



MASTER OF ARTS HISTORY

SEMESTER-I

HIS-1.4: TWENTIETH CENTURY OF WORLD
(1900-1945)

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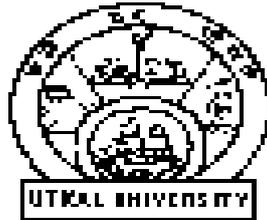
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ଦୂର ଓ ଅନୁଲାଇନ ଶିକ୍ଷା କେନ୍ଦ୍ର, ଉତ୍କଳ ବିଶ୍ୱବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ
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DIRECTOR

HIS-1.4
Twentieth Century of World (1900-1945)
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EDUCATION,UTKALUNIVERSITY,BHUBANESWAR

Program Name: Master in History

ProgramCode:010309

Course Name: Twentieth Century of World (1900-1945)

Course Code: HIS-1.4 Semester:I Credit:4 BlockNo.1to4 UnitNo.1to16

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1.1 Learning Objectives

By going through the unit the student can be able to :

- The causes, course, nature and consequences of the First World War; the details of the Paris Peace Conference convened soon after the war.
- War; about the formation, functions, achievements and failure of a World.
- Organisation (League of Nations); and about the security attempts made to make the world safe .
- Protected for peaceful co-existence.

1.2 Introduction

The First World War was one of the greatest catastrophes that befell upon the human civilization. It was the ultimate result of the various factors. The war which lasted for four years and three months was different from the wars fought in earlier period of human history, in so far as it was fought on world- wide scale and had repercussions on practically all the countries of the world. This War was a "war to end all wars in future" and it was fought with the popular catchword of making world safe for democracy. It is regarded as the real world war taking into account the unscrupulous use of

mechanical arms and ammunitions and large scale loss of life and property. With Germany's unconditional surrender the statesmen of the world chose Paris which had been the nerve centre for the allies cause as the site for the conclusion of peace and made necessary preparations. The peace-makers got assembled at Paris in an atmosphere of idealism tinged with national aggrandizement but subsequently conceded to one of the fourteen points of Woodrow Wilson envisaging the formation of the league of nations which would settle the disputes by amicable means and safeguard the world peace. With the signing of the peace treaty of Versailles the league came into existence and became the cynosure of world hopes. Soon after the war the world showed anxiety to preserve the hard earned peace.

European society witnessed tremendous changes. The beginning of Renaissance developed enquiring spirit and scientific outlook among the Europeans. The Reformation movement challenged the medieval religious set up. It was against the Orthodox Church and the abuses of the pope. It gave birth to a new religious order i.e. Protestantism. The age of Enlightenment was the age of reason and science. It enhanced the thought of the artist and scientist. During this age there was growth individualism. The American Revolution of 1776 was against the British colonialism. As a result the independence of thirteen American colonies was achieved. Later on, there was also end of the inhuman practice of slavery. The French Revolution of 1789 overthrew the ancient regime and medieval absolutism from France. It championed the cause of liberty, equality and Fraternity.

1.3 First World War

First World War The 20th century witnessed two epoch making events, two world wars, one in 1914 and the second one in 1939. The First World War was one of the greatest catastrophes that befell upon the human civilization. It was the ultimate result of the various factors. The war which lasted for four years and three months was different from the wars fought in earlier period of human history, in so far as it was fought on world- wide scale and had repercussions on practically all the countries of the world. The birth of the World War I can be traced by a close observation of the international politics in between 1871 to 1914. In its scope, dimension and magnitude it surpassed all wars fought up to 1914. During this war the various nations involved in the war made use of modern technology and tried to find new methods of destruction and defence. This was also different from earlier wars in so far it was not fought by the armies, navies and air force alone but by the people as a whole. The First World War was one of the greatest catastrophes that befell upon the human civilization. It was the ultimate result of the various factors. The war which lasted for four years and three months was different from the wars fought in earlier period of human history, in so far as it was fought on world- wide scale and had repercussions on practically all the countries of the world. This War was a "war to end

all wars in future" and it was fought with the popular catchword of making world safe for democracy. It is regarded as the real world war taking into account the unscrupulous use of mechanical arms and ammunitions and large scale loss of life and property. With Germany's unconditional surrender the statesmen of the world chose Paris which had been the nerve centre for the allies cause as the site for the conclusion of peace and made necessary preparations.

1.4 Causes or Origin of War

The chief causes responsible for the outbreak of the war were as follows:

- **System of Secret Alliances**

The system of secret alliances which developed after the FrancoPrussian war of 1870 was the greatest cause of the First World War. On the eve of the war Europe was divided into the armed camps- Triple Alliance and Triple Entente. The former consisted of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Turkey and Italy and the latter of England, France, Russia and Japan. The division of Europe into two rival camps created a climate of cold war most conducive to an actual war. After the fall of Bismarck there existed a Franco- Prussian Alliance in 1894 which was aimed against Germany. In 1904 Russia joined France and England against Germany. These secret alliances naturally gave rise to suspicion, anger and conflict. According to Prof. Fay, "the system of secret alliances made it inevitable that if war did come it would involve all the Great Powers of Europe. The members of each group felt bound to support each other in order to strengthen the solidarity of the group.

- **Race for Armaments**

Another cause of the war was the mad race for armaments between the powers. This race for armaments started soon after the FrancoPrussian war. The peace-makers got assembled at Paris in an atmosphere of idealism tinged with national aggrandizement but subsequently conceded to one of the fourteen points of Woodrow Wilson envisaging the formation of the league of nations which would settle the disputes by amicable means and safeguard the world peace. With the signing of the peace treaty of Versailles the league came into existence and became the cynosure of world hopes. Soon after the war the world showed anxiety to preserve the hard earned peace. The Paris Peace Conference established international machinery in the league for the prevention of war, for pacific settlement of international disputes and for collective security aggression. The efforts for security were made both through the league system as well as outside it.

As a result the armaments of all the great powers began to grow year after year. The armaments were meant for defence and preservation of peace but they created fear, suspicion and hatred among the various nations. This race for armaments was bound to end only in a war. Another impact of this race was that the military staff in almost all the countries came to yield more powers, which was not conducive to peace.

- **Narrow Nationalism**

Narrow nationalism or competitive patriotism was another cause of the war. It was this intense and narrow nationalism in Siberia which led to the murder of Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria- Hungary. The relation between Russia on one hand and Germany and Austro- Hungary on the other became extremely strained in 1908, when Austria annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina. The incident gave setback to the Serbs for a greater Serbia. Russia as an ally of Serbia violently got excited over this incident because it weakened Russia's own position in the Balkans. The peace treaty of Berlin was flouted in spite of opposition from Britain, France and Russia. The bitterness between Austria and Serbia over the issue of Bosnia and Herzegovina ultimately led to the First World War. Moreover, Palmerstone in England, Napoleon I and Napoleon III in France, Bismarck in Germany and Mazzini and Cavour in Italy had infused the freshet of nationalism into the anaemic minds of people to such an extent that the nationalism that the subsequent people tasted, never collapsed despite the cross currents of history and rather supplied fuel to the wild pyre of the world war.

- **Aggressive Imperialism**

One of the potent factors which added tension and led to the World War I was aggressive imperialism. Due to rapid industrialisation in most of the western European countries, there was an unhealthy competition which began amongst the European powers to find colonies for their products. By the end of 19th century England, France and Russia each had built up huge colonial empire and Germany was left with the smallest share of extra European possessions. Germany believed herself to be the greatest nation in the world and was not willing to accept the subordinate place which fortune had assigned to her in the imperial sphere. She was keen to acquire a world empire worthy of her position. Consequently, when Germany tried to capture the markets which were already in the hands of Britain, it led to bitterness between the two. Great Britain was not prepared to give up her colonies, protectorates, spheres of influence and markets, and Germany was bent upon getting them at any cost. Under such circumstances the war became inevitable.

- **Franco- German Rivalry**

The French desired to get back Alsace and Lorraine which had been snatched away from them by the Germans by the Treaty of Frankfurt of 1871. The French nationals considered the loss of these two territories as a great insult to them and a great setback to their economic and industrial progress. So both the spirit of revenge and economic motive prompted the French people for a war against Germany. The war was not possible as long as the shrewd and diplomat Bismarck was the Imperial Chancellor of Germany. But after the withdrawal of Bismarck from the German politics in 1890, his successors unnecessarily interfered in the North- African territories, which were under the French influence and thus aggravated the old hostility between the two countries which became a cause for the outbreak of the First World War.

- **The Balkan Crisis**

The contest for the control of Balkan Peninsula between AustriaHungary and Russia also contributed to the World War I. After the fall of the Turkish Empire a number of small countries emerged in the Balkan Peninsula. Three of the countries- Bulgaria, Greece and Serbia began to clash with each other for the control of fertile Macedonia. Russia was keenly interested in the Balkan politics and backed Serbia in her demand for 'Bigger Serbia' because she saw in it an opportunity of getting control over Constantinople and Mediterranean Sea, the attainment of which had always been the objective of Russian foreign policy. During the Bosnian crisis of 1908 Russia adopted sympathetic attitude towards Serbia and threatened to take steps against the Austrian aggression. But Germany's support to Austria forced Russia to retreat which increased bitterness between Austria, Serbia and Russia. In 1912- 13 another crisis occurred in the Balkan and Austria did her best to thwart the ambitions of Serbia. Austria forced Serbia to evacuate various Adriatic towns which the Serbs had conquered. Austrian attitude was greatly resented by both England and Russia. This Austro-Serbian conflict greatly intensified the tension and ultimately precipitated the war.

- **Italy's Desire for Irredentism**

Another cause of the war was the desire of the people of Italy to recover Trentino and the areas around the part of Trieste which were inhabited by the Italians but were still under the control of the AustriaHungary. As these areas once formed part of the Roman Empire the Italian leaders raised the slogans of "Italia Irredenta" or "Unredeemed Italy". Further, the economic bankruptcy and rapidly growing population of Italy also compelled her to look around for more land and economic resources. This brought Italy closer to Germany (another dissatisfied power) which was equally keen to challenge the status quo and establish empire abroad.

- **Lack of Machinery to Regulate International Relations**

The lack of machinery to regulate the affairs of the states also contributed to the war. The states were following strict secrecy in their diplomacy and certain states were not made known even to the members of the ministry. As a result the issues were clouded with mystery. Again, though by the end of the 19th century certain principles of international law and morality had been evolved through the Hague conferences, the states paid scant regard to them in the absence of power to enforce these rules. Further, the states considered themselves as sovereign and did not consider these rules of international morality binding on them. The absence of an enforcing power created anarchy in the international relations. In this atmosphere of anarchy every nation could do: "What is pleased or what is dared, because there was no international government to make laws for the nations and compel all nations to respect such laws".

- **The Immediate Cause**

The immediate cause for the outbreak of World War I was the murder of Archduke Ferdinand, the heir to the Austrian throne by a Serbian. The Archduke went to Sarajevo, a city of Bosnia on 28th June 1914. After completing the formalities at the Town Hall, the Archduke was proceeding to the city museum when he was killed along with his wife. The Austrians were full of indignation and held Serbia responsible for the crime and wanted to crush Serbia. Even Germany promised to support Austria- Hungary. Consequently, Austria served Serbia with an ultimatum which she refused to comply with because of Russian backing. An effort at mediation was made by the powers but without fail. On 28th July 1914 Austria- Hungary declared war on Serbia. Serbia welcomed this war. In the war that followed, Serbia was supported by Russia, France, England and Japan. Although Italy was not a member of the Triple Alliance she remained neutral till 1915, when she also declared war against Austria- Hungary and Germany.

Turkey however, fought on the side of the Central Powers (Austria- Hungary and Germany). Thus, the World War I began with full swing till October 1918 between the Allied Powers comprising England, France, Russia, Japan, Serbia and U.S.A. and the Central Powers comprising Austria, Germany, Hungary, Turkey and other allies. 1.4 Course of World War I (1914-18) Nineteenth century war jingoism led to a phase of international anarchy in which ends justified means and in which the doctrine that necessity knows no law, became popular. Internationalism proved to be a frail barrier to tide over the crisis. The murder on June 28, 1914 of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir apparent of the Hapsburg throne and his wife in the streets of Bosnian capital Sarajevo by a twenty-year old Serbian youth named Gavrilo Princip was the fatal spark which caused the explosion. The news of the assassination shocked the whole continent. Austria decided to settle her account on the question of Serbia and Germany desired to offer her the full support. On July 28, 1914 Austria declared war on Serbia and the next day Germany gave orders of mobilisation. Russia did the same.

On August 1, 1914 Germany declared war. On August 4, she invaded Belgium and the same His Majesty's Government declared war on Germany. On August 3, Germany had declared war on France and on August 1, Russia had got involved too.

1.5 Nature of W.W-1

- **War on Two Fronts**

The war began in 1914 on land and sea. On the Western front, it was fought between Germany, Austria on one side (Italy deserted to the Allies) and England, France and Belgium on the other. On the eastern front, Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Rumania fought against Serbia and Russia. Subsequently, Turkey joined the Central Powers which brought the war to Asia. On the Western front, Germany made a thrust in Belgium. All efforts of England to protect Belgium ended

in a failure. Germany conquered Belgium. From Belgium and from the Rhineland German army started pouring in France in large number. They arrived within fifteen miles of Paris. The French made a counter thrust at Marne under General Joseph Joffre. The battle of Marne (September 1914) compelled Germans to retreat inch by inch. Meanwhile, the British troops began to reinforce the French. The Germans could also be routed by the Anglo-French army in the battle of Verdun (August 1916). On sea the Germans carried a merciless submarine warfare drowning everything they came upon. They did not even spare the neutral ships and neutral goods particularly those of America. These goods were sent to reinforce England.

On the Eastern front, Russia made a thrust in Germany and Austrian Galicia. It looked as if Russia would capture Berlin very soon. But the German General Hindenburg assisted by his young colleague Ludendorff expelled the Russians from Germany by inflicting heavy losses on the Russians in the battle of Tannenberg (August 1914). The Austrians entered Serbia and captured Belgrade. But they were pushed back by the Serbians. By the spring of 1915 the Germans under Hindenburg made a great attempt on the eastern front and captured Galicia, Ukraine and Crimean from Russia. In 1917 the Czarist Government fell from power after the Bolshevik Revolution

Putting an end to the medieval age, the Renaissance marked the transition from middleage to the modern age. In the fifteenth century A.D. Europeans developed new form of literature, art, architecture and culture i.e. renaissance. It started in Italy first, spread over to other countries of Europe. Systematically Renaissance expanded the horizon of human knowledge which reflected in various fields including art, literature and science.

Russia concluded the Treaty of Brest Litovsk (now in Belarus) with Germany in March 1918 and withdrew from the war. On the Western front, in 1916 the Germans engaged the Allies in the battle of Somme and suffered heavy losses in the hands of the Allies. To divert western pressure on the Germans, Austria attacked Italy. As war with the eastern front stopped with the Treaty of Brest Litovsk, Germany brought her army from the eastern front to the west. Under General Hindenburg and Ludendorff the Germans carried everything before them and captured Antwerp in Belgium.

- **U.S.A. Joining the War In 1915,**

Germany captured Warsaw and Vilna. By 1916, Russia ceased to be a serious menace to the central powers. While Turkey and Bulgaria had joined the Central Powers, Italy joined the Allies early in 1915. The war at sea went in favour of the Allies. Germany resorted to unrestricted submarine warfare in order to defeat the British blockade and to prevent supply of war materials to England by U.S.A. But in doing so, Germany deliberately violated the neutral right of U.S.A. to trade with England. As early as February, 1915, Germany warned that British waters were a prohibited zone where neutral ships were liable to sinking by her submarines. In 1917 Germany began to sink American merchant ships in the Atlantic by her submarines.

Germany disregarded American protest against the violation of the law of “freedom of the high seas”. But Germany paid scant attention to these protests. The American steamer, the *Gulflight* was torpedoed and the famous luxury ship, the *Lusitania* was sunk on May 7, 1915 off Iceland leading to a loss of twelve hundred lives. President Wilson of America in a note to Germany declared it as a crime against humanity. The answer to this note by Germany appeared to be unsatisfactory. This *Lusitania* incident hardened the U.S. stand against Germany. Meanwhile, another event embittered the U.S. relations with Germany. England intercepted a telegram sent by the German Foreign Secretary Zimmerman to the German envoy in Mexico. The British government sent the telegram to the U.S. government. In this telegram Germany advised her envoy that if America joined the war on behalf of England then Mexico should declare war on U.S.A. Germany promised help to Mexico to recover her “lost territories” (Texas, New Mexico, Arizona) from U.S.A. The revelation on this telegram caused considerable excitement in U.S.A. The subversive activities of the Austrian ambassador and the German military attaché in U.S.A. added fuel to the fire.

The American President Wilson had finally come to the conviction that war with Germany was inevitable. He tried to avoid the war by inviting the belligerents in a peace congress. But the terms offered by Germany were unacceptable to the allies. Meanwhile Germany carried her submarine warfare in an unrestricted way. On February 3, 1917 U.S.A. cut off her diplomatic relations with Germany as a protest against German attack on U.S. vessels. Meanwhile the Czarist Government fell from power in Russia and the Kerensky Government took over after the March Revolution. The U.S.A. felt that the Kerensky Government was ideologically more acceptable to her than the Czarist Government. The U.S. apathy of joining the Allies in which Czarist Russia was a partner was now removed. The U.S.A. now was in a position to give an ideological motivation to her war aims as the “protection of democracy”. On April 4, 1917 the U.S.A. declared war on Germany and joined the Allies. Germany was exhausted by this time. With U.S. entry the initiative passed to the hands of the Allies. A revolution in Germany led to the fall of Kaiser’s Government and she surrendered to the Allies during November 1918. Turkey fought against the Allies and won some success in Mesopotamian and Gallipoli. But ultimately England defeated Turkey and forced the Turks out of Asia Minor by December 1917. Japan declared war on Germany and captured the German colonies of Shantung and Kiaochow in China. China also declared war on Germany. By September 1918 the Central Powers had been completely exhausted and the German military leaders recognized that they were reaching the limits of their endurance and asked the emperor to sue for peace.

- **Italy and the Allies**

Italy refused to support Germany and Austria on the ground that Austria was the

aggressor. Her real purpose in staying out was to bargain for territory. Because her irredentist claims were directed against Austria, only one outcome was possible. In April 26, 1915, Italy concluded the Secret Treaty of London with the Entente powers by which England, France and Russia promised her the Trentino, Southern Tyrol, Trieste including Fiume, Northern Dalmatia, Dalmatian Islands, Valona, Rhodes Islands with Greek population, concessions in the event of partition of Turkey, equitable compensations if France and Britain extended their colonial possessions at the expense of Germany. Italy was to gain nearly all the Austrian and Turkish territories that she wanted. Hence, Italy entered the war against her former allies.

1.6 Consequences of the W.W-I

- **Victory of the Allies**

Later, after the entry of the United States into the war in 1917, the tide began to turn against the Central Powers. The Allies finally defeated the Central Powers in November 1918. The chief reasons for the defeat of the Central Powers were as follows: (1) 27 Allied states fought against 4 Central Powers, so the Allied states had more manpower and more resources. (2) The Allied states had almost complete control of the seas, so they could successfully blockade the German coastline and starve the Central Powers of food and raw materials. (3) The Allied states had moral support due to their claim to fight for democracy. (4) The Germans committed two important strategic errors. The first was the invasion of Belgium which offended the moral conscience of the world and brought Britain into the war. The second was the unrestricted submarine campaign which strengthened universal hatred of German militarism and brought about the entry of the United States into war on the Allies' side.

The First World War lasted for four years and three months. It began on August 4, 1914 and ended on November 11, 1918. It involved sixty sovereign states, overthrew four Empires (the German Empire, Hapsburg Empire, Turkish Empire and the Russian Empire), gave birth to seven new nations, took ten million combatant lives (another 30 million were wounded), and cost about £35,000 million. 1.5 Nature of World War I Known as the Great War at the time, World War I was, indeed, the most disastrous war ever fought in history. Words are totally inadequate to describe the slaughter, and statistics too cold to convey the human cost. Around 13 million are estimated to have died on the battlefronts of Europe, about 1-1/2 million on the western front alone in the year 1916. The Russians lost 2-1/2 million killed, wounded, or taken prisoner in the year 1915.

In one battle, Verdun fought between February and July 1916, one of the most devastating engagements in which the French repulsed a major German offensive, around 700,000 lost their lives. That is 100,000 more than the total losses in the entire four years of the U.S. Civil War. This was the war that began with patriotic fervour on the part of both the soldiers marching off, and their

loved-ones cheering them on. Some believed that the economic inter-dependency of European nations would compel governments to call off the war if it threatened to last more than six months. That was an assumption based on the belief that human beings were rational. Instead, as the costs of the war mounted, governments increased their demands upon the enemy with the thought that they had to compensate for the losses. The German Emperor promised his soldiers that they would be home "before the leaves fell." The Schlieffen Plan called for the defeat of France in 4 weeks, but, instead, German armies were stopped just short of Paris at the Battle of the Marne River (September 6- 12, 1914). Alfred, Graf von Schlieffen, who served as chief of the German general staff from 1891 to 1905, took a contrary view, and it was the plan he developed that was to guide Germany's initial wartime strategy. Schlieffen realized that on the outbreak of war Russia would need six full weeks to mobilize and assemble its vast armies, given the immense Russian countryside and population, the sparsity of the rail network, and the inefficiency of the government bureaucracy.

Taking advantage of this fact, Schlieffen planned to initially adopt a purely defensive posture on the Eastern Front with a minimal number of troops facing Russia's slowly gathering armies. Germany would instead concentrate almost all of its troops in the west against France and would seek to bypass France's frontier fortifications by an offensive through neutral Belgium to the north. This offensive would sweep westward and then southward through the heart of northern France, capturing the capital and knocking that country out of the war within a few weeks. Having gained security in the west, Germany would then shift its troops to the east and destroy the Russian menace with a similar concentration of forces. Meanwhile, the Germans defeated and threw back the Russian offensive in the east at the Battle of Tannenberg (August 1914) without the help of army units transferred from the west.

1.7 Summary

- People who took part in the war, about 9 million were killed; and 29 million were wounded or reported missing. In terms of money also the war is estimated to have cost about 400 billion dollars. Because of the war the prices of commodities showed a steep rise
- Which caused much hardship and suffering to the people. This obliged the various governments to take measures to regulate prices and control distribution. Thus, it gave an impetus to the rise of state socialism.
- The enormous expenses involved in the war compelled the governments to impose heavy taxes on the people which caused much hardship to the people. Further, the government resorted to printing of currency notes without taking into account the reserve bullion stocks.

- Thus the introduction of paper currency was largely the outcome of the World War I. The war provided an impetus to the trade unionism. During the war demand for labour increased tremendously.
- The industrialists provided all sorts of facilities to the workers to keep their factories running to full capacity. The workers exploited this favourable atmosphere to promote their interests and succeeded in extracting concessions from the factory owners.
- They also set up trade unions to take care of their interests. Hence, it can be said that the war tremendously increased the importance of the workers. The war led to devaluation and economic depression.

1.8 Key Terms

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| Central Powers- | An alliance during World War I that originally consisted of Germany and Austria-Hungary. Other nations, including Bulgaria and the Ottoman |
| Armistice - | An agreement by both sides to stop fighting while a peace treaty is negotiated. |
| Allies- | an alliance of nations joining together to fight a common enemy . |
| Treaty of Versailles- | Following the end of hostilities with the armistice on November 11, 1918, the Paris Peace Conference convened in January 1919 |

1.9 Self Assessment Questions

1. "The W.W-I dsignificantchanges in the thinking of man"-Discuss.
2. What do you mean by causes of W.W-1.
3. Briefly discuss the consequences of W.W-I
4. Critically analyze the nature of W.W-I.
5. Throw light on the immediate cause of W.W-I

1.10 Further Readings

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UNIT :02 PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE: TREATY OF VERSAILLES

STRUCTURE

- 2.1 Learning Objectives
- 2.2 Introduction
- 2.3 Back Ground of war
- 2.4 Paris peace conference
- 2.5 Treaty of Versailles
- 2.6 Summary
- 2.7 Key Terms
- 2.8 Self Assesment Questions
- 2.9 Further Readings

2.1 Learning Objectives

- Able to understand war various governments raised loans from all possible quarters for the maintenance of their armies and ships which were beyond their repaying capacity.
- As a result, in the wake of the war most of the countries were obliged to devalue their currency and were faced with serious problems of economic reconstruction.
- This in turn paved the way for the economic depression which caused much hardship to the people all over the world in the thirties.
- Social Results In the social sphere also the war had far-reaching repercussions.

2.1 Introduction

The offensive gained more ground than the Germans had done since the first month of the war. But in the end it bogged down, and the Germans were thrown on the defensive, facing a renewed and reinforced enemy whose forces grew with every passing day. In September, 1918, the German army command recognized that they were reaching the limits of their endurance and asked the emperor to sue for peace. In January, 1918, President Wilson had laid out a 14-point basis for peace which called for recognizing the self-determination of peoples, among other principles. To the Germans, this appeared to be a much more reasonable basis for peace than any terms they were likely to receive from the French and the English. Therefore, the Germans made their peace overtures to the United States

government. President Wilson, however, was not willing to negotiate with the existing German government which he considered to be autocratic and not representative of the German people. This delayed negotiations even while the German war effort, particularly on the home front, was collapsing. As workers in the Ruhr rebelled and sailors in the navy mutinied, and street protests erupted in Berlin and other German cities, the leading German general (General Ludendorff) fled, and finally, at the end of October, 1918, the emperor abdicated and fled into exile in Holland. In the midst of street demonstrations in Berlin, leaders of the German Social Democratic Party, Ebert in particular, were persuaded by their followers to assume power.

2.3 Background of War

It was this government that signed the Armistice Agreement that ended the war. This had been a war unlike any other in history. Whole nations had mobilized. The workers in the factory on the home front were as important as the soldiers at the front in manufacturing the weapons, equipment and supplies that were so rapidly consumed by the war. Governments took control of national economies to an unprecedented degree in order to plan and allocate resources for the war effort. Every able-bodied person was involved, unemployment was wiped out, class distinctions became less important, and workers' incomes increased. Women were employed in large numbers in the factories. Loss of life and destruction of property were so immense that no side could declare victory. All lost. 1.6 Results of the War The World War I left manifold impact which can be conveniently studied under the following heads

- **Immediate cause**

In the seventeenth and eighteenth century there was some change in outlook. It was due to progress in science, its new laws and methods. In the age, some effort was made to translate the advances of science into a new Philosophy of world view. The thinkers involved themselves in revelation of all aspects of society and established a national faith. They led the foundations of systematic disciplines of social science. The spirit of reason left a deep impact on literature, music and fine arts.

- **Rise of Germany**

Descartes left a deep impact on Baruch Spinoza. He also tried to reconcile with the spirit and the matter. He led the foundation of mathematical philosophy in Ethics. He was essentially a spiritual person. He has been described as the God-intoxicated man.

- **French search of security**

Another prominent representative of the age of Enlightenment was Francis Bacon. He was a lawyer. He tried to learn the truth by observation and experiment. In fact, the Baconian observers and experimenters provided solid knowledge. That enabled men to learn something really new. The rationalists could use the new knowledge as the basis of new generalizations and new beliefs.

- **Role of Victorious Countries**

The Enlightenment thought was influenced by Montesquieu to a great extent. He published his famous treatises namely "Spirit of Laws" and "The Persian Letters." He advocated the doctrine of separation of powers. He condemned the divine rights of the king and favored constitutional monarchy. He viewed these partition of powers exercised a good check upon

2.4 Treaty of Versailles

Enlightenment was based on nationalism i.e. logical reasoning based on facts. Cosmology, new world view based on Newtonian physics and analysis of natural phenomena as a system, secularism application of scientific theories to religion and security. Scientific method based on experimentation, observation and hypothesis. Utilitarianism, laws created for the common good and not for special interests, optimism and self confidence anything is possible (a reversal of medieval thinking), tolerance a greater acceptance of different societies and cultures, freedom of mind as well as society free to think, free from prejudice, mass education and above all legal or penal reforms. In fact enlightenment had the following important aspects:

explained the mysteries of nature by application of reason. It denied the existence of anything supernatural.

1. It proved human experience by the existence of anything supernatural.
2. It interprets laws of society and government in the light of the reason.
3. It gives priority to reason than religion.
4. Social system and political institutions through the reason.

2.5 Importance of Enlightenment

Enlightenment caused a new atmosphere in Europe. Europe got a new awakening. Enlightenment had deep impact on socio-economic-political set up. In short, the importance of Enlightenment can be discussed as follows

- **Administrative reforms**

A general impact of enlightenment can be seen in administrative reforms. Under the new reforms the functions of government were clearly divided among subordinate branches. Enlightenment also resulted in codification of laws. It brought uniformity in judicial system and the development of new statistical systems and legal amendments in taxation.

- **Epoch of Monarchic Repentance**

The age is known as the age of monarchic repentance. The absolute, autocratic, selfish, cruel and suppressive monarchy was replaced by a liberal, philanthropic and intellectual monarchy. The sovereign monarchs concentrated on the public welfare. The spirit of humanism prevailed over the individual ambition of rulers. Significant changes took place in the public education, improvement in the condition of self, promotion of literature, improvement in a rigorous penal code, abolition of poverty, establishment of hospitals, interpretation, improvement and compilation of laws took place.

Russian empress, Catherine, the great (1762-1796) who was impressed by the trends of the new era. She made several improvements in the administration of her country. She had closer relations with the progressive thinkers. Likewise, Joseph-II, the emperor of Austria enjoys first place among the enlightened rulers.

- **Progress of Literature and arts**

In the age of Enlightenment literature attained was formed in new form. The age encouraged the printing production of reference works like dictionaries, encyclopedias and compendiums of various types. Art was also underwent great change in the age. The artist made emphatic use of colour, gesture ornamentation, movement and development style. The artist continued to follow the tenets of classical art and reinforced it with reason. A new form of architecture was flourished. It was dynamism and fluidity. Painting and sculpture also underwent a great change. Portrait painting became very popular. Sculptures were mostly imitations of the classical forms.

In fact, the cult of reason which was a predominant feature of the age of enlightenment left a deep impact on literature, fine arts as well as music.

On the whole, the net results of the Enlightenment were far-reaching. The Catholic Church lost its earlier authority and allegiance of the people. The bourgeois were released from the sense of sin in life and enjoyed a free life. Man's self-confidence enriched. Europeans' desired for their individual liberty. The theory of divine right of the monarchy faced a setback. Hence, we find that the cult of reason was a predominant feature of the age of Enlightenment. It had a deep impact on literature, fine arts, music, society as well as polity.

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| 2.6 Summary |
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- Enlightenment thinkers emphasized the importance of individual rights and freedoms. Concepts such as the right to life, liberty, and property were championed. These ideas laid the groundwork for later developments in political philosophy and the formation of democratic societies.

- Enlightenment thinkers advocated for the use of reason and critical thinking as the primary means of understanding the world. They believed that through reason, humanity could overcome ignorance, superstition, and irrationality.
- The Enlightenment sought cultural progress through the promotion of arts, literature, and philosophy. It encouraged the exchange of ideas and the development of a public sphere where intellectual discourse could flourish.
- Enlightenment thinkers championed the ideas of religious tolerance and acceptance of cultural diversity. They advocated for a more inclusive society where people from different backgrounds could coexist peacefully.

2.7 Key Terms

- **Skepticism** - Skepticism is doubt about an established fact or belief.
- **Reason** - Valuing reason over faith was another hallmark of the Enlightenment.
- **Out Live**- live longer than.
- **Monarch**- a nation's ruler usually by hereditary right.

