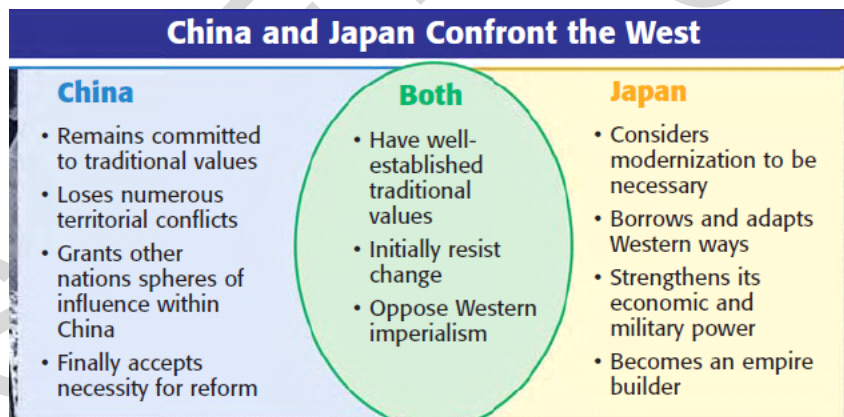
- Perfect for plantation agri



- 1602: Dutch charter; eventually rule over whole island chain of Indonesia (Dutch East Indies)
 - Thought of Indonesia as home
 - Rigid class system
- Brits took over Malaya peninsula
 - Chinese immigrants as workers
 - Malays became minority in own country
 - Clashes unresolved till date
- French - Indochina
 - Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam
 - Direct colonial mgmt
 - Vietnamese resistance

- Philippines
 - 1898 :Changed hands fm Spain to US
 - Spanish American War
 - US all except ambitious empire builders, businessmen disliked colonising
 - 1899: Nationalists declared indep
 - Struggle
 - 1902: defeated
- Siam
 - Remained indep
 - France, Brit aimed to prevent the other fm gaining control
 - King manipulated both to remain neutral
 - King undertook reforms
 - Schools, legal system, govt reorganisation
 - Change fm within
 - Escaped social turmoil, racist treatment, economic exploitation
- Hawaii
 - Port on the way to China, East India fm US
 - US interest in 1790s
 - US - sugar cane plantations, political power
 - 1890: McKinley Tariff Act
 - Crisis in Hawaii
 - No longer relative advantage
 - Queen Liliuokalani
 - New constitution
 - Restore political power to Hawaiians at expense of wealthy planters
 - Opposed, overthrown
 - Prez Dole - wealthy planter
 - New Republic of Hawaii
 - Asked US to annex it - 1898

Global Transformations



China

- Initially largely self sufficient under Qing dynasty
- Foreign trade only at Guangzhou
 - Balance of trade in China's favour
- European brought Opium to trade for Tea
 - Opium War - 1839
 - 1842: Treaty of Nanjing
 - Extraterritorial rights
 - Foreigners not subject to Chinese law at Guangzhou, 4 more Chinese ports
- Mid 19th C - internal problems
 - Population growth

- Stagnant food productivity
- Taiping Rebellion
 - 1830s - for 'Heavenly Kingdom of Great Peace
 - Under Hong Xiuquan
 - Fell due to internal fighting, outside assaults (Qing, Brits, French)
- Continuing problems in China -> Europeans trying to gain spheres of influence
- -> 1899: Open Door Policy
 - By US to protect long time trade interests
 - Protect US trading rights in China, China's freedom from colonisation
- 1900: Boxer Rebellion
 - Widespread frustrations over economic stagnancy + rising population + special privileges to foreigners
 - Resentment over Chinese Christians
 - Failed
 - Gave rise to strong sense of nationalism in China
- 1905: Qing court realises need to reform
 - Delegation sent to study diff govt around the world
 - Reco: based on constitutional monarchy in Japan

Japan

- Rule of Tokugawa shoguns
 - Tightly ordered society
 - Rigid feudal system
 - No civil wars
 - Since 12th century; military dictatorship
- Japan refused foreign trade
- Treaty of Kanagawa 1854
 - Japan opens 2 ports for US trade under threat
- 1867: shogun stepped down
- Meiji Restoration
 - Meiji = enlightened rule
 - Best way to counter Western influence = modernisation
 - Reforms: strong centralised govt, discipline of German army, skill of Brit navy, American system of universal public education
 - Modern industries, eg. Shipbuilding
 - 1890: strongest military power in Asia
 - Became more imperialistic
 - 'national pride'
- 1885: hands-off agreement for Korea b/w China, Japan
- 1894: China interfered in rebellions against Korean king
 - Japan drove Chinese out of Korea, destroyed Navy, won over Manchuria
 - -> Japan's 1st colonies: Taiwan, Pescadores Islands (in Taiwan Strait)
- 1904: Russo-Japanese War
 - Russia defeated; peace negotiations mediated by US
- 1905: Korea becomes protectorate of Japan; annexed 1910
 - Harsh rulers
 - -> strong Korean nationalist movement

Latin America

- Pre-, post-indep, most Latin Americans worked for large landowners
- Paid in vouchers -> debt -> accumulated over generations
- Unequal distn of land + landowners' inability to use it effectively
 - -> prevented social and economic dvpment
- Political instability -> military dictators/ caudillos

- Little opposition
- One/ two products for export in each ctry
- Didn't dvp own mfg industries
- Economic Colonialism:
 - High interest rate loans to dvp export facilities
 - Debt from Brit, France, US, Germany -> unable to pay back -> foreign companies gained control of many Latin American industries
- US's Monroe Doctrine
 - American continents not sub for future colonisation by any European powers
 - Security of Latin America imp for US security
 - Regarded as 'Colossus of the North'
- Roosevelt Corollary
 - Extension of Monroe Doctrine
 - US has right to be an international police power in Western Hemisphere

Cuba

- 1868: declared indep
- 10 yr war against Spain; gave up
- 1890s: substantial US business holdings in Cuba
 - Objections to Spanish brutality
- 1898: Spanish American War
 - US 1st attack on Philippines
 - Quick collapse of Spain
 - Won **Philippines, Guam, ___**
- 1901: Cuba indep (in name)
 - US installed military govt

Panama

- Until 1903: province of Colombia
- US wanted to connect Atlantic & Pacific
 - Offered Colombia lump sum + annual fees -> dd for more
 - US spurred revolution in Panama (100 yr long struggle to break away)
- 1903: Panama gained indep
 - Gave US 10 mile zone to build Canal
- 1914: opening of Panama Canal

Mexico

- Texas Revolt
 - 1820s: Mexico encourage US citizens to populate Texas
 - Colonists wanted greater self govt
 - 1835: revolt; Mexico lost;
 - 1845: US annexed Texas
- 1833: Santa Anna: Mexico's prez
 - Caudillo, clever politician
 - Fell after Texas revolt
 - Returned in 1836; war after annexations - lost
 - 1848: Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
 - US received 1/3rd N Mexico - incl California
- Benito Juarez
 - Symbol of Mexican indep
 - La Reforma - redistribution of land, separation of church and state, increased edu opportunities for the poor
 - Prez: ___, 1867

- Porfirio Diaz
 - Took control of Mexico by ousting Juarez in 1876
 - Was general in civil war, fight against French
 - Dictator - maintained order, progress - inequity
- Francisco Madero
 - Believed in democracy
 - Called for an armed revolution against Diaz
 - Supporters: Francisco 'Pancho' Villa, Emiliano Zapata
 - Elected president 1911-13 - too liberal for some, not revolutionary enough for others
- Carranza
 - Revised Mexican constitution

Reforms of Mexican Constitution of 1917			
Land	Religion	Labor	Social Issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breakup of large estates • Restrictions on foreign ownership of land • Government control of resources (oil) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State takeover of land owned by the Church 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum wage for workers • Right to strike • Institution of labor unions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equal pay for equal work • Limited legal rights for women (spending money and bringing lawsuits)

Afa

World Wars

25 June 2020 14:57

[WWI](#), [Nationalistic Revolutions](#), [Intervening Year](#), [WWII](#)

WWI

Long Term Causes	Immediate Causes	Immediate Effects	Long Term Effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Nationalism</u> spurs competition among European nations - Imperialism deepens national rivalries - <u>Militarism</u> leads to large standing armies - Alliance system divides Europe into 2 rival camps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand (June 1914) prompts Austria to declare war on Serbia - Alliance system requires nations to support their allies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A generation of Europeans is killed/wounded - <u>Dynasties fall</u> in Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia - New countries created - League of nations estd to help promote peace 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Many nations feel bitter, betrayed by peace settlements - Forces that caused the war remain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nationalism, competition