2.8 Self Assessment Questions

1. How did the Enlightenment challenge traditional authority?
2. In which century did the Enlightenment primarily occur?
3. What role did reason play in the Enlightenment?
4. Identify one significant publication from the Enlightenment era.
5. Describe the main goals and objectives of the Enlightenment movement and how it sought to reshape society.
6. Discuss the impact of the Enlightenment on the relationship between individuals and government.
7. Analyze the role of reason and science in the Enlightenment, and how it influenced the way people viewed the world.
8. Explore the connection between the Enlightenment and the rise of modern democracy.
9. Explain the challenges the Enlightenment posed to religious authority and the traditional understanding of knowledge.
10. Who were some key figures of the Enlightenment?

2.9 Further Readings

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UNIT- 03 SEARCH FOR SECURITY- WASHINGTON CONFERENCE, LOCARNO PACT AND KEILLOG BRIAND PACT

STRUCTURE

- 3.1 Learning Objectives
- 3.3 Introduction
- 3.4 Search of security
- 3.4 Causes of treaties
- 3.5 Significance of Pacts
- 3.6 Washington Conference
- 3.7 Summary
- 3.8 Key Terms
- 3.9 Self Assesment Questions
- 3.10 Further Readings

3.1 Learning Objectives

- Explore how Enlightenment ideas, such as individual rights, liberty, and democracy, influenced the thinking of American revolutionaries and shaped the movement.
- Identify and explain the key factors that led to the American Revolution, including issues such as taxation, representation, and colonial discontent.
- Explore the international context of the American Revolution, considering the involvement of other nations, such as France and Spain.
- Examine how the principles and ideals of the American Revolution continue to shape the United States and influence movements for freedom and equality worldwide.
- Encourage critical thinking by comparing different historical perspectives, analyzing primary sources, and evaluating the motivations and consequences of key decisions.

3.2 Introduction

The American Revolution, spanning from 1775 to 1783, stands as a pivotal moment in history when thirteen American colonies challenged the authority of the British monarchy and embarked on a journey to forge a new, independent nation. The roots of discontent and the desire for autonomy had been germinating for years, fueled by issues such as taxation without representation, constraints on colonial trade, and a growing sense of identity separate from the British crown. As tensions escalated, a series of events unfolded, marking the

commencement of open hostilities. The clash at Lexington and Concord in 1775 ignited armed conflict between colonial militias and British forces. The following year, the Declaration of Independence, drafted primarily by Thomas Jefferson, crystallized the colonists' resolve to break free from British rule, asserting the unalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

The Revolutionary War, marked by iconic battles like Saratoga and Yorktown, saw the emergence of military leaders such as George Washington, whose strategic acumen played a crucial role in the eventual success of the American cause. International support, notably from France, bolstered the colonies' struggle for independence.

3.3 Search Of Security

The American Revolution was occurred in 1776. It was a cardinal epoch in the world history. It gave a death blow to the British colonialism in America. The British government regulated the trade and commerce in America for her own benefit. The Navigation Act was passed in 1660. The Prime Minister George Greenville again practiced the Act. Prior to the Act, the American accepted the manufactured goods of England only by exporting the raw materials to England. However, when the Navigation Act was re-introduced, the colonies of America were forbidden to export their native products directly to other European countries. The British government imposed heavy tax on colonies. Furthermore the British parliament passed the Molasses Act. By this Act, the American colonies were allowed to import molasses only from the British West Indies. It greatly annoyed the colonist and they became revolutionary.

- **The American Colonies**

Under the process of geographical discovery, America was discovered by Columbus in 1492. It was named America after the name of Amerigo Vespucci in 1607. In the process of religious persecution some English people reached America. They established a colony named James town which was later on named as Virginia. In 1620 some Puritans named "Pilgrim Fathers" started their journey from the Plymouth post of England and reached Massachusetts of America. In course of time, Britain established thirteen colonies in America. Those colonies were - New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Georgia. These thirteen colonies were governed by the mother country England. In later times they were annoyed with England because of her super imposed administration.

3.4 Causes of Treaties

The following causes contributed to the American war of Independence.

- **Defective Administration**

England had a defective administrative system in American colonies. There was selected membership in the assembly of each colony. However, the nomination of a governor to each colony was made by the British parliament. It was intolerable on the part of the colonist. There was conflict between the governors and the elected representatives of different colonies. The Governor had no authorization to work independently without the permission of British parliament. In all total, the administrative system of each colony was controlled by the British parliament. But, the British parliament did not recognize the colonial problems. Hence the colonist became violent and voiced against the defective administrative system of England.

- **Impact of Seven years wars**

The seven years war was started in 1756 and ended in 1763. The war had tremendous influence on the American colonies. In the war England occupied Canada by defeating France. As a result the Americans were freed from the French menace. This enabled the people to stand by themselves. They did not feel the necessity of maintaining the British army at their own expenses. The end of seven years war encouraged the American to be revolutionary against the British government.

- **Contribution of Intellectual**

The writers and philosopher had key note in the American Revolution. Thomas Paine wrote his book "Commonsense" and inspired the Americans to raise their voice against the British authority Samuel Adams was also another influential writer. He owed content seed of discontentment among the Americans against British authority. More over the notable writers like Locke, Rousseau, Adam Smith and Milton influenced the American alot.

- **The Stamp Act**

England had standing army in American colonies. To meet the additional expenditure of the standing army England required more revenue. England proposed that America colonies should bear the total expense. So, George Grenvile the prime minister during the reign of George III passed the Stamp Act in 1765. Accordingly, the Act, the American colonist were directed to use stamp in all legal documents. The tax which was collected from this Stamp was to meet the expenditure of the standing army in American colonies. It created unrest in American colonies. They burnt the Stamps attacked the stamp distributors. "No Taxation without representation" was their slogan. It was a potent factor for the American Revolution.

- **The Declaratory Act**

The Stamp Act caused unrest in America. So the Prime Minister Grenvile became unpopular and he was dismissed. He was succeeded by Rockingham. He passed the Declaratory Act in 1766 by repealing the Stamp Act. It enabled the mother country England to impose taxes on the colonies. It created uncontrolled situation in America and they became revolutionary.

- **Reactionary policy of Townshend**

Townshend was the Chancellor of Exchequer in Pitt, the Elder's Ministry.

Herevived the policy of Grenville and imposed tax on tea, glass, lead, paper and colour imported into the American colonies. This greatly discontented the colonists. They became rebellious. The boycotted the trade and commercial relationship with England.

- **Lord North's Policy**

Lord North was the prime minister of England. He abolished duties on glass, lead and paper etc. But, he retained tax on tea. This greatly dissatisfied the colonists. As a result, in 1770, when a group of British soldiers were marching through the streets of Boston, the Americans showed on them snowballs. On the other hand, the soldiers fired on them and killed five Americans. This incident was known as "Boston Massacre"

- **The Boston Tea Party**

In 1773, Lord North introduced a new Tea Act. It allowed the East India Company to sell tea directly in America. It caused severe unrest in America. The rebels in Boston formed the "Boston Tea Party". The motive of this party was to resist the East-India company to sell tea in America. The first cargoes of Tea sent by East India Company arrived at Boston. On 16 December 1773, under the leadership of Samuel Adams some agitators of Boston Tea Party entered into the ship in the disguise of Red Indians. They threw 343 chests of the tea into the sea. This incident was known as "The Boston Tea Riot". Later on Lord North passed the Boston Port Act in 1774 and the port was closed. This incident gave an impetus to the American war of Independence.

Lord North's policy prompted the Americans to get united. So, all the thirteen colonies except Georgia met at Philadelphia in 1775. The Americans sent a petition in association with an Olive Branch to the British parliament. Their demand was to repeal the thirteen Acts passed by the British parliament since 1765. It was famous as the "Olive Branch petition". Edmund Burke and Pitt, the Elder tried their best to negotiate. They advised George-III to negotiate with the Americans. But the king had no heed to their advice. In the mean, time. American killed eight British soldiers at Lexington.

- **Declaration of Independence**

On 4 July 1776, the thirteen American colonies assembled at Philadelphia for the second time. The paper on declaration of independence was drafted by Thomas Jefferson. It was unanimously accepted by the thirteen American colonies. This historic document proclaimed the factor of the revolt. It also galvanized the course of the American war of independence.

3.4 significance of Pacts

The American war of independence was started in June 1776. The war was in between the American colonies and England. Howe moved towards New York. George Washington was also ready and he fled to south through New Jersey. Before Howe could reach the bank of river Delaware Washington destroyed all the bridges preventing, Howe to proceed. On October

17,1777, the British commander Burgoyne, surrendered to the American commander at Saratoga. The British army was totally routed as they have no command on geographical location of America.

- **The Treaty of Paris**

The war of American independence ended in 1783. With the settlement of Paris pact. The treaty of Paris had the following significant provisions:-

- (i) England recognized the independence of 13 American colonies. The new nation USA was formed
- (ii) France obtained from England, Saint Louis and Tobago in West Indies, Senegal and Gambia in Africa and some regions of India.
- (iii) Spain got Florida and Isle of Minorca in the Mediterranean Sea.
- (iv) England and Holland maintained prewar status.
- (v) The boundary of America was demarcated along the river Ohio.

- **Significance of the Revolution**

American Revolution was a remarkable event in the world history. As a result of this revolution, there emerged not only a new nation in the world but also a new era began for the human race.

- **Formation of USA**

The revolution led to the independence of the thirteen colonies. They all formed the confederacy of United States of America. England formally recognized USA as an independent state. The former royal and proprietary colonies became Republic under the confederation.

- **Creation of a new Society**

The revolution contributed to the creation of a new society. It banished the conservative elements. During the war of independence the Tories and loyalists consistently sided with Britain. After the war they were either expelled from United States or very harshly treated. The banishment of their elements contributed to the creation of a new society.

- **Social and Political Reform**

The Revolution brought several social and political reforms. It gave a serious set back to slavery. Slave trade was prohibited. It was taxed heavily Education was secularized and democratized.

- **Principles of liberty and democracy**

The American Revolution established the principles of liberty and democracy. The declaration of independence proclaimed "all men are equal". It also paved the way for liberty and democracy. It provided an impetus to the people of the world to demand liberty

and freedom.

- **System of Federalism**

The American war of independence gave birth to a novel system of government, viz, Federalism. The Thirteen colonies after gaining independence decided to form a loose form of confederation. It was subsequently converted into a federal system. In course of time, the federal form of government got popularity. Being inspired by the America, most of the states adopted federal system.

- **Out-break of French Revolution**

The American Revolution had significant influence on France. It greatly contributed to the out-break of French revolution. In the revolution France had all kind of support against England. Later on France suffered from financial bankruptcy. It also instilled a new spirit of self-confidence to raise their heads against autocratic rule of Bourbon dynasty. In fact the revolution provided a fillip to French revolution. In the saying of Webster, "This war of American independence became an eye opener to the nations of Europe and in particular gave courage to the leaders of the French revolution.

- **Nature of American Revolution**

Historians hold different opinions about the nature of American Revolution. Considering the events of American independence, one naturally wonders whether it was just a war of independence or a revolution. There is no doubt that the laws passed by the British Parliament during the 1760's aggravated public discontent. The economic issues agitated the people. On the basis of the above analysis we may agree with the historians who say that the war of independence was not only a struggle for freedom, but also struggle against the special rights of the traditional aristocracy in the colonies. It wanted to change many distinctive features of the colonial economic and social life.

3.5 Washington Conference

In 1787, fifty-five representatives from twelve autonomous states assembled in Philadelphia. Their motto was to form a strong national government. They debated and deliberated. Finally they agreed and came out with a bold document, the constitution of America.

- **Sources of the constitution**

The elements of the constitution of America were borrowed from various sources. But, its final shape bore the impress of the experience of the Americans themselves. The sources are from the constitution of the Federation. Constitution of the colonies, political philosophy and outlook of England and France. In short, the American constitution largely followed the pattern of the British constitution.

- **Formation of the present constitution**

In 1787 a proposal was passed to call a conference to amend the sections of the constitution and to strengthen the federation. 55 representatives met in Philadelphia on May 25, 1787. The conference was headed by George Washington. Two plans called Virginia plan and the New Jersey Plan came up for discussion. The former proposed a strong federal government with a bi-cameral legislature. The New Jersey plan advocated a unicameral legislature. In short two important parties in the conference were the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists.

- **Chief Adjuncts of the Constitution**

The preamble to the constitution states that it has been prepared by the people of United States. According to it there will be a national legislative known as the congress comprising two houses. The House of Representatives (lower house) and the Senate (Upperhouse). To maintain the principle of equality two members will be elected from each state for the senate. The term of a senator's membership will be six years. The congress is empowered to frame all such laws as are necessary. The execution of the rights vested in the government of the United States by this constitution. The Constitution provided two types of government federal and state government.

- **Characteristics of the American constitution**

It is a short and written constitution. It has only seven Articles and 13 sections and covers less than 40 printed pages.

It is based on popular sovereignty. American constitution prescribes presidential form of Government. It is based on the separation of powers. The three organs of the government- executive, judiciary and legislature are independent of each other but the executive enjoy an important place among them. There is a bicameral legislature. There is system of checks and Balances. The President and the Judiciary control the congress. The states in the USA are fully sovereign and independent of each other. They have joined the federation. There is supremacy of the judiciary. Dual citizenship is another feature.

3.6 Summary

- The war's conclusion in 1783, sealed by the Treaty of Paris, recognized the sovereignty of the United States and marked the birth of a fledgling nation.
- The subsequent creation of the United States Constitution in 1787 sought to establish a new framework for governance, embodying the principles of democracy, individual rights, and a system of checks and balances.
- The roots of discontent and the desire for autonomy had been germinating for years, fueled by issues such as taxation without representation, constraints on colonial trade, and a growing sense of identity separate from the British crown.

- The American Revolution not only transformed political structures but also inspired Enlightenment ideals and ignited discussions on liberty and governance that reverberated globally.

3.7 Key Terms

- **Boston Massacre-** An incident that occurred on March 5, 1770, when a mob of angry Bostonians began throwing rocks and sticks at the British troops who were occupying the city.
- **French and Indian War-** A war—part of the Seven Years’ War fought in the mid-1700s among the major European
- **Mercantilism-** An economic theory predominant in the 1700s that stipulated that nations should amass wealth in order to increase their power.
- **Patriots-** Those who supported the war against Britain. In January 1776, the English émigré philosopher and radical Thomas Paine published the pamphlet Common Sense

3.8 Self Assessment Questions

1. What year did the American Revolution officially end, and what treaty marked its conclusion?
2. Identify one key figure in the American Revolution and describe their role.
3. What were the Articles of Confederation, and why were they eventually replaced?
4. How did the American Revolution influence discussions about individual rights and democracy?
5. What was the significance of the Battle of Saratoga in the context of the Revolutionary War?
6. How did the American Revolution impact enslaved individuals and Native Americans?
7. Analyze the role of Enlightenment ideals in shaping the motivations and goals of the American Revolution.
8. Explore the impact of international factors, such as foreign alliances and support, on the outcome of the Revolutionary War.
9. Assess the strengths and weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation as the first attempt at a national government in the United States.
10. Discuss the challenges faced by George Washington as the commander-in-chief of the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War.

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**UNIT-04 LEAGUE OF NATIONS, ORGANIZATION, FUNCTIONS,
ACHIEVEMENTS AND FAILURE**

STRUCTURE

- 4.1 Learning Objectives
- 4.2 Introduction
- 4.3 Formation of League
- 4.4 Background
- 4.5 Function of League
- 4.6 Achievements and Failure
- 4.7 Summary
- 4.8 Key Terms
- 4.9 Self Assessment Questions
- 4.10 Further Readings

4.1 Learning Objectives

- Examine the the situation of war aftermath
- Understand the Origins and Development World Order after W.W-I
- Analyze the Legal and Social Structures of League
- Evaluate the Role of League
- Assess the Impact of W.W-1
- Understand the Global Context
- Examine the Legacy of League of Nations

4.2 Introduction

The war led to devaluation and economic depression. During thewar various governments raised loans from all possible quarters for the maintenance of their armies and ships which were beyond their repaying capacity. As a result, in the wake of the war most of the countries were obliged to devalue their currency and were faced with serious problems of economic reconstruction. This in turn paved the way for the economic depression which caused much

hardship to the people all over the world in the thirties. 1.6.2 Social Results In the social sphere also the war had far-reaching repercussions.

They are as follows: The enormous loss of life during the war caused untold sufferings to innumerable families which compelled the leaders to think of avoiding re-occurrence of war in future. This led to the establishment of the League of Nations to resolve international disputes amiably on the basis of reason and justice. The war contributed to the progress of women folk. As many able-bodied persons lost their lives in the war, there was shortage of labour. Factory owners were therefore, obliged to engage women workers. The women workers gave a good account of themselves and soon came to be recognised as regular labour force.

The roots of the abolitionist movement can be traced back to the late 18th century, as Enlightenment ideals of liberty and equality gained traction. Early abolitionists, influenced by these principles, began to question the morality of enslaving fellow human beings. Prominent figures such as Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Paine advocated for the abolition of slavery, laying the intellectual groundwork for the movement.

4.3 Formation of League

The League of Nations that emerged with the cataclysm of the World War I was expected to become the champion of peace. The huge loss sustained during the war, pillage, genocide, the rattling of guns shattered the finer sensibilities of the humanity. The world desperately wanted peace and hence the World War I was fought, in Wilsonian estimate, "as a great war to end all wars and make the democracy safe for the world." Wilson knew very well that they are fought in the minds of men and let the minds be prepared for peace." And that is why, one of the fourteen points of Wilson envisaged the formation of the league of nations which would settle the disputes by amicable means and safeguard the world peace. With the signing of the peace treaty of Versailles the League came into existence and became the cynosure of world hopes.

- **Legal and Political Struggles**

The abolitionist movement faced vehement opposition, particularly from Southern slaveholding interests. The Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 intensified tensions by compelling Northern states to assist in the capture and return of escaped slaves. The publication of Harriet Beecher

Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in 1852 further galvanized anti-slavery sentiments, influencing public opinion. The political landscape became increasingly polarize

4.4 Background

Although the league of nations was directly an outcome of the First World War, yet a considerable amount of influence was exercised by the pre-war movements like the concert of Europe, the Hague conferences and the public international unions, in the modeling of the different organs of the league of nations. However, it cannot be denied that the league provided for the first time a comprehensive system with the union in one institution of a number of separate elements which had previously existed in a piece real fashion. The idea of having a league of states was being canvassed even before the outbreak of the war. In 1903, Sir Henry Campbell proposed the creation of a 'League of Peace'. In 1911, Sir Edward Grey emphasized the need of establishing some sort of a Comity or Concern of Nations. After the outbreak of the war, frantic efforts were made to find out the basis of a lasting world peace. Prof. Rappard of Switzerland took a lead in this regard followed by a group of Englishmen under the leadership of Lord Bryce.

In U.S.A. also, an organisation known as "The League to Enforce Peace' was formed under the leadership of ex-President Traft in 1915. Proposals for organising an international body which could effectively disperse with war and establish peace were also submitted by Sweden, Denmark, Norway, England, France etc. The establishment of league of nations received special impetus when President Woodrow Wilson announced his famous fourteen-point programme in January 1918, the fourteenth point itself stressing upon the formation of the same. It said "a general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of providing mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike."

- **The League Covenant**

The covenant of the league was drafted by a very small and compact group consisting of ten members- two from each of the five great powers, Great Britain, U.S.A., France , Italy and Japan. Since protests were lodged from the minor states, nine additional members were added from the minor states. President Wilson of U.S.A. served as the Chairman of the Commission. Subsequently the covenant was incorporated in Treaty of Versailles as Part-I and was signed on June 28, 1919. The covenant actually came into force on January 10, 1920 after obtaining the ratification of the requisite number of states.

4.4 Function of League

In U.S.A. also, an organisation known as 'The League to Enforce Peace' was formed under the leadership of ex-President Traft in 1915. Proposals for organising an international body which could effectively disperse with war and establish peace were also submitted by Sweden, Denmark, Norway, England, France etc. The establishment of league of nations received special impetus when President Woodrow Wilson announced his famous fourteen-point programme in January 1918, the fourteenth point itself stressing upon the formation of the same. It said "a general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of providing mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike."

- **Aims and Objectives of the League**

The chief aim of the league was "to promote international cooperation and to achieve international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war." The contemporary world also had hoped that the league would not only solve the international disputes but would also avert the possibility of war as well by reducing armaments of all states. The signatory states to the league covenant pledged to maintain world peace and security through international cooperation instead of resorting to war, to regulate relations between nations honourably and to respect all treaty obligations. In Article X of the covenant it was stipulated that in case of any conflict between two or more nations they would accept league's mediation and would not report to arms during the period of mediation. Article XVI of it spoke of imposition of economic blockade and enforcing military measures by the member-states if necessary against any state violating the league covenant.

- **Membership**

There were two types of members of the league- the original and non-original. Article 1 provided that "The original members of the league shall be those of the signatories which are named in the Annex to this covenant and also such of those other states named in the Annex as shall accede without reservation to this covenant." As regards the non-original members, the covenant provided in Article

1 that "any fully self governing state, dominion or colony not named in the Annex may become a member of the league if it's admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the Assembly.

There were 3 methods for the cessation of membership. Firstly, Article 3 provided that any member can cease membership after 2 years notice if at the time of its withdrawal the state concerned had fulfilled all its international obligations. Secondly, Article 2b stated that if any member signified its dissent from an amendment of the covenant "in that case it shall cease to be a member of the league". Thirdly, Article 16 provided for expulsion of any member by unanimous vote (excepting the state concerned) of the council. During the life-time of the league 16 states withdrew from its membership. USSR was the only country to be expelled from the membership of the league for violating Article 16 of the covenant when she committed aggression on Finland in December, 1939. Though 62 states were members of the league, their total strength at any one time never exceeded 58.

- **Organisation of the League**

The league of nations had three main organs - the Assembly, the Council and the Secretariat and two other subsidiary organisations, viz. the Permanent Court of International Justice (PCIJ) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

- **The Assembly**

The Assembly consisted of representatives of the members of the league. Each member had right to send three representatives but could cast only one vote. The Assembly thus closely resembled a diplomatic conference, it certainly was not an international legislative body. All important decisions could be taken by the Assembly by the unanimous agreement of the members present at the meeting. The Assembly was expected to meet at least once a year. However, special sessions of the Assembly could be convened as and when necessary. The Assembly elected its own President at every new session by a majority of votes. The functions of the Assembly were of three kinds- Elective, Constituent and Deliberative Powers. Its Elective Powers related to elections. It could admit new members by a 2/3rd majority of its members. It elected annually three of the nine permanent members of the council. While the council nominates the Secretary- General, Assembly approves it. For 9 years it elected 15 judges to Permanent Court of International Justice in conjunction with the Council. The cooperation between the Assembly and the Council was essential for the additional members of the council or increasing the strength of the council. So far its constituent powers were concerned, it could adopt amendments to the covenants of the league by a

majority of its members. These amendments were to be ratified by the council. The important powers of the league were its deliberative ones. It had to make deliberations on international political and economic matters likely to endanger world peace and on advising reconsideration of the treaties which had become inapplicable. It has the power to supervise the working of the council and technical commissions and revise the budget of the league prepared by the Secretariat. From these functions it appeared, the Assembly was a dominant organ of the league.

- **The Council**

The Council was designed to be a small body to serve as the executive organ of the league. It consisted of five permanent members (USA, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan) and four non-permanent members mostly small powers. Since the USA did not join the league, the membership of the council stayed at eight until two non-permanent seats were added in 1922. According to the Article 4(2) of the covenant the council could increase the number of permanent and non-permanent members with the approval of the majority of the Assembly. It was due to this power that Germany was given a permanent seat in 1926 and USSR was made a member in 1934. The number of non-permanent members was also eventually increased to eleven. Those who had violated any of the covenants of the league. The council also prepared plans for disarmament and nominated the Secretary-General subject to the approval of the Assembly.

1.18.3 The Secretariat The league covenant provided for a permanent Secretariat at Geneva headed by a Secretary General, appointed by the council with the approval of the league-Assembly. The members of the Secretariat enjoyed diplomatic privileges and immunities, but they retained their own nationality despite the members of the International Council Service. All appointments of the Secretariat were made by the Secretary-General with the approval of the council.

- **The Secretary-General**

with two other Under Secretaries General and two Deputy Secretaries-General was charged with the duty of compilation and publication of all international problems coming for consideration before the league. It divided its works into eleven sections dealing with the matters of law, economics, politics, transit, administrative commissions, minority questions, mandates, disarmament, health, social problems and international associations. The chief functions of the Secretariat included : i) Coordinating the widespread activities of the league carried on by its various

organs; ii) Providing a source of continuity and follow up for league work ; iii) Keeping the records of the league agencies; iv) Furnishing information and analysis to organs and delegates; v) Registration of treaties and international engagements entered into by the members of the league; vi) Arrangements of meetings and conferences.

- **The Permanent Court of International Justice**

Article 14 of the covenant directed the council to prepare the necessary plans for the establishment of a permanent court of International Justice and to submit them to the members for their approach. Thus the council appointed a committee of Jurists in February, 1920. The committee prepared a statute of the court which was submitted for the approval of the Council, Assembly and the members of the league. After due ratification of the plan, the Court was set up at the Hague in February 15, 1922. By 1939, 51 states had become the members of the Court. Initially this Court consisted of 11 judges and 4 deputy-judges. The strength of the judges was increased to 15 through an amendment in 1930. In 1936 the offices of the deputy judges were abolished. All these judges were elected for a term of 9 years by the Council and the Assembly. On the basis of absolute majority the Court elected a President and a Vice-President from amongst its members for a period of 3 years. All judges were given diplomatic privileges and immunities. They were eligible for re-election. At Hague, it met every year from June 15 onwards, though its special session could be convened by the President at any time. It worked with 3 special chambers-Summary Procedure, Labour and Transit and Communications.

The Court enjoyed two types of jurisdictions- Voluntary and Compulsory. The voluntary jurisdiction implied that two or more states involved in a dispute could refer the dispute to the Court for settlement, while the compulsory jurisdiction implied that certain other states specifically signed an understanding and accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court in all legal disputes involving the interpretation of a treaty, breach of an international obligation, or the question of international law etc. By 1939, 39 states accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court. The Court followed the same procedure which a regular tribunal observed, viz. briefs were filed, arguments heard, evidence examined and the decisions were made by majority vote after much deliberations. It also rendered advisory opinions to the council and the Assembly on legal points. Although these opinions were not binding for the Assembly as well as for the Council, still they followed the same. During its life span the court tried 65 cases, handed down 32 judgments, 27

advisory opinions and several hundred orders. The statute of the Court was signed by 52 states or all members of the league including two ex-members, Brazil and Costa Rica, except by Argentina, Honduras, Nicaragua and Peru. Moreover of all the states signing the statute it was not ratified by Bolivia, Columbia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Liberia, Panama, Paraguay, El Salvador, Luxemburg and Persia (Iran).

- **The International Labour Organisation (ILO)**

All members of the League automatically were treated as members of the International Labour Organisation. But Germany was a member of ILO without being the member of the League. The organisation of ILO was almost similar to the organisation of the League. It had three organs - i) The General Conference similar to that of the Assembly; ii) The Governing Body similar to that of the Council; iii) The International Labour Office similar to that the Secretariat. To the General Conference each member state sent 4 delegates- one selected by the labour, one by the employers and two nominated by the government. Though the General Conference did not possess any legislative powers it could focus world attention on the evils and suggest measures for the improvement of the condition of labourers.

Though it's venue was at Geneva, the meeting could be held at some other place if it was recommended by 2/3rd majority in the previous meeting. It designated the members of the Governing Body, adopted the annual budget and examined the application of conventions. In toto, it was the principal policy making body of the ILO. The Governing Body consisted of 32 delegates 16 representing governments 8 representing employers and 8 workers. Its term was fixed at three years. It met at least once every three months. Its functions were i) To determine policy and work programmes; ii) Making of agenda for the conference; iii) To prepare the annual budget of the ILO; iv) to supervise the work of the International Labour office and its various committees and Commissions.

4.5 Achievement and Failure of League

The League of Nations existed for 20 years. Its achievements may be studied under the following heads: 1.19.1 Political Achievements About 40 political issues of both major and minor character

were handled by the league during its existence. The league successfully settled the disputes relating to smaller states. But it failed where dispute between bigger states were involved.

- **Dispute over Aaland Islands**

When in 1920 a dispute dropped up between Sweden and Finland over the issue of the Aaland Island , both appended to the league council for its settlement under the mediation of England. Sweden and Finland were not members of the league. According to the League Covenant the League had no right to intervene in the mutual disputes of states excepting it's member states. However, in 1921 the council resolved the dispute by which Aaland Island was given to Finland but it took the responsibility of protecting the private properties of the Swedish nationals living there Apart from this the Island was neutralised and demilitarised.

- **Dispute over Eupen and Malmedy,**

1920-21 In 1920-21 Germany protested to the council against the attribution of Eupen and Malmedy to Belgium. In September 1920, the council decided to recognise as final the transfer of the districts of Eupen and Malmedy to Belgium. On February 22, 1922 Germany was informed by the Secretary General that the decision was final.

- **Dispute over Upper Silesia**

1921 This was a border dispute between Germany and Poland in which France favoured Poland and Britain sympathised with Germany and which the conference of Ambassadors, a body consisting of 4 ambassadors to France - British, American, Italian and Japanese- and a representative of the French Government and a body which among other things was to draw out the boundaries left unsettled by the peace treating working as the successor to the Allied supreme council had failed to solve. The league council successfully recommended a boundary which was accepted to Germany and Poland.

- **Dispute over Vilna**

1920 Vilna had been the capital of Lithuania since 1323. Russia occupied it in 1795. After the First World War it was restored to Lithuania, but Poland occupied it in 1920. The League

Council failed settling the dispute allowing Vilna to be annexed to Poland after a plebiscite of doubtful character in 1922. The council clearly demarcated the border between Poland and Lithuania and succeeded in maintaining peace between the two for a long time by recognising the union of Vilna with Poland.

- **Greco-Bulgarian Dispute**

1925 The border dispute between Greece and Bulgaria cropped up in 1925, Greece attacked Bulgaria when Greek general and a Greek soldier were shot dead by the Bulgarian troops. As a result of the league's intervention Greece was compelled to pay a huge indemnity for violating the border of Bulgaria. In this case the league could not give evidence of its integrity and impartiality.

- **The Chaco War,**

1928 In 1928 trouble started in Gran Chaco, situated between Bolivia and Paraguay. Soon the matter surfaced and reached the council and the latter sent a telegram to both the parties, urging both the parties to reach an amicable settlement. Instantaneously, an immediate quarrel was reverted. However, in 1932, fresh quarrels started which could not be checked by the efforts of the neighbouring states. The league sent a commission of inquiry in January 1933. On June 12, 1936, the Inter American mediation led to a cessation of hostilities but it was not until 1938 that the matter was decided by arbitration.

- **Manchurian Dispute,**

1931 Under the Russo Japanese Treaty of 1905, Japan was entitled to station 15,000 troops in Manchuria for the protection of the South Manchurian Railway with headquarters at Mukden. On 18th September, 1931, on the plea that the Chinese attempted to blow up the railway line seized the railway and captured all Chinese towns north of Mukden. By mid-November, Northern Manchuria was occupied and on January 4, 1932, the Japanese reached Shanghai. China appealed to the League Council which called upon the disputants to withdraw their troops. But as the Japanese did not comply, the council appointed a five-men commission headed by Lord

Lytton of England and other members from U.S.A., France, Germany and Italy. In the meanwhile, Japan attacked Shanghai and China.

- **Legacy and Challenges**

The abolition of slavery represented a triumph for justice and human rights, but its aftermath brought forth new challenges. The Reconstruction era sought to address issues of citizenship, civil rights, and the integration of formerly enslaved individuals into American society. However, the rise of Jim Crow laws, segregation, and systemic racism would persist, casting a long shadow over the promise of freedom.

4.4 Summary

- The champions of the league of nations submit an excuse that the league of nations was virtually a world organisation, but paradoxically enough, the major powers like USA, USSR, Germany, Turkey, Austria etc. did not represent here.
- So the league was not the gathering of free nations, but a congress of the victorious states. Even though Wilson was the architect of the league, his country, the USA withdrew from the league.
- It was almost unrealistic to hope that the league would become the hope of the world. Had the USA and USSR been the members, they might have sent soldiers to fight against the invaders and defended the citadel of the league.
- But it was a vain hope. Even, England evinced the lukewarm apathy towards the league and the league only became an important debating society, a bar of international diplomacy. The league was also inherent with some loopholes which much handicapped the progress of the league.
- According to Prof. Morgenthau a grave constitutional weakness of the league was that it permitted the states to resort to war under certain conditions. The covenant made a distinction between the offensive and defensive war and permitted the latter by which it was assumed that war was the normal solution of international disputes.
- Moreover, the provision of taking decisions by a unanimous vote of the members of the council, except the parties to the dispute, proved unworkable.
- The league also lacked teeth, because no international force was provided to enforce its decisions. It could merely request the member states to act in a particular manner in a given

situation, but its request was not binding on them.

4.5 Key Terms

- **Disarmament Commission** - To restrict the growth of warships in some states
- **Health Committee** - To tackle diseases like leprosy, malaria, and yellow fever.
- **Mandates Commission** - It oversaw League mandates and held plebiscites for disputed areas.
- **Permanent Central Opium Board** - To regulate legal international traffic in drugs.
- **Refugee Commission** - Established refugee camps to help refugees.
- **Slavery Commission** - Worked to end slavery and the slave trade.

4.6 Self Assessment Questions

1. What role did Enlightenment ideals play in challenging the legitimacy of slavery?
2. Who were some key abolitionist figures, and how did they contribute to the anti-slavery movements in the 18th and 19th centuries?
3. How did economic factors influence the discourse and eventual abolition of slavery?
4. What was the significance of the Emancipation Proclamation in the context of the American Civil War and the abolition of slavery in the United States?
5. Discuss the role of key abolitionist figures such as William Wilberforce, Frederick Douglass, and Harriet Tubman in the 19th-century abolitionist movements. How did their activism and writings contribute to the global push for the eradication of slavery?

4.7 Further Readings

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Block-02 World Between Two World Wars-I

Unit-05- Crisis in Capitalism: Depression and New Deal

**Unit: 06- The Russian Revolution: Formation of USSR:
It's Economic and Political aspects**

Unit: 07- Rise of Totalitarianism-Fascism in Italy

Unit-08- Nazism in Germany

UNIT: 05- CRISIS IN CAPITALISM: DEPRESSION AND NEW DEAL

STRUCTURE

- 5.1 Learning Objectives
- 5.2 Introduction
- 5.3 Crisis in Capitalism
- 5.4 World Dipression
- 5.5 New Deal
- 5.6 Summary
- 5.7 Key Terms
- 5.8 Self assessment questions
- 5.9 Further readings

5.1 Learning Objectives

- Able to Understanding the Causes for crisis in Capitalism.
- Chronology and Key Events for understanding major issues.
- Social and Economic Changes due world dipression.
- Explore the ideological changes that occurred during dipressions.
- New Deal it's figure and details.
- Critical Thinking and Analysis for understanding the events.

5.2 Introduction

The capitalism a period of profound social, political, and cultural change in France. The learning objectives of studying the capitalism can vary depending on the level of education and the specific focus of the course. The French Revolution lasted from 1789 until 1799. The Revolution precipitated a series of European wars, forcing the United States to articulate a clear policy of neutrality in order to avoid being embroiled in these European conflicts. The French Revolution also influenced U.S. politics, as pro- and anti- Revolutionary factions sought to influence American domestic and foreign policy.

England viewed league as the preserver of balance of power and empire of disputes. The USA and USSR could not support the league, Germany and Italy left the league in lurch by abandoning it for world hegemony. As a matter of fact, what was everybody's business became nobody's interest and thus the league was lost in the process. Above all, the militarism, ultra-nationalism and chauvinism of the powers like fascist Italy, Nazi Germany and militarist Japan became menace for the peace of the world. Hitler in Germany, Mussolini in Italy and Tojo in Japan

emerged like messiahs with their watchwords of anti-Bolshevism, anti-Semitism, anti capitalism and anti-communism.

5.3 Crisis in Capitalism

During the course of the First World War huge debts were provided by the USA to the European powers. The approximate position of the inter-allied debts at the end of the war was that the USA had lent a sum of £ 2,325,000,000 to her European partners; Britain had lent £ 2,183,000,000; which France had advanced about £ 100,000,000. These inter-allied war debts were interrelated with the Treaty of Reparation that the Allied Powers signed with Germany after the end of the war. The European powers favoured an all-round cancellation of the war debts once the war was over with a plea that the USA had contributed in terms of money to a war to which they had contributed in terms of men and money both. The French wanted a cancellation of these debts provided reparation were left untouched. As long as the French hoped that reparation would be paid, they dissociated the problem of reparations from that of the inter allied debts. But when by 1923 they started doubting the receipt of reparations from Germany, they started linking the two.

Thus, before 1923 they took the view that reparations must be paid but that the inter-allied debts should be cancelled. After 1923 their attitude was that interallied debts could be paid only if Germany paid the reparation, thus making Britain and USA directly interested in the business of realising reparations from Germany. The economic realism of the British led them to maintain that these debts as well as reparations were non-commercial debts and was therefore the deadweight on the economic recovery of the world. Their policy was impressed in the famous Balfour Note of August 1, 1922 in which it was said that sum Britain would require from her debtors would depend solely upon the amount that she would have to pay to the USA and that she would be ready to abandon her claims to all reparations from Germany and repayment of debts from the Allies of such renunciation formed part of a general plan by which this great problem could be dealt with as a whole and find a satisfactory solution. In this, the British government implied that the problems of reparations and war debts were inter linked and that both should be boldly solved. The official American attitude was rigid. From the very beginning they had taken care to exclude the question of inter-allied debts from the discussion of reparations at the Paris Conference. If the European powers could squeeze Germany, why should they expect a different standard from the USA? The European debtors, what the US leaders argued, spent huge amounts on costly armaments which should have been paid to the US, if they had the moral obligations. Therefore, the US Congress set up the World War Foreign Debt Commission to collect the debts by 1947 with at least 4½ % interest. Agreement was reached between the USA and Britain that from 1923 to 1932, Britain would pay to the USA a sum of £ 33,000,000 a year and from 1933 to 1984 a sum of £ 38,000,000 a year. On April 29, 1926 a funding agreement between France and the USA was made by which France was to pay her debts for 62 years. Similarly, Britain concluded

agreements with the European Allies in 1926 and 1927. However, by 1932 both the reparation and the necessary arrangements towards the payment of inter-allied war debts had been buried.

Both the Dawes and the Young Plans proposed and worked by U.S.A. did not work up to the levels desired. By 1930 the world was engulfed with a terrible economic depression, which not only stood in the way of Germany securing further foreign loans but also stood in her way balancing her budgets. The foreign investors began to withdraw their capital and deposits from Germany. As a result the economic structure of Germany practically collapsed and it was not possible for her to pay reparations. The problem of unemployment further made situation explosive. Under such circumstances, President Hindenburg of Germany appealed to President Hoover of USA for moratorium. Hoover asked all states to suspend their mutual payments of reparation for one year from July 1931. Germany was however, asked not to utilise the money released from reparation payment for military purposes.

5.4 Great Depression

For a decade after 1929 a terrible economic crisis, otherwise known as the Great Depression engulfed the whole world. Its impact was not restricted in the economic field alone, but was felt in the political field. Great Britain abandoned her gold currency and the principle of free trade and the rest of the world followed her steps. Even the USA introduced state control in her economy and trade and commerce. As a result the Allies abandoned their demands of reparation from Germany. In the hope of revitalising her economic life, the Germans proceeded to establish dictatorship by abandoning the Weimar Constitution. To bring an end to the economic depression, everywhere in the world movements for economic self-sufficiency began.

The un-postponable settlement which was to buy German railway bonds and to have the railway turn money over to the German Government so that the latter may use the money for economic purpose. In spite of one year's moratorium (Hoover's Moratorium) Germany's economic condition did not improve up to expectation. In January 1932 the Bank of International Settlement declared that it would be impossible for Germany to pay her reparation. In June 1932, the representatives of Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Japan and Germany met at the Lausanne Conference to discuss the economic debacle of Germany as well as the world wide economic crisis, the war-time debts and reparation. According to the Lausanne convention (1) the Young Plan was annulled and (2) Germany was given the privileges to make a total payment of £ 150,000,000 as reparation in one installment. There was hardly any doubt about the practicability of these terms. It may be noted that it was not a gesture of philanthropy towards Germany on the part of these powers. It was a desperate attempt on the part of these countries to save their own countries from economic ruin. As USA refused to cancel the war debts, the decisions of Lausanne Conference were automatically nullified. As Germany was neither in a position nor willing to pay anything, the reparation payments automatically came to an end. The debtors of America on similar grounds also refused to make full

payments to U.S.A. However, all of them, with exception of Finland which kept on paying her installment in full, agreed to make token payments. Subsequently, all such token payments were also stopped. The chapter of reparation was finally closed with the rise of Hitler in Germany in 1933. He officially repudiated to reparation pledges. In the words of E. H. Carr, "The year 1932 saw the last act in that confused drama of reparation and inter-allied debts which had tormented the world for more than ten years. The Lausanne Conference buried them both in the same unhonoured grave." The world was heading towards economic crisis.

5.5 New Deal

The Economic Depression (1929-33) had great adverse effects on the economic sphere of USA. The devaluation of dollars reached such an extent that the multi-millionaires of the Wall Street of USA lost their magic wand to control the US market. The depression on the other hand, came like the bolt from the sea for the European nations who were then not in a position to repay the loans to the US. But the year 1932 ushered a unique importance by projecting Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the leader of the Democratic Party to the Presidential post of America. President Roosevelt evolved within 1933 to 1941 an economic measure, the 'New Deal', his domestic policy, to help restore the depressed American economy.

In order to solve the financial problem, the Estates General was summoned on 7th may 1789. The session was held in the magnificent place of Versailles. Louis inaugurated the session with great pomp and show. However, the third Estate demanded to join the Estates general with the clergies and the nobles. But their demands were not accepted. The third Estate established the National Assembly on 17 June 1789. The French armed forces captured the Fort of Bastille. The people thought that the king was prepared to destroy the French people. So, a large number of people marched towards Paris with anger and assembled there. On 14 July 1789 the people attacked the fort of Bastille and destroyed it. They also freed the prisoners..

- **New Social system**

Before the revolution, the society was based on inequality, disparity, privileges and concessions. The revolution hacked the roots of this disparity. It initiated a new social organization.

The revolution also ended feudalism. The revolutionaries tortured these feudal Lords and killed many of them. Some of the feudal Lords fled from France. The common people heaved a sigh of relief.

The middle class consisted of businessmen, money-lenders, teachers, doctors and lawyers etc. They were intelligent. But they were denied of higher posts. After the revolution they got relief. The revolution ended unnecessary restrictions. On them land was allotted to them and several taxes were revoked. Forced Labour was banned.

5.6 Summary

- Crisis of the Wall Street The immediate cause of the economic crisis was the fall of the Wall Street. In October 1929 all of a sudden the prices of shares in the Wall Street fell substantially. With the intervention of the US Government and the big capitalists the situation was brought under control for some time.
- However, in November 1929 there was again a fall in the price of the shares which proved disastrous for the American capitalists. Therefore, the American capitalists decided not to invest any money in any foreign country and the American Government refused to advance any loans to other countries. This further complicated the things for the European countries and rendered the situation still worse.
- The stock market crash began in September 1929 in US. Within one month, stock values dropped by 40% and the decline continued for three years. During that period, US steel stock fell from 262 to 22, General Motors from 73 to 8, and 5000 banks closed their doors.
- General Motors had produced 5.5 million automobiles in 1929, but in 1931, they produced only 2.5 million. The steel industry in July 1932 was operating at 12% of capacity. By 1933, both general industrial production and national income had slumped by nearly one-half, wholesale prices by almost one-third and merchandise trade by more than two-thirds.
- The weakness of American banking system was a factor contributing to the crash of 1929. A great number of independent banking firms were operating and some of these lacked sufficient resources to withstand financial storms.

5.7 Key Terms

- **Belligerents:** Belonging to or recognized as a state at war and protected by and subject to the laws of war.
- **Chauvinism:** Undue partiality or attachment to a group or place to which one belongs or has belonged.
- **Combatant:** One that is engaged in or ready to engage in fight
- **Covenant:** A written agreement.
- **Indignation:** Anger aroused by something unjust, unworthy, or mean anger.
- **Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen-** A document, issued by the National Assembly on August 26, 1789, that granted sovereignty to all French people

5.7 Self Assessment Questions

1. Make a brief note on the stages of capitalism.
2. "The Great Dipression is a landmark in the history of the world"-Justify.
3. High light the causes and effects of the American war of independence.

4. Write a historical essay on New Deal.
5. Narrate the socioeconomic and political condition of USA on the eve of W.W-1.

5.7 Further Readings

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UNIT- 06

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION: FORMATION OF USSR: IT'S ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL ASPECTS

STRUCTURE

- 6.1 Learning Objectives
- 6.2 Introduction
- 6.3 Russian Revolution
- 6.4 USSR Formation
- 6.5 USSR Economic & Political Aspects
- 6.6 Summary
- 6.7 Self Assessment Question
- 6.8 Key Terms
- 6.9 Further Readings

6.1 Learning Objectives

By Studying this unit the students can be able to

- How capitalism in the western world faced a serious crisis leading to the onset of Economic Depression; how the American President developed an effective strategy
- Deal to restore American economy following the Depression; how a socialist state came into existence in Russia after the Bolshevik revolution with its will to lead Russia on socio-economic and political aspects; how the post World War I era led to the rise of totalitarianism (aggressive nationalism) in
- Italy and Germany; and how Turkey could be put into the path of modernisation under Mustafa Kemal Pasha with his domestic and foreign policies.

6.2 Introduction

Mechanisation of Agriculture The policy of mechanisation of agriculture was adopted by most of the European countries which led to unprecedented agricultural production. As a result the prices of wheat considerably fell to the lowest ebb even not seen before in about 500 years. Even the countries like Australia, New Zealand and Argentina produced more wheat than they could consume. Though the agricultural countries needed agricultural commodities, they could not import the same on account of

their exceedingly low purchasing powers. Hence, the agricultural countries had to undergo the worst suffering. 2.4.3 Unequal Distribution of Gold During the first World War the European countries borrowed a lot of money from USA which they had to pay back in gold. After the war the debtor countries started paying their debts in gold which led to the shortage of gold in most of the European countries. As a result most of the European countries gave up gold currency. Things worsened more when America refused to accept payments of debts in goods and other commodities except that of gold. Hence there followed the further flow of gold into America. Taking into consideration their shortage of gold, the European countries imposed restrictions on gold export which adversely affected their trade and pushed them into depression. On the other hand, the presence of gold in abundance in USA resulted in the withdrawal of American capital from abroad since the scope of investment and profit was greater in USA market than in other countries which held the gold reserve of swelled.

6.3 Russian Revolution

Estimation goes, by 1931 USA and France between them shared 60% of world gold reserve. The American gold hoard rose between 1913 and 1924 from 1.924 billion to \$4.499 billion or half of the world's total gold supply. And serious international economic imbalance came up when the USA became a creditor nation on a large scale following the World War I. Britain had been a creditor nation before the war, but it had used the profits from its overseas investments and loans to pay for its chronic excess of imports over exports. USA by contrast normally had a favourable trade balance accentuated by tariffs that were kept at high levels for reasons of domestic politics. In addition money poured into the country in the 1920s in payment of war debts. This imbalance was neutralised for several years by large scale American loans and investment abroad- between 1925 and 1928, the average annual American foreign investment was \$1.1 billion.

4.4 Formation of USSR

The debtor countries were forced to curtail imports from the US and certain branches of the American economy, especially agriculture, were hurt. Moreover, some countries found it necessary to default on their debts, which shattered certain financial firms in the US. The American economy was as serious as the imbalance of the International economy, the reason being that wages lagged behind the rising productivity. Between 1920 and 1929 hourly industrial wages rose only 2% while the productivity of workers in factories jumped 55%. At the same time, the real income of the farmers was shrinking because agricultural prices were falling while taxes and living costs were rising. Such poverty in the countryside was a serious matter, because the rural population at that time was one fifth of the total population.

The Revolution was essentially proletarian in nature. It virtually liquidated the powers of the nobles, the clergy and the bourgeoisie. On the ruins of the old order, the dictatorship of the proletariat was established and this fact had its effect on the domestic as well as foreign policies of Soviet Union after 1917. The western powers were not sympathetic towards Bolsheviks since their government made peace with Germany by signing the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk in 1917 and surrendered large tracts of territories. This treaty weakened the western alliance as Russian was not to fight against Germany. Thus the whole burden of carrying on the war with Germany fell on Britain. Had not the USA joined the war on the side of Britain, Germany would have been victorious.

4.5 USSR Economic & Political Aspects

The Russian Czars were despotic and their government lacked strong administration. The nobles and the church gave support to the Czarist autocracy to desire benefits for themselves. Russian witnessed a good number of Famines during the 18th and the early 19th century which caused great suffering to the poor peasants. Excepting Alexander I and Alexander II the rest of them were known for their cruelty and oppression, all rights were denied to the Russians. Therefore, the people had no alternative but to show their anger through revolts. Revolts continued but were suppressed with great vigor. However, the people never trailed behind and continued to resist the Czarist regime by founding revolutionary organization, like the Nihilists and Anarchists carrying on underground activities.

The educated liberals of the Zemstvos and students formed revolutionary organizations and demanded early and better reforms, but to of no effect. In 1898 the liberals founded the Russian Social Democratic Party; composed of members profoundly influenced by the writings of Karl Marx and others. In 1903 a session of this party was held in which it witnessed a split on the issue of admission of the common men into its fold. One group in majority called Bolsheviks led by Lenin was aggressive and the members advocated the admission only the most devoted workers whereas the other group called Mensheviks inserted the admission of those who wished to join the party. Both of them got formally separated in 1911. In the meantime, Russia entered into the first World War, supported Great Britain and France and opposed the Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria and Italy).

The Russian entry into the war was a blunder on the part of Czar Nicholas II since the country was hardly prepared to launch such a big war and therefore, led to disastrous consequences. Prince Rasputin, the evil adviser was killed. A coalition was formed in the Duma which forced the Russian emperor to abdicate absent the throne. So on March 15, 1917, Czar Nicholas II was persuaded to abdicate. He left the country with his family. A provisional government was formed in Petrograd. The Mensheviks led by Kerensky came to power. But Kerensky's government was falling short of expectations entertained by the common people and
worker

- **Third Coalition and Napoleon**

Alarmed by the growing power and ambitions of Napoleon, England formed third coalition in 1804. It comprised of England, Austria, Russia and Sweden. Napoleon attacked Austria and took possession of him.

- **Battle of Trafalgar**

The Battle was fought between France and England. The French and Spanish fleets were completely destroyed. The defeat at Trafalgar was so much distressing for France. So Napoleon gave up his plan to combat England in naval battle.

- **Battle of Austerlitz**

Napoleon defeated the combined forces of Russia and Austria in the battle of Austerlitz. Austria was compelled to sign the Pressberg pact. That had far reaching effects. It made Napoleon a kingmaker. He eliminated several small states of Germany and formed a confederation in Rhine. So the German accepted Napoleon as savior and guardian. Napoleon's intervention in Germany greatly annoyed Prussia.

However, Napoleon defeated Prussia in battles of Zena and Auerstadt.

- **War with Russia**

There after then Napoleon launched an attack on Russia. The battle of yau was fought. But it was indecisive. Finally Russia was defeated in the battle of Friedland and signed the treaty of Tilsit in 1807. It marked the zenith of Emperor Napoleon's ascendancy. On the strength of his marvellous diplomacy, Napoleon won Russia friendship. The later promised not to have trade relation with England. It enriched the glory of Napoleon.

- **Continental system of Napoleon**

After the defeat of Russia, the only remaining enemy of France was England. However, it was not easy for the French fleet and troops to defeat England. As England was surrounded by sea and possessed an invincible fleet. It was well known to Napoleon that England existed on the continental trade. They organized economic boycott with England. Napoleon issued Warsaw ordinance on 25 January 1807, to bar British trade on the sea-coasts of Prussia and Hanover. England also issued "Orders in council" in January 1807. It did not allow the French ships and its allies to cross the regions dominated by England. The strong army of England barricaded European ports. So the connection of Europe with its colonies severe. Export and import in Europe came to a standstill. The European businessman had to face the ordeals of heavy slump in business. The people of Europe were thrown into misery. The scarcity of essential commodities to common people became intolerable

and smuggling increased. Napoleon made his friends unhappy with his continental system. His policy was not successful. England got its influence over continental trade and sea routes.

- **Invasion on Portugal**

Portugal was not ready to implement Napoleon's continental system. So it was invaded by Napoleon in 1807 and occupied it. It was a prelude to the ensuing attack on Spain.

- **War with Spain**

Napoleon had confidence that the continental system would be strengthened more by taking Spain under his control. So he made his brother Joseph the king of Spain by driving away the Bourbon ruler of Spain Charles IV and his son prince Ferdinand. It greatly humiliated the citizens of Spain. They became rebellious. Napoleon had to face a long lasting war in Spain from 1808 to 1814. The Spanish rebels defeated the French army on 19 July 1808. Joseph fled from Spain. Napoleon himself invaded Spain. The Spanish army was defeated in the battle of Bourgas. Joseph Salamanca occupied the throne again. During 1812-1813, the combined forces of England and Spain defeated France in the battle of Salamanca and Victoria. Eventually Spain was redeemed from the French dominance. In fact, Napoleon's attack on Spain was a blunder. Napoleon himself said, "Spanishulcer ruined me."

- **War with Austria**

The Spanish war affected other countries of Europe. In 1809 Austria attacked Napoleon. The former was defeated by later in the battle of Wagram. Austria signed the treaty of Vienna. Austria conceded a large portion of its territory to France. Austrian princess Maria Louisa was married to Napoleon.

- **War against Russia (1812)**

The violation of the continental system involved Napoleon in a war with Russia. In 1812 he launched an attack against Russia. From the beginning the Russian troops followed the policy of retreating. The Russian troops permitted the French forces to march towards Moscow. Later on the Russian resorted to guerrilla warfare against the French. They destroyed their own crops, cities, towns and forts. So the French could not get the necessities of life. In the means while the Russian winter set in. It caused untold misery to the French soldiers. So Napoleon decided to retreat to France. He was totally unsuccessful in his Russian campaign. On the other hand it gave birth to another powerful European block against Napoleon.

- **War with Prussia**

In 1813 Prussia launched a war against France. Some states of North and central Germany supported Prussia. Napoleon defeated the combined forces of Prussia and Russia in the battle of Lutzeine and Boutzein. In the mean while Napoleon accepted the peace talks of Metternich, the chancellor of Austria. It was another blunder of Napoleon. Consequently, Austria declared war against France with Prussia and Russia.

6.6 Summary

- Napoleon Bonaparte rose to prominence through his military prowess during the French Revolution. His victories in Italy and Egypt showcased his strategic brilliance and leadership skills.
- Napoleon implemented significant reforms in France, including the Napoleonic Code, which established a legal system based on merit and equality
- Napoleon's military campaigns, particularly the Napoleonic Wars, saw him conquer large parts of Europe. His victories at Austerlitz, Jena, and Wagram expanded the French Empire to its zenith.
- Napoleon undertook administrative reforms, streamlining government structures and establishing the prefecture system.
- Napoleon's efforts to establish hegemony faced resistance fueled by nationalism. The patriotic fervor in various European nations contributed to alliances against France.
- Napoleon initiated various infrastructure projects, including the construction of roads, bridges, and canals.

6.7 Key Terms

- **Continental System**- The Continental System refers to Napoleon's attempt, beginning in 1806 with the Berlin Decree, to strangle Britain's economy by closing off all European ports.
- **Corsica**- The fourth-largest island in the Mediterranean. Corsica rebelled against Genoa in 1729, and was independent for a time,
- **Directory**- The Directory was the name for the French revolutionary government from 1795 to 1799.
- **Jacobin**- An extreme revolutionary group during the French Revolution.
- **Saint Helena**- A British colony in the South Atlantic. Napoleon was exiled there from 1815 to his death in 1821.
- **Austerlitz**- In this battle, fought on December 2, 1805, Napoleon's army defeated the Russian and Austrian armies.

6.8 Self Assessment Questions

1. When did Napoleon rise to prominence in French politics?
2. Name one significant military campaign led by Napoleon.
3. At which battle did Napoleon suffer his final defeat?
4. What was the significance of the Peninsular War in Napoleon's reign?
5. What event marked the end of the French Revolution's radical phase and the beginning of the Napoleonic era?
6. Discuss the legacy of Napoleon Bonaparte. How is he remembered in terms of his impact on governance, legal systems, and European history?
7. Examine the consequences of the Peninsular War in Spain and Portugal. How did this conflict illustrate the challenges of Napoleon's imperial ambitions and the limits of French military power?
8. Examine the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte to power. What role did his military successes play in his ascent to political prominence?

6.9 Further Readings

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STRUCTURE

- 7.1 Learning Objectives
- 7.2 Introduction
- 7.3 Totalitarian States
- 7.4 Fascism in Italy
- 7.5 Summary
- 7.6 Key Terms
- 7.7 Self Assessment Questions
- 7.8 Further Readings

7.1 Learning Objectives

- Fascism was based on narrow and extreme nationalism. It glorified the nation and regarded total commitment to the state on the part of the individual as constituting supreme duty.
- In other words, Fascism emphasized total loyalty on the part of the individual to the state. It was therefore, natural that it considered it necessary to control the mind of the individual in the interest of the state.
- The Fascists were opposed to democracy, liberalism and all forms of socialism.
- Democracy was described as stupid, corrupt, low moving and the worst form of government “a decaying corpse” the institution of parliament was rendered as a useless talking hop. The Fascists condemned the democratic principles of majority rule, individual freedom and quality.

7.2 Introduction

The word Fascism is derived from an Italian word ‘fascio’ or ‘fasce’ literally meaning a ‘well-tied bundle of rods’. The word ‘fascism’ appears to have been invented by Mussolini; it became the home of his movement after March, 1919 and of his government after October, 1922. The Fascist leaders prescribed a particular uniform as ‘black-shirts’ of the followers of Mussolini in Italy.

- **Meaning**

The Concert of Europe was the system of diplomacy to uphold peace and prosperity in Europe in 19th century. So under the Concert of Europe some European nations organised conferences at different places to discuss various matters. In the conferences the most dominating personality was the Austrian chancellor. Metternich and under his leadership and guidance the

concert of Europe established a dictatorship of the powers.

7.3 Totalitarian States

Totalitarianism is a form of government that theoretically permits to individual freedom and that seeks to subordinate all aspects of the individual's life to the authority of the government. Italian dictator Benito Mussolini coined the term 'totalitario' in the early 1920s to describe the new Fascist state of Italy which he further described as: "All within the state, none outside the state, and none against the state." By the beginning of World War II, totalitarianism had become synonymous with absolute and oppressive single-party government.

In the broadest sense, totalitarianism is characterized by strong central rule that attempts to control and direct all aspects of individual life through coercion and repression. The totalitarian states of Nazi Germany under Adolf Hitler (1933-45) and the Soviet Union under Joseph Stalin (1924-53) were the first examples of decentralized or popular totalitarianism in which the state achieved overwhelming popular support for its leadership. Large-scale, organized violence becomes permissible and sometimes necessary under totalitarian rule, justified by the overriding commitment to the state ideology and pursuit of the Stalin's Soviet Union, whole classes of people, such as the Jews and the Kulaks (wealthy peasant farmers) respectively, were singled out for persecution and extinction. Police operations within a totalitarian state often appear similar to that within a police state, but one important difference distinguishes them. In a police state the police operate according to known consistent procedures.

In a totalitarian state the police operate without the constraints of laws and regulations. Their actions are unpredictable and directed by the whim of their rulers. Under Hitler and Stalin uncertainty was interwoven into the affairs of the state. The German Constitution of the Weimer Republic was never abrogated under Hitler, but an enabling act passed by the Reichstag (Germany's Parliament) in 1933 permitted him to amend the constitution at will thereby nullifying it. Similarly, Stalin provided a constitution for the Soviet Union in 1936 but never permitted it to become the framework of Soviet law. Instead he was the final arbiter in the interpretation of Marxism- Leninism Stalinism and changed his interpretations at will. Neither Hitler nor Stalin permitted change to become predictable, thus increasing the sense of terror among the people and repressing any dissent.

7.4 Fascism in Italy

Italy after a period of neutrality in 1914-15, entered the War on May 23, 1915, The Italians found the war more exacting than they had anticipated. The net direct cost of the war to Italy was more than & 12,000,000,000, while property damage amounted to an additional & 3,000,000,000. Hence, Victor Emmanuel's (King of Italy) subjects were disappointed with the disastrous effects of the war. Economically, the currency, Lira had fallen by 70% in face value, the cost of living was getting tough, and the budget deficit was running in astronomical figures. The banks restricted credit and did not accept industrial securities for granting loans. Peasant tenants refused to pay rent. Working class instead of the employers took over the charges of the factories, when wages was lowered. The national debt had increased six fold.

The labour had become lawless, resorting to the violence, bloodshed and arson. During 1919 and 1920 a total of 35,000,000 workdays was lost, and there had come into existence a dictatorship of the proletariat. Besides it, Italy was passing through a period of political topsyturvy. With the intrigues and trickery resulting from a multi party system, the art of government in Italy degenerated into the manipulation of short lived coalition blocs. From June 23, 1919 to October 31, 1922, six ministries came to the Chamber of Deputies (Italian Parliament) headed by Nitti (twice), Giolitti, Bonomi and Facta (twice). The parliament had no definite principles and was turned into a breeding ground of corruption. The condition of Italy was further precipitated when at the Paris Peace Conference the Allies treated her as "the jackal at the feast".

The Italian demand of getting Fiume and Dalmatia was utterly disapproved by the Allies. By the summer of 1920, Giolitti because of the domestic problems withdrew the Italian troops from Albania out of which he gained nothing. In the Near East, both Greece and Turkey coined prominence to the dissatisfaction of Italy. In Africa where Great Britain, France and Belgium acquired the former German colonies, Italy got only small extensions to Libya and Somaliland. Italy was denied mandates even though her colonizing capacity was better than that of many.

- **Origin The Concert of Europe was originated in the Vienna congress.**

The French revolution much trouble to the governments of Europe. The peace makers of the congress of Vienna fully realised their responsibility. They found that France was the seed bed of revolutionary movement in Europe .French militarism and imperialism was not ended completely. There was the possibility of French attack. It might destroy the structure so erected at Vienna and hence they were compelled to develop a machinery to protect the system of statusque of 1815.This feeling among the victorious allies gave birth to Concert of Europe.