- Efforts to outlaw war, achieve permanent peace on in Europe since mid 19th C
- Growth of **Nationalism**
 - o Unifying force w/in ctry
 - o Intense competition among nations
- Rivalries:
 - o competition for materials, markets
 - o Territorial disputes
 - o Mistrust
 - Led to European arms race - **Militarism**

Alliances

- Germany under Bismarck
 - o 1864-71: war to unify Germany
 - o 1871: 'satisfied power' - now aimed to maintain peace in Europe
 - Isolate France
 - Dual Alliance w/ Austria
 - **Triple Alliance** w/ Italy + Austria
 - Treaty w/ Russia too (lapsed in 1890 under Wilhelm II)

Triple Entente

- o Russia after 1890 treaty lapse
 - -> defensive military alliance w/ France (1892,94)
 - -> German shipbuilding program
- o Brit joined too
 - Not bound to fight w/ France and Russia
 - Ensured that wouldn't fight against each other

Balkans

- 'Powder keg of Europe'
- Nationalism
- Russia supported Serbian nationalism
 - Austria- Hungary opposed
- Austria annexed Bosnia & Herzegovina
 - High tensions w/ Serbia
- Murder of Archduke & wife
 - Austria wants to punish Serbia
 - Serbia tried to negotiate
 - Austria declared war
 - Russia mobilised troops on Austrian border, German border



- Russia's mobilisations -> Germany declared war on Russia, France -> Britain declared war on Germany
- Japan joined Allies
- Italy joined w/ Allies - accused Germany of unjustly starting the war

Schlieffen Plan

- German's plan for war on 2 fronts
- Attack & defeat France then rush to attack Russia

Trench warfare

- Miles of parallel trenches to avoid enemy fire
- Huge losses of human life for pitifully small land gains

War on High Seas

- **1917** (prev tried in 1915, stopped on US threat)
- Germans 'unrestricted submarine warfare'
 - o would sink any ship in waters around Brit w/o warning
 - o To starve Brit into defeat before US can mobilise
- Sank 3 US ships + intercept that Germany would help Mexico 'reconquer' Texas
- **US joined on side of Allies**

Total War

- Countries devoted all resources to war effort
- Govt direction to factories about what, how much to produce
- Rationing
- Propagandas

Russian Revolution

- 1917
- Russia withdrew
- 1918: **Treaty of Brest-Litovsk** w/ Germany

Battle	Adversaries	Year	Outcome	Features/ remarks
First Battle of Marne	Germany vs Allies	Sep 1914	German retreat Stalemate on W front	
On Eastern Front	Russia vs Germany	1914	Russia performed poorly, kept Germany tied up Germany distracted	Fast moving Russia not industrialised yet German controlled Baltic

			fm Western front	Sea
Gallipoli campaign	Turkish (w/ Germans) v/s Brit, Aus, NZ, French	1915	Stalemate	 <p>To estb supply line to Russia</p>
Second Battle of Marne	Germany vs Allies (supported by US)	July 1918	WWI ends Armistice - Nov 1918 Kaiser Wilhelm II stepped down	Bulgaria, Ottoman Turks surrendered Revolution in Austria-Hungary Mutiny of German soldiers

- Treaty of Versailles

- o Dominated by Big Four
 - Woodrow Wilson (US) - idea of *self determination*
 - Georges Clemenceau (France)
 - David Lloyd George (GB)
 - Vittorio Orlando (Italy)
- o No rep for Russia (civil war), Germany, other Central powers
- o 'Peace built on Quicksand'
- o US ultimately rejected the treaty; decided to stay out of European affairs
 - Separate treaty w/ Germany, its allies some time later
- o League of Nations - no powers given

The Treaty of Versailles: Major Provisions			
League of Nations	Territorial Losses	Military Restrictions	War Guilt
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International peace organization; enemy and neutral nations initially excluded • Germany and Russia excluded 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Germany returns Alsace-Lorraine to France; French border extended to west bank of Rhine River • Germany surrenders all of its overseas colonies in Africa and the Pacific 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limits set on the size of the German army • Germany prohibited from importing or manufacturing weapons or war material • Germany forbidden to build or buy submarines or have an air force 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sole responsibility for the war placed on Germany's shoulders • Germany forced to pay the Allies \$33 billion in reparations over 30 years



- New weapons of war
 - o Poison gas, machine gun, tank, submarine
 - o Didn't lead to a fast moving war, only greater casualties
- 1918 Spanish Influenza epidemic
 - o Killed 20mn people globally
 - o More destructive than WWI
- Africa, Asia
 - o resentment in mandated territories
 - o Mere talk about principle of national self determination

Nationalistic Revolutions



Revolutionary Leaders: 1900–1939

	Lenin	Stalin	Sun Yixian	Mao Zedong	Gandhi	Kemal
Country	Russia	Russia	China	China	India	Turkey
Career	late 1890s–1924	early 1900s–1953	late 1890s–1925	early 1900s–1976	late 1800s–1948	early 1900s–1938
Key Role	Bolshevik revolutionary and first ruler of Communist Russia	Dictator	First president of the new Republic of China	Leader of the Chinese Communist Party	Leader of the Indian independence movement	First president of the new Republic of Turkey
Popular Name	"Father of the Revolution"	"Man of Steel"	"Father of Modern China"	"The Great Helmsman"	"Great Soul"	"Father of the Turks"
Goal	Promote a worldwide Communist revolution led by workers	Perfect a Communist state in Russia through totalitarian rule	Establish a modern government based on nationalism, democracy, and economic security	Stage a Communist revolution in China led by peasants	Achieve Indian self-rule through campaigns of civil disobedience	Transform Turkey into a modern nation

Russian Revolution

- Autocratic monarchy oppressed other national groups within Russia
- Rapid industrialisation in late 19th C
- Trade unions outlawed
- Rise of Marxists
 - o 1903 - split into Mensheviks (moderates) & Bolsheviks (radical) (Lenin)
- Russo-Japanese War - 1904
 - o Over control of Manchuria
- 1905: Bloody Sunday
 - o For better working conditions, more personal freedom, elected national legislature
 - o Wave of strikes, violence
 - o Creation of Duma approved by Czar Nicholas
 - Dissolved within 10 weeks
- 1914: WWI
 - o Huge losses against Germany
 - o Soldier mutiny
- 1917: March Revolution
 - o Workers in streets; soldiers defied orders
 - o Succeeded in bringing down the czar
 - o Failed to set up a strong govt to replace his regime
 - o Provisional govt under Kerensky set up by Duma leaders
- 1917 Lenin returned w/ Bolshevik supporters (had been exiled)
 - o 'Peace, Land and Bread'
 - Farmland distributed among workers
 - Proposal to give control of factories to workers
 - o Took over Winter Palace in Petrograd
 - o Truce w/ Germany - Treaty of Brest-Litovsk

- Civil War
 - o Bolshevik - Red Army
 - o Mensheviks + other opponents: White Army
 - o Bolsheviks win
- 1921:
 - o Economy: Lenin resorted to New Economic Policy
 - Small-scale version of capitalism
 - o Political: several self-governing republics under central govt
 - Nationalism threat to unity, party loyalty
- 1928: Stalin in total control of Communist Party
 - o Totalitarian regime
 - o Command economy - Five Year Plans
 - Impressive economic results
 - Shortages of housing, food, clothing, other necessary goods
 - o Collectivisation of farms
 - o Women
 - Greatly expanded role
 - Better educated, new technical skills
 - State provided child care for working moms
 - Men continue to hold best jobs
 - o Citizens - limited personal freedoms, dissent prohibited, short supply of consumer goods

Imperial China

- Kuomintang (Nationalist Party) under Sun Yixian
 - o 1911 - Led overthrow of last Qing emperor
 - o 3 principles of the People
 - Nationalism - end to foreign control
 - Democracy - people's rights
 - Economic security - people's livelihood
 - o Sun lacked authority, military support to secure national security
- 1917 - Declared war against Germany
 - o Hoped for Allied victory
 - o Thought Allies would return German occupied territories in return
 - o Treaty of Versailles: these territories given to Japan
- 1919 - May Fourth Movement
 - o Angered over Versailles
 - o -> shows Chinese commitment to goal of estb strong, modern nation
- 1921 - Chinese Communist Party
 - o Mao Zedong - later leader
 - Own brand of communism
 - Focus on peasants in countryside 'swimming in the peasant sea'
 - o Sun decided to ally Kuomintang w/ Communist Party
 - Jiang Jieshi replaced Sun after death (1925)
 - Promised democracy, political rights
 - Became corrupt, less democratic
 - o Lenin supported China's Nationalist govt
- Civil War by 1930
 - o Nationalists vs Communists
 - o Related: Long March
 - Communists walked fm south China to Shaanxi caves (6000 mi)
 - o Suspended in 1937

- Japanese invasion on China
- Uneasy truce b/w Jiang, Mao

- [Post WWII China](#)

South West Asia

Dramatic, rapid changes after discovery of oil fields
Western nations tried to dominate region for huge profits

Turkey

- Ottoman Empire weak by end of WWI; had to give up lot of territory
- (remember Khilafat + NCM at this point in India)
- Mustafa Kemal
 - 1922 - Commandeered successful fight against Greeks + Brits
- Nationalists overthrew Ottoman Sultan
- (no need for Khilafat anymore)
- 1923: Kemal Prez
 - 1st republic in SW Asia
 - Reforms
 - Laws of Islam separated from laws of nation
 - Abolished religious courts, new legal system based on European law
 - Women - right to vote, hold public office
 - Govt funded programs to industrialise Turkey, spur eco gr
 - Title: Atatürk - father of the Turks

Iran

- Pre WWI - spheres of influence of Brit, Russia
- (interested since 1908 - discovery of oil; before that as an extension of the Great Game)
- Brit tried to take over all Persia during Russian civil war
 - Triggered nationalist revolt
- 1925: ruling shah deposed
 - Reza Shah Pahlavi - set out to modernisation
 - Autocratic
 - Renamed Iran

Saudi Arabia

- 1902 - Arabia unified by Abd al-Aziz Ibn Saud
- 1932 - renamed new kingdom after his family - Saudi Arabia
- Modernisation; but limited to religiously acceptable areas
- Strictly held to Islamic law

Intervening Years

Field	Contributor	Remarks
Science	Einstein	Theory of Relativity 1905
Literature & Philosophy	Sigmund Freud	Human behaviour is irrational - Weakened faith in reason
	Kafka	The Trial (1925), The Castle (1926) Threatening situations beyond comprehension, no escape
	James Joyce	Ulysses 1922 - stream of consciousness
	Jean Paul Sartre	Existentialism
	Friedrich	Existentialism - Western ideas of reason,

	Nietzsche	democracy, progress had stifled people's creativity and actions
Art	Pablo Picasso, Georges Braque	Cubism - 1907 - natural shapes into geometric forms; depict several views at once
	many	Surrealism - beyond reality - inspired by Freudian
Music	Mainly African-Americans	Jazz
	Igor Stravinsky	Dissonances, irregular rhythms
Technology		Automobile
		Airplanes
		Radio, Movies - dominate popular entertainment

- Women
 - o Growing number spoke out for greater freedom in lives
 - o Abandoned restrictive clothing, hairstyles
 - o Makeup, driving cars, smoking and drinking in republic
 - o Discussion on birth control
- Post-war Europe
 - o Unstable new democracies
 - Provisional Govt in Russia - fell to Communist govt in months
 - France, Italy - large no of political parties; difficult democracy
 - o Every major European country nearly bankrupt
 - o Europe's domination in world affairs declined after war

Weimar Republic

- Weaknesses:
 - o Lack of strong democratic tradition in Germany
 - o Several major political parties, many minor ones
 - o Citizens blamed Weimar govt, not wartime leaders, for defeat + Versailles humiliation
- Germany financed WWI by printing money instead of raising taxes
 - o Did same to pay off debt
 - o Hyperinflation
- Dawes Plan 1923
 - o \$200mn loan fm US banks to stabilise German currency
 - Heavy dep on US economic stability
 - o Realistic schedule for reparation payments
 - o -> helped slow inflation, attracted loans & investments
- Spirit of Locarno
 - o 1925 - meeting b/w foreign min of France, Germany + officials fm Belgium, Italy, Britain
 - o 1928 - Led to [Kellogg-Briand](#) peace pact
 - To renounce war as an instrument of national policy
 - No means to enforce provisions in treaty
 - No armed forces w/ League of Nations

The Great Depression

- Problems in US economy
 - o Uneven distn of wealth
 - Enormous productivity
 - o Overproduction by business, agri -> low profits
 - o Low dd by Americans
 - Most families too poor to buy goods

- Stock market bubble - crashed 1929
- World economy largely sustained by US prosperity
 - o Germany, Australia - hard hit
 - o Asia - farmers, urban workers suffered - value of exports halved
 - o Mkt for Latin Am exports collapsed - sugar, beef, copper

Long Term Causes	Immediate Causes	Immediate Effects	Long Term Effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - World economies are connected - Some ctries have huge war debts from WWI - Europe's reliance on US loans, investments - Prosperity built on borrowed money - Wealth unequally distributed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - US stock market crashes - Banks dd repayment of loans - Farms fail, factories close - US reduces foreign trade to protect economy - US stop loans to foreign ctries - US banking system collapses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Millions unemployed worldwide - Bankrupt businesses - Govts take emergency measures to protect economies - Citizens lose faith in capitalism, democracy - Nations turn toward authoritarian leaders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nazis take control in Germany - Fascists come to power in other ctries - Democracies try social welfare programs - Japan expands in East Asia - WWII breaks out

Responses to Great Depression

Britain

- Multiparty coalition - National Govt
- High protective tariffs, increased taxes, regulated currency
- Lowered interest rates to encourage industrial growth
- Slow but steady recovery

France

- Heavily agri economy
 - o More self sufficient
- High unemployment
- Political instability but preserved democratic govt

Socialist solutions

- Denmark, Sweden, Norway
- Recovery programs on existing tradition of cooperative community action
 - o Increased unemp insurance, housing subsidies, welfare benefits
- Taxes on all citizens
- Democracy intact

US

- Franklin D. Roosevelt Prez
- New Deal
 - o Large public works projects
 - o Huge spending on welfare, relief programs
 - o Reform stock market, banking system

Fascism in Europe

Italy

- Disappointment over territorial losses in Versailles
- Inflation, unemp -> social unrest
- Benito Mussolini
 - o Fascist Party in 1919

- Played on fear of workers' revolt
 - Support fm middle classes, aristocracy, industrial leaders
- Widespread violence, threatened uprising
- 1922 - Made Il Duce 'leader' - took power 'legally'
 - Abolished democracy, outlawed all political parties
 - Outlawed strikes
 - Didn't have total control like Stalin, Hitler

Germany

- Belief: Treaty of Versailles, combat communism
- Nazism: German brand of fascism
 - Pvt militia - storm troopers/ Brown Shirts
- Hitler
 - Chosen der Fuhrer for organisation, oration
 - Mein Kampf
 - Aryans (misuse of term)
 - Lebensraum - living space for Germans
 - 1932 - made Chancellor by conservative leaders
 - Won elections by slim majority
 - SS Schutzstaffel - protection squad
 - Loyal only to Hitler
 - Propaganda - Fuhrer supreme
 - War on Jews
 - Scapegoats for all Germany's troubles since the war
 - [Kristallnacht](#) (Night of Broken Glass)

Invasions

Japan

- 1922: int'l treaty to respect China's borders
- 1928: [Kellogg-Briand](#) Pact renouncing war
- Constitutional limitations
 - Little control of civilian leaders over armed forces
 - Strict limits on powers of PM, cabinet
- Militarists - made Emperor symbol of power
 - To restore traditional control of govt to military
 - Extreme nationalists
 - To solve economic problems through foreign expansion
- 1931: invasion of Manchuria despite protests from civil leadership
 - 1st challenge to League of Nations
 - LoN's inability encourage fascist powers to plan aggressions
- 1935: full-scale war with China
 - Suspension of Chinese civil war

Italy

- Mussolini invaded Ethiopia in 1935
- (remember Ethiopia had been independent by playing off colonists among themselves)
- Emperor appealed; LoN condemned but did nothing
- Brit, France hoped giving in in Africa will keep peace in Europe

Hitler

- 1935: Hitler announced they won't obey Versailles restrictions
 - Only mild condemnation from LoN
 - Treaty incl Rhineland forbidden for German troops
- 1936: German troops occupied Rhineland

- Brit, France - **appeasement**
- Turning point in march toward war
 - Strengthened Hitler's power, prestige w/in Germany
 - Balance of power shifted in Germany's favour
- Weak response -> Hitler encouraged to speed up expansion
- Oct 1936: Rome-Berlin Axis
 - Japan joined a month later
 - **Axis Powers**
- Versailles prohibited Anschluss (union of Austria, Germany)
 - 1937: announced plan to absorb Austria, Czechoslovakia into **Third Reich**
 - Mar 1938: annexed Austria
 - Sep 1938: annexed Czechoslovakia (pro-Nazi feels in Sudeten Germans due to Anschluss)
 - Finalised at **Munich Conference** - Germany, France, Britain, Italy
 - Czech appealed for help but not invited
- 1939: 10 yr Non-aggression pact w/ Stalin's Russia
 - Secret agreement to divide Poland between them
 - USSR could take over Finland, Baltic countries (Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia)

Spain

- 1936: General Francisco Franco + army leaders 'Nationalists'
- Civil war - 3 yr long
- Hitler, Mussolini sent in forces to help Franco
- Western democracies remained neutral
- Franco became Fascist dictator

Why Appeasement?