- **The Treaty of Chaumont**

The idea of Concert of Europe was based on the treaty of Chaumont. It was concluded by the big four-Austria, Prussia, Russia and England against Napoleon on March 9th 1814. By the treaty the signatory bound themselves to protect the settlement. It was to follow Napoleons downfall for a period of 20 years. In short the Concert of Europe was a product of the spirit of the treaty of Chaumont.

- **Holy Alliance**

The Holy Alliance was another step to create an European confederation in 1815. It was submitted by the Russian Czar Alexander-1. It was a religious coalition. Czar Alexander imbibed the idea of injecting Christian doctrines into politics. He formulated the plan of the Holy Alliance on the basis of his emotion, religious belief and the need of new European order. It was first signed by the three powers Russia, Prussia and Austria. They formed a sacred compact to protect old order in Europe. They also promised to end the new born ideas of the French Revolution. Later on most of the European powers signed it. However England bluntly refused to join the Holy Alliance, opposing its vague and abstract principles. So the Holy Alliance was a dead letter from the date of its birth. No power agreed to give the principles of Holy Alliance a fair trial. The practical importance of the Holy Alliance was negligible. As political machinery it was useless. As diplomatic machinery it was a failure. The Holy Alliance showed to Europe morality and principles of Christianity that had little chance of success in politics.

- **The quadruple Alliance**

The Quadruple Alliance was a plan for the European Concert. It was submitted by Metternich, the chancellor of Austria. The Alliance was signed by four great powers like Austria, Prussia, Russia and England on November 20, 1815. It was developed in the following objects: Firstly, to check the revolutionary ferment of France. Secondly to protect the Vienna settlement from any challenge. Thirdly, to establish peace and security in Europe. Fourthly, to arrange periodical meetings among the member to improve prosperity of nations and maintenance of European peace. In fact the quadruple Alliance led the foundation of the concert of Europe

- **Aix-La-Chapelle Congress (1818)**

Quadruple Alliance had provisions of periodical meetings among the members. This was the basis of the concert of Europe. This provision gave birth to five congresses in between 1818-1825. Aix-la-Chapelle was the first congress in 1818. The most important question before the congress was admission of France in to the Concert of Europe. As France had paid off the whole of war indemnity, the great powers decided to withdraw the allied Army of occupation from the French soil and to admit France in to the Concert of Europe. So the Quadruple Alliance was transformed in to quintuple Alliance. The congress of the concert of Europe adjudicated the disputes of smaller states. It remonstrated king Bernedotte of Sweden for misbehaving with Norway and for violating treaty rights by which Sweden got Norway. Bern edotte developed a spite spott on behalf of the small states in the congress. But it was rejected. Congress also heard the appeals of the peoples of Monaco against their despotic ruler. The latter was warmly warned. The congress also solved the disputed succession of Baden in Germany and the position of the Jewish subjects in Austria and Prussia. The congress also granted the title of king to the Elector of Hesse in Germany. All the matters were accepted unanimously by the big five. Inspire of all these

achievements of the congress of -Aix-la-Chappelle there were differences' among the members on the question of Spanish American colonies and the prevention of slave trade. King Ferdinand VII of Spain appealed to the Concert to restore his authority over the colonies in South America. Czar Alexander whole heartedly supported the Spanish King. But English strongly opposed it. England had trade relation with American colonies. Metternich also supported the British stand. He was against the Russian influence in west Europe. 61 Another rift in the body of Concert was over the question of abolition of Barbary pirates. The pirates caused hindrance in the international trade. There was conflict in between Russia and England on the issue of stationing fleet in the Mediterranean Sea. Finally, the congress of Aix-la-chapelle ended with a note of discord and bitterness among the members.

- **Congress of Troppau(1820)**

The Troppau Congress was held in 1820 on the issue of revolution in Spain, Portugal and Naples. There were revolutions in Naples, Spain and Portugal to get liberal constitution. The great powers condemned the revolution. However they differed with regard to the steps to be taken to make the situation. Russia provided armed assistance to suppress the revolt in Spain. In the Troppau congress, Metternich proposed a draft to condemn the revolutions. It also justified intervention by the Concert members. However, the Troppau protocol was refused by Great Britain. in the words of Caslereagh of great Britain, "Would the great powers of Europe be prepare to admit the principle that their territories were to be thrown open to each other's approach upon cases of assumed necessity or expediency of which not the party receiving but the party administering it, was to be the judge". In fact the Congress of Troppau was the diplomatic skill of Metternich. He tried to establish the predominant trends of Austria in Europe. He succeeded in making a European rather than an Austrian contest. 2.2.8 Congress of Laibach(1821) Another Congress of Concert of Europe was congress of Laibach. It was held at Laibach on the issue of revolution in Naples. Austria was authorised to send her troops to Naples to suppress the revolt there. The revolution was easily suppressed by the Austria. The Austrian troops also put down the revolt in piedmont in the north of Italy.

- **The congress of Verona(1822)**

The most important Congress of the concert of Europe was the congress of Verona in 1822 to discuss the matters of Greece and Spain. However, there was conflict among the members in the congress. Even England did not pay interest in the matters of the Concert of Europe in future. The problems in the congress were as follows: The Greek war of independence The people of Greece revolted against turkey in the year 1821. In the congress of Vienna Russia proposed to support Greece against Turkey to dominate the Balkan states. But England and Austria opposed this. Metternich of Austria was well known that in case of Russia helped the Greeks; her influence would pave a great danger to the Austrian empire. Russian influence on Balkan states greatly hampered the overseas trade of Great Britain. Finally England proposed 62 that the problem of Greece and Turkey would be solved by the members jointly. So the problem of Greece remained unsolved in the Congress of Verona.

- **The problem of Spain**

Another problem for the Congress was the problem of Spain. The ruler of Spain Ferdinand

VII issued many new ordinances. Those ordinances deprived the people of their political rights. As a result, the people of Spain revolted against Ferdinand VII. The king belonged to Bourbon Dynasty. So he requested Louis XVIII, the king of France to help him. France appealed the Congress to be authorised to help Spain. However, England did not like the French intervention in the internal affairs of Spain. Austria, Prussia and Russia overruled the English opposition and authorised France to help Spain. Ferdinand VII was again enthroned. She disassociated herself from the Concert of Europe. The Problem of Spanish colonies in America Spain had colonies in South America. England had trade relations with colonies. The colonies revolted against Spain. Ferdinand VII, The ruler of Spain decided to suppress the revolt of their colonies. The Allies of Holy Alliance (Austria, Prussia and Russia) also agreed to help Spain. However, Lord Canning, the foreign minister of England prevented them successfully.

- **Lack of mutual Trust and Confidence**

No institution can stand without mutual trust and confidence among the members. From the beginning the members had many resolutions of great importance with the feeling of trust and cooperation. However, with the passage of time the members lost mutual unity, confidence and trust. They engaged themselves in criticising one another. As a result, the concert did not survive for a long period. It totally failed after the Congress of Verona. On the whole, the Concert of Europe was an international organisation. Its objective was to maintain peace and order in Europe. It was enabled to prevent wars in Europe for a long period. Through this system the allied powers became successful in the establishment of peace, security, stability, law and order in Europe. It generated the spirit of mutual unity, cooperation and intervention.

7.5 Summary

- The Holy Alliance, formed by Austria, Prussia, and Russia, was a conservative alliance based on the principles of Christianity. It aimed to uphold the values of the monarchies and suppress revolutionary movements.
- The Crimean War, involving Russia, the Ottoman Empire, and Western powers, marked a departure from the Concert of Europe. It highlighted tensions among major powers and foreshadowed the decline of the Congress system.
- The Quadruple Alliance, consisting of Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Great Britain, was established to maintain the balance of power. The alliance allowed for intervention in the internal affairs of countries experiencing political upheaval.
- The Congress redrew the map of Europe, adjusting borders to achieve a balance of power and prevent the rise of any single dominant state. This involved territorial compensations and adjustments to accommodate the interests of major powers.

7.6 Key Terms

- **Treaty of Fontainebleau-** Treaty in 1814 by which Napoleon was exiled to Elba and promised a stipend of 2 million francs a year (which he never received).

- **Marengo**- June 1800 battle in which Napoleon defeated Austria, forcing them to sign the Treaty of Luneville and bringing the Second Coalition to an end.
- **Treaty of Luneville**- February 1800 treaty by which the Austrians and French renewed the condition of the Treaty of Campo Formio.
- **Treaty of Tilsit**- An 1807 treaty requiring both Russia and Prussia to join the Continental System. Russian, Prussia, and Austria actually declared war on Britain following the treaty.

7.7 Self Assesement Questions

- Examine the consequences of the Peninsular War in Spain and Portugal. How did this conflict illustrate the challenges of Napoleon's imperial ambitions and the limits of French military power?
- Examine Crimean War of 1853–1856 and its aftermath.
- What changes occurred in the congressional system after Napoleon, and what factors shaped the evolution of parliamentary governance?
- How did the congressional system evolve and transform in the aftermath of Napoleon's era, and what were the key factors that influenced the development of parliamentary governance during this period?

7.8 Self Assesment Questions

- Andress, David(edt).The Oxford Handbook of the French Revolution, New Delhi, 2005.
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UNIT-08

NINETEENTH CENTURY EUROPEAN REVOLUTION **JULY REVOLUTION (1830) FEBRUARY REVOLUTION (1848)**

STRUCTURE

- 8.1 Learning Objectives
- 8.2 Introduction
- 8.3 Causes of Revolutions
- 8.4 July Revolution
- 8.5 February Revolution
- 8.6 Summary
- 8.7 Key Terms
- 8.8 Self Assessment Questions
- 8.9 Further Readings

5.1 Learning Objectives

- For Understanding Causes and Catalysts.
- To Examine Revolutionary Tactics.
- To Asses Socio-Political Changes.
- Comparative Analysis with Previous Revolutions.
- Assessing Popular Movements and Public Participation.
- Critical Thinking and Historical Interpretation.
- Contextualizing Revolutionary Movements

8.2 Introduction

In the contemporary France there were five main political parties. The Ultra Royalists wanted to bring France back to the days of 1789. They were against the public privileges. The Moderate Royalists had faith on constitution. They were fans of constitutional monarchy. The liberals wanted more liberal constitution. There were also legitimists who were interested in the legitimate succession. The last group consisted of the people believed in democracy. In short, the political parties were very different in outlook. But it is important that most of them wanted to root out the rule of Bourbon dynasty from France. They were against the working policy of the Bourbon rulers. During the reign of Charles X they were also united. They precipitated the July Revolution in 1830 against the Bourbon king. In fact, the constitutional charter was not for public interest. The members were not their representatives of the common people. So they had no interest in the public welfare. In general the rights and interest of the common people were ignored.

8.3 Causes of Revolutions

The Revolution of 1848 broke out in France. It was against the autocratic rule of LouisPhilippe. It spread to all over the Europe. Almost all seventeen European states like France, England, Austria, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Hungary, Bohemia etc. were affected by thisrevolutionarytide. The revolution broke out in France in 1848. Louis Philippe left the throne. consequently, these condre public was proclaimed in France. By the revolutionary tide Austria was also affected. Owing to the revolution Metternich of Austria resigned. He left to England. But theliberal government did not establish their owing to the loyalty of the army. The Czechs of Bohemia revolted there. The nineteenth century marked as the century of various revolutions. During this periodthe European countries faced various mass insurrections. The people were dissatisfied with theexisting aristocratic absolute monarchy. Among these Revolutions July Revolution and February revolutions stand foremost.

8.4 JulyRevolution 1830

The Vienna settlement of 1814-15 re-established the rule of Bourbon dynasty in France.The Bourbon king Louis XVIII became the legitimate king of France. In the year 1824 he passeda war and he was succeeded by his brother Charles X. However the bourbon monarchs wereabsolute in nature. French had no satisfaction with their rulers. So the people of France took thepathofrevolutioninJulyof1830.CharlesX abdicatedthethrone andleftFrance.

- **Factors of July revolution**

A variety of factors caused the July Revolution. The factors for the outbreak of the Julyrevolutioncanbediscussedasfollows:

- **Restoration of Bourbon Rule:**

The Vienna congress had one of the principles the principle of legitimacy. Accordinglythe allied powers restored the rule of the Bourbon dynasty in France. They did not understand thefact that the maladministration and the autocratic rule of the Bourbons was the root cause of theoutbreak of the Revolution of 1789. The allied powers again established the Bourbon dynasty inFrance. TheFrench were already dissatisfied with this dynasty.All the kings of this dynastywere absolute in nature. They had no interest in the welfare of the common mass so the Frenchwere notreadytoaccepttheBourbonsubordinationatanycost.

- **Constitutional charter of Louis XVIII**

Louis XVIII was an intelligent man. He did not want to reopen the history of the FrenchRevolution of 1789. So he declared a constitutional charter just after coming to the throne ofFrance in 1814. It was formed for better administration. In the constitutional charter publicrepresentatives had more importance. But the charter was not free from defects. It had

the following defects:

- The voting right was not universal. The wealthy class only enjoyed the voting right. The common people who were unable to pay tax to government were deprived of voting right. So the Chamber of Deputies was not the representative of countrymen.
- The formation of the Chamber of Peers was also illegal. The nomination of its members was made by the king. As a result it was a house of aristocrats.
- The Charter provided the king the highest position in the country. There was no limitation of his power. The king was the fountain head of all executive, legislative and judicial powers.
- The ministers were not responsible to the parliament. They were accountable to the king only.
- **Reactionary policy of Charles X**

Louis XVIII was succeeded by his brother Charles X. He was a great reactionary and very despotic in nature. Under his legislation press was censored and there were restrictions on writing and speeches. The voting right was restricted and members of the chamber of deputies were reduced. Under him the church was the strongest institution. Dissolution of Chamber of Deputies was his monopoly. During his rule from 1827 to 1830 the Chamber was dissolved for three times. His government was of the priests, for the priests and by the priests. The clergy and nobles who had been deprived of their properties during the Revolution monopoly. They were all blind supporters of his administrative policy and political ideology. In fact, Charles X had administrative of 1789 were compensated. Moreover; the appointment of prime minister was his system which was not liked by the common people. So they were highly aggrieved against the representative policy of Charles X.

- **The July Ordinances**

Charles X issued the July ordinances on July 26, 1830. It was a blunder ever committed by him. By the ordinances he suspended the liberty of the press, dissolved the chamber of deputies, changed the electoral system, and thereby reduced the number of voters and ordered new elections. These ordinances caused more discontent among the French people. The discontent erupted in the July revolution of 1830.

- **Beginning of the revolution**

The above mentioned factors caused a favourable atmosphere. On that atmosphere another great revolution broke out in France. All the political groups with the support of the people revolted. They denied Charles X as their king. Though it was first started by the Journalists, the students, old soldiers, workmen and republicans etc. joined the revolutionary path. All of them were insurgents and hated the Bourbons. On July 27, 1830 they assembled in the Paris Street. They made the tricolour flag as the national flag of France. They gave slogan "Down with the ministry" "Long live the Charter." In this way a civil war broke out in France. The people became very revolutionaries. It

became very difficult for the army to control the revolutionary. The army did not succeed due to obstacles created by the revolutionary. The civil war continued and the days were known as “Glorious days”. The king Charles X promised to withdraw July ordinance on July 30th 1830. But this promise was not worked out. So the revolutionaries surrounded his royal palace. Renouncing the throne he fled to England with his family. He passed away there in 1836. In fact, the July revolution was very much successful. By this revolution the French people overthrew the Bourbon dynasty forever.

- **Significance of the revolution**

The July Revolution of 1830 was one of the most important events in the history of France. Of course, there was no great change in the political life of the country. The Bourbons were overthrown but the lower Bourbons known as the Orleanists succeeded to the throne. However, its importance cannot be ignored. It had the following significance.

- The revolutionaries challenged the legitimacy principle. The legitimacy of the king was ended. It was replaced by the legitimacy of the nation. The absolute monarchy was replaced by the constitutional monarchy. Louis Philippe became the constitutional monarch.
- The July Revolution had a new principle. But it completed the principles of the Revolution of 1789. The Revolution succeeded in securing the Revolutionary feelings such as equality, liberty and fraternity forever.
- Before July revolution there was a privilege class consisted of the nobles, lords and clergy in France. As a result of the July Revolution the people of this class were deprived of their privileges.
- The Revolution had an extraordinary impact not only on France but also on European countries. It affected Spain, Portugal, Poland, and Belgium, England, Switzerland, Germany and some other countries. The people of these countries revolted against their rulers. They strongly challenged the provisions of the Congress of Vienna.
- The Revolution brought an outstanding change in the political system of Europe. It imposed the new principle of balance of power. Democratic principle started in Great Britain. It was the root cause of the downfall of Metternich and Austria.

- **Impact of the Revolution**

The July Revolution had deep impact on the countries of European continent. It gave birth to nationalism. The people of different countries revolted against their rulers. They were all successful to a great extent. The impact of the revolution can be described as follows:

- **Spain:**

The July Revolution of 1830 encouraged the people of Spain a lot. With the fall of Charles X and the success of the revolution the nationalist of Spain revolted against the then king Ferdinand VII. Of course, their revolt was cruelly crushed by the king. But the revolutionary spirit was not ended. The nationalist achieved a great success in the elections to the constituent assembly in 1834. The king was compelled to be reformative. As a result a new constitution was formed. According to the new constitution the constitutional monarchy was established in Spain. A new ministry was also formed. It was responsible to the parliament.

- **Portugal:**

The legitimate principle of Vienna congress made John VI the king of Portugal. He established absolute monarchy in the country. After his death in 1826 his eldest son Dom Pedro succeeded him. He placed his daughter Donna Maria to rule over Portugal. Her power was snatched away by his uncle Don Miguel. He started autocratic rule in Portugal. The success of the July revolution in France encouraged the nationalists and the liberals.

The nationalist and liberal revolted against autocratic government. They want also supported by the nationalists and the liberals of Spain, France and England. Finally the people of Portugal became successful. Donna Maria was enthroned in Portugal. And set up a constitutional monarchy.

- **Belgium**

According to the Vienna settlement Belgium was annexed with Holland. In 1830 the people of Belgium revolted against the government of Holland. Their objective was to make Belgium an independent state. The success of the July revolution of 1830 encouraged them for the revolt. The patriots declared the independence of Belgium. France also provided military support to the patriots of Belgium. But Great Britain did not tolerate the interference of Belgium. So, Palmerston, the foreign minister of England with the support Russia, Austria and Prussia recognized the sovereignty and independence of Belgium. They accepted Belgium's neutrality in Europe. Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg Gotha became the king of Belgium. The country remained neutral in Europe till the beginning of the First World War in 1914.

- **Switzerland**

The Swiss constitution was based on the nobles. It was not public oriented. The people were fully dissatisfied. The July Revolution of France stirred the people of Switzerland. They demanded a modified constitution. They also demanded some reforms for the welfare of the

common mass. The government easily accepted the demands. The central and provincial government modified their constitution. They introduced many administrative reforms. In short, Switzerland got republican form of government.

- **England**

The July Revolution sent a new message to the common people of England. Under Tory party people have restricted voting right. This party was against any change. In 1830 the Whig party demanded to extend the Franchise. This party also assured the parliamentary reforms in the country. Consequently the Whig party got great success against the Tory party. In 1832 the reform bill of 1832 was passed. The First Reform Act of 1832 was formed. By this Act the House of Lords was controlled. The House of Commons truly became the representative body of the common people.

- **Unification of Germany**

The Vienna settlement divided Germany into 39 small units. In 1830 the people in many states of Germany revolted against their rulers. The rulers of these states were compelled to accept the liberal constitution. But Austria, particularly Metternich the Austrian chancellor caused obstacle for the Germans. Metternich succeeded in suppressing the national movement in Germany. In course of time, the movement for the state building for Germany was continued. Finally, unification of Germany was completed in 1870.

- **Unification of Italy**

The diplomats of the Vienna congress disturbed the political unity of Italy. Italy was divided into several small states i.e. Parma, Modena, Tuscany, Rome, Lombard, Venetia etc. Italians were dissatisfied with this division. They started national movement for unit. The July Revolution boosted the patriots of Italy. They became more hopeful. The people of all states of Italy revolted. But all the revolutionary activities were controlled by Metternich. The king of different states was again enthroned. In course of time, the Italians reopened their movement. Finally they were successful to defeat Austria and political unity of Italy was achieved.

- **America:**

The July Revolution of 1830 affected the countries of other continents like America. The American administration was controlled by the constitution. They enjoyed many rights and privileges. But the labour and workman class were neglected. They were leading the life of the slave. In short the people were totally dissatisfied with the administration. But the July Revolution of France generated the revolutionary mind among the Americans. They demanded the abolition of slavery in America. Gradually much legislation was passed to improve the condition of the common people.

On the whole, the July Revolution of 1830 was a significant event. Beside the European countries it exerted influence on America. In America the slaves system was abolished. The

Reform Act of 1832 changed the parliamentary system of England. The rights of the people were recognized in Switzerland. The Revolution also greatly helped in the unification of Italy and Germany. The neutrality and independence of Belgium was also accepted. The Revolution caused the failure of the reactionaries and the success of the nationalists. This was a death blow to the autocratic monarchy.

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2. 8.5 February Revolution of 1848

The Bourbon king Charles X was dethroned after the July Revolution of 1830. The constitutional monarch was formed in France under Louis Philippe. He had a key role in the July Revolution against the Bourbon king. He would be a public oriented king and it was the expectation of the French. But he was different and people were bored with his administrative policy. His Prime Minister Guizot was a great reactionary. They were anti-reformative. As a result the people of France were very dissatisfied. His foreign policy was totally failed. At last, France faced another great revolution called the February Revolution of 1848. As a result of the Revolution of 1848 Louis Philippe lost the throne. He left France and left for England.

- **Factors**

Various factors contributed to the outbreak of the revolution of 1848. Some unavoidable circumstances compelled the French people to start the February Revolution.

- **Role of the Middle class**

After the July Revolution of 1830 France was under constitutional monarchy. France under Louis Philippe had a moderate constitution of a modified form of the constitutional Charter of 1814. And introduced voting right system. This system benefited the rich people from among the middle class. Consequently in the elections the wealthy bourgeois influenced the Chamber of Deputies. The common mass had no role in the elections. The Chamber of Deputies of the middle class framed legislation in favour of the rich people of middle class. The common class consisted of the peasants, artisans, craftsman etc. Were deprived of their rights. Louis Philippe had a pact with the people of middle class. The common mass suffered a lot at the hands of the government. For them the government of Louis Philippe was in hardship. There was no difference between Charles X and Louis Philippe. So they planned to drive away Louis Philippe.

- **Growth of socialism**

One of the potent factors of the February Revolution of 1848 was the rise and spread of socialistic idea in France. During Louis Philippe many socio-economic changes took place in France. Remarkable change occurred in industrial sector. Factories were set up in a large scale. It boosted the industrial production and improved socio-economic condition of France. On the other hand it divided the society into capitalist and labour class. The labourers led a miserable life. In the meantime some patriots and thinkers made their effort to enrich the life of the labourers. They preached the ideology of socialism. The prominent socialistic thinkers like Sai Simon

and Louis Blanc took the support of the common masses consequently the labourers established trade union to improve their condition. They demanded their rights. So there was conflict between the capitalist and the labourers. Louis Philippe under the advice of the Prime Minister Guizot took the support of the capitalists. As a result the trade union and the common people turned against the government. They determined to change the government as early as possible.

- **Weakness of Louis Philippe**

From the beginning Louis Philippe had no sufficient majority in the Chamber of Deputies.

Almost all the political groups were against him. The legitimists were interested in making the grandson of Charles X as the king of France. The Bonaparte is supported the claim of Louis Napoleon, the nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte. The Republicans were for the democratic government. Due to lack of sufficient majority in the Chamber of Deputies, the position of Louis Philippe was very weak. He was an unpopular king in France. His opponent made unsuccessful attempts for his assassination.

- **Unpopular Home Policy**

The unsuccessful domestic policy adopted by Louis Philippe also one of the potent factors of the Revolution of 1848. To pacify the opposition and other political parties he adopted the policy of 'Golden mean'. It was the policy of appeasement. He adopted some reforms in trade, industry, transport, education and religion. However, his home policy was totally failed. It was only for the capitalists and middle class. His industrial reforms were anti-labourers. The parliamentary reforms and change in franchise system did not satisfy the common masses of France. Only the rich people from among the middle class enjoyed the voting rights. In fact, the internal policy of Louis Philippe was centralized. So he was vehemently opposed by the French.

- **Failed Foreign policy:**

Louis Philippe was totally failed in his foreign affairs. It was not moderate or reactionary. He did not deal with Italy, Poland and Switzerland properly. He proved himself as a great coward. By foolishness of his actions in case of Egypt and Belgium he was unable to maintain the prestige of France in international affairs. He was unable to maintain the Anglo-French friendship. The foreign minister of England named Palmerstone thwarted Louis Philippe at every occasion. England solved the problem of Egypt and Turkey without consulting Louis Philippe. In short, Louis Philippe was very much unsuccessful in foreign affairs. Consequently he was unpopular to a great extent. He was opposed by almost all the political parties. Louis Philippe was made the king of France to enhance the prestige of France in international affairs. But he failed to satisfy the people. His fail were in foreign policy played an important role in the out-break of February revolution.

- **Reactionary Policy of Guizot**

Guizot was the prime minister of Louis Philippe. He was appointed in 1840. He was very autocratic and reactionary in nature. He was against the Parliamentary form of Government. He welcomed alternation in the political system of the country. But he was against reformation. For him the public demands were unnecessary. His policy was stiff and unyielding conservative. Politically he always advised Louis Philippe not to be attentive to the demands of the people. He was against the public agitations for expansion of franchise. He was for the maintenance of the policy of status quo' in France. On the advice of Guizot the king Louis Philippe imposed restrictions on meetings, speeches and newspapers. He directly attacked on the freedom of thinking of the people.

In fact, the repressive policy of Guizot caused uncontrolled situation in France. The anarchy and discontent arose in France. Finally the public discontent formed in the great revolution of 1848.

- **Beginning and spread of the revolution of 1848**

The Austrian king accepted their demands of course, but the revolutionaries could not succeed there owing to the oppositions of the Germans. As a result of the revolution of 1848, the independence of Hungary was declared by the patriots. Kossuth became the president of the new republican state. But Austria with the help of Russia quelled the revolution of Hungary. The autocratic rule of Austria was again established there. Being influenced by the revolution the Italians revolted in every province of Italy especially in Lombardy, Venetia, Tuscany, Parma, Modena, Naples and Piedmont. A war of Italian states broke out against Austria. But Italians were failed due to the wrong decision of the rulers of Naples, Tuscany and the Pope of Rome. The king of Piedmont was isolated in the war. So the Italian revolutionaries failed in Italy. In 1848 a revolution also broke out in Germany. The king accepted the demands of the patriots. The parliament of Frankfort was organised. The Prussian king was offered the crown of Germany. But the king refused. So the revolutionary tide was swept aside. In England the Chartist movement began. But they were collapsed.

- **Importance of the revolution of 1848**

The Revolution of 1848 was an important event in France. The importance of the Revolution was not limited to France; almost all countries of Europe were affected by the ideas of this revolution. Finally the revolution failed. The autocratic rule was again established in European countries. However, it is remarkable that the political life of the continent was greatly affected by this revolution. Many changes were introduced in the politics of Europe. The revolution was an important event in the history of Europe. The importance can be summed up as follows.

- **End of Reactionism and Despotism:**

During the Pre-revolution period the European administrative system was based on the principles of reaction and despotism. The whole politics was the reactionary power of the Austrian chancellor Metternich. Being influenced by the revolution, the patriots of European countries began revolution against their despotic rulers. The excitement of the revolutionaries shook the foundation of the reactionary principle. By this Revolution the reactionary and despotic politics of Metternich the Austrian chancellor was declined. The downfall of Metternich caused the end of the whole system of politics in the continent of Europe. In the words of C.D. Hazen, "The effect produced by the announcement of Metternich's fall was prodigious. It was the most outstanding piece of news Europe had received since Waterloo. His fall was correctly heralded as the fall of a system hitherto impregnable."

- **Birth of Militarism:**

The Revolution caused the rise of militarism. In the pre-revolution period the revolutionaries had liberal method. They adopted a democratic liberal attitude to fulfil their demands. After the revolution they derived the democratic and constitutional method. They adopted militarism against their oppressive rulers. Count Cavour, the prime minister of Piedmont-Sardinia was able to achieve unification of Italy by using his military power. By using militarism he removed the influence of Austria on Italy. In the same way, the patriots of Germany used militarism. Bismarck, the chancellor of Prussia was against the democratic and liberal measures. By using his militarism i.e. blood and iron policy he united Germany. The Revolution gave birth to militarism and it played an important role in the national unity.

- **Emergence of laboring class**

The Revolution of 1848 provided an opportunity for labour class to play a key role in politics of Europe. The Industrial Revolution of various countries of Europe deteriorated the socio-economic condition of Labouring group. The socialist leaders like St. Simon, Louis Blanc etc. supported the working class. They provided new doctrines to recognize the class. The idea of nationalisation of industries spread. Being influenced by the ideas the working class demanded their legal rights and share in the factory. They formed various organisations to achieve success against the capitalists. The Revolution of 1848 strengthened the working class. The

governments were compelled to pay their kind attention to fulfil the demand of the labourers. The governments became responsible for the security of the rights and interest of the labouring class. In short, the rise of working class was an important result of the revolution of 1848.

- **Impact on common people**

Before the 1848 Revolution the revolutionary activity limited to some leaders only. But the Revolution produced some changes in respect of common people. The spirit of national

unity developed in the whole of Europe. The people became conscious of their rights and interests. The revolution developed an era of common people. The people made the revolution universal. They excited and motivated the governments to change their administrative set up. As a result public oriented government were reformed. The government was based on public welfare.

- **Development of Nationalism**

The Revolution of 1848 stirred the spirit of nationalism highly. It helped greatly in the propagation of the programme of national integration. The improvement in nationalism replaced the roots of reaction and despotism in Europe. The public participation increased and they advocated the principles of liberalism and nationalism. Under the resurgence of the spirit of nationalism many countries were unable to uphold their territorial unity. Especially Germany and Italy became strong under the leadership of Prussia and Sardinia. In spite of the repressive policy of the rulers, the feeling of nationalism gained in strength day by day. The unification of Germany and Italy was completed in 1870 because of the surge of the spirit of nationalism.

- **Comparison of July and February Revolution**

Both the revolutions aimed to uproot the monarchy. These Revolutions spread very steadily all over Europe. However, both failed owing to lack of dynamic leadership. The autocratic rulers suppressed them with the help of military. These were confined to Paris and other cities. As a result of the revolutions only the middle class people were benefited. Besides their similarities the Revolutions had much dissimilarity. After July Revolution France was under constitutional monarchy. However after the Revolution of 1848 a republican govt. was formed in France. Social equality was established in France after the Revolution of 1830, but the revolutionaries established political equality after the February Revolution. After 1848, the socialistic principles came into effect while no one knew about them in 1830.

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| 8.6 Summary |
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- Identify the underlying causes and immediate catalysts that led to the July Revolution.
- Analyze the socio-economic and political conditions in France preceding the revolution.
- Investigate the role of key figures and organizations in mobilizing and leading the revolution.
- Analyze the establishment of the July Monarchy and its constitutional implications.
- Encourage critical thinking by considering different historical interpretations of the July Revolution.

- Place the July Revolution within the broader context of 19th-century European revolutionary movements.
- Explore the interconnectedness of revolutionary events and their influence on each other.

3.

4. 8.7 Key Terms

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- **August Decrees-** A series of decrees issued by the National Assembly in August 1789 that successfully suppressed the Great Fear by releasing all peasants from feudal contracts.
- **Directory-** The new executive branch established by the constitution written during the moderate Thermidorian Reaction of 1794–1795. The Directory was appointed by the legislative assembly.
- **National Assembly-** The name given to the Third Estate after it separated from the Estates-General in 1789

8.8 self Assessment Questions

- What were the main catalysts and outcomes of the July Revolution in France in 1830?
- What were the key factors that led to the February Revolution in Russia in 1917, and how did it contribute to the downfall of the Romanov dynasty?
- Examine the causes, events, and consequences of the February Revolution in Russia in 1917, considering the role of economic hardship, discontent among various social classes, and the transformation of political power leading to the establishment of the Provisional Government.

8.9 Further Readings

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BLOCK-03 NATIONALISM IN GERMANY & ITALY TO
INDUSTRIALISATION IN GERMANY & USA

Unit: 09- Nationalism: State building in Germany and in Italy

Unit: 10- Britishdemocraticpolitics: Parliamentary reforms of 1832, 1867, 1911.

Unit: 11- Industrial revolution in England: Cause and impact on Society

Unit: 12- Industrialization in Germany and USA.

Unit: 09

Nationalism: State building in Germany and in Italy

STRUCTURE

- 9.1 Learning Objectives
- 9.2 Introduction
- 9.3 State Building
- 9.4 Germany Unification
- 9.5 Unification in Italy
- 9.6 Summary
- 9.7 Key Terms
- 9.9 Self Assessment Questions
- 9.10 Further Readings

9.1 Learning Objectives

- Grasping the political, social, and economic conditions of the 19th century that laid the groundwork for unification movements.
- Analyzing the impact of the Napoleonic Wars and the Congress of Vienna on the German and Italian states.
- Differentiating between the methods and strategies employed in the unification of Germany and Italy.
- Understanding the geopolitical dynamics and alliances that influenced the outcomes.
- Reflecting on the lasting impact of German and Italian unification on modern European history.
- Examining the political and cultural consequences of unification for the newly formed nations of Germany and Italy.

9.2 Introduction

The unification of Germany and Italy in the 19th century were significant historical events that transformed the political landscape of Europe. The learning objectives for understanding the unification of Germany and Italy typically include

- **Unification of Germany**

Before the out-break of the French revolution of 1789 all the European countries were under the autocratic rule of the despotic rulers. They had strong faith on the principle of legitimacy and the theory of the "divine Right of kings." they ruled according to ideology of despotism and autocracy. By that time Germany was a divisible state. Different states of Germany were under the Holy Roman

Empire. Voltaire rightly re-marked that- "The Holy Roman Empire was neither holy nor Roman nor empire." So the German states were highly dissatisfied with their ruler. In 1789, French Revolution started in France against Louis XVI. This revolution had influenced Germans a lot. They were not satisfied with the administrative system of the Holy Roman Empire. They were greatly inspired by the principles of liberty, equality, fraternity and nationalism of the French Revolution.

- **Napoleon Bonaparte and Germany**

Napoleon Bonaparte was the first person who sowed the seeds of nationalism and democracy in Germany. As an emperor he based his foreign policy on two principles, (i) to split the great power like Austria, Prussia, Russia and England and (ii) to increase the strength of the weak and small states. As the emperor he destroyed the political power of Prussia and Austria and consequently the formed of a confederation of German states Napoleon introduced a democratic set up in the German confederation. In this way the national unification of Germany was possible by Napoleon. However Napoleon was badly unsuccessful in his Russian campaign. This event greatly affected the national spirit of the German confederation. But the Germans got ready to achieve the ultimate goal of national unity. In short, the national unity and state building was not a new thing for the Germans. The contribution of Napoleon in the national unification of Germany was very decisive.

- **Vienna congress and Germany**

The Vienna settlement was made after the downfall of Napoleon. That settlement abolished the German confederation of the Rhine. In the Vienna Congress Germany was divided into thirty eight states. A loose confederation was established. For the federal administration, a federal Diet was established. Austria was the president of the federal Diet. England Luxembourg, Denmark, Saxony etc. were also members of the federal Diet. They had no interest in the problems of German states. In fact, the Vienna settlement was against the national unity of 75 Germany. The federal system established by Germany in the Vienna Congress was utterly loose and against the principles of democracy, nationalism and liberalism. It was obvious, the Germans never accepted the decisions of the Vienna settlement by heart and soul. They adopted the policy of war to achieve their national unity.

- **National movement in Germany**

The people of Germany were totally dissatisfied with the provisions of Vienna congress. They had national feelings from the time of Napoleon Bonaparte. So they prepared themselves against the autocracy and despotic rule of Metternich. Just after the Vienna settlement the people of Germany

revolted. The main centres for the national agitation were the German universities. Professors, teachers and students established their secret committees all over the country. The secret committees were known as Burschenschaft. Metternich, the Chancellor of Austria was very much watchful to the event. He was in favour of suppressing of revolutionary ideas in the continent. On March 23, 1819 a man named Kotzebue was murdered by a student. He was hated by the Germans as a Russian spy.

- **Carlsbad Decrees, 1819**

Metternich issued Carlsbad decrees in 1819 for the suppression of national agitation of Germany. The provisions of the Carlsbad Decrees were:

1. The federal German states would not frame their popular separate constitution.
2. German universities would be kept under the strict control of the government representatives.
3. The teachers were instructed not to propagate harmful doctrines and hostile public order.
4. The organization of Burschenschaft was declared illegal.

The press was also censored. In fact, the Carlsbad Decrees imposed severe restrictions on German states. In the words of C.D. Hazen, "The Carlsbad Decrees represent an important turning point in the history of central Europe." They signalled the dominance of Metternich in Germany as well as in Austria.

- **The Revolution of 1830**

The July Revolution of 1830 broke out in France against the autocratic rule of Charles X. This Revolution greatly inspired the patriots of Germany. They again revolted against their rulers and unify German states into one nation. The rulers of almost all states except Austria and Prussia were compelled to introduce liberal constitutions in their respective states. The southern states of Germany established a military league for the establishment of peace in the country. They opposed the leadership of Austria.

- **Zollverein**

With the passage of time, the influence of Metternich of Austria declined. The people of Germany recognized Prussia as their leader in place of Austria. Prussia became a commercial 76 unit. Other states of German confederation were invited to join in the economic system. Finally in 1819 tariff union of twelve German states was established. This economic union was known as Zollverein. The union abolished the check post, internal tariffs and free trade policy prevailed. This system became so popular that other states of Germany accepted the membership of Zollverein. In fact,

the Zollverein resulted well. It laid the foundation of the unification of Germany. As a result of the establishment of this organization, Prussia became an ideal state among the other German states. She was recognized as the leader state of German unification.

- **The February Revolution (1848)**

The February Revolution of 1848 in France had tremendous influence on Germany. The Revolution ended the absolutism of Metternich of Austria. So the Germans became reactionary against their respective rulers. The Prussian king Frederick William IV accepted the demands of the revolutionaries. He promised a liberal constitution. The other German rulers also provided new constitutions. The Prussian king also promised to take leadership of the German unification movement.

- **Frankfort Parliament:**

The nationalist leaders formed an General Assembly at Frankfort in May 1848. Each German state on the basis of universal franchise elected its representative to the parliament to draw up a democratic constitution, to achieve the political unity and liberty and establish a popular government instead of absolute government. According to the decisions of the parliament of Frankfort the imperial crown of Germany was offered to Frederick William IV, the king of Prussia on March 28, 1849. But he refused the offer. The king of Prussia did not take the responsibility of the Frankfort Parliament. In this regard the role of Austria was also inimical. Due to the non-cooperation of Austria and Prussia, the parliament of Frankfort totally failed. So the national movement of Germany was collapsed in 1848.

- **Failure of the unification of Germany**

The states of Germany were directly or indirectly under the influence of Austria. Metternich suppressed the national movement of Germany utterly. He vehemently opposed the demands of the Germans. So the German nationalists failed to achieve their goal. The noncooperation of Austria and Prussia at Frankfort parliament gave a death blow to the national movement of Germany. Frederick William IV did not accept the imperial crown of a united Germany due to the fear of Austria. The slow procedure and defective working policy of the Frankfort parliament also caused the failure of the national agitation of Germany. Lack of unity and competent leadership among the patriots of Germany also contributed to the failure of the movement of Germany. There was no witty and competent, leadership. No person was ready to sacrifice his life for the national interest. 77 On the whole, the movement for Germany unification was failed due to:

1. The reactionary policy of Metternich.
2. The hostile attitude of the Austrian emperor.

3. Non-cooperation of Frederick William IV and his refusal to accept the imperial crown.
4. Slow and defective working system of the Frankfort parliament.
5. Lack of unity and competent leadership.

In spite of their failure the movement for Germany unification was continued. After 1848, the patriots of Germany came to realise that Austria is chief enemy of Germany without driving away Austria the unification of Germany could not be completed. Prussia was an ideal state of Germany and only under the leadership of Prussia would possible the German unification.

- **Prussia king William-I**

In the year 1858 circumstances became very favourable. In that year the Prussia king William IV was succeeded by William-I. He had strong faith as the leader of Germany to regenerate Germany. Just after the succession William-I recognized the Prussian army. Under his orders the Prussian army was reorganized and made powerful. But he was vehemently opposed by the Chamber of Deputies. The liberals were also interested in the unification of Germany through democratic and constitutional means and not by blood and iron. In the contrary William I had no faith in the constitutional methods. Thus, a bitter and prolonged controversy was there. So the Chamber of Deputies was dissolved and elections were held. Unfortunately the liberal achieved majority and rejected the Army Reform Bill of the king. At that deadlock situation the king William took the help of Bismarck who was working as the ambassador of Prussia in France. He was appointed as the Chancellor of Prussia on September 23, 1862. He assured the king to solve the above matter. In his words: "I will rather perish with the king, than forsake your majesty in the contest with parliamentary government."

- **Ottovon Bismarck - An Introduction:**

Bismarck was born in 1815 as the son of a feudal lord of Brandenburg. After getting higher education, he entered the civil service of Prussia but left it shortly. Then he settled upon his ancestral estate. He was a great scholar of politics, history and philosophy. He started his political career in 1845 as a member of the provincial Diet of his province. in 1847he got membership in the imperial Diet of Prussia. He was a great oppose of the public demands for the establishment of democracy, constitution and liberal reforms. He was in favour of absolutism, autocracy and despotism. Bismarck wanted to strengthen the King of Prussia. He was against the powerless position of the English crown. As he had no faith in the democracy, constitution and parliament he was dissatisfied with the system which had been adopted for the unification of Germany till 1848.

He knew that without the leadership of Prussia the unification of Germany 78 was not

possible. Hence, he opposed the decisions of the Frankfort Parliament. He said, "The Frankfort crown may be very brilliant, but the gold would give truth to its brilliancy can only be gained by melting down the Prussian crown..... The scheme for a union annihilates the integrity of the Prussian kingdom.Prussians we are and Prussians we will remain." Due to his ability he was delegated by the king to the federal Diet of Frankfort in 1851. He became the ambassador of Prussia in 1859. He became the best friend of the Czar of Russia. This Friendship with Russia became the fundamental principle of his foreign policy. In 1862 he was appointed as the ambassador of France. He studied deeply the strange aspects of the character of Napoleon III Finally, in the midst of the Prussian constitutional deadlock the king William I appointed Bismarck as the Chancellor of Prussia. He was against the existence and opposition of the parliament. He said, "Not by speeches and majority votes are the great questions of the day decided that was the great blunder of 1848 and 1849 but by blood and iron." It was well known to him that the unity of Germany could only be possible by war. He favoured the view that Prussian army had to fight the wars to make Germany a nation. The people of Germany also accepted the policy of Blood and iron of Bismarck for the German unification.

- **Wars of Bismarck**

For the national building of Germany Prussia under the leadership of Bismarck waged three important wars against Denmark, Austria and France respectively. So the work of German unification was completed within a short period of six years.

- **Schleswig Holstein Question:**

In the Danish peninsula Schleswig and Holstening were two duchies. But they were not an integral part of the kingdom of Denmark. The king of Denmark was the Duke of these two duchies. The Holstein people were totally German and the population of Schleswig was fathGerman and Danish nationality. The emperor of Austria Frederick VII, made effort to merge these duchies into his kingdom permanently. However, he was bitterly opposed by Prussia and the Duke Augustenburg. They considered the on selves as the legal and rightful masters of these duchies. Finally, the problem was solved by the Treaty of London in 1852. According to the Treaty these duchies were granted the right of their separate existence under the Duke of Denmark. The treaty remained in force for a decade. However, in 1863 Frederick VII died. He was succeeded by Christian IX who became the king of Denmark. The new king declared the incorporation of Schleswig in Denmark. It breached the treaty of London. The people of Schleswig and Holstein revolted against him. The king was also opposed by Prussia and other German states.

- **War with Denmark**

Bismarck a veteran diplomat and far sighted man. Wanted to obtain advantage from the Schleswig and Holstein question. In the mean time he concluded a treaty with Austria. The later 79 assured full cooperation in solving the Schleswig and Holstein problem on the basis of the treaty. Austria and Prussia dispatched an ultimatum to Denmark to solve the problem within fortyeight hours. The Denish king refused to fulfil the demand. So, in the year 1864 Austria and Prussia declared a war against Denmark. The later was defeated and ceded the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein to Austria and Prussia Over the disposition of these duchies there was conflict between Austria and Prussia. Finally a treaty of Gerstein was signed between Austria and Prussia. Accordingly Holstein was under Austria and Schleswig remained under Prussia. The Treaty proved the diplomacy of Bismarck. Austro-

- **Prussian War(1866)**

For the unification of Germany Bismarck felt the necessity of the isolation of Austria in the continent. He was enabled to get the support of Russia, France and Piedmont-Sardinia. They had separate treaties with Bismarck. They assured their neutrality in the Austro-Prussian war. At last, Austro-Prussian war broke out in June 1866. Austria was unable to get help from any other European country due to the diplomacy of Bismarck. The war was for seven weeks only. So the war was known as "seven weeks war." Austria was attacked on two fronts-Prussia and Piedmont Sardinia, . Finally the most decisive battle (the battle of Sadowa) was fought on July 3, 1866. Austria was defeated in the battle. The Austro-Prussia war was competed by the Treaty of Prague (1866). Accordingly the old German confederation as decided by the Vienna settlement (1815) was dissolved. A new federation excluding Austria was constituted under Prussia. As a result of the war all the twenty-two states of north Germany freed from the domination of Austria. These were all included in the proposed North German confederation. The state of Venetia was also surrendered to Italy so the war proved the utility of Blood and iron policy of Bismarck. The war also proved useful for the unification of Italy. The success of Sadowa strengthened Prussia. Now Bismarck's last target was Frances the the southern German states were under the influence of France. In the battle of Sadowa France under Napoleon III got a serious setback. He lost the friendship of Austria. He could not extend the frontiers of French empire. It has been rightly said, "it was not Austria but France was defeated at Sadowa.

- **France-Prussian War(1870)**

The battle of Sadowa lost the reputation and prestige of Napoleon III. The people were very dissatisfied. They demanded the declaration of war on Prussia. Bismarck also interested to emancipate the southern German states which were under France. Finally, the question of the Spanish throne made the Franco-Prussian war inevitable. In 1868 the people of Spain revolted against the misrule of Queen Isabella. They offered the throne to Leopold of the house of Hohenzollern. It was not accepted by

Napoleon-III of France. The people of Germany supported Leopold. It made highly excited for the war. Finally France had war against Prussia on July 15, 80 1870. On September 11, 1870, the French army was defeated by Prussian army in the battle of Sedan. Napoleon III surrendered before the Prussian army.

- **The treaty of Frankfort**

France and Prussia signed the Frankfort treaty on May 10, 1870. According to the treaty France ceded Alsace and Lorraine to Prussia. France Promised to pay the war indemnity. An army of Germany was posted in France. The Franco-Prussian war was very significant in the history of Germany, Italy and France. The war was disastrous for Napoleon III. But it fulfilled the nation building of Italy and Germany. As a result of the war the work of unification of Germany and Italy was completed. The second Napoleonic Empire was abolished. The third republic was established in France. The treat of Frankfort sowed the seeds of enmity between France and Germany. It greatly contributed to the First World War. In short, the great work of unification of Germany was completed by Bismarck. He was praised for his farsightedness, ability and diplomacy. Germany became a full-fledged state only by his blood and iron policy. State Building in Italy From the very beginning Italy was under Holy Roman Empire with the decline of that Empire. Italy was divided into different small states. These small units were under Austria and France. When Napoleon Bonaparte became the Emperor of the France, he conquered the northern province of Italy. Napoleon established a powerful republic there the republic of Italy and the kingdom of Pope were incorporated and formed the kingdom of Italy. So Napoleon sowed the seeds of national unity in Italy. Following Napoleon Bonaparte, Mazzini, Count Cavour and Garibaldi played very decisive role in the state building of Italy.

- **Vienna Congress and Italy:**

Napoleon Bonaparte was defeated in the battle of Waterloo in 1815. Then there was a great change in the political map of Italy. The diplomats of Vienna Congress dissolved the kingdom of Italy created by Napoleon Bonaparte. Italy was disintegrated into eight small states namely piedmont, Lombardy, Venetia, Parma, Modena, Tuscany, Papal States and Naples. According to the principle of legitimacy the old rulers came to the power in most of the states. Especially Austria was the master of the whole of Italy excluding Piedmont and the Papal States. So the political unity of Italy was totally dissolved. Metternich himself remarked, "Italy was generally a geographical expression. Liberty, brotherhood, all is wrested from them. She cannot be called a nation anymore than a stock of timber can be called a ship."

- **Beginning of nationalism:**

The Italian states were restored by the old rulers. They were too reactionary against the Napoleonic

System in their states. On the contrary, the people of Italy were deeply aggrieved with the system of administration, political organization and social set up of their states. People 81 were against the reactionary system of Italian rulers. They never forgot the nationalism developed by Napoleon. With the passage of time, the feelings of liberty became popular and powerful.

- **Carbonari group:**

The misrule of the absolute monarchs in Italian states caused widespread discontentment. The people formed many secret societies to achieve national unity. The people of Italy formed a secret society in the name of carbonari. The committee had branches all over Italy to achieve the constitutional liberty and to drive the foreign rulers out of Italy. People of all classes were the member of the organization. Temperalley observed that “secret societies (chief among them was that of the carbonari) were formed everywhere to work for the union of Italy.”

- **Influence of the revolt in Spain in 1820:**

The revolt of 1820 against Ferdinand VII had deep impact on Italy. Being encouraged the patriots of Italy revolted in Naples, Piedmont etc. they demanded liberal constitution. The rulers also introduced liberal administration in their respective states. But Metternich of Austria was against them. So under his leadership congress of Laibach was held. Austria was authorized to suppress the revolt. Austria crushed the revolt of both Naples and piedmont. In short, the patriots failed bitterly in their effort of the national unity.

- **Emergence of Mazzini:**

The soul of Italy Mazzini was born in Genoa of Italy in 1805. He was the son of a famous physician who was a staunch supporter of the principles of the French revolution. From his early age Mazzini was a great revolutionary. He aimed at the driving away the allies from Italy. He opposed Austria strongly as Austria was the greatest opponent of the freedom and unity of Italy. Mazzini had accepted the membership in the carbonri organization. He was a great revolutionary. So he was arrested and sentenced to prison. At that time he issued many secret letters expressing his firm determination. He was not dissatisfied with the plan and programme of Carbonari. He remarked that “carbonari had no programme, no faith no lofty ideals.” Mazzini did not like monarchy. He was a staunch believer of Republican form of government. He was a supporter of powerful republican confederation of Italian states. Owing to this he was expelled from Italy. He had exiled life for forty years. During that time he also served his country by writing revolutionary articles and books.

- **The July revolution of 1830:**

The July Revolution broke out in France in 1830. The French were fully successful in the revolution. It

encouraged the Italians a lot. They started revolution against their autocratic rulers in Parma, Modena Tuscany and the Papal States. The rulers were dethroned. But with the military helps of Austria they were restored to their power. The revolutionaries were cruelly crushed. Mazzini had a key role in the revolutions. So he was arrested and expelled to France.

- **Young Italy of Mazzini:**

Mazzini was not satisfied with the failure of the revolutions. He was greatly disappointed with the working system of Carbonari. So he set up a new organization in the name of Young Italy. He had strong faith on the strength of the youth of Italy. He viewed, with out the cooperation of the youth no social or political revolution could be successful. The young Italy his following objectives: The allies like Austria should be driven away from Italy.

- State building of one nation named Italy should be achieved
- Italy would be a Republic and the constitution of the Italy should be framed by the
- people. The slogan was Italy for Italians. as the unification of Italy should be fought by the
- Italians only. On the contest of the programs of young Italy C.D. Hazen has observed, “The programme of this society was clear and emphatic.

First, Austria must be driven out. War must come, sooner the better. Let no Italians rely on the aid of foreign governments, upon diplomacy but upon their own unpaid strength”.Mazzini was the source of inspiration for the Italian youth. Within a short period the membership of Young Italy was increased considerably. They were strong and maintained high ideals of patriotism. They were all for the establishment of Republic in Italy.

Other political groups: Besides the Young Italy there were also fore other political groups. They had different views in making Italy nation. They selected piedmont as the leading state of national movement for Italy. They favoured the constitutional monarchy. The liberal party under D’azeglio believed in the constitutional measures and administrative reforms. He was against the revolutionary work of secret societies. Furthermore there were some other patriots in Italy who had a party named Neoguelph party. The members of this part were Roman Catholics. The favoured the leadership of pope in the national movement of Italy. They demanded some economic and educational reforms. In fact, there was no unity among the patriots of Italy.

- **The February revolution of 1848:**

The February Revolution broke out in France in 1848. It had deep impact on France. The revolution marked the down-fall of Metternich. The patriots of Italy were highly encouraged with such political developments. At first Lombardy and Venetia revolted against Austria. The people of Venice set up a republic. The rulers of Naples, Tuscany, piedmont and the Papal States, they had already granted

liberal constitution. By the by almost all the states of Italy had practically declared their freedom. Finally, all the Italian states under the leadership of Charles Albert of Piedmont. Sardinia declared war against Austria. In the war Austrians army was badly defeated. In latter time, the national unity of Italian rulers was dissolved. The pope withdrew his support. The rulers of Naples, Tuscany and some other states also followed him; as a result, the Piedmont king Charles Albert was defeated by Austria at Novara on March 23, 1849. He was greatly disappointed. He also abdicated the throne in favour of his son yet his heroic role in the state building of Italy was unique and significant.

- **The Republic of Rome:**

The republicans had revolutions in Rome under Mazzini. The revolution was so strong, powerful and well-organized. That the Pope left Rome and fled to Naples. Rome became a Republic. The authority of pope was abolished. There was also revolution in Florence. In the revolution it was decided to hold elections for the legislature. It would frame a constitution for the whole of Italy. On the other hand, Louis Napoleon the president of the second republic of France dispatched his army to Rome. He overthrew the Republican government and crushed the revolutionaries. Finally the Pope was restored. In this way, the patriots of Italy including Mazzini failed to uphold the unification of Italy till 1849. The patriots of Italy failed because they have no definite and specific programme. Their methods and plans were different. Mazzini wanted to set up a Republic. The politicians of Sardinia-Piedmont were in favour of monarchy. Some other groups were fan to Italian federation. The Italian failed to understand the true nature and scope of their problems. Influence of Austria over Italian states was the root cause of the Italian failure. There was no political and national unity and there was absence of liberty of the Italians.

- **Count Cavour-**

An Introduction: In the mean time the emergence of Count Cavour completed the task of national unity of Italy. He was a great states man and diplomat of the 19th century in Europe. He was born in 1810. His family belonged to the nobility of Piedmont. He started his career as army engineer. He could not continue his service due to his liberal opinions regarding the liberal constitution. At that time he worked in his ancestral estate. He had also keen interest in politics of Italy. He made foreign tours to different countries and studied their system of Government. The parliamentary system of England had deep impact on him. In 1842 he set up an organization in the name of "Associazione Agraria". It was very popularity in Italy. By the publication of his paper called 'Risorgimento' he made the national movement of Italy more influential. He had interest in the liberty of Italy, cooperation between the rulers and ruled mutual coordination among the Italian states and introduction of socio-economic-political reforms. For his outlook Cavour got more popularity. Due to his popularity he was elected as member of the first Parliament of Piedmont. He also became Cabinet member in 1850 minister. Finally

he became the prime minister of Piedmont in 1852. He became an able diplomat, a great politician of Italy. As the Prime Minister Cavour adopted some important measures in the domestic and foreign affairs. So the unification of Italy was possible.

- **Contribution of Cavour:**

Cavour wanted to make Piedmont an ideal state in Italy so that he would lead the national movement of Italy. So he brought many political, religious, economic and military reforms in the state. He modernized the agriculture to encourage production. He also extended the franchise. People were also granted freedom of speech and writing. Press enjoyed freedom. In this way, Piedmont became a model state in Italy. C.D. Hazen said, "In a word, Cavour sought to make and did make Piedmont a model small state, liberal and progressive, hoping thus to win for her the Italians of other states and the interest and approval of the countries and rulers of Western Europe". The main enemy of Italian unity was Austria. He realized that it was impossible to drive Austria from Italy without seeking help from any foreign country. He searched opportunity to raise the question of Italy on international platform. Fortunately the Crimean war provided a chance to him.

- **The Crimean war (1854-56):**

The war was in between Russia and Turkey. England and France also participated in the war in favour of Turkey. Cavour joined the Piedmont army in support of Turkey, England and France, because he had requirement of the friendship of France and Italy in the movement for Italian unity. Marriot rightly observed. "It was seemingly a crazy enterprise. But Cavour's rashness was always the result of prudent calculation. That he was playing for high stakes he knew. But he was confident of victory". In the end of the war, the treaty of Paris was concluded. Cavour was also invited. There he raised the problem of Italy. He remarked that all the problems were caused by Austrian domination on Italian states. It was the great diplomatic success of Cavour. It boosted his own prestige and political power of Piedmont. Both England and France recognized the Italian war of independence. In the Paris treaty the Italian problem turned into international problem.

- **Plombier Pact (1858):**

In the mean time Count Cavour offered an alliance with French Emperor Napoleon III. He also gladly accepted it. They met each other at Plombieres on July 21, 1858. And the Plombieres pact was signed in between them. According to the treaty France promised to help Italy militarily against Austria. Lombardy and Venetia would be included in Piedmont. A confederation of Italian states under the president ship of the pope would be established. In return of this help France would obtain Savoy and possibly Niece. In fact the Plombieres alliance was a great success for Cavour. It was a new chapter in

the history of Italian unification movement.

- **War with Austria:**

In the year of 1859, Austria declared war against Piedmont. According to the plombieres pact Napoleon III helped Piedmont against Austria. The sympathy of other European powers was also with Piedmont. They all blamed Austria. C.D. Hazen wrote, “The public opinion of other nations blamed Austria and exonerated Piedmont, most unjustly, for this war was Cavour’s desired by him and brought about by him with extraordinary skill. That he had succeeded in throwing the whole responsibility for it on his enemy was only further evidence of the cunning of his fine Italian hand”. There were two fierce battles called the battle of Magenta and the battle of Solferino. In these two battles Austria was badly defeated. The state Lombardy was obtained from Austria by Italy. However, in the last phase of the war Napoleon III changed his decision. He ordered his army to come back from the battle against Austria. Because he became apprehensive about the result of his policy. He supported the independence of Italy. But he disliked her unity. He feared the danger of united Italy. On July 11, 1859, the treaty of villafranca was concluded. Accordingly Lombardy was given to Piedmont. But Venetia remained under Austria. The treaty of villafranca was just opposite to the plombieres pact. It generally disheartened the Italians, Cavour also lost his selfcontrol. He advised the king Victor Emmanuel II not to accept the treaty and to continue the war against Austria. He also advised the king to take necessary action against Napoleon III. But the king did not agree with the suggestions of Cavour. So he resigned from his post. He was again appointed as the Prime Minister just after six months. In short, Lombardy from Austria was the only gain for Italy.

- **Inclusion of North-central states:**

The north-central states of Italy were Parma, Modena and Tuscany. They revolted against the autocratic rulers during the Austro-Sardinian war. They were interested in the inclusion with Piedmont. But the rulers of respective states were restored to their powers by the Treaty of Villafranca. So the north-central states continued their agitation independence. Fortunately, England under the Prime Minister Palmerton supported the Italian movement. The Italian states proposed their annexation with Piedmont. But Cavour was very much apprehensive of the opposition of Napoleon III. So he promised to give Savoy and Nice to France. In lieu of it Italy required to France. In lieu of it Italy required the recognition of France. Napoleon III gave his consent. The states were incorporated with Piedmont. Consequently, unity of north-central Italy was completed. Victor Emmanuel II became the sovereign of the newly formed confederation. But Savoy and Nice were given to France. Cavour agreed to this proposed for the interest of the nation. He remarked, “The act that has made this gulf between us was the most painful duty of 86 my life. But what I have felt myself I know what Garibaldi must have felt. If he refuses me his forgiveness I cannot reproach him for it”.

- **Rise of Garibaldi:**

Garibaldi was another great patriot of Italy. He was born in 1807 at Nice. He was deeply influenced by the ideas of Mazzini. Even he was an active member of young Italy party of Mazzini, he was an experienced guerrilla fighter. In 1834, in the rebellion in Savoy Garibaldi took key role. But the revolt was controlled and he was arrested. He led exiled life in South America for fourteen years. There he organized 'Italian Legion' and got high popularity. During the February Revolution of 1848, Garibaldi came back to Italy. He joined in the war against Austria. He helped Mazzini in the revolt in Rome against Pope. He also decided to attack Venetia. But he was not succeeded. He was obstructed by France and Austria. Along with his wife Anita he faced many difficulties. Finally he lost his wife which escaping to South America. He won the heart of the Italians for his boldness, Patriotism and courage. In 1854 by coming back to Italy he took active part in the Austro-Sardinian war of 1859 against Austria. But he was disappointed with the character of Napoleon III.

- **Acquirement of Sicily and Naples:**

The people Sicily revolted against the king Francis II of Naples. Garibaldi whole heartily helped them. The people also demanded Cavour's military support. But the later did not favour them as he had good relation with the king of Naples. Cavour assured Garibaldi of his support secretly. Victor Emmanuel II also provided financial support to the revolutionaries. An army of volunteers was organized at Genoa. They were Red Shirts. So their group was known as 'Red Shirts'. On May 5, 1860 under the leadership of Garibaldi expedition of the thousands was made on Sicily. The army of Sicily was badly defeated. Later on, Naples was also defeated. Consequently Garibaldi declared possessions over Sicily and Naples. In fact, the conquest of Sicily and Naples was a unique achievement of Garibaldi in modern history.

- **Greatness of Garibaldi:**

Sicily and Naples were conquered by Garibaldi from the autocracy of Francis II. After wards he planned to attack on Rome to complete the unification of Italy. However Cavour did not agree with Garibaldi owing to fear of France. So Cavour wanted stop Garibaldi on his way to Rome and took the leadership of the national movement from Garibaldi. In order to prevent the campaign of Garibaldi Victor Emmanuel along with a large army was dispatched to the Papal States. After all Garibaldi surrendered the new kingdom of Italy to Piedmont. He gave up all the conquered territories in support of Victor Emmanuel II. He also refused all rewards and honours. He clearly said, "Patriotism is itself a great reward. I do not want anything. Long live free Italy". He accepted nothing but a bag of seeds and left for the island of Caprera. On 17th March 1861, the new Parliament was called for the session. It was represented by all the Italian states except 87 Venetia and Rome. Victor Emmanuel II was

declared as the king of Italy. Turin was selected as the capital of Italy.