- Brit, France - severe economic crisis due to Great Depression
- US - isolationist policy
 - Neutrality Acts: banned loans, sale of arms to nations at war

WWII

Year	Adversaries	Outcome	Remarks
Sep 1939	Germany vs Poland	Poland fell	- Blitzkrieg 'lightning war' - v/s Sitzkrieg on Maginot Line <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brit, French troops stationed here, opposite Germans • No one attacked
Sep 1939	Soviet vs Baltic + Finland	- Baltic fell quickly - Finland fell by Mar 1940	
Apr 1940	Germany vs Denmark, Norway	Germany won	- Bases along these coasts to attack Britain
May 1940	Germany vs Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg	Germany won	- To surround France + distract Allies fm France
May 1940	Germany vs France	- France surrendered (June) - Germany installed puppet	- Through Ardennes (heavily wooded area) - Allies trapped at Dunkirk beaches - Dunkirk Rescue by Brit

		govt	- De Gaulle setup govt-in-exile @ London
June 1940 - May 1941	Battle of Britain Britain vs Germany	- Brits resisted - Hitler called off	- Brit tech helped in hitting back <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radar • Smuggled <u>Enigma</u> machine - 'Hitler's attacks can be blocked'
Sep 1940	Italy (later joined by Germany) vs Egypt (under Brits)	- Shattering loss for Allies - Axis seized Tobruk under Gen Rommel (June 42)	- Italy initially neutral - Joined after France fell - Initially losing
Apr 1941	Germany vs Balkans	- Yugoslavia, Greece fell	- Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary already surrendered under threat of force
June 1941 - Mar 1943	Germany vs USSR	- Siege of Leningrad (Sep-Mar 42) - didn't fall - Oct 1941 - Mar 1943 attack on Moscow - Germany gave up	- USSR unprepared - Retreated; <u>scorched-earth strategy</u> - Stalin asked allies to open new front to relieve German pressure in Russia
Dec 1941	- Japan vs US ->Attack on Pearl Harbour (Day of Infamy - Dec 7) ->bombing raids on Hong Kong (Brit), Guam, Wake Island (US)	- Guam, Wake Is fell - Philippines fell (Jan) - Feb: Singapore - Mar: Indonesia, Burma	- Oct 1940: US cracked one code of Japanese messages - Aid to strengthen Chinese resistance - Cut off oil shipments to Japan (July 1941) - Pre-attack: 'East Asia for Asiatics' - later harsh conquerors - Mistreatment of PoWs - Prejudice against Japanese Americans in US after Pearl Harbour; sent to internment camps
Apr 1942 (colour code for Pacific)	Allies vs Japan	Bombing on Japanese cities, incl Tokyo	- Not much physical damage - Psychological point - 'Japan vulnerable to attack'
May 1942	Allies vs Japan Battle of Coral Sea	Japan's southward expansion stopped	- Imp: Port Moresby airbase (New Guinea) - striking distance of Australia - New naval warfare: use of ships as base for air operations
June 1942	Battle of Midway Japan vs US	- US won - Turned tide of war in Pacific	- Midway - imp US airfield - Allies aware of plan (codebreaker)
Feb 1943	Battle of Guadalcanal	- Japanese	- Japs building airbase here

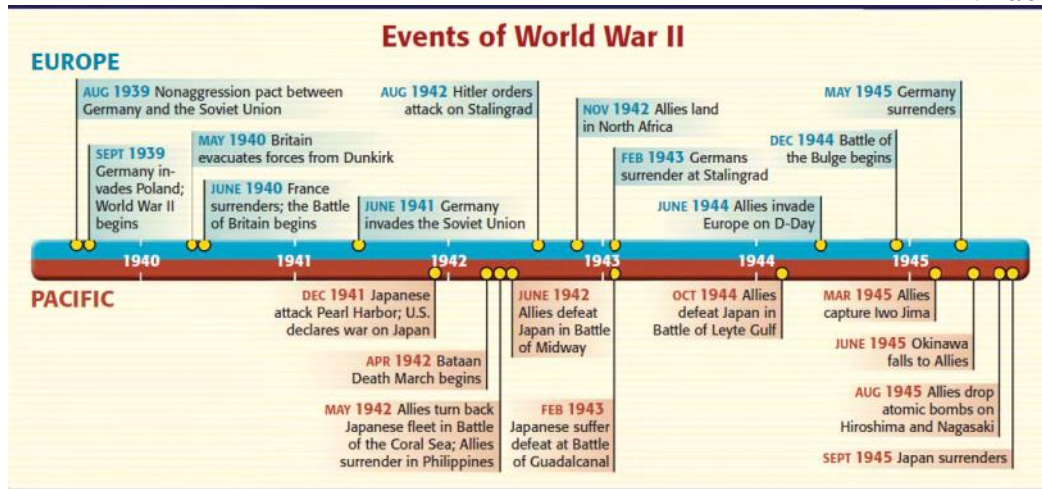
	(Solomon Is) US + Aus vs Japan	abandoned	
Oct 1942 - May 1943	Allies vs Germany + Italy Battle of El Alamein	Axis lost	- Led by Dwight D. Eisenhower
Aug 1942 - Feb 1943	Battle of Stalingrad Germany vs Russia	German retreat	
July 1943	US + Brit vs Italy	- Sicily conquered - Mussolini toppled from power, killed	
June 1944	Allies vs Germany D-Day Attack (June 6) Invasion of Normandy	- Liberated France, Belgium, Luxembourg by Sep	- Dummy army to confuse Hitler - seemed to prepare for Calais invasion
Dec 1944	Battle of the Bulge Germany vs Allies (W) + USSR (E)	- Germany retreated	- Battle on two fronts for German
Mar 1945	Allies rolled across Rhine R. into Germany	- Unconditional German surrender	- May 9: V-E Day (Victory ✎ in Europe)
Oct 1942	Battle of Leyte Gulf	- Disastrous loss for Jap navy	- Only Jap army + kamikazes left for their defence
Mar 1945		- Iwo Jima fell	760 mi fm Tokyo
Apr 1945		- Okinawa fell	350 mi fm S Japan
Aug 1945	Atomic bomb on Hiroshima-Nagasaki	Japan surrendered on 15th Aug	- Already warned by US in July for 'rain of ruin from the air'

Atlantic Charter

- Joint declaration by Roosevelt & Churchill
 - o US would be drawn into the war if Allies fell
- Upheld free trade among nations, right to choose own govt
- Template for Allies' peace plan at WWII end

Holocaust

- German Jew deported to Poland; his son killed German diplomat in Paris; violent attacks on all Jews
- [Kristallnacht](#) - Night of Broken Glass - Nov 9, 1938
- German Jews fled; other cties initially admitted; Fr, US, Brit abruptly stopped
- Ghettos for Jews
- Final Solution - genocide
 - o Extermination camps, eg Auschwitz



Devastation

- Paris, Rome, Brussels largely undamaged by war
- London, Warsaw, Berlin completely destroyed
- Agri disrupted
 - o Able-bodied men in military
 - o Women in war production
- Transportation destroyed
 - o Famine, diseases, winter w/o shoes, coats

Post-war Politics

- Communist Party promised change
 - o France, Italy explosion in membership
 - o Communists staged violent strikes
 - o French, Italians voted anti-communist parties
- Nuremberg Trials
 - o Int'l Military Tribunal
 - o 22 Nazi leaders charged w/ waging war of aggression + crimes against humanity
 - Many had committed suicide incl Hitler

Postwar Japan

- Occupied by Gen MacArthur
- Demilitarisation
- Democratisation
- New constitution
 - o Emperor had to declare he wasn't divine; became figurehead
 - o Real political power w/ people
 - o Bicameral parliament - Diet
 - o Art 9: Japanese could no longer make war. They could fight only if attacked.
- No armed forces, Japs agreed to continuing US military presence to protect their ctry
 - o Now allies

Post War World

25 June 2020 14:58

- Yalta Conference
 - Feb 1945, before end of War
 - US, Britain, USSR
 - Agreed to divide Germany into zones of occupation controlled by Allied military forces
 - Germany to pay to USSR to compensate for loss of life, property
 - USSR agreed to join war against Japan; promised elections in East Europe
- United Nations
 - Created June 1945
 - w/ 50 cties incl US, USSR
 - To protect members against aggression
 - UNGA - peacekeeping org
 - UNSC - 11 members
 - o Real power to investigate, settle disputes
 - o Veto for P-5 to prevent any members of UNSC from voting as a bloc to override the others
- US, USSR had different aims in Europe