- **End of the life of Cavour:**

Cavour passed away on June 6, 1861 as he suffered from fever and insomnia. He had wonderful contribution to the Italian unity. In the words of an eminent historian, “Italy as a nation is the legacy, the life work of Cavour. Others have been devoted to the national liberation, he knew how to bring it into the sphere of possibilities.....he kept it clear of reckless conspiracies, steered straight between rebels and reactions and gave it an organized force flag, government and foreign allies.”

- **Annexation of Venetia (1866)**

The Italian movement for unification was linked with the unification of Germany. In 1866 there was Austro-Prussian war. The king Victor Emmanuel II promised Prussia to provide military help against Austria. In the war of shadow Austria was badly defeated. According to the treaty of Prague of 1866 between Austria and Prussia Italy was benefited. Italy obtained Venetia from Austria.

- **Inclusion of Rome (1870):**

Rome was outside the boundaries of newly formed Italy. It was under the occupation of France. In 1870 Bismarck of Prussia declared a war against France. At last a war broke out between Prussia and France in 1870. Napoleon III withdrew his army from Rome. So the circumstance was in favour of Italy. Victor Emmanuel appealed to Pope to include Rome with Italy. But the pope paid no attention. So the Italian troops attacked Rome and the Pope was defeated after some resistance. On September 20, 1870 the army of Italy entered Rome the movement of state building of Italy was completed. Rome was made the capital of Italy.

9.7 Summary

- With the end of the reign of Directory the government of the Consuls emerged under Napoleon. During this period, Napoleon healed the wound of the revolution by his reforms during the consulate period-Gradually he established a vast empire.
- The empire of Napoleon was not a symbol of peace as he was a born soldier. He had faith in power. He waged several wars against various countries Peace was not the guiding factor of the empire established by him. He assumed kingship on 2nd December 1804.
- He established absolute monarchy in France. From the beginning Napoleon was able to destroy the most of the European countries except England. So he waged a commercial war against her. By this war he decided to crush the trade of England and wanted to turn it into a pauper.
- There was also the development of congressional system to implement the decisions of the Vienna Congress and to maintain stable peace in Europe. But the system was failed due to absolutism of Metternich. The ignorance to the interests and the rights of the small state also

contributed for the failure.

- Further the system was an organization of the reactionary powers. They ignored the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity.
- On the other hand the congressional system ended the European wars for forty years. It was greatly successful in setting up peace, law and order in Europe. It developed the feeling of internationalism. The July Revolution of 1830 was an illustrious event in European history. It had tremendous impact on European countries.
- As a result of the revolution the heinous slave system in America was ended. England also introduced her parliamentary reforms. The public rights in Switzerland were recognized. The independence of Belgium was declared. France was under a constitutional monarchy.

9.8 Key Terms

- **Classical liberalism-** The economic and political philosophy that opposed state intervention in economic affairs, supported free trade, competition, and individual initiative as the key to success;
- **Frankfurt Assembly-** May 1848-June 1849. German national parliament that tried and failed to create a united German state during the 1848 revolutions.
- **Plebiscites-** Popular votes on one question or issue on the ballot;
- **Realpolitik-** The notion that politics must be conducted in terms of the realistic assessment of power and the self-interest of individual nation-states
- **Carbonari-** The secret committees of patriots of Italy.
- **Zollverein-** For the Cheap and convenient transportation of goods, Prussia established a Tariff union in 1819 which included twelve states of Germany.

9.9 Self Assessment Question

1. Write a brief note on the life and career of Napoleon Bonaparte.
2. Describe the reforms of Napoleon Bonaparte as the First Consul of France.
3. Write a critical note on the achievements of Napoleon as first consul.
4. “Napoleon’s empire was an instrument of peace”. Discuss
5. Critically analyze the achievement of Napoleon from 1804 to 1807 A.D..
6. Develop a critical essay on the continental system of Napoleon Bonaparte why did it fail?
7. “The Spanish ulcer and the Russian adventure ruined Napoleon.” Justify the statement.
8. Elaborate the factors responsible for the downfall of Napoleon.
9. What do you understand by the congressional system of Europe? Analyze its functions from 1815 to 1825 and carefully explain the causes of its failure.

10. "The revolution of 1830 was an important event in the history of Europe." Examine.
11. Enumerate the factors responsible for the outbreak of the revolution of 1830 in France.
12. "The revolution of 1848 was an important event in the history of Europe." Elaborate.

9.10 Further Readings

- Bolton, King . *History of Italian unity*.
- C.D.,Hazen. *Europe since 1815*.
- Cobban. *History of France* , volume-II, Penguin Edition.
- David, Thomson. *Europe since Napoleon*.
- Lipson. *Europe in the 19th and 20th centuries*

UNIT:10

MODERNISATION OF TURKEY: DOMESTIC & FOREIGN POLICY

STRUCTURE

- 10.1. Learning Objectives
- 10.2. Introduction
- 10.3. Turkey: Brief History
- 10.4. Domestic Policy
- 10.5. Foreign Policy
- 10.6. Modernisation in Turkey
- 10.7. Summary
- 10.8. Keyb Terms
- 10.9. Self Assesment Questions
- 10.10. Further Readings

10.1 Learning Objectives

- Students should be able to articulate the key historical events that influenced Turkey's modernization process.
- Understand the role of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and the founding of the Republic of Turkey in 1923.
- Outlines the meaning, causes and effects of Industrial Revolution in England.
- Distinguish the industrialization in England, Germany and the USA.
- Explains the Industrial Revolution in England, Germany and the USA.
- Separates the concepts of Capitalism, Socialism, and Working class

10.2 Turkey: Brief History

Explore the transition from a multi-party system to a single-party system and later to a multi-party system again. When creating learning objectives for understanding the modernization in Turkey, it's essential to cover a broad range of topics to provide a comprehensive understanding of the country's development. Here are some potential learning objectives. By addressing these learning objectives, students can gain a well-rounded understanding of the modernization process in Turkey, encompassing historical, political, economic, social, and cultural dimensions. There is parliamentary democratic system. However, it had various shortcomings like illegal constituency distribution, limited franchise system, open ballot system etc. In the parliament there was the predominance of House of Lords. So that the House opposed the passing of any public welfare bill. In order to stop all these malpractices there were number of Reform Acts like the Reform Act of 1832, 1867 and 1911. All these acts brought tremendous change in parliamentary system of England. Industrial revolution began in eighteenth century A.D. It was a change in industrial sector and with it the transformation of domestic product to large scale Industrial product took place. Such

industrial change first occurred in England due to some congenial factors like availability of raw materials, plenty of money, geographical location etc. In course of time, the industrial change spread to other countries like Germany and the USA. It had both positive and negative effects. Capitalism was the output of Industrial Revolution. It caused the growth of proletariat class in the society. Due to Industrial Revolution there was heavy accumulation of profit. As a result the capitalist class enjoyed all the privileges in the society. They exploited the labour class. Against Capitalism there was Socialist Movement. Karl Marx provided an impetus to Socialism. Being inspired by the Socialism the working class launched their movements in the name of Trade union against Capitalism. This movement was very much successful. Later on this class controlled the politics of various countries.

10.3 Turkey democratic politics:

Parliamentary reforms 1832, 1867 and 1911 England is the mother country of Democracy. It was under the parliamentary form of government. Parliament was not new for the British. It prevailed there in Britain from the days of Edward in later middle ages. Gradually the importance of the English parliament was declined. The Tudor rulers were against the parliamentary democracy. They wanted to establish a strong monarchy. But the parliament was still dominated by the feudal barons. During the Stuart regime the people compelled the government to uphold the parliamentary system. After the "Glorious revolution" (1688) the supremacy of parliament was recognized. The English people were widely influenced by the writings of Rousseau, Voltaire who advocated for the representative parliamentary government. The establishment of the United States of America also influenced the English sentiments. So the British felt the necessity of a more developed parliament with larger representation. Later on England had a series of parliamentary reforms like the Reform Act of 1832, 1867 and 1911.

- **The Reform Act of 1832**

The Reform Act of 1832 was the first parliamentary Reform Act in England. It was a landmark in her constitutional history. It paved the way for democratizing the nation. It opened the "Era of Parliamentary Reforms" in England.

- **Circumstances responsible for the Reform Act of 1832**

The reform Act of 1832 was not a sudden event. It was based on following circumstances. The British parliament consisted of two houses, viz, House of Lords and House of Commons. The upper house was completely dominated by landlords and bishops. Their membership was hereditary in nature. The House of Commons was of the common people. But was dominated by the elites. The election system for the constituencies as totally absurd and irrational. Majority of representatives to the House of Commons were elected from villages but the villages were ruined Cities had mushroomed still the villages elected at

least two representatives to the House of Commons. Some cities had no right even to elect a representative. There was disparity in qualification for the voters to cast vote. Independent landlords had right to vote where as the rich businessmen and industrialists were deprived of that privilege.

The voter had no freedom of voting. There was no secret ballot system. Votes were stated openly. The voters were threatened and forced to cast their vote's infavour of candidates. The industrial revolution stratified the society into two classes, the industrialists and workers. The former had complete influence on the parliament. The later had to send their representation to the Parliament only. Socialism was developed against this background to support the working class. The franchise was very limited. Before 1832 only thirty thousand people out of 14 million were eligible to cast their votes. In a nutshell, the election system of the Parliament was defective. It needed drastic change. The parliamentary reformers contributed a lot for these changes.

Contribution of Parliamentary Reformers Some reformers made their valuable effort to bring parliamentary change. But from the beginning they had imperfect success. Pitt the elder was the first person to raise voice against the malpractice of the Parliament. Later on John Wilkes an outstanding politician gave some proposal for the parliamentary change during the reign of GeorgeIII. But had no success. In 1780, the Duke of Richmond demanded some reforms in franchise system. In the last decades of the eighteenth century the persons like Thomas Hardy, Horn Took, William Jones and Charles Fox strongly advocated for parliamentary reform. To disfranchise the small boroughs Pitt the Younger introduced a bill. But he failed due to the opposition of Whigs and the king GeorgeIII. In the mean time the French Revolution and the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte cooled down the work of parliamentary reform. Later on, the French Revolution of 1830 revived the task.

The British was greatly influenced by the ideologies of Bentham, James Mill, John Stuart Mill and Hume. They advocated for their democratic liberalism. The reforms in parliament became the manifesto of the Whigs in the general election of 1830. Later on, the Whig got majority under East Gray, who became the prime minister. In the meantime one of the members of his Ministry John Russell introduced a Reform Bill in the House of Commons in 1831. But the Bill was defeated due to the opposition of Tories and other members. Later on the ministry was dissolved. The Whigs and Pro-reformers won the election. The Reform Bill was introduced for second time. It passed in the lower house easily. But it was blocked in the House of Lords. Finally the Bill was reintroduced in 1832 it was passed by the Commons. It was resisted by the House of Lords. Lord Grey asked the king WilliamIV to raise the pro-reform membership. But the king was reluctant. So Lord Grey resigned. Wellington of Tory party was insisted to form the government. But he failed so Grey was stated. Finally the Reform Bill of 1832 was passed in June 1832. It came to be known as the reform Act of 1832.

10.4 Foreign Policies

Provisions of the Act The Reform Act of 1832 brought some significant changes in the parliament. It had several provisions. So the provisions of the Act can be discussed as follows: 1. All the boroughs having the population of less than two thousands were disfranchised. The numbers of the boroughs were fifty-six. 2. Boroughs those have a inhabitant of two thousand to four thousand were to represent only one member to parliament. 3. Burroughs feeling disfranchised one hundred and forty three seats were available which were distributed among the large counties and towns which were unrepresented. But the total members' hip remained unchanged. 4. The Tenants and the house owners of the boroughs having capacity of paying ten pounds of rent and revenue annually were given the right to franchise. In the county side the right to vote was given to the house owners and the tenants who had capacity of paying ten pounds and fifty pounds respectively as annual revenue. Long lease holders paying a rent of fifty pound a year were also enfranchised. 6. The Act had also provision of enrolment of voters. There was a register of voters for the division of constituencies. It even facilitated the polling system.

- **Merits of the Act**

In the words of Roberson, The Reform Act of 1832 was a disfranchising measure, an enfranchising measure, a redistribution Act, a reform of electoral machinery and registration of corrupt practices. The Act was undoubtedly a turning point in modern English history. It was a great political and parliamentary achievement. The Act had following achievements: 98 By the Reform Act of 1832 the number of voters increased threefold. The voters number reached nearly fire lakhs. The Act also introduced uniform franchise boroughs. The Act provided the political power to all the sections of the landlords and the middle class people. The Reform Bill was passed by the Whigs. So they established their supremacy over the Tories. Finally, the Act enhanced the importance of the House of Commons. It became a true representative body. On the contrary the power of the House of Lords decreased. The Act made the Housed of Commons more powerful than the king practically Ramsay Muir rightly observed. "The House of Commons became truly representative of the nation. The crown lost the power of influencing the ministry and the Lords also received a terrible blow". Hence, the Reform Act was a revolution and it inaugurated a new era in the constitutional history of England. Trevelyan has rightly called it" Modern Magna Carta"of England.

- **Demerits of the Act**

The Reform Act of 1832 was not barren of the drawbacks. In the true sense it had not established complete democracy. It neglected the working class. The working classes were disappointed. They were not included in franchise system. It only benefited the middle class people. The woman classes were also

deprived of the right to vote. There was no provision for secret ballot system, equality of constituencies and payment of salary to the members of the Parliament. Moreover, the Act failed to control corruption and bribery during the time of election. On the whole, the reform Act of 1832 was a milestone in the constitutional history of England. From the passage of the bill there was socio-political liberalism in England. It showed the path for parliamentary reform. Finally, Britain became the most important democratic country in the world.

The Reform Act of 1867 The Reform Act of 1867 was another important Reform Act in the constitutional history of England. The lacunas of the reform Act of 1832 made the inevitability of the passage of the Reform Act of 1867. By of the Act of 1832 the working class people were deprived of their right to vote. It caused discontentment among the labour class. The farmers and artisans also joined with them. The reform Bill of 1867 was introduced in the parliament twice in 1852 and 1854 while Aferdeen was prime minister and cabinet member. But both the times he failed to get success. In 1859 the bill was reintroduced. It was the time of Disraeli and Darby. In 1860 John Russell as the foreign secretary tried to pass the Bill. But the bill was withdrawn. Later on, there was heavy agitation by the farmers and artisans in the aim of extending franchise. Many associations like Reform Union and Reform League were founded to liberalize the election system in England. But no such progress was achieved as the Prime Minister Palmerstone was against the more reform. In 1865 the Prime Minister passed away.

- **Provisions of the Reform Act**

The Reform Act of 1867 had the following outstanding provisions.

1. The Act extended the number of the voters. In boroughs the lease holders, lodgers and occupiers who they had capacity of paying annual rent of 10 pounds were given voting right.
2. The tenants of the constituencies in the county who paid rent of 12 pounds annually also enjoyed the right to vote.
3. Eleven boroughs were completely disfranchised. These boroughs had population of less than ten thousand.
4. The boroughs and the counties were given 25 more seats.
5. Equal representation of the boroughs was discontinued. The system of each town sending two representatives was ended. The big towns like Leeds. Liverpool and Birmingham dispatched more than two representatives.
6. Universities were included in the Franchise system. The universities of London, Edinburg and Glasgow were given some seats.

- **Importance of the Act**

The act bore both merits and demerits. The Reform Act of 1867 was a great landmark in the process

of democratic movement of England. It was a commendable victory of the people of England. The Reform Act had the following merits.

1. The extension of franchise was an outstanding provision of the Reform Act. It included the urban working class in the franchise. So the number of voters was increased to almost 10,000.
2. The Act made Great Britain a democratic country. The Act gave more importance to the people.
3. The Act profoundly changed English political life. The power of ministry formation was transformed from the crown to the House of Commons. It also changed the very nature of the House of Commons.
4. The Reform Act 1867 gave an impetus to the birth and growth of Trade Unions. The government also stressed in the interest of the community instead of person.
5. Introduction of primary education and establishment of schools in local areas were given priority.
6. The Reform Act of 1867 developed a new political epoch in the growth of democracy.

- **Demerits of the Acts**

In spite of the above merits the Reform Act of 1867 was not free from defects. Practically, the agricultural laborers were out of franchise. Trade Unions were not fully recognized. There was no secret ballot system. In the words of R.K. Webb, "The reform Act of 1867 was not a generous bill, nor was it intended to become one". On the whole, the Act was a great step in the process of demoralization of England. According to Lord Derby, the prime minister "it was the leap in the dark. In fact, it was the most revolutionary of all acts prior to that of 1918.

- **The Reform Act of 1911**

In the year 1911, the then prime minister Asquith introduced another reform bill. That was passed and called as the Reform Act of 1911. That was also well known as the parliament Act. The Act had the following provisions.

- **Provisions**

1. It enhanced the power of the House of Commons on the House of Lords.
2. The House of Lords was deprived of the right to reject or amend a money Bill.
3. This Act provided that a money bill was being passed by the House of Commons would be sent to the House of Lords at least one month before the end of the session. It will be considered as passed whether it has been rejected or passed by the House of Lords.
4. Authorization of considering a bill, whether money bill or not, was given to the speaker of the House of Commons.
5. The House of Lords lost the power to control over the budget.

6. The power of the House of Lords to reject a general Bill was also limited and regulated. If a public Bill was passed by the House of Commons in three consecutive sessions and two years passed between the second reading in the first session and third reading in the third session, then the Bill would be taken as passed, even if it would be rejected by the House of Lords.

7. The Act repealed the Septennial Act 1716. The tenure of the House of Commons decreased from seven years to five years. On the whole, the Parliament Act 1911 reduced the House of Lords to a secondary chamber. It made the House of Commons sovereign. In reality it was the best step in the establishment of constitutional democratic government in the country. It was the most decisive step in British constitutional development since the franchise extension of 1867.

10.7 Summary

- British parliamentary reforms brought tremendous change in the democratic process of England. It enhanced voter numbers.
- The Reforms empowered the Lower house. Lower house reformed the constituencies and introduced secret ballot system for the people from all sections. These were good products of the Reform Acts of 1832, 1867 and 1911?
- The Industrial Revolution first started in England. It was the transformation of small scale industry to large scale industry by the inventions of science and technology.
- It had both positive and negative effects on society.
- Industrialization also began in USA and Germany later on.
- The Industrial Revolution gave birth to capitalism, socialism and working class movement. Capitalism was not established in European countries simultaneously Karl Marx's and other socialist thinkers gave a solid base to socialism.
- There was also working class movement against capitalism. The workers revolted in the form of Trade Union. Finally they enabled to fulfill their demands

10.8 Key Terms

- **Capitalism:** It is a system in which wealth other than land is used for the definite purpose of securing an income.
- **Industrialization:** Development in industry with more science and technology. It was the growth and development of small scale to large scale industries.
- **Proletariat:** It is a landless and property less class.
- **Reichstag:** It is the name of the Parliament of Germany

10.9 Self Assessment Questions

1. Throw light on British democratic politics.
2. Explain the provisions, merits and demerits of the Reform Act of 1832.
3. Critically analyze the Reform Act of 1867.
4. Write an essay on the Reform Act of 1911.

10.10 Further Readings

- A History of Europe Provtansu Maiti
- A History of the modern world (1500-2000A.D). Jain & Mathur
- Europe in the 19th and 20th centuries: Lipson.
- Europe since 1815: C.D Hazen
- History of England: Jagannath Pattanaik.

UNIT: 11 FOREIGN POLICY OF U S A

STRUCTURE

- 11.1 Learning Objectives
- 11.2 Introduction
- 11.3 U S A Policies
- 11.4 Foreign Policies of USA
- 11.5 Summary
- 11.6 Key Terms
- 11.7 Self Assessment Questions
- 11.8 Further Readings

11.1 Learning Objectives

- Summarize the growth of democracy in England in the name of various Reform Acts. Out lines the meaning, causes and effects of Industrial Revolution in England.
- Distinguish the industrialization in England, Germany and the USA.
- Explains the Industrial Revolution in England, Germany and the USA.
- Separates the concepts of Capitalism, Socialism, and Working class.

11.2 Introduction

Industrial Revolution in England causes and impact on society. In the human history there were two great technological revolutions. The first was in 800 B.C. It provided the basic agricultural techniques and irrigation. The second was industrial revolution began around the second half of the eighteenth century A.D. It was the second technological revolution which results in transition from domestic or workshop to factory production. The technological changes paved the way for Industrial Revolution in England. These brought changes in mankind from savagery to civilization.

11.3 U S A Policies

The term Industrial Revolution was generally refers to the series of economic changes. It took place in eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The Industrial Revolution completely transformed the European society. It replaced the domestic system of production by factory system and small scale production by mass production. It was an era of machines. The Industrial Revolution was a great change in the system of production and transport. By this Revolution small scale industry was replaced by the large scale industry. Human labor was replaced by mechanical power. During this Revolution air, water, iron, coal and other such natural resources were technically used. As a result the manufacturing production was increased. The capitalists invested their capital in industry. By using machine in place of manual lab our public demand was fulfilled and more profit was booked.

They organized market for selling finished goods on their profit basis. The banking system was also introduced to finance the growing industries. In fact, the industrial revolution was not a war, It was a developmental change in industrial sector with the use of machines, new inventions and discoveries. It was fundamentally different from other Revolutions. Unlike American Revolution, French Revolution and Russian revolution it was peaceful in character and nature. It has no definite beginning and end as it is an on going process. It provided various luxuries and enjoyment, but the labour class fell victims to dust, disease, sorrow, suffering etc. In short, due to Industrial Revolution the human society passed into a new era viz, the era of machines.

11.4 Foreign Policies of USA

The Industrial Revolution took place in England first. How it was not started in all European countries simultaneously. The four industrial countries of Europe namely, England, France, Belgium and Germany underwent industrialization at different times and under different conditions. In England industrial change took place in the middle of eighteenth century and 102 spread to other countries of Europe gradually. Why industrial revolution did first took place in England? Several congenial situations contributed to industrialization of England. There were numerous causes behind it which can be described as follows.

- **Overseas Trade in Britain**

England had largely expanded overseas trade. It contributed greatly to technological change in England. In the contemporary society England was the master of colonialism and imperialism. Britain carved out extensive colonial empire in all parts of the world. She successfully excluded the other powers like Spain, Holland and France from their markets. She had monopoly in the world markets. In these markets there were also heavy demands of British goods. So English manufacturers were encouraged. They adopted several scientific and technological methods in their industries. In the meantime, there were various mechanical inventions like Spinning Jenny of Hargreaves, the water frame of Arkwright, the Mule of Crompton etc. All these machinery inventions increased the production of goods.

- **Plenty of Capital**

England was a developed country. She had accumulated a huge amount of capital by maintaining her over-seas trade and commerce. It enabled her to make large outlays on machinery and buildings. It contributed to new technological developments in England. Furthermore, England had also a large amount of loanable capital obtained by the Bank of England from the rich trade of other countries. This capital helped greatly to be industrialized first.

- **Practicality of the English**

People English people were very practical in life. The English scientists and researchers had very practical bent of mind. They invented new science and technology accordingly the needs of the time. They concentrated on the invention of machines which had practical utility. This practical bent of mind contributed to England's lead in industrial revolution.

- **Shortage of Labour Force**

England was a small country of small population. This small size of population could not cope with England's growing trade and commerce. It necessitated the invention of new devices to develop production to face the growing demand. So the small population of England and shortage of labour force compelled the capitalists to adopt new mechanical devices in their industries.

- **Socio-political Stabilization**

In England social and political stability prevailed. Britain enjoyed complete freedom of trade. She had insular position which saved her from the disastrous consequences of war. The social stability encouraged the people to invest in sectors. They had hope to receive high 10% dividend in future. This began the use of new techniques and promotion of new industries. The flexibility of English and political system greatly contributed to the industrial revolution in England.

- **Availability of Coal and Iron**

For the growth and development of Industries Iron is indispensable. Coal is also indispensable for running different industries. In England the location of the Coal and Iron mines close to each other encouraged the English to evolve new techniques for the manufacture of Iron and utilization of the Coals. The availability of Coal and Iron ores in large quantities greatly helped the growth of numerous industries in England. The necessity of Coal for the manufacture of Iron goods improved the techniques of Coal mining. Further more in English also exploited the natural mines of her colonies.

- **Agrarian Revolution:**

There was an Agricultural Revolution in England before Industrial Revolution. That revolution gave an impetus to the Industrial Revolution. The king George II set up a model farm using new technology at Windsor. There was a huge amount of production without employing much manual labour. As a result, a number of agricultural labourers became unemployed. So manual labour was plenty available at a very cheap rate for different industries. During the eighteenth century the people of villages were attracted towards the town life. They also settled there. The factory owners employed them at a very cheap rate in their factories. This encouraged the industrial change.

- **Enterprising nature of English**

People In England, Industrial Revolution was possible because of the presence of enterprising people. The English people had enterprising spirit and requisite technical qualities. More over the English people also possessed organizing abilities. They were accustomed to the handling of large enterprises and labour force. They were ready to invest money for the discovery of new techniques and industries.

- **Improved Private Sectors**

In Britain there was presence of risk-taking private sector. They had great capacity of individual business. The individuals were ready to take risks which greatly contributed to the Industrial Revolution. The private sectors were willing to take new experiment. By the by they were also supported by the government.

- **Developed Transport System**

England possessed a far better network of transportation system. The better means of transport greatly

contributed to the industrial revolution. In this regard the government had an important role. It spent a large amount of finance for the improvement of Roads and Canals.

- **Geographical Location:**

England had strategic geographical location that helped her for rapid industrial growth. She had a strategic location on the bank of the Atlantic Ocean. So England had an easy access into the sea. Several ports were constructed on the coastal region. Those ports accelerated the export and import of England. It also paved the way for the industrial revolution. Being surrounded by sea on all sides England remained safe from external invasion and made industrial growth beneficial. In a nutshell, England had variable favorable conditions. In comparison to other European countries England was more favorably placed in many respects.

- **Effect of Industrial Revolution**

The Industrial Revolution was a mighty and silent upheaval. It brought the most momentous change in the condition of human life. Mainly it was an economic revolution. It brought significant changes in the social, political and other spheres. The effects and impacts of the industrial revolution can be studied as follows.

- **Economic Effect**

The industrial revolution had far-reaching economic effects. It had enormous contribution in the progress of human society through increased production of goods. As a result of the industrial revolution the factories and workshop produced goods in large quantities with the help of machines. The industries were operated on the basis of division of labour. It resulted heavy production. So the cost of goods was reduced and quality products were available. The Industrial Revolution supplied quality goods at cheap rates.

- **Rise of Capitalism**

Rise of Capitalism was another product of Industrial Revolution: Before industrial Revolution the production of goods were mostly handmade .The process was very simple and goods were manufactured with cheap tools. That industry did not need much capital. However with the installation of machines huge funds were needed. So a class of capitalists appeared. They provided financial support to the industries.

- **Enriched the Trade and Commerce**

The industrial revolution enriched the trade and commerce. Due to the use of scientific technologies the production of goods increased. There was surplus production. So the industrialists searched new markets in the different parts of the world. This enhanced the trade and commerce.

- **Social Effect**

The Industrial revolution had also far-reaching impact on the social life of humanity.

Growth of Cities and Towns Firstly, the growth of factory system resulted in the growth of new cities. The workers left their villages and settled in the nearby factories where they were employed. With the industrialization there was the growth of a number of new cities like Manchester,

Birmingham and Leeds etc. In England these towns and cities became the centers of Industry, trade and commerce.

- **Growth of Slums**

The rise and growth of cities resulted in the growth of slums. With the beginning of Industrialization the workers were migrated from village and settled nearby areas of industries. As large number of workers had needed accommodation, long rows of small one room houses without garden or other facilities were built. With the emergence of new factories and growth in population the problem assumed more serious dimensions. The factory owners were worried for their profit only. They hardly paid any attention to the welfare and development of their workers. In the dark, dingy and dirty houses the workers suffered from various diseases. They often died premature death.

- **Exploitation of Women and Children:**

The factory owners paid vary low wages to the workers. It was very difficult for them to manage their families. So they sent their women and children to factories where they worked on extremely low wages. The industrialist also preferred women and children as they were easy to manage. This exploitation of women and children resulted in stunned bodies deformed backs, horribly twisted legs, sunken chests and savage nature.

- **Deplorable Social Life**

The condition of factory life was not conducive. The working hours were very long for the women workers. They had very less time to look after their household and children. They lived in extremely congested quarters. They lost their qualities of modesty and virtue. Women and children began to drink like men. This wrecked their health and made their life miserable.

- **Division of Society**

One of the negative effects on society was the sharp division in society. The society got divided into two classes- the capitalist and the proletariat. The capitalist class consisted of factory owners, great bankers, small industrialists and professional men. They enjoyed the wealth and profit. They paid very low wages to the worker. The proletariat class was working class. They worked as tools in the factories. Gradually their socio-economic condition deteriorated. The social division caused social disharmony. it caused a sharp conflict between the capitalist and the workers.

- **Political Effects**

The Industrial Revolution had several impacts on political sphere which can be discussed as follows:

- **Colonialism in Asia and Africa**

The Industrial Revolution gave birth to colonization of Asia and Africa. The European countries like England and others searched new colonies in backward areas to obtain raw materials for feeding their industries. These colonies also served as ready market for their finished goods. The industrial countries carved out extensive colonial empires. Later on colonialism produced adverse effects on the local people. Colonialism resulted in their ruthless exploitation. However, it is also memorable that

colonialism paved the way for the industrialization of these territories. The European nations set up some industries in these areas.

- **Division of the World**

The Industrial Revolution divided the whole world into two groups- the developed and the under developed world. It is a matter of great tension for the present people. The industrially advanced and developed countries had financial and technical development. They invested their surplus capital in the backward countries. Gradually, they fully exploited their resources and crippled their economic set up.

- **Europeanization of the Countries**

The Industrial Revolution provided opportunity to the Europeans for going across the oceans. They settle down in America and Africa. They contributed to the Europeanization of these countries.

- **Reform Movement in England**

The Industrial Revolution brought enormous reforms in England. A number of Factory Laws were enacted in between 1833-45. These acts improved a lot of the workers. These acts limited the working hours for children and women. These acts also prohibited employment of children in mines. There also laid down general rules for the health and safety of the workers. In England there was also Chartist Movement to improve the condition of the labour class. There were also movements for the introduction of universal suffrage, secret voting, equal electoral district payment of members and annual elections. Gradually these demands were fulfilled one by one. So the Industrial Revolution helped in the democratization of England.

- **Trade Union Movement**

The Industrial Revolution gave birth to a strong Trade Union movement. The working men formed Trade Union to be protected from the exploitation of the employers. The Trade Union got recognition in 1824. In course of time the General Federation of British Trade Union was established. It developed friendly relations with the unions of other European countries. This Trade Union played one of the pivotal roles in the political and economic structure of the society.

- **New Socio-economic Doctrines**

The Industrial Revolution set up new socio-economic doctrines viz, Capitalism and Socialism. The philosophers like Mithus, Ricardo and James Mill protected the Capitalism. On the other hand the philosophers like Robert Owen, Karl Marx and William Godwin etc. advocated for the Doctrine of Socialism. They established their industries and co-operative communities in which families could share in work and enjoyment of its products. But socialism was strongly established by Karl Marx. In short, the Industrial Revolution had numerous effects. It had far-reaching consequences. Those have no parallel in human history

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| 11.7 Summary |
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- The Industrial Revolution gave birth to capitalism, socialism and working class movement.
- Capitalism was not established in European countries simultaneously Karl Marx's and other socialist thinkers gave a solid base to socialism.
- There was also working class movement against capitalism.
- The workers revolted in the form of Trade Union. Finally they enabled to fulfill their demands.
- In short, the Industrial Revolution first started in England.
- Several causes were responsible for this. Firstly, the natural resources like water, coal and other natural resources were plenty available in near the industry.
- For that purpose production became easy. Secondly, England had a vast colonial empire.

11.8 Key Terms

- **Industrialization:** Development in industry with more science and technology. It was the growth and development the of small scale to large scale industries.
- **Proletariat:** It is a landless and property less class.
- **Reichstag:** It is the name of the Parliament of Germany.

11.9 Self Assesment Questions

1. What do you mean by Industrial Revolution? Discuss its causes and effects.
2. Why did Industrial Revolution begin in England first?
3. Write a short note on Industrialization in Germany.
4. Highlight the Industrial Revolution in USA.
5. Develop a brief note on the growth and development of Capitalism.
6. AnalyzetheconceptSocialism.

11.10 Further Readings

- Europe since 1815: C.D Hazen
- History of England: Jagannath Pattanaik.
- History of Modern Europe since 1789: V.D.Mahajan
- Simple History of modern Europe (1789-1956): K.L. Khurana & R. C. Sharma.
- World History: Harihara Panda
- World History (1453-1945 A.D): Dr. P.C. Das & Dr. Rajashree Swain.

UNIT: 12 U S S R & U K Foreign Policies

STRUCTURE

- 12.1 Learning Outcomes
- 12.2 Introduction
- 12.3 Policies in Modern Era
- 12.4 USSR Foreign Policies
- 12.5 U K Foreign Policies
- 12.6 Summary
- 12.7 Key Terms
- 12.8 Self Assessment Questions
- 12.9 Further Readings

12.1 Learning Objectives

- Summarize the growth of democracy in England in the name of various Reform Acts.
- Outlines the meaning, causes and effects of Industrial Revolution in England.
- Distinguish the industrialization in England, Germany and the USA.
- Explains the Industrial Revolution in England, Germany and the USA.
- Separates the concepts of Capitalism, Socialism, and Working class.

12.2 Introduction

The Industrialization in Germany and USA was somewhat delayed. Their social structure was not as favorable to economic changes as that of Britain. In these countries the people did not possess the qualities of mobility, communication and co-operation. The fragmented political boundaries and natural geographical obstacles also delayed the process of industrialization. However, despite these restrictions Germany and USA succeeded in industrializing. The favorable government policies, good transportation and stable market conditions greatly helped the Germany and USA's industrialization.

12.3 Policies in Modern Era

- **Industrialization in Germany**

Germany could achieve industrial Development only after the mid-eighteenth century .This was possible because there was no major war in Europe. Germany could concentrate on improvement of transportation, technical development education etc. Germans applied the English technological techniques to their factories. Main Industries were improved upon these factors. The development of banking system also greatly contributed to the acceleration of the process of industrialization in Germany. The banking system provided the necessary capital for industries.

These assisted in high flow of credit.

- **The Formation of Zollverein**

Zollverein was the custom union. In Germany the formation of Zollverein under the leadership of Prussia broke down the existing trade barriers among the various German states. It provided a veritable German free trade market. It provided a fillip to industrial activities. After 1850 Germany witnessed rapid industrial development. Gradually, some of the German industries began to offer competition to the British products.

- **New Discovery in Germany**

The discovery of new materials, new chemicals and new means of communication in the last three decades of the nineteenth century greatly contributed to industrial development in Germany. In the consequences of these discoveries Germany was able to overcome most of the problems which she confronted them during the early phases of Industrial Revolution. The introduction of electricity marked the beginning of a new phase of Industrial Revolution. The invention of dynamo assured supply of electricity wherever necessary. Later on electricity was used in industry, urban transport and lighting etc. Though the English took lead in applying electricity to home and industry, but soon the Germans over took them. Germany evolved most advanced in electronic energy.

12.4 USSR Foreign Policies

Towards the close of the nineteenth century gas and oil began to be used. In 1892 Diesel invented an engine. In course of time there was the emergence of passenger car industry and automobile industry in Germany. It emerged as a major economic enterprise in Germany. The Industrial Revolution in the provinces of Germany started in 1845. Production of iron and coal reached at zenith by 1870. Several textile mills were established in between 1850 and 1880. Transport system was improved. The length of roads reached 18,000 miles by 1862. Mechanization of industries continued. Unification of Germany in the last part of nineteenth century promoted more industrialization. Capital investment increased rapidly after 1870.

Before world war-I Germany became an industrial rival of Britain. Germany left all countries in behind so far as the use of chemicals in agriculture science and steel industry. By 1900 Germany captured 90% of the world market in dyes. By 1914 its production of chemicals was 60% more than that of Britain. In the production of iron and steel it ranked second after USA. Electronic goods industry also made progress. It enjoyed 50% share in the international market. There were several favorable causes for amazing industrial progress in Germany. Availability of capital and its use for building roads, ports, canals and railway lines, using big machines etc. enhanced the economic sector of Germany. On the basis of that infrastructure industrialization in Germany was possible. At present Germany is the important industrialized country not only in Europe but also in the world.

- **Industrialization in USA**

United States of America was formed in 1783 A.D. After her independence, the USA made efforts for its industrial development in a phased manner. By the civil war in between 1861 and 1865 the USA proved herself an industrialized nation in the world, with the highest Gross National Product (GNP). However, in the beginning USA. Suffered from many difficulties in the way of industrialization. Lack of capital, shortage of skilled labour, under developed means of transport and communication and ignorance about machines etc. caused hindrance on the way of industrialization of USA. In Course of time, availability of natural resources, political stability, government protection and efforts of entrepreneurs the USA overcame the above difficulties and made rapid economic progress. Transport and communications like roads, bridges and railway tracks were expanded. Improvement in ship building and navigation promoted home and foreign trade. New inventions transformed agriculture. Factory system was introduced. Corporations and stock markets were established. Especially the North side of America undertook various industrial developments. The industrial progress in the North and agricultural developments in the south enriched the economy of the USA.

- **Agricultural Industrialization**

Development in agriculture provided a strong base to the industrialisation of USA. There was high demand for American cotton in the international market. So technical innovations were made in agriculture for production development. Rotation of crops was used. The rotation of crops and cattle breeding were introduced side by side. In the year 1817 Jethro wood invented a cast iron plough. In 1837 John Deer invented a steel plough. These inventions mechanized the American agriculture. Furthermore, the invention of a harvester and thrasher facilitated processing of agricultural production. Automatic machines were used for cutting and packing meat. These inventions enriched the food industry. There was growing demand for these products in Europe also. All these made the USA a top agricultural industrialized country.

- **Development of Transportation and Communication**

Well developed Transportation and communication helped America to be industrialized. Expansion of transportation and communication systems had a key role in the economic progress of the USA. These were rapid progress in transport and communication in between 1789 and 1861. Several roads were converted into highways. Metal led roads were followed by canals and railways tracks. The steam engines were also used. It revolutionized the water navigation. Fulton's steam boat 'Claremont' was a milestone in the evolution of water navigation. The numbers of steam boats were also used. Their maintenance was easy. They moved faster. There was also the use of canals. The first longest canal Erie was built in 1825. The canal connected Albany and Buffalo.

The Pennsylvania canal joined Philadelphia with Pittsburgh. The IllinoisMichigan canal connected Chicago city with Mississippi river. The total length of canal network was 4,250 miles by 1860. The construction of railway tracks also started. The rail transport was a prominent part of American economy. In the nineteenth century the total length of railway track was more than 50,000 kilometers. By the end of the nineteenth century the country had five inter-continental railway systems. These were the Federal Pacific Railway, the South Pacific Railway, the North Pacific

Railway, the Atkinson Topeca and Saint Railway and the Great Northern Railway. These Railway supplemented the means of transportation. They overcome the obstacle in the way of industrialisation. The growth of transport and communications encouraged the capitalists. They came forward to invest in various sectors. America also made progress in ship building. By 1861, the America fleet of cargo ships became almost equal to that of England.

12.5 U K Foreign Policies

Industrialization in Textile Sector Samuel Slater began textile industry in America. He was called from England to set up a spinning Jenny and a water frame. The improved model of Cart Wright's power loom called as Wealth loom was run with electric power. Lowell established Boston manufacturing company at Waltham in 1813. He originated the Waltham system. In that system a single machine performed all the process of manufacturing cloth. It spun, wove, dyed and printed all with one machine. South New England was the centre of textile industry. These merchants readily invested their capital in factories. There the farmers and their families were willing to work in the industries. The climate was also very congenial to textile industry. The textile industry in America flourished. The situation responsible for the development was growing population, custom protection economic well being and change in peoples taste etc.

- **Iron and Steel Industry**

Iron and steel industry was the basis of industrialization. In this direction progress made in USA in the beginning of the nineteenth century. In 1833, Frederick discovered the technique of making pure iron. He introduced the iron melting system from iron ore using coal. Later on the technique of making steel was invented by William Kelley. On the basis of these techniques iron and steel industries were established in Pennsylvania. These both coal and iron were plenty available several factories for manufacturing guns and other weapons were established Whitney developed the technique of assembling guns from parts made in several different factories. Alias Hobbes invented sewing machine in 1846. Denison mechanized the process of watch making in 1848. The largest steel plant was set up in Pennsylvania by Andrews Caregi. In fact, on the basis of the new techniques of Britain the production of iron and steel in America increased twenty times in nineteenth century. Its demand was also increased. The construction of railway tracks and building steam boats greatly helped in this direction. Manufacture of Franklin stoves, water pipes and electric poles were also started by using iron and steel.

- **Corporations and Stock Marketing**

Another important aspect of industrialization of America was the functioning of corporations and stock market. Industrialisation is not possible without capital. A single individual also did not own a large amount of capital. The large capital plants were set up in partnership. Later on this system changed into corporations. Capitalists of England and Europe invested in American industries. Thus developed the share marketing. New York stock Exchange presently known as "wall street" was set up. During the civil war in America (1861) the American industrialization developed to a greater extent. It also superseded England and other countries of Europe. New

England, south New York, New Jersey, east Pennsylvania and east. Maryland was the important centre of industrialization of America. Industrially the North America was more progress than the South America.

12.7 Summary

- The Industrial Revolution gave birth to capitalism, socialism and working class movement.
- Capitalism was not established in European countries simultaneously Karl Marx's and other socialist thinkers gave a solid base to socialism.
- There was also working class movement against capitalism.
- The workers revolted in the form of Trade Union. Finally they enabled to fulfill their demands.
- In short, the Industrial Revolution first started in England.
- Several causes were responsible for this. Firstly, the natural resources like water, coal and other natural resources were plenty available in near the industry.
- For that purpose production became easy. Secondly, England had a vast colonial empire.

12.8 Key Terms

- **Industrialization:** Development in industry with more science and technology. It was the growth and development the of small scale to large scale industries.
- **Proletariat:** It is a landless and property less class.
- **Reichstag:** It is the name of the Parliament of Germany.

12.9 Self Assesment Questions

7. What do you mean by Industrial Revolution? Discuss its causes and effects.
8. Why did Industrial Revolution begin in England first?
9. Write a short note on Industrialization in Germany.
10. Highlight the Industrial Revolution in USA.
11. Develop a brief note on the growth and development of Capitalism.
12. AnalyzetheconceptSocialism.

12.10 Further Readings

- Europe since 1815: C.D Hazen
- History of England: Jagannath Pattanaik.
- History of Modern Europe since 1789: V.D.Mahajan
- Simple History of modern Europe (1789-1956): K.L. Khurana & R. C. Sharma.
- World History: Harihara Panda
- World History (1453-1945 A.D): Dr. P.C. Das & Dr. Rajashree Swain.

Block-04 Second World War

- Unit: 13- Growth Problem of Disarmament and Policy of
 Appeasement
- Unit: 14- Spanish Civil War: Causes, Nature and Impact on Europe
- Unit: 15- The Second World War: Origin.
- Unit: 16- The Second World War: Course, Nature and Consequence

Unit: 13 GROWTH PROBLEM OF DISARMAMENT AND POLICY OF APPEASEMENT

STRUCTURE

- 13.1 Learning Objectives
- 13.2 Introduction
- 13.3 Disarmament in Europe
- 13.4 Germany: Disarmament
- 13.5 Policy of Appeasement
- 13.6 Summary
- 13.7 Key Terms
- 13.8 Self Assessment Questions
- 13.9 Further Readings

13.1 Learning Objectives

- Understand the role of supply and demand, competition, and market forces in a capitalist system.
- Explore the importance of individualism and entrepreneurship in capitalism, and how these factors contribute to economic growth and innovation.]
- Examine the implications of capitalism on income and wealth distribution, and assess how it may lead to economic inequality.
- Trace the historical development of socialism, examining key movements and figures, such as Karl Marx and the spread of socialism in the 20th century.
- Explore how socialism aims to address issues of social inequality and provide social welfare programs for citizens.
- Analyze transition models and hybrid systems that incorporate elements of both capitalism and socialism, such as social democracies.

13.2 Disarmament in Europe

The unification of Germany and Italy in the 19th century were significant historical events that transformed the political landscape of Europe. The learning objectives for understanding the unification of Germany and Italy typically include In general view, capitalism is an economic set up. In this economic set up production and distribution of goods is carried on by the individuals or group of individuals. They use their stock wealth in the interest of making more profit for themselves.

13.3 Germany: Disarmament

On the origin or beginning of capitalism the scholars have divergent views. It was started in thirteenth and fourteenth centuries but during this time the capitalism was in an infancy stage. It has

also been described as an adolescent period of capitalism. However, it was only in the latter half of the sixteenth and the early seventeenth century that Capitalism as a specific mode of production originated. There were several factors contributed to the development of Capitalism. The important factors can be summed up as follows.

13.4 Policy of Apeasement

Meaning and Concepts to define the term 'apeasement' is a difficult task. The scholars have divergent views on it. Some scholars headed by Tawney viewed Capitalism is "no more than a political catchword". Crom well and others hold capitalism as "an economy of free and fair competition for profit and continuous work opportunity for all". They made the identification of capitalism with the system of 'free enterprise'. In the system of capitalism the individual has limited economic freedom. In capitalism economic and social regulations are ruled by contract. In the system men and their livelihoods are restricted Max Weber has observed that capitalism is present wherever the industrial provisions for the needs of a human group is carried out by the method of enterprise. Capitalism is the attitude to seek profit rationally and systematically.

According to Hamilton, "Capitalism as a system in which wealth other than land is used for the definite purpose of securing an income. Lipson says, "The fundamental feature of capitalism is the wage system under which the worker has no right of ownership in the wares of manufactures. He sells not the fruits of his labour but the labour itself a direction of vital economic significance. In general view, capitalism is an economic set up. In this economic set up production and distribution of goods is carried on by the individuals or group of individuals. They use their stock wealth in the interest of making more profit for themselves.

- **Polici towards defeated countries**

Capitalism was originated during thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. In fifteenth century some capitalist enterprise came out. The discovery of silver and gold mines in Germany and Austria and also the discovery of sea route to India in fifteenth century gave an impetus to the growth of capitalists. The rise of nation states like England, France and Spain heavy expenditures depending on the capitalist bodies, which was in a rudimentary form. The beginning of Industrial Revolution and the use of advanced in the techniques helped more in the growth of Capitalism.

After all, the Puritanism provided great fillip to the development of Capitalism. Gradually the existence of modern stock companies for of carrying on overseas trade also provided energy to Capitalism. In the subsequent centuries certain association was involved in the development of Capitalism. The capitalistic associations further developed and assumed the form of stock companies. The stock companies came out in England. The state also involved directly indirectly in the development or the capitalistic forms of business.

- **Capitalism had the following basic principles:**

Centralization of wealth Centralization of wealth was one of the basic principles of

Capitalism. It operates on the principle of huge concentration of money on machinery and raw materials. It aimed at large production and supply of plenty goods at the lowest rates. It resulted in the growth of business enterprises.

- **Huge Capital**

The working of Capitalism is depended on enormous capital. In the beginning money is generally raised from the financiers or money lenders. It presupposes the existence of a powerful 112 class of money lender. It makes fabulous profit. This money -lender class contributed a lot in the promotion of capitalism.

- **Technology and Machinery**

Capitalism presupposes a large production. It fulfills the country wide as well as worldwide demands. It implies the adoption of technology, machinery and other mechanical device. For the use of machine and other mechanical devices Capitalism requires huge expenditure. It also produces goods in large scale. For the consumption of products it searches markets, and maintains the markets with a great concern. It resulted in the rise of brokers and advertisements.

- **Labour**

It is an important element of Capitalism. However in Capitalism the labour is paid the barest minimum wage. The Labour class is exploited. Gradually the Capitalism made effort to use the manual labour for using the machinery. The capitalists preferred women and children in their plants to reduce their expenditure. The women and children are ready to work at lower wages. The capitalist pays wages to the labourers not in accordance with their necessity. They pay in accordance with the principle of supply and demand.

- **Network of Organization**

Another important principle of Capitalism is their organization. They have a network of organization for finance, raw materials, production and marketing. This organization is very essential for raising capital from various sources, procurement of raw materials, recruitment and training of employees, transportation and distribution of goods. There was also an organization to regulate the activities of the several of capitalism.

- **Development of Capitalism**

Capitalism first developed in Britain. Later on it spread to other countries. Capitalism in Britain On the origin or beginning of capitalism the scholars have divergent views. It was started in thirteenth and fourteenth centuries but during this time the capitalism was in an infancy stage. It has also been described as an adolescent period of capitalism. However, it was only in the latter half of the sixteenth and the early seventeenth century that Capitalism as a specific mode of production originated. There were several factors contributed to the development of Capitalism. The important factors can be summed up as follows.

- **Geographical Discovery:**

The Spanish and Portuguese sailors made several geographical discoveries. These

discoveries opened up new sea routes in between east and west. It gave a fillip to the colonialism. These English sailors also followed the path of Spanish and Portuguese sailors and later on conflict emerged among them. However with some early failure the English ultimately succeeded in defeating the Spanish and Portuguese. Finally England established free trade with other countries.

- **Emergence of Trading Companies**

The English government encouraged the free trade policy with other countries. In the consequence a number of trading companies were organized. The traders were free from the tension of their long distance trade. They were in a better position to secure concessions for trade from foreign rulers. The companies arose above greed and dishonest trading practices. They built up reputation in foreign countries. At last, it was easy for the government to realize taxes from the companies. So, there was very little chance of being defrauded.

- **Banking and Credit Facilities**

The growth of trade increased the system of banking and credit facilities. The system of currency, banking and credit facilities contributed to the growth of capitalism. The first bank viz the bank of England was set up in 1694. Gradually, England developed her modern banking system. A number of banks were also established outside London. These banks had a key role in the development of Capitalism

- **Development of National Policy**

With the development of trade and commerce there was necessity of a national policy. This gave birth to the policy of mercantilism. The state of affairs in England had an important role in the promotion of Capitalism. It undertook some measures for the protection and promotion of the interests of private entrepreneurs. The government enacted the Navigation Acts and extended bounties for ship-building. The Government also established uniform commercial laws and weights and measures construction of roads and developing other means of communication were given priority It greatly helped the development of Capitalism. In England also served the cause of capitalism by encouraging policy of colonialism. On the above platform Capitalism was developed in Britain. However, Capitalism in England was mainly dominated by the landed nobles and upper middle classes in seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Of course, there was a further change in the nineteenth century with the growth of industrial revolution. The industrial revolution resulted in the replacement of the domestic by the factory system. With the passage of time the factory system became more complicated. Huge enterprises like railways were undertaken. The individual capitalists could not provide huge capital for all these expenditures. As a result joint state companies and corporations were evolved. It gave a great fillip to investment. It has been estimated that in England the capital investment increased from 35 billion dollars in 1870 to 70 billion dollars in 1910. The commercialization of industries and enhancement of capitalism were accompanied by the growth of population.

Most of the increased population settled in the cities and towns. For instance while London extended into an urban colossus, the other cities like Bristol or Glasgow also became densely

populate Some of the small villages also grew into big and busy centers such as Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, Manchester and Birmingham. This tremendous growth of the industrial towns resulted in a significant change in the social structure. The society was divided between industrial capitalists and industrial proletariats. The working condition was very miserable. They were expected to work for long hours in the minimum dismal, unsanitary and unsafe conditions.

The factory owner paid low wages and often preferred to employ women and children. They were ready to work at lower wages. The capitalist used machines in their factory. It caused the problem of unemployment. However, 1870 onwards the industrialization broadened. The capitalists paid attention to the betterment of working and living conditions of the wage earners. A number of social reforms were undertaken by the government. The workers also formed trade union for the promotion of their common interest. The trade unionism was the direct outcome of the emergence of capitalism.

- **Capitalism in France**

France witnessed the growth of capitalism in fifteenth century. However, in comparison to England she was rather a late starter. Especially France was an agricultural country till the beginning of the nineteenth century. Gradually capitalism was developed in France with the extension of guilds, the rise of factory system with the use of machinery steam power and improvement in transport and communication facilities. The individuals got freedom from the control of the guild. Before the French Revolution Turgot abolished the guild system in 1774-76. Ultimately on 16 February 1791 the monopoly of the guilds was terminated. There after the individual gained lot of industrial freedom. During Napoleonic era the industrial freedom suffered a setback. He imposed a number of restrictions to regulate the price and quality of goods. However after 1815 most of the trades were again revived. The improved means of transportation also provided an impetus to the growth of capitalism. The improved nature of roads, railways and navigable waterways helped industrialization of France. All these transportation development contributed to the growth of capitalism. Another factor which greatly contributed to the growth of capitalism in France was the confiscation of the feudal and the church property by the revolutionaries. The acceptance of the landed property held by private individual the introduction of the national system of weights and measures by the state promoted commerce and trade. All these things directly and indirectly helped capitalism.

Another great fillip to the growth of capitalism in France was the policy of colonialism. The French colonies increased the French trade and provided profitable avenues for investment of the French capital. France also witnessed the growth of a number of joint stock companies between 1774-89. It strengthened capitalism. Of course, the companies suffered a setback during the revolutionary period. In 1793 these companies were formally abolished. With the enactment of a general law by Napoleon in 1807 these companies were once again recognized. The most stupendous growth of these companies took place between 1899 and 1913. It was remarkable that individual entrepreneurs were operated side by side. The most important role in the development of capitalism in France was played by the banking system and the principle of free trade. The banking

system in France was originated with the institution of Bank of France in 1800. The bank started with privately owned capital. It worked in close cooperation with the government. Similarly, the policy of free trade adopted by France in the mid-nineteenth century also greatly helped in the growth of capitalism. In 1860 there was Cobden Treaty in between France and England for free trade. France also signed the similar agreements with Belgium, Italy, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Sweden, and Norway. Labour movement took shaped side the by side development of capitalism. However, in comparison to England and Germany the labour movement was very slow and irregular in France. Labour associations were prohibited by Napoleon. So no labour movement could develop in France. After 1864 the labour organizations were legalised. Gradually the trade union movement in France made a steady progress.

- **Capitalism in Germany**

From the beginning Germany was politically divided. It was also industrially quite backward. Her economy worked through the guild system. Furthermore Germany was an agricultural country. It was not ready to adopt the new industrial techniques. The continuous warfare prevented the accumulation of capital and obstructed the development of capitalism Lack of banking facilities also hampered her growth. Germany had no colonial empire and efficient mercantile policy. All these factors delayed the growth and development of capitalism. In 1819 with the formation of Zollverein, viz, the custom union, the industrial sector was developed in Germany. It also obtained a huge amount of finance as war indemnity from Austria after the Austro-Prussian war. All these provided a fillip to the development of capitalism in Germany thus a new phase began in the process of the growth of capitalism in Germany after the unification in 1871. That year was popularly known as the year of capitalism in Germany. Subsequently Germany captured the world markets and witnessed a rapid industrialization. Capitalism in Germany was developed on the basis of rapid growth of industries in Germany. Industrial development was possible due to availability of coal and iron-ore and making of rail-way lines. It had also remarkable growth in chemical and electrical industries. The growth of banking system also contributed to the process of capitalism in Germany. The role of state machinery in the growth of capitalism also cannot be denied. Stateowned factories continued to exist right up to the world war-II, Prussian and Saxon porcelain factories, the development of transport and communication especially rail-road system, the federal states iron works, mines etc encourage the growth of capitalism in Germany A number of corporate companies were founded for public utilities like power plants, gas, water works, municipal transport etc. All these developments public, private and corporate sectors provided a fillip to capitalism. The emergence of capitalism also accompanied by the rise of trade union. Subsequently a large number of trade unions with strong central organizations were formed. It is remarkable that the German trade union movement was politically oriented. Most of them were affiliated to the Social Democratic Party. In short Germany was a capitalist country. Capitalism with trade union had a strong base in Germany.

- **Capitalism in Japan**

Capitalism in Japan began in the later half of the nineteenth century. This lately nine of

capitalism in Japan was due to her a strong feudalistic society. It had also commercial agreements with countries like USA, England, France, and Holland. The Japanese society was divided in the higher and lower classes. The people had freedom of protection and movement. So Japan had adequate economic progress but Japan had no autonomy in matters of tariff in the foreign trade and commerce. However, with the coming of Emperor Meiji to the power in 1868, there were significant administrative changes.

He undertook various steps to improve the socio-economic conditions of the Japanese. That measure paved the way for the growth of capitalism in Japan. He abolished feudalism in 1871 without causing any large scale bloodshed. He granted the freedom of profession and movement to the Japanese. The process of the development of trade and commerce started. However, Japan lacked both the capital and industrial enterprises. So, from the beginning the government stressed on the infrastructural development. The country generated foreign funds. With it Japan started railways, telegraphs and telephones, textile and glass factories etc. For these developments Japan took the help of technicians of Holland, Germany, France and England. Subsequently, various private entrepreneurs were also encouraged. In 1882 the bank of Japan was also set up. It was given the monopoly of issuing notes currency.

The Sino-Japanese war of 1894 also contributed a lot for the growth of capitalism in Japan. In the war Japan was victorious. So she got 200 million taels as a war indemnity. This enabled Japan to be at par with foreign countries in currency. It helped in the development of new industries like ship building, chemical industries etc. The Russo- Japanese war of 1904-05 provided another fillip to the growth of capitalism in Japan. The war increased the industrial production. It also increased Japan's credit in the world money market. So Japan got the opportunity of foreign borrowings. These were invested in the metal, electrical, rubber, and ship-building factories. In this way Japan was enabled to be industrialized. Subsequently Japanese industrial products posed a serious challenge to the western capitalists. In the process of the growth and development of capitalism in Japan, the state had a vital role. In this regard the state had three types of role; firstly, the state played the role of an entrepreneur. It started industries. It also supervised them. The state also encouraged the private sector.

Secondly, the state became a financier. It provided finance to the industries. It channelized the national resources by controlling banking, tariff and taxation system. Thirdly, the state enjoyed a capacity far in excess of the available markets. It controlled inflation and deflation. Furthermore, the feudal families like Daimyos and Sumurai had a crucial role in the growth of capitalism in Japan. These two families were very intelligent and resourceful. After the abolition of feudalism, they were devoted to business, trade and industries. In course of time, most of the industries came under their influence. In fact, the growth of capitalism in Japan was in complete contrast with the growth of capitalism in Europe. In Europe, the capitalism was formed after the end of feudalism. But capitalism in Japan was superimposed over the feudal structure. The European capitalism gave birth to a strong individualism. But capitalism in Japan adopted the traditional principles of obedience and loyalty to the state.

- **Impact of Capitalism.**

Capitalism had deep impact on society. It had tremendous influence on socio-economic and political system of the country. Impact of capitalism can be described as follows:

Shock to Medieval Economy In the first place, capitalism gave a rude shock to the economy of the medieval period. The old Manorial system collapsed. The nobles left villages and shifted to towns. These nobles rented out their estates to the peasants. They started business with new commercial enterprises.

Collapse of the Guilds With the rise of Capitalism, the guild system was ended. As a result of the rise of Capitalism the importance and prestige of the guilds was greatly undermined. Gradually, the capitalist's possessed greater purchasing capacity. They purchased large stocks. Finally, they succeeded in undermining the opposition of the guilds. Power of the State 118 Capitalism enhanced the State power. The feudalistic system was abolished. The new state was emerged with the help of nationalistic business. The State became financially selfsufficient. It had its own mercantilist trade policy. All these matters greatly contributed to the rise of the power of the state.

- **Radical Social Change**

Capitalism increased the wealth of the state. The wealth brought radical changes in the social relations. By the capitalist system there was a considerable increase in the wealth of the European nations. These financial developments established new socio-economic- political set up. **Increased Productive Capacity** Capitalism had drastic impact on the production system. Introduction of capitalism increased the productive capacity of the state. It expanded the entrepreneurship. It also increased the labour supply by providing employment opportunity. Capitalism encouraged new infrastructure like improvement of roads and water ways etc. All these developments also contributed to the increase in productivity. It made the society more mechanical.

- **Changed Social Relationship**

Capitalism gave birth to middle class. It affected a change in the social relationship. The middle class occupied a predominant position in the society. For instance, the financiers of France and England used various titles. They used some perquisites of the old aristocracy. The merchants and industrialists of England dominated the English parliament. **3.5.5.7 Rise of Proletariat Class** Capitalism gave birth to a new class in the society viz, the proletariat. This class was of property-less labourers. They were always available to the industrialists by an impersonal wage system. They had no consciousness about their rights and demands. They worked in a very unhygienic environment. Their socio-economic life was deplorable.

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| 13.7 Summary |
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- Grasping the political, social, and economic conditions of the 19th century that laid the groundwork for unification movements.
- Identifying the key factors and catalysts that contributed to the unification of Germany and Italy, such as nationalism, liberal ideals, and the desire for a unified

state.

- Differentiating between the methods and strategies employed in the unification of Germany and Italy.
- Examining the role of diplomacy, warfare, and popular movements in the unification processes of both countries.
- Differentiate between traditional socialism and democratic socialism, understanding how the latter incorporates democratic principles within a socialist framework.
- Trace the historical development of socialism, examining key movements and figures, such as Karl Marx and the spread of socialism in the 20th century.

13.8 Key Terms

- **Private property** - Private property rights are essential to capitalism.
- **Freedom**- A free enterprise aims to increase freedom, market efficiency, consumer rights,
- **Price**- In capitalist economic systems, nearly everything is subject to price,
- **Capital**- The development of the accumulation of capital as a systemic element of the capitalist mode of production.

13.9 Self Assessment Questions

1. Compare different models of capitalism across countries. How do variations in economic, political, and cultural contexts lead to different manifestations of capitalism? What can be learned from studying the successes and challenges of various capitalist systems, and how do they adapt to changing global dynamics?
2. Examine the issue of economic inequality within capitalist societies. What are the contributing factors to income and wealth inequality in a capitalist system? How do economic policies, social structures, and access to education and opportunities impact the distribution of resources? What are the potential consequences of high levels of inequality?
3. Explore the historical evolution of capitalism, considering its roots in mercantilism, the Industrial Revolution, and the impact of influential thinkers such as Adam Smith and Karl Marx. How did capitalism develop over time, and what were the key events that shaped its trajectory?
4. Differentiate capitalism and Socialism

13.10 Further Readings

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- Middlekauff, Robert. *The Glorious Cause: The American Revolution, 1763-1789*, Delhi, 1995.
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UNIT-14 SPANISH CIVIL WAR: CAUSE NATURE & IMPACT ON EUROPE

STRUCTURE

- 14.1 Learning Objectives
- 14.2 Introduction
- 14.3 Spanish civil war
- 14.4 Cause & Nature of War
- 14.5 War Impact on Europe
- 14.6 Summary
- 14.8 Key Terms
- 14.9 Self Assessment Questions
- 14.10 Further Readings

14.1 Learning Objectives

- Students should understand that economic interests were a significant driving force behind imperialism, with nations seeking resources, markets, and trade advantages.
- Students should recognize the cultural influence of imperial powers on the colonized regions, including language, legal systems, and cultural practices.
- Students should analyze the long-term effects of colonialism on both the imperial powers and the colonized nations, considering economic, political, and social dimensions.
- Students should be aware of how imperialistic rivalries contributed to global conflicts, such as World War I and World War II.