US	USSR
Impact of war <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emerged as superpower - 400,000 deaths - Cities, factories remained intact 	Impact <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 50x fatalities - ~25% Russian population wounded or killed - Many important cities demolished
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage democracy in other countries to help prevent the rise of Communist governments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage communism in other countries as part of a worldwide workers' revolution
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gain access to raw materials and markets to fuel booming industries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rebuild its war-ravaged economy using Eastern Europe's industrial equipment and raw materials
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rebuild European governments to promote stability and create new markets for U.S. goods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control Eastern Europe to protect Soviet borders and balance the U.S. influence in Western Europe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reunite Germany to stabilize it and increase the security of Europe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep Germany divided to prevent its waging war again

- Eastern Europe Iron Curtain
 - USSR's goal: shield itself from another invasion from west
 - o Lacked natural western borders
 - o 17th C: Poles captured Kremlin
 - o 18th C: Swedes
 - o 1812: Napoleon
 - o WWI, WWII: Germans
 - Ignored Yalta after WWII
 - Communist govts in Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Poland, Yugoslavia
 - o Strong USSR control - directed dvpment of economy
 - o Hampered E Europe's economic recovery
 - Churchill coined 'Iron Curtain'
 - o Referred to mostly democratic Western Europe, Communist Eastern Europe



- US foreign policy of containment
 - To block Soviet influence, stop expansion of communism
 - **Truman Doctrine**: support for countries that rejected communism
 - (Truman was successor of Roosevelt)
 - Interference in other nation's affairs
 - Expensive global crusade against communism
 - Aided Turkey, Greece
 - **Marshall Plan**: to provide food, machinery, other materials to rebuild Western Europe
 - Aid to Yugoslavia, broke away from Soviet domination
 - Stayed communist country though
- Berlin Airlift
 - USSR wanted to keep enemy Germans divided, weak
 - 1948: France, Britain, US withdrew forces from Germany, allow their occupation zones to unify
 - USSR held West Berlin hostage - cut off highway, water, rail traffic



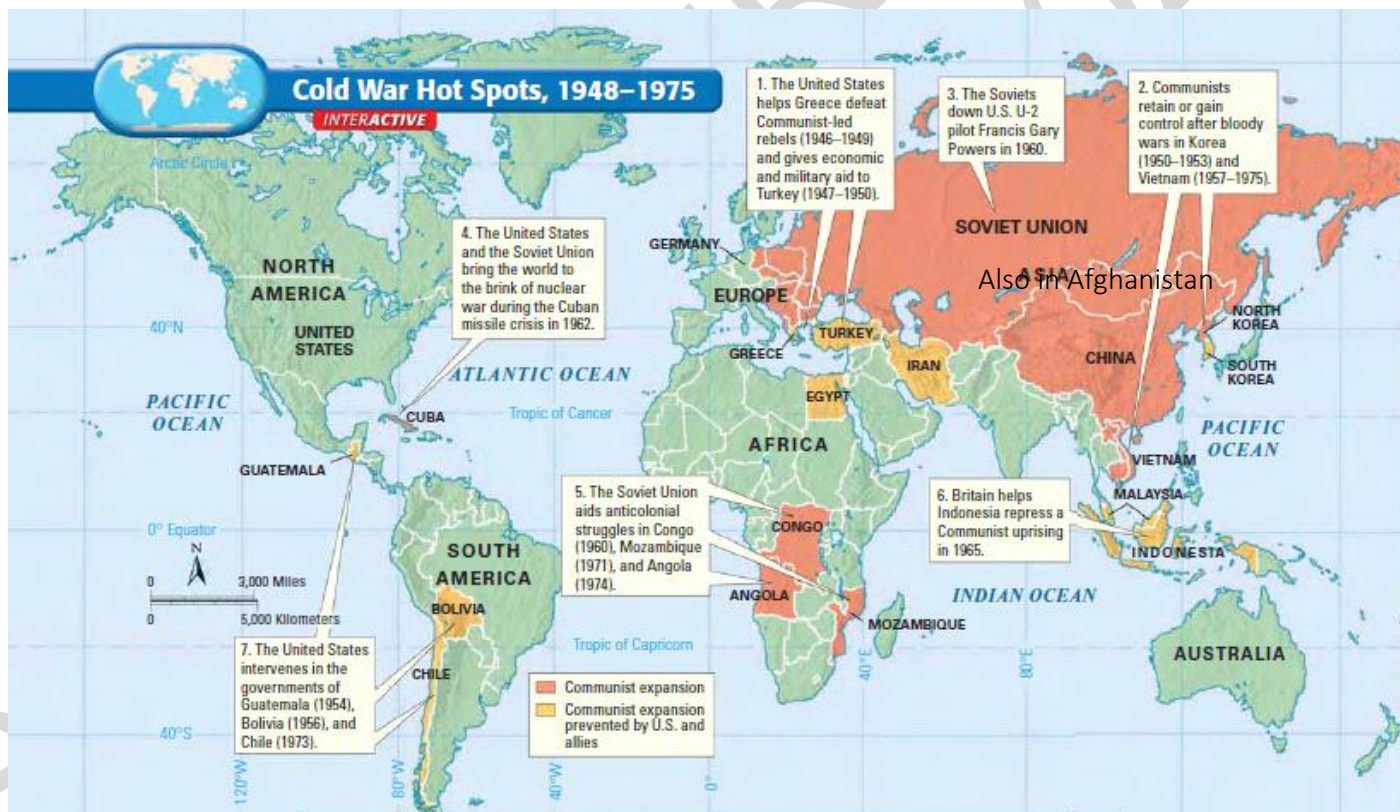
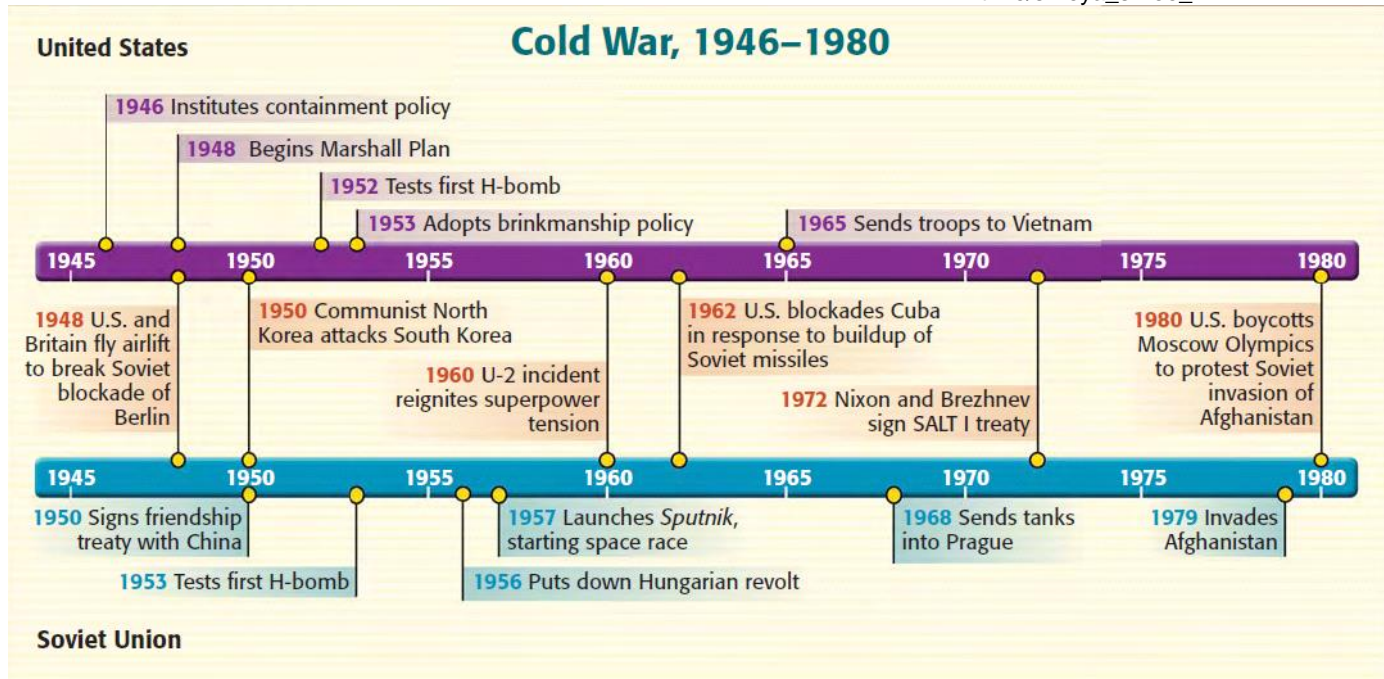
- US, Brit flew food, supplies to W Berlin for 11 months
 - USSR lifted the blockade

- **Cold War**

- US vs USSR
- struggle over political differences carried on by means short of military action or war
- NATO by US - 1949
 - o 10 W Europeans + US + Canada
 - o Attack on any NATO member would be met w/ armed force by all member nations
- Warsaw Pact by USSR - 1955
 - o USSR, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania
- 1961: Berlin Wall by E Germany
- Brinkmanship - willingness to go to the brink of war
 - o Threat of nuclear war - 1949 USSR Nuclear testing
 - o Arms race
- Cold War in the skies
 - o 1957: Sputnik - 1st unmanned satellite; launched using ICBM
 - o 1958: US's 1st satellite
 - o 1960: U2 incident (Russia shot down US secret high altitude spy flights, captured pilot)
- Fight for Third World
 - o Backing wars of revolution, liberation, counter-revolution
 - o Intelligence agencies CIA, KGB - covert activities - spying to assassination attempts
 - Response: NAM Non-Aligned Movement

- **Cold War Strategies**

- Foreign Aid
 - o Eg. Egypt took aid from USSR to build Aswan High Dam
 - o Yugoslavia
- Espionage
 - o Famous incident: USSR downed US U-2 spy plane in 1960
 - o Revealed Cuban missile crisis
- Multinational Alliances
 - o NATO, Warsaw Pact, etc
- Propaganda
 - o Radio Free Europe broadcast programs about the rest of the world in Eastern Europe
- Brinkmanship
 - o Cuban Missile Crisis
- Surrogate Wars
 - o Substitute wars
 - o Backed wars of revolution, liberation, counterrevolution
 - o Didn't fight directly but indirectly by backing opposing sides in many smaller conflicts



Destalinisation

- 1953: Nikita Khrushchev new Soviet leader after Stalin died
 - o Denounced Stalin
 - o Signaled 'destalinisation'
 - o 'peaceful competition' with capitalist states
- No change of life in satellite countries (E Europe)
 - o Active protests
 - o 1956 Hungary (USSR intervened, put nationalists down)
- Khrushchev replaced by Brezhnev after losing face in Cuban Missile crisis

Czechoslovakia

- Czech Communist leader Dubcek
- 1968 Loosened controls on censorship
- Period of reform 'Prague Spring'

- Invaded by Warsaw Pact members under 'Breznev Doctrine'
 - o USSR had right to prevent satellites from rejecting communism

Détente

- Growing domestic disapproval in US during Vietnam war
- Backed away from policy of direct confrontation
- Replaced brinkmanship under Nixon
- 'realpolitik'
- Nixon -- 1st US Prez to visit China in 1972
 - o Also visited USSR
- 1975: Helsinki Accords
 - o US, USSR + 33 others
 - o Commitment to détente, cooperation
- 1981: Reagan strong anti-communist
 - o Moved away from détente
 - o Nicaragua's Contra

SHREYA SHREE
AIR 21 - CSE 2021

Redrawing Boundaries (Cold War edition)

29 June 2020 18:09

Asia

China

Read [Imperial China](#)

- Civil War in 1930s, suspended in 1937 on Japanese invasion
- China fought with Allies in WWII
- Cities occupied, devastated by Japan during WWII

WWII

- Mao Zedong's Communists - stronghold in NW China
 - o Effort to promote literacy, improve food production
 - Won over peasants' loyalty
 - o Peasant guerilla against Japanese in NE
- Jiang Jieshi's Nationalists - SW China
 - o 2.5 mn strong army
 - o Received US Aid \$1.5bn
 - o Didn't fight much against Japanese
 - o Saved strength to fight against Mao's Red Army

Civil War Resumption

	Nationalists	Communists
Leader	Jiang Jieshi	Mao Zedong
Area	South China	North China
Foreign Support	US	USSR
Domestic Policy	Defeat of communists	National liberation
Public Support	Weak; inflation & failing economy	Strong; promised land reform for peasants
Military Organisation	Ineffective, corrupt leadership, poor morale	Experienced, motivated guerilla army
Post WWII	Fled south to Taiwan 'Nationalist China' Aided by US	Gained control of country in Oct 1949 - PRC 1950: Treaty of friendship w/ USSR

Cold War

- 2 Chinas
 - o Taiwan - nationalist China
 - o Mainland - People's Republic of China
- Conflicting international loyalties
- US tried to halt Soviet expansion in Asia
 - o Korea - S vs N
- Chinese territorial expansion under Communists
 - o Tibet, India, Southern/ Inner Mongolia
 - o Northern/ Outer Mongolia remained in USSR's sphere

China's Transformation

- Parallel orgs: Communist Party, national govt
 - o Mao headed both till 1959
- Marxist Socialism
 - o Agrarian Reform Law 1950
 - seized land from landlords, divided among peasants
 - Forced collectivization of farms - 200-300 families
 - o nationalisation of private companies
 - o 1953 - five year plans
- Great Leap Forward 1958
 - o Communes - larger collective farms
 - No incentive for peasants to work hard
 - State pocketed all profits
 - o Poor planning
 - o Inefficient 'backyard' industries
 - Giant step backward
 - o Mao's influence declined
- New Economic Policy - reverse giant leap forward mistakes
 - o Mao: this weakens Communist goal of social equality
- Cultural Revolution
 - o Red Guards - young people under Mao
 - o New hero: peasants - works with hands
 - o Shut down schools, colleges, executed those who opposed them
 - o By 1968 - Mao admitted time to stop this - put down by Army
- Competition with USSR to lead global Communist movement since late 1950s
 - o Treaty of friendship till 1980s
 - o USSR expected China to follow their leadership
 - o China confident - resented Moscow's shadow
 - o Spread own brand of communism in Africa, Asia
 - o 1959: USSR refused to share nuke secrets
 - o 1960: ended technical economic aid
 - o Fragile peace -- after border aggressions

Korea

- 38th parallel - division after WWII
- N Korea - communist industrial north - govt set up by Soviets
- S Korea - non-Communist rural - supported by Western powers
- US involvement due to 'Containment policy'



Korean War

- 1949 - both sides had withdrawn troops
- USSR supplied N Korea w/ tanks, airplanes, money
 - o Gambled US won't defend S Korea
 - o US viewed this as testing Truman doctrine
- S Korea requested UN intervention
 - o USSR absent from vote - oppose admission of Taiwan than Communist China into UN
 - o Couldn't veto
 - o UN sent int'l force to stop invasion under Gen Douglas MacArthur
- China felt threatened by US troops (in UN)
 - o Sent troops into N Korea
 - o Outnumbered UN forces
- 1953: border set near 38th parallel
 - o Almost same position as before war
 - o Death of 4 mn soldiers, civilians
- DMZ

After the War

- North Korea
 - o Communist dictatorship
 - o Collective farms, heavy industry, military
 - o Nuclear weapons
 - o Serious economic problems
- South Korea
 - o 1987: adopted democratic constitutions
 - Free elections
 - o Massive aid from US, others
 - o 1960s: focus on industry, foreign trade
 - Dictatorships
 - o 1980s, 90s: Asian Tiger economy
 - Highest eco gr rates in world
 - o US still keeps troops in S Korea

Vietnam

- US got involved because of containment policy

1900s

- French Indochina - Vietnam + Laos + Cambodia
- Resource rich
- Nationalist movements
- Ho Chi Minh
 - o 1930s - sought Communist help
 - o Exiled; returned 1941
 - o Vietminh (Independence) League
- French forced out in 1945 after defeat
 - o Tried to regain colony
 - o Held major cities
- Vietnamese Nationalists + Communists
 - o Wide support in countryside
 - o Hit and run tactics
 - o Confined French to cities
- US supported France here
 - o Eisenhower's **Domino theory**
 - o One falls to Communism, all neighbors would fall too
 - o Major justification of US foreign policy during Cold War

Post WWII

- French defeat
- International Peace Conference at Geneva
 - o Divided at 17 N latitude
 - o N Vietnam - Ho Chi Minh's Communist
 - o S Vietnam - anti-Communist under Ngo Dinh Diem
 - Dictator
 - Communist guerillas - Vietcong
 - Assassinated Diem
 - o Takeover by N Vietnam seemed inevitable
- US increased involvement
 - o 1964: sent in troops
 - o Challenges
 - Guerilla war in unfamiliar jungle terrain
 - Defending unpopular S Vietnam govt
 - Growing support for Vietcong
 - o Late 1960s - huge opposition within US
 - o 1969: Nixon started withdrawing troops
 - **Vietnamisation** plan
 - US troops gradually pulled out while S Vietnam increased combat role
 - Complete withdrawal by 1973
 - o 1975 -- North Vietnam took over S Vietnam
 - Tight control over South
 - Nationalisation of industries
 - Saigon renamed Ho Chi Minh city
 - 1.5 mn people fled
 - o Still communist rule
 - Invites foreign investments now

Cambodia

- 1975:
 - o Khmer Rouge = Communist rebels
 - o Set up brutal govt
 - o Slaughtered 2mn people
- 1978:
 - o Invasion by Vietnam
 - o Overthrew Khmer Rouge
 - o Setup less repressive govt
 - o Fighting continued
 - o Withdrawn in 1989
- 1993
 - o UN supervision
 - o Democratic constitution adopted
 - o Free elections

Latin America

- US involvement since before WWII
 - o Neo-imperialism
 - o Backed leaders protecting US interests
 - o Often who oppressed their people
- Revolutionary and nationalistic movements

Cuba

- 1950s: unpopular dictator Fulgencio Batista
 - o w/ US support
 - o Popular revolution overthrew him 1959
- Fidel Castro leader
 - o Social reforms
 - o Dictator - suspended elections, jailed/ executed opponents, muzzled press
 - o Nationalised economy
- US imposed embargo on all trade with Cuba
 - o 1960: CIA trained anti-Castro Cuban exiles
 - o 1961: invasion on Cuba w/o US air support
 - o Defeated; US humiliated
- Cuban Missile Crisis
 - o 1962: USSR (Khrushchev) started building 42 secret missile sites in Cuba
 - o Discovered by US spy plane
 - o Naval blockade to prevent further installations by USSR
 - o Escalation - imminent nuclear war
 - o USSR backed down
- Cuba completely dependent on USSR support now
 - o Abrupt end of support by 1991 Soviet fall
 - o Loosening state control, better reln w/ other countries by Cuba
- Cuba backed Communist revolutions in Latin America, Africa

Nicaragua

- US funded dictatorship of Somoza
- 1979 - Communists toppled Somoza
 - o Received aid from US, USSR both initially
- Nicaragua provided aid to Marxist rebels in El Salvador
 - o US supported incumbents there
 - o Anti-Communist forces called Contras or contrarevolucionarios
- Civil war in Nicaragua
- 1990: 1st free elections
 - o Erstwhile Communist leaders defeated 1990, 1996, 2001

Middle East

- Oil industry - new wealth
- Growing clash b/w traditional Islamic values and modern Western materialism

Iran

- Erstwhile Persia (1935)
- Post WWII - govt under Shah embraced Western govt, wealthy Western oil companies
- Resented by nationalists under PM Mossadeq
 - o Nationalised British-owned oil company
 - o 1953 - Shah fled
 - o US helped restore Shah to power (to avoid USSR help to nationalists)
- US supported Shah rule
 - o Westernised Iran
 - o Tried to weaken political influence of ayatollahs (conservative Muslim leaders) -- opposed West
- 1978: riot under Ayatollah Khomeini
 - o Estb Islamic state
 - o Export Iran's militant form of Islam
 - o Domestic policies: strict adherence to Islam
 - Encouraged radicals to overthrow secular govts

- Heightened tensions w/ Iraq (1980 war)
 - US aided both secretly to avoid shifting balance of power
 - USSR supported Iraq
 - UN negotiated ceasefire 1988
- Foreign policies: anti-US
 - 1979 - hostages at US embassy

Afghanistan

- 1950s: increasing USSR influence
- 1970s: Muslim revolt threatened to topple Communist regime
 - 1979: Soviet invasion
 - Got stuck; outmaneuvered by rebels
 - Afghan 'holy warriors' mujahideen supplied by US
- US intervened because of perceived threat to Middle East oil supplies
 - Stopped grain shipments to USSR
 - US boycott on 1980 Moscow Olympics
- Gorbachev - withdrew troops by 1989

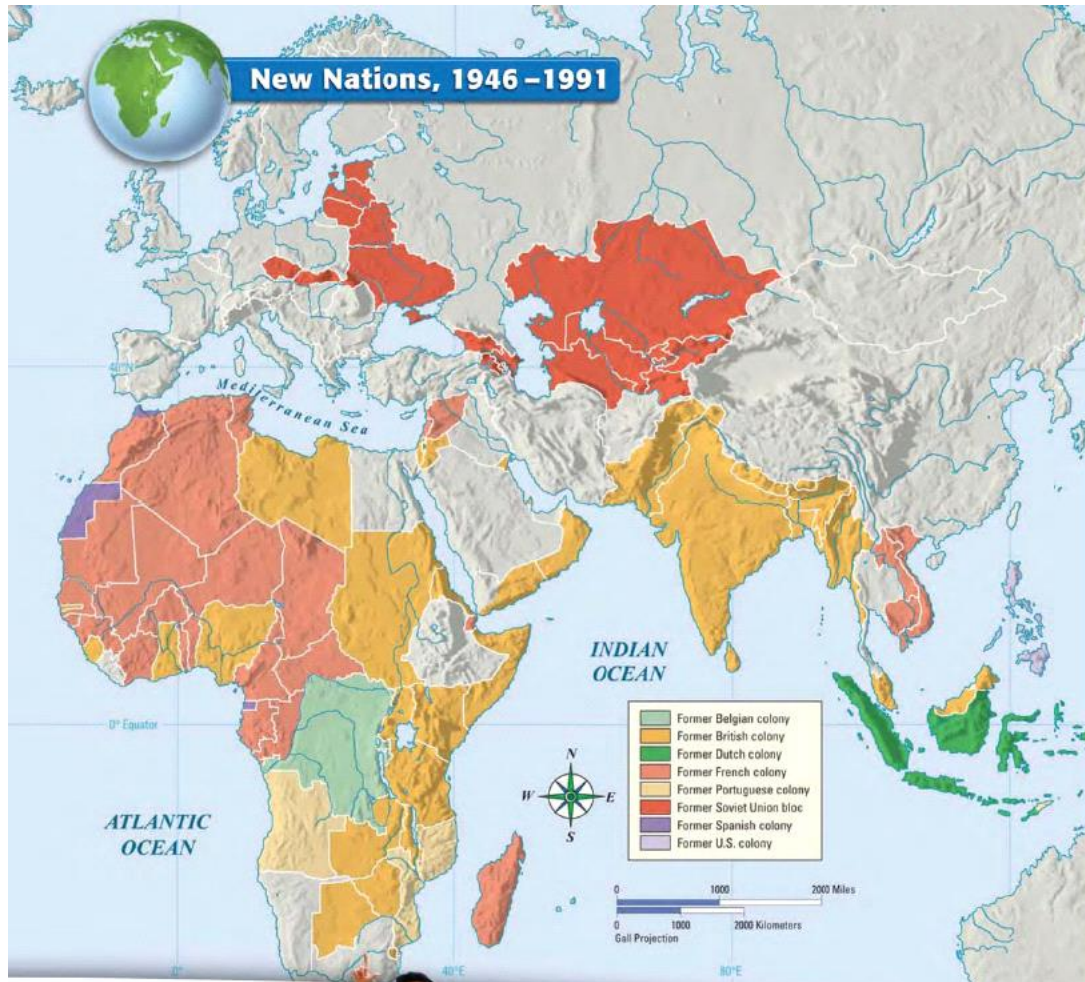
Africa

Central Asia

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Colonisation - Decolonisation

29 June 2020 18:48



S Asia

India - 15 Aug 1947

Pakistan - 14 Aug 1947

Bangladesh - 1971

Sri Lanka - May 1948

SE Asia

- During WWII Japan seized much of SE Asia from European nations
- Showed Asians that Europeans were not invincible



Philippines

- Among first colonies to achieve Independence after WWII
- Indep from US on July 4th, **1946**
- Immediate goals
 - o Rebuild economy
 - o Restore Manila (devastated in WWII)
- US provided aid w/ condition to approve Bell Act
 - o Free trade b/w US & Philippines for 8 years
 - o Gradual increase in tariffs after that
- Diversification
 - o Investment from Japan
 - o Broaden contact with SE Asian neighbours
 - o Non-aligned nations
- Military presence in Philippines
 - o 99-year lease; ended in 1992 after new agreements
 - o Rivals - China, USSR
 - o Critical in Korean, Vietnam wars
 - o Source of conflict b/w the two countries
- Govts
 - o Dictatorship of Marcos - 1966-86
 - o Aquinos - 86-92
 - o Ramos - 1992-98
- Struggle against separatist group - MNLF
 - o Southern Philippines Muslim stronghold (Moros)
 - o MNLF Moro National Liberation Front

Myanmar

- 1948 from British
- 1989 - renamed Myanmar

- Political upheaval - repressive military govts v/s pro-democracy forces
- Aung San Suu Kyi - National League for Democracy

Malaysia & Singapore

- Malay peninsula conquered by Japanese during WWII from British
- Communist uprising when Brits returned
- Malays - slight majority on peninsula
- Chinese - majority on southern tip - at Singapore
- 1957 - Federation of Malaya
 - o Singapore, Malaya, Sarawak, Sabah
- 1965 - Singapore separated from federation; indep city-state;
- Rest became Malaysia

Indonesia

- Conquered from Dutch by Japanese during WWII
- August 1945 - Sukarno proclaimed independence, backed by guerilla army
- Britain, US supported Dutch initially; pulled back later
- Independence granted in 1949
- Diverse: 300 ethnic groups, 250 languages, most of world's major religions
- World's largest Islamic population
- Sukarno president - faced several problems, including economy
- Suharto coup - dictator - police state
- Megawati Sukarnoputri - 2001 - elected Prez in first free elections

East Timor

- Ruled by Indonesians since 1970s
- 1996 - Nobel Peace Prize to Jose Ramos Horta - for efforts to gain independence without violence
- 1999 - UN sponsored referendum
- 2002 - finally gained independence

Africa

- Establishment of democracy difficult in Africa, like LatAm
 - o Internal problems - new govt, postcolonial economy
 - o Negative impact of colonial rule
- Negritude movement
 - o To celebrate African culture, heritage, values
 - o Before WWII
- Fought in WWII to 'defend independence'
 - o Didn't accept colonial domination anymore
 - o Europeans reevaluated cost, morality of colonies too
- 2 forms of European control
 - o Indirect rule - easy transition to independence
 - Local officials did most governing
 - Limited self-rule
 - o Direct rule - difficult
 - Foreigners governed at all levels

- No self rule
- Issues
 - Colonial borders - ignored existing ethnic, cultural divisions
 - Difficult to develop sense of national identity
 - New national borders = old colonial borders
 - Ethnic & cultural conflicts persisted
 - Economy
 - Export based economy - 1/2 major cash crops
 - No range of products for local needs
 - Few factories; many plantations, mines
 - Import of mfg goods
 - Unbalanced economy
 - Small middle class
 - Family and community life disrupted
 - Lack of skilled, literate workforce that could take on task of building new nation

Ghana

- Previously Gold Coast
- British Colony
 - Preparations post WWII
 - More local participation in legislative councils
- Kwame Nkrumah
 - Led a largely nonviolent movement
 - 1947-57: strikes, boycotts
 - 1st PM, later Prez-for-life
 - Pushed expensive infrastructure projects - economy crippled
 - Dreamed 'United States of Africa' -- couldn't realised
 - 1966 - coup
- Independence in 1957

Kenya

- British ruled
- Independence resisted by British settlers
- African self govt due to
 - Jomo Kenyatta's leadership
 - Claimed no connection to Mau Mau, but didn't condemn them either
 - 1st Prez
 - Worked towards uniting ethnic and linguistic groups
 - Rise of Mau Mau - secret society
 - Mostly native Kenyan farmers forced out of highlands by British
 - Guerilla war
- Independence in 1963
 - Violent movement - ~10,000 Africans, 100 settlers killed

Algeria

- France's principal overseas colony
- 1mn French + 9mn Arabs, Berber
- 1954: Algerian National Liberation Front - started fighting for independence
 - Led by Ahmed Ben Bella (locally educated)

- Independence in 1962
- 1st Prez
- Aim: socialist state; didn't succeed
- Problems
 - Unemployment, dissatisfaction with govt
 - Rise of religious fundamentalism
 - Civil war between Islamic Salvation Front and Govt since 1991

Congo

- Corrupt dictatorship + hostile ethnic groups -> Civil war
- Intensely exploited by Belgium - rubber, copper
- + ruled by harsh hand; no social services
- Indep in 1960 (aka Zaire 1971-97)
- 1st PM Lumumba - locally educated
- 1965: Mobutu gained power after civil war
 - Force + one-party rule + gifts to supporters
 - Withstood several armed rebellions
 - Overthrown after civil war in 1997
 - Renamed DRC in 1997

Angola

- Intense political differences -> civil war
- Ruled by Portugal
 - 50,000 troops brought in to quash independence movement
 - Cost = 1/2 of Angola's national budget
 - Opposition within Portugal
- Independence in 1975
- Communist leaning MPLA claimed itself rightful govt
 - Multipronged civil war
 - Ethnic groups + govt
 - MPLA - supported by Soviet
 - UNITA - by S Africa, USA
 - Peace in 2002

Nigeria

- British colony
- Peacefully gained independence in 1960
 - Federal system after that
- Africa's most populous; one of richest
- Ethnically divided -> civil war
 - Hausa-Fulani, Yoruba, Igbo ethnic groups
- After civil war, restored federal government
 - Strong centre, no. of regional units
 - More modern economy w/ oil income
- 1979 - democracy - until 1983

South Africa

- Pg 1163

Latin America

Middle East



Israel

- Jewish homeland, estd after WWII
 - o Zionists - who favored Jewish national homeland in Palestine
- Resented by Arab countries surrounding; especially Palestine
- Conflict
 - o Jews claim 3000 yrs
 - o Palestinians (Muslim, Christian) 135 AD (since Jews driven out)
 - Jews couldn't establish own state; lived as diaspora
 - o Arabs - 7th C conquest
- **Balfour Declaration** - 1917
 - o By British Foreign Secretary
 - o promoted the idea of creating a Jewish homeland in Palestine while protecting the "rights of existing non-Jewish communities."
- 1947 - UNGA
 - o Voted for partition Israel + Arab Palestine
 - o Jerusalem - international city; owned by neither side
 - o Sympathy for Jews in wake of Holocaust
 - o Created in 1948
- Invasion by surrounding 6 Islamic states next day
 - o Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria
 - o 1st Arab-Israeli war

- Israel won
- More wars in 1956, 1967, 1973
- Due to wars, Arab Palestine never came into being
 - Land grab by Israel (half of it)
 - UN Refugee Camps
 - Egypt grabbed Gaza Strip
 - Jordan annexed West Bank of Jordan River

Suez Crisis

- 1956: 2nd Arab Israeli War
- Egypt seized control of Suez Canal
 - Along Egypt's eastern border
 - b/w Gulf of Suez and Mediterranean Sea
 - Previously controlled by British
 - Military action by PM Nasser
 - B'cos US, British didn't give financial support to build Aswan Dam
- British
 - Agreement with France, Israel to get it back
 - Israel quickly defeated Egypt w/ European air support
 - Pressure from US, USSR -> withdrew
 - Egypt I/C

Arab-Israeli conflicts

- 1st war in 1948
- 1956 - Suez crisis
- 1967 - Six Day War
 - Arab states equipped by USSR
 - Egypt (Nasser) closed off Gulf of Aqaba, Israel's outlet to Red Sea
 - Israel struck airfields in Egypt, Iran, Jordan, Syria
 - Israel won, gained control of Jerusalem, Sinai Peninsula, Golan Heights, West Bank
- 1973 - Yom Kippur War
 - Joint Arab attack on Yom Kippur, holiest Jewish holiday
 - Israel caught by surprise; heavy casualties, lost some territory
 - PM Golda Meir - counterattack, regained most territory

PLO Palestine Liberation Organisation

- 1964 - formed by Palestinian officials
- To push for formation of Arab Palestinian state
- Initially umbrella org for labourers, teachers, lawyers, guerilla fighters
- Later dominated by guerilla
- Terrorist attacks against Israel throughout 1960s and 70s
- 1987 - intifada 'uprising' - civil disobedience campaign by Palestinians
 - Continued till 1990s
 - Global pressure on Israel - peace talks started in 1991
 - Led to **Oslo Accords**
- 2005 - Israel unilaterally evacuated all settlers, military from Gaza strip
 - 2006: Hamas won majority control in Palestinian Authority elections
 - Militant terrorist group, intends to replace Israel with Islamic state
 - Not recognised by Israel

Peace

- 1977: Egypt (Sadat) invited Israel to peace
 - o In exchange for peace Israel would have to recognize Palestinian rights
 - o Withdraw from territory seized in 1967 fm Egypt, Jordan, Syria
- Camp David Accords - 1979
 - o US Prez Carter invited Israel, Egypt
 - o Egypt recognized Israel as a legitimate state
 - o Israel returned Sinai peninsula
 - o Sadat assassinated in 1981 by Muslim extremists
- Oslo Peace Accords - 1993
 - o Little progress in peace talks b/w Israel & Palestine
 - o 1993: secret talks
 - o Declaration of Principles
 - o Agreed to grant self rule in Gaza strip, West Bank to Palestinians
 - o Difficult to implement - opposed by Jewish extremists

Central Asia

Afghanistan

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