14.2 Introduction

Imperialism is the extension of the boundary of a nation politically, economically or socially. The terms imperialism and colonialism are one and the same. These two mean foreign rule with the dominance of foreign culture. With the geographical discovery started the colonial system. That was characterised with the exploitation of Afro-Asian countries. It developed slave trade. Towards the end of the twentieth century imperialism came to an end. The developed western powers and the USA started new imperialism in the newly independent status of Asia and Africa to fulfil their interest.

14.3 Spanish civil war

The imperialistic age can be divided into two parts i.e. Earliest Imperialism and new imperialism. The first group was mainly political imperialism. The Romans, the Arabs and the

Mongols set up vast empires. This type of imperialism continued till the end of the fourteenth century. They were mainly confined to their own continent. It was due to their geographical ignorance, natural obstructions and inadequate sea-routes imperialism confined to one's own continent. The Renaissance marked a tremendous change in this context. The invention of Meriner's compass and the fall of Constantinople resulted in the discovery of the sea routes to new lands under the Spanish and Portuguese sailors. Mercantilism and desire for gold were the main inducements for colonial race during that age. In this early stage the Europeans established colonies in Asia, Africa and America. By the middle of the eighteenth century Portugal, Spain, Britain and France had several colonies. It promoted slave trade. Asia was then controlled by the Portuguese. Gradually they were ousted from India by the English and from Indonesia this were outside by the Dutch. By the middle of the nineteenth century the British completed the conquest of India. During the nineteenth and early twentieth century the imperialist rivalry amongst the European states shifted from Europe to Asia and Africa. These imperialistic powers had dual interest viz. export of their people and carving out the colonies for exploitation. The Europeans were exported to America, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand etc. They tried to develop the European culture. In fact, the Europeans set up colonies in Asia and Africa. Gradually, these colonies were considered as unit of settlement and were exploited for economic gains. The Europeans governed these colonies with the help of a handful of foreign officials and soldiers in the face of opposition from the local people. They also succeeded in partitioning the entire Africa amongst themselves by the end of the nineteenth century. India and China were under the British. The only Asian country Japan managed herself to keep out of the imperialist net.

14.4 Cause & Nature of War

These two terms imperialism and colonialism stand for one and the same. They mean foreign rule, economic exploitation of land and other resources and dominance of foreign culture. However, imperialism basically implies political control where as colonialism dominates the life and culture of the people. Militarism is very essential for imperialism. But colonialism controls the social, economic, political and cultural life of the natives. The imperialism is more formal and more aggressive. With the political independence of the colonies the age of imperialism and colonialism came to an end. However, these independent colonies still depend on their erstwhile imperial masters for their economic needs.

- **Means of Colonialism and Imperialism**

Various methods were adopted by different imperialist powers to set up their control over various areas. Firstly certain areas were controlled militarily by of the imperialist powers. For instance, Britain conquered Canada and France conquered Sri Lanka and South Africa from the Dutch. Secondly, Maritime trade was also used by the imperialist states to bring the innocent native traders under their control. Stanley purchased large territory in Congo for the king of Belgium in exchange with few pieces of gold. Thirdly, the imperialist made effective use of the instrument of trade and gradually established their political control over other territories. The Britishers as well as other European powers entered as business group in to the different parts of Asia and Africa. In

course of time they set up their rule over these states. At last some colonies fell in the hands of some European powers as a reward for their victory in war. England was permitted to retain Malta and Mauritius which she had captured during Napoleonic wars.

- **Factors of Imperialism and colonialism**

There were several factors which facilitated the rise of colonialism and imperialism. Especially colonialism and imperialism was developed by the European states in Afro-Asian countries on the basis of certain congenial factors. In short, the factors which contributed a lot to the growth of colonialism and imperialism may be categorized into economic, political and other causes enumerated below.

- **Surplus production**

Industrial revolution marked a great change in the economic sector of the society. It also resulted in surplus production. Due to industrial revolution industrial production was increased to a great extent. The industrial countries like Germany, Italy, England, the USA and France became anxious to sell their surplus finished goods. So they searched for new markets. The business group in these countries pressurised their government to capture colonies. They encouraged to establish their rule in undeveloped countries. This formed the basis of imperialism.

- **Plenty of capital**

Industrial revolution resulted in the accumulation of capital. In the consequence of industrialisation the European industrialists gathered plenty of capital. They looked for profitable channels of investments. They invested this surplus capital in various industries in colonies and obtained huge profit.

- **Necessity of Raw Materials**

The high demand for new materials by the industrialized countries was also one of the potent factors of colonialism and imperialism. The demand for raw materials such as rubber, tin, tungsten manganese, iron, cotton and vegetable oil etc was high for industrial production. Thus the industrialised countries were motivated to capture colonies. In those colonies natural resources were available in plenty at a cheap rate. Britain established her control over Egypt because she needed Egyptian cotton for her textile. Furthermore, the European countries searched markets for their manufactured goods. These colonies were ready markets for them.

- **Transport and communication**

As a result of industrial revolution means of transport and communication was developed to a great extent. The invention of railways, telephone, telegraph, steamship and postal system helped the man to conquer time and space. The steamships facilitated trade relation with distant lands. The refrigeration in ships was started in 1880. So fruits, cheese and eggs were easily carried to distant colonies. Business deals were also maintained in telegraph and cable. In 1869 the Suez canal was opened. It reduced the sea route to India by 24 days.

- **Population Growth**

In the nineteenth century the population of Europe increased very rapidly. Due to increase in population the European countries faced serious unemployment problem. There was also the problem of dwelling place. An easy solution of the problem was to make a large number of people settled in other countries. This gave birth to imperialism and colonialism. Both Germany and Japan carved out colonial empires in Africa and China to rehabilitate their surplus population

- **Political factor**

In reality, imperialism is an outcome of the political and economic needs of a country. The writers, thinkers and politicians also encouraged the task greatly. The influence of such nationalists in England, France, Belgium, Portugal, Italy and Germany etc. promoted colonialism. Italy, Russia etc joined in the colonial race only for political motivation. France entered Africa to capture Cyprus and Cape of Good Hope. For national interest Italy captured Libya. England got Egypt under its protection.

- **Role of Merchant Class**

In the establishment of colonialism and imperialism the merchant class contributed a lot. This class always thought of the expansion of its business. They were staunch supporters of imperialism. They always searched for new markets to sell their manufactured items including arms and ammunitions. The owners of Big Shipping Companies and Bankers had also significant role in the growth of imperialism.

- **Spirit of Nationalism**

Ardent national feeling was also an important cause of imperialism and colonialism. Guided by the spirit of nationalism various European states were eager to expand their power in the world. For instance, Germany and Italy had dreamt of expansion of their empires. France 142 hoped to restore her glory by increasing her colonies. Many nationalist countries wanted to have colonies for military and naval base.

- **Role of Christian Missionaries**

Christian missionaries have played a key role in the spread of European imperialism. The intention of Christian missionaries was to preach Christianity. That was considered as a good means of expansion of empire. The European countries also directly supported Christian missionary activities. For instance, when two German priests were murdered in China in the later half of the nineteenth century, Germany captured one of the Chinese ports. Further more imperialism also directly inspired the missionaries . Dr. David Livingstone of England was in the interiors of Africa for twenty years .He explored the river basins of Congo and Zambezi .He gave the idea to his countrymen that the land of Africa was fit for commercial expansion and the spread of Christianity .The Christian missionaries besides preaching Christianity in Asia and Africa worked for the expansion of political and economic influence of their country. The French Christian missionary Cardinal Levigerie of France set up his missionary centre and France occupied, Tunis. The influence of Belgium was also noticed due to the efforts of the

Belgian priests.

- **Pretence of Divine Holy Task**

The Europeans had the of superiority. They believed that the civilization of the whit was superior to that of the black in Afro-Asian countries. They felt that it was their divine duty to civilise the black races of the world. So the Christian missionaries undertook various welfare works to serve the backward people. However, in the name of redeeming the undeveloped people and for the benevolent and humanitarian activities European states maintained their imperialism.

- **Geographical Discovery**

New geographical areas were discovered with the age of renaissance. By the end of nineteenth century geographical explorations reached climax and sowed the speeds of imperialism. The navigators and adventurers explored new lands in Africa and Asia. The discovery of new lands encouraged the various countries to establish their colonies these. Spain and Portugal set up colonies in central and South America after the discovery of Columbus. Similarly only after Vasco-Da-Gama discovered of sea route to India, Portugal succeeded in setting up her colonies there. The European countries also entered into Africa after the discovery of the continent of Africa by Livingstone and Stanley.

- **Weakness of Afro-Asian**

The Continents of Asia and Africa were very backward. These continents were industrially undeveloped. The craftsmen and artisans were skilled enough to make beautiful articles which were very popular in the European countries. However, there was no industrial revolution. The artisans used hand tools and produced goods on a small scale. Their production technique was also outdated. Politically and militarily these countries were weak and ill organised. Their governments were powerless and controlled by the feudal system of administration. No nation state was there. The rulers were indifferent to public welfare. These circumstances were favourable to the European nations. Gradually they succeeded in grabbing the whole country with the support of the government .Thus Asia and Africa were very vulnerable for exploration and expansion of their empire.

14.5 War Impact on Europe

The process of colonization of Asia started in fifteenth century. A Portuguese navigator named Vasco-da-Gama discovered the sea route to India. It led the foundation of Portuguese settlement in India. Goa, Daman and Diu were occupied. Portuguese were followed by the Dutch, the French and the English. There was power struggle amongst the European imperial countries. Finally British succeeded and India became one of the important colonies of England. Later on English set up her colonialism and imperialism in India. In south-east Asia colonialism first started in 1640. Malacca was captured by the Dutch. They also settled in Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Bali etc. Ceylon was captured by the Dutch. But it was lost to the British during the Napoleonic wars. In this way, the Dutch set up a vast empire in south-east Asia. England and France

were other two powerful imperial nations in south-east Asia. The English occupied Burma. They made their settlement at Singapore in 1809 and Hong Kong was captured from China in 1842 after the Opium war.

On the other hand, France occupied Tongking, Annam, Cambodia and Cochin. Russia, Germany and Japan also carved out colonies and developed their sphere of influence in Asia. The European imperialist nations forced China to free her ports for the European traders. Further More, Russia occupied Port Arthur and some ports of Manchuria Germany occupied Kiao Chow. Japan occupied Korea and Formosa. Gradually Japan increased her power in China and captured Manchuria in 1931 in spite of the protest of the League of Nations. Japan also made efforts to uphold her influence on the whole south-east Asia. The activity of Japan greatly resented the European imperial powers. They used Atom Bomb against Japan for her surrender. Central Asia was captured by Russia and Britain. Tashkent, Samarkand and Bokhara were occupied by Russia. Afghanistan was also under her influence. But Russia was obstructed by the British. There was also clash between Russia and Britain in Persia. In 1907 an agreement was signed regarding Persia. According to the treaty their political influences in the northern part of Persia was under Russia and the southern part was under British. Germany was also interested to enhance her influence in this region. However, her plans failed.

Colonial supremacy in Africa began in the nineteenth century. The first colonial power in Africa was Belgium. The king Leopold II of Belgium financed Morton Stanley and David Livingstone for the exploration of Africa. They explored the rich Congo Basin. It was annexed by Belgium in 1907. Another great colonial power in Africa was Germany. Germany annexed Togoland and Cameroons. In short, she captured east Africa and South-West Africa. But all these areas were lost by Germany after her defeat in the First World War. France was also a great colonial power in Africa. She occupied certain parts of western coast of Africa. In the mid-nineteenth century France established her colonies in Algeria, Tunis, Madagascar, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Lake Chad, desert of Sahara, Senegal, and Morocco.

France also set up her control over Egypt. Later on, she gave up that area to Great Britain. The colonial powers, the Portuguese, the Italians, and the Spaniards got less success in Africa Mozambique. Italy occupied Eritrea, Somaliland, Libya and Tripoli Spain controlled Canary Islands and Guinea Coast. However the grafted maximum portions of Africa was grabbed by Great Britain . She had colonies in all parts of Africa, East, West ,North and south Under the efforts of Cecil Rhodes Britain enjoyed share in Africa Britain had colonies in South Africa and they were ,Rhodesia, Naysaland, Cape Colony ,Bechuanaland ,Gold Coast and Sierra Leone . In the East and West Africa, the British trading companies were protector of Uganda, Kenya and Nigeria. Britain also occupied Somaliland and Sudan. After her victory in the Boer war Britain occupied Orange Free State and Transval. On the Whole, by the end of the nineteenth century Britain had under her control over five thousand million square miles of Africa. Britain was the largest colonial power in

Decline of colonialism and imperialism

The practice of imperialism and colonialism suffered from debacle in the wake of First

World War. At that time, there was emergence of nationalism in Afro-Asian countries. The development of education Press and growth of democracy etc. caused political consciousness in the Afro-Asian countries. They demanded self government. Later on, the imperial powers faced serious socio-political problems. So they were unable to maintain their control over their colonies. In the face of growing losses suffered by them in the two world wars, in the rising tide of nationalism the position of the European powers weakened. So they were obliged to withdraw from their colonies and granted them freedom. The United Nation Organisation had also significant role in the process of decolonisation.

- **Impact of colonialism and imperialism**

Scholars have divergent views on impact of western colonialism and imperialism in Asia and Africa. Some scholars view that it greatly contributed in civilizing the backward countries of Africa and Asia. It developed the living standard of the people. The imperialism and colonialism contributed a lot in the development of educational institutions, transport and communication, trade and commerce etc. In Short, it contributed to the welfare of the native people. But some other scholars vehemently opposed to the above view points and consider imperialism to be responsible for exploitation, misery, poverty, cruelty, conversion, degradation and racial segregation. They were of the opinion that imperialism was rapacious and immoral. The imperialist powers were selfish and their intention was exploitation of the colonies. So there are two types of views on the impact of colonialism and imperialism. Both the views are partially truth. In fact it had both positive and negative results. These can be conveniently discussed under the following heads.

Political results Imperialism and colonialism was blessing in disguise for the colonial countries from the political point of view. It had the following political results. 3.9.1.1 Political unity Imperialism and colonialism provided political unity to the colonies. There was dissensions and strife in the colonies before the arrival of the western powers. For instance India obtained her political unity only under British imperialism which was not achieved at any stage in her past history. It was possible due to development of railways, modern means of means of transport and communication, press, introduction of English language and a uniform system of administration. This paved the way for the growth of nationalism in India. It ultimately motivated the Indians to overthrow the British from India.

- **Introduction of western Ideas**

In the Afro-Asian countries the western ideas like nationalism, democracy, constitutionalism etc. prevailed only for western imperialism and colonialism. The various imperialist powers implanted their ideas and institutions in their colonies. They unconsciously helped the colonial countries of Asia and Africa.

- **Efficient system of Administration**

The imperial powers introduced efficient system of administration in their colonies. Their motto was to promote the interest of the imperialist powers. They paid little attention to the well being and welfare of the natives. Besides these, the native people were not given adequate

representation in the civil services and excluded from higher positions. In spite of these drawbacks, the imperial administrative system enlightened the colonial people about the system of western administration.

- **Beginning of Slavery system**

Colonialism and imperialism led to the rise of slavery. Slave trade was one of the lucrative trades under the process of colonialism and imperialism. The practice began with the 146 Portuguese raid in African villages in the 15th century. They enslaved the people and transported them to America. In fact, regular slave market was emerged. This slave trade resulted in the migration of millions of Africans from their homes. They had miserable and deplorable socioeconomic life.

- **Rivalry of the European powers**

There was serious competition among the European powers. The colonialism and imperialism sowed the seeds of bitter rivalry among the European powers. Series of wars took place for the occupation of various colonies. For instance there was Carnatic war bitterly known as Anglo-French war in between England and France in India. France and Germany also clashed over Morocco in Africa.

Economic Results From the economic point of view imperialism and colonialism contained both positive and negative effects. On the positive side it led to the development of industries in Asia and Africa. The European imperial powers set up various industries in their colonies to get more profits. This paved the way for the industrialisation of the colonies. The imperialist powers built long lines of railways and banking houses. Of course their intensive intention was to plunder the wealth of the colonies. In reality all this proved to be a boon for the colonies. On the other hand, the imperial powers exploited the colonies economically. They imported raw materials at the cheapest possible rates and exported the finished products at very exorbitant rate. They systematically destroyed the local cottage industries, trade and commerce by enacting various taxation laws. This policy of systematic exploitation resulted in the draining of wealth. It greatly contributed to poverty, starvation and backwardness of the colonies

Social and cultural result Imperialism and colonialism had serious consequences in social and cultural fields. The results can be narrated as follows: **Impact on Religion** Colonialism and imperialism adversely affected the religions of the colonial people. The local people were impressed by the Christian missionaries. They offered the local people certain material benefits. As a matter of fact Christianity became a thriving religion in many Afro-Asian countries.

Infrastructural development Infrastructural development was made by the Christian missionaries. They had key role in providing certain social services to the local people in the form of hospitals, dispensaries, schools colleges etc. They contributed significantly enlightening for the people of Asia and Africa.

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| 14.6 Summary |
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- **Racial Segregation** Colonialism and imperialism caused racial segregation. The European

rulers expressed their superiority over the Asian and African counterparts.

- They tried to impose the European culture on them. Furthermore, they had the notion that white races are superior to the black races. Therefore, they also enacted various discriminatory laws against the local people.
- For instance, in India the Indians were not allowed to travel in the some railway compartment in which the Europeans were travelling. The racial segregation policy greatly undermined the moral tone of the local population.
- The imperialists adopted 'divide and rule' policy in the colonies to retain their rule. They tried to divide the local people and made them fight among themselves.
- The policy of 'divide and rule' followed by the British in India resulted in the partition between India and Pakistan. In Short, Imperialism and colonialism had deep impact on Afro-Asian countries. It greatly influenced the political , economic and social life. It resulted in untold misery to humanity.

14.7 Key Terms

- Border and boundary- Border and boundary both refer to a dividing line that separates one realm from another (national, cultural, etc).
- Colonialism- It refers to a mode of forms and practices used for "the settlement of territory, the exploitation or development of resources, and the attempt to govern the indigenous inhabitants of occupied lands, often by force
- Cosmopolitanism- Broadly describes the concept of community that brings together a diversity of individuals from different places, backgrounds, and cultures, and develops political, economic, ethical, and cultural relationships between its members so as to foster a shared communal identity.
- Diaspora- Comes from the Greek term, diaspeirein, meaning to disperse or scatter.

14.8 Self Assessment Questions

- Describe the economic motivations behind European imperialism during the 19th and early 20th centuries.
- How did the pursuit of resources, markets, and investments drive imperialistic endeavors, and what impact did it have on both European powers and the colonized regions?
- Discuss the ideological justifications European powers used to justify their imperialistic ventures.
- How did notions of cultural superiority, social Darwinism, and the "White Man's Burden" influence European attitudes towards colonialism, and what were the consequences for the colonized societies?
- Explore the resistance movements and anti-colonial struggles that emerged in response to European imperialism.

14.9 Further Readings

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UNIT-15 THE SECOND WORLD WAR: ORIGIN

STRUCTURE

- 15.1 Learning Objectives
- 15.2 Introduction
- 15.3 20th Century World Condition
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15.1 Learning Objectives

- Understand imperialism and colonialism under the English and the German.
- Illustrate colonial system and exploitation of New world.
- Describe Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade and tributes from Asian conquests.
- Analyse growth and development of colonialism and imperialism including their impact.
- Difference between imperialism and the new imperialism.
- Explain imperialism and new imperialism with their salient features.
- Summaries free trade with its origin and growth.

15.2 Introduction

The practice of establishing one's own rules and dominance of a nation over the economic and political life of the people of another nation is called imperialism. It is done by armed conquests and resulted in setting up colonial rule. The relationship in between imperialistic country and colonial country is based on exploitation. It is affected through direct or indirect control. The process of dominance is a continuous factor. Newly independent or underdeveloped countries are exploited economically. The effort of mercantile countries to establish their sovereignty over agricultural countries is also imperialism. If a country invades another country and the state is annexed with the victorious and even if vanquished it reaches highest stage of development, it culminates into imperialism.

Charles A Beard observed that imperialism is the employment of the engine of government diplomacy to acquire territories, protectorates and or spheres of influence occupied usually by other races or people to promote industrial trade and investment opportunities. Generally

speaking imperialism is the domination of the European nations on the non-European nations. Imperialism is characterised with foreign rule with minority base with tried to impose the superiority of their rule and culture on the majority of the natives who are poor and suffering from an inferiority complex having a nonindustrial economy. According to Dr. David Thomson, one of the outstanding features of imperialism is an attempt by the European powers to conquer, colonise or at least to extend spheres of influence over the rest of the world.

15.3 20th Century World Condition

The imperial powers introduced efficient system of administration in their colonies. Their motto was to promote the interest of the imperialist powers. They paid little attention to the well being and welfare of the natives. Besides these, the native people were not given adequate representation in the civil services and excluded from higher positions. In spite of these drawbacks, the imperial administrative system enlightened the colonial people about the system of western administration.

Beginning of Slavery system Colonialism and imperialism led to the rise of slavery. Slave trade was one of the lucrative trades under the process of colonialism and imperialism. The practice began with the 146 Portuguese raid in African villages in the 15th century. They enslaved the people and transported them to America. In fact, regular slave market was emerged. This slave trade resulted in the migration of millions of Africans from their homes. They had miserable and deplorable socioeconomic life.

Rivalry of the European powers serious competition among the European powers. The colonialism and imperialism sowed the seeds of bitter rivalry among the European powers. Series of wars took place for the occupation of various colonies . For instance there was Carnatic war bitterly known as Anglo-French war in between England and France in India. France and Germany also clashed over Morocco in Africa.

1. Economic Results

From the economic point of view imperialism and colonialism contained both positive and negative effects. On the positive side it led to the development of industries in Asia and Africa. The European imperial powers set up various industries in their colonies to get more profits. This paved the way for the industrialisation of the colonies. The imperialist powers built long lines of railways and banking houses. Of course their intensive intention was to plunder the wealth of the colonies. In reality all this proved to be a boon for the colonies. On the other hand, the imperial powers exploited the colonies economically. They imported raw materials at the cheapest possible rates and exported the finished products at very exorbitant rate. They

systematically destroyed the local cottage industries, trade and commerce by enacting various taxation laws. This policy of systematic exploitation resulted in the draining of wealth. It greatly contributed to poverty, starvation and backwardness of the colonies. Social and cultural result Imperialism and colonialism had serious consequences in social and cultural fields. The results can be narrated as follows: Impact on Religion Colonialism and imperialism adversely affected the religions of the colonial people. The local people were impressed by the Christian missionaries. They offered the local people certain material benefits. As a matter of fact Christianity became a thriving religion in many Afro-Asian countries.

Infrastructural development Infrastructural development was made by the Christian missionaries. They had key role in providing certain social services to the local people in the form of hospitals, dispensaries, schools colleges etc. They contributed significantly enlightening for the people of Asia and Africa. Racial Segregation Colonialism and imperialism caused racial segregation. The European rulers expressed their superiority over the Asian and African counterparts. They tried to impose the European culture on them. Furthermore, they had the notion that white races are superior to the black races. Therefore, they also enacted various discriminatory laws against the local people. For instance, in India the Indians were not allowed to travel in the some railway compartment in which the Europeans were travelling. The racial segregation policy greatly undermined the moral tone of the local population.

2. Divide and Rule policy

The imperialists adopted 'divide and rule' policy in the colonies to retain their rule. They tried to divide the local people and made them fight among themselves. The policy of 'divide and rule' followed by the British in India resulted in the partition between India and Pakistan. In Short, Imperialism and colonialism had deep impact on Afro-Asian countries. It greatly influenced the political , economic and social life. It resulted in untold misery to humanity.

15.4 W.W-II: Background

The geographical discovery is an important event in the world history. Columbus discovered America in 1492 and Vascodagama discovered sea-route to India in 1498. These discoveries encouraged trade and commerce in between Europe and Asia From Malacca ,java and Sumatra such items like spices ,Pearls ,Muslin and timber were imported items for Europeans .By that time ,there were two important trade –routes one from Calicut to Cairo and Alexandria via Aden. The goods were imported from there to the Mediterranean ports in Venetian ships. The Italian traders through the route from Calicut to Omurz and Beirut took the goods to several countries of Europe. Later on with the fall of Constantinople (1453) and unsafe trade route compelled to discover new trade route. In this regard Portugal and Spain were most leading

countries.

3. Colonial System

Spain established her first colony in Haiti in the Caribbean Sea. Later on she spread to Florida, Mexico, Chile, Patagonia and large coastal areas in South America. The objective of Spain was to obtain gold, uphold national glory and spread Christianity. The Portuguese established their colony in Brazil. They started their slave trade there. The Portuguese also expanded their trade in the east. They made voyages to India and the Far East. They had trade centres in India, Srilanka, Malesia, Sumatra and Java. They also captured the port of Macao in China. In fact, Portugal and Spain had strong influence on their areas. They had monopolized trade and commerce there. The Afro-Asian colonies were sources of raw material and safe markets for Portugal and Spain. They were subjected to economic plunder. However, the spirit of nationalism in colonies made this system difficult to continue. So new imperialism took place later on. The colonial system provided commercial advantage. It strengthened military power. Up to 1750, in the later half of eighteenth century the imperialist added factory system in colonial system. Britain was the first country which included industrialisation in course of colonialisation and imperialism. By the end of the eighteenth century the European imperialist captured India, South-east Asia and Island in the Pacific of course direct control was not set up on China. However, the imperialistic powers directed its destiny in various other means.

4. Exploitation of New World-Africa

Earlier to 19th century Europeans were not familiar with Africa. So it was known as the "Dark continent" "However, in the 19th century the colonial rivalry began among the Europeans in Africa. Except Egypt, Algeria Tunisia, Morocco, people had very little knowledge about Africa. Before 1875 only small portion of Africa was under European control. Algeria was under French protection in 1830. England captured Cape Colony and Natal in 1843. England had dominance on coast Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra-Leone and Liberia. France had also influence on Senegal, Ivory Coast and Gabon. Portugal captured Angola and Mozambique Spain captured, Spanish Guinea. In fact, European states captured 10% Africa land. The adventurous explorers and religious mission arise discovered the dark areas of Africa. In this discovery the role of Dr. David Livingstone was of great importance. For five years he visited various parts of Africa and discovered the valley of Zambezi. In between 1875-76 Henry Morton Stanley explored the Congo valley. With the publication of his book 'Through the Dark continent', the Europeans developed their interest in Africa.

15.5 Origin of War

The first European king Leopold the ruler of Belgium had great interest in Africa. He had planned to uphold his policy of colonialism in Africa. In 1876, he inaugurated an international conference in his capital Brussels. He also set up an International Association for the exploration and civilization of central Africa. He also patronized Stanley in this work. Leopold occupied the vast area in Congo with the help of Stanley Later on Portugal, Italy, Britain and Germany followed the path of Belgium in Africa. On the issue regarding occupation of Congo, there was conflict between France and Portugal. Later on England and Germany were also involved over the matter.

In order to maintain the freedom of trade and navigation in Congo and the river Niger there was Berlin conference in November 1884 and continued till February 1885. It was attended by all European nations except Switzerland. The USA had also represented the conference After the long discussion a common code of conduct was finalized and was known significantly as Berlin act. It had the following provisions. The authority of International African Association on Congo-free state was accepted by

- It included most of the Congo valley. All nation secured right to freedom of trade and navigation in the Congo valley.
- However no state had special rights of trade monopoly in the region. It was decided to set of an International Commission to supervise the rules of trade and navigation on the Congo river. About the future to Africa it was decided that the authority of a state on any part of
- Africa would be accepted only when it had the de-facto right over the region. The Berlin conference also suggested for the moral and physical welfare of the people of Africa. On the contrary to the suggestion the European nations began a ruthless exploitation of the people of Africa. By 1914, the whole of Africa except Abyssinia and Liberia was divided among the European nations.

In Congo Belgium established her authority in 1885. It was an international state in name only but, in reality it continued to be a personal state of Leopold till 1908. Later on, he handed it over to the government of Belgium. Congo Free State was ten times larger than Belgium itself. Finally Congo, the richest producer of rubber became a colony of Belgium. From the beginning, regions on the northern sea coast of Africa were under the authority of France. However, she wanted to establish her colonies in Africa and controlled important areas in Egypt, Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco. Later on there was clash in between England and France in Egypt. Britain opposed the control of other foreign powers in Egypt. Because entry

of any foreign power in Egypt would threaten Britain's Indian kingdom. Algeria was under the authority of France in 1847. Tunisia, in the east of Algeria was occupied by France. It was merged with Algeria. In the Berlin congress Britain allowed France to establish her authority in Tunisia. Italy also expanded her authority in Senegal and the Niger valley in western Africa. France got Guinea, Ivory coast, French Congo and the Oasis in Sahara. Algeria was completely under the authority of France in 1887.

- **Morocco under France**

A conference of European states was held in Cape Colony and settled the Natal issue in 1836. Britain kept Natal under her control and ruled over the state in 1843, So the Boers shifted to Transvaal and Orange free state. England recognized the independence of these colonies because these were very important in the beginning. In 1877 England annexed Transvaal in British Empire. The Boers opposed vehemently. In 1880 they revolted and defeated an English platoon at Manjulahill. So the English prime minister Gladstone granted freedom to Transvaal. A treaty was also signed between England and the Boers in 1884.

However, in 1886 gold mines were discovered in Transvaal. Subsequently thousands of miners reached there in a few days and their number exceeded to the Boers. They Boers apprehended the danger to their independence, Cecil Rhodes. Persuaded British government to capture Bechuanaland and the Gulf of Saint Louis. Under the influence of Rhodes railway tracks were laid between Cape Colony, Natal, Orange free state and Transvaal, In 1889 Rhodes formed the British South Africa company and secured for it the right to establish British government in the regions north of Transvaal. This region was known as Rhodesia after him in 1890. He was elected prime minister of Cape Colony. Under his persuasion Dr Jackson attacked Transvaal. But the Boers inflicted a reverse defeat on him. This embittered the relation between the English and the Boers. It also deteriorated the relation between English and Germany.

- **Britain In Africa**

Britain was supreme power over the land stretching from Cairo to Cape of Good Hope. It consisted of countries like Egypt, Sudan, South-Africa, Rhodesia, Kenya and Uganda in eastern Africa and Nigeria and Gold coast etc. in western Africa. She also occupied Cape of Good Hope, Natal and Transvaal etc. which were renamed as the Union of South Africa in 1910. Britain had granted dominion status to the inhabitants of colonies the parliamentary and legal system of Britain were partly adopted in British colonies.

In 1814 Britain got Cape Colony from Holland. Dutch farmers known as

Boers inhabited in Cape Colony. They traditionally followed their language and custom. But with the occupation of England an effort was made to replace English traditions, culture and language in people of Dutch culture and language. This cultural change was resisted by the Boers. They were further displeased when Britain declared the abolition of slavery in Cape Colony in 1833. They also left Cape Colony and settled in Natal in 1836. Britain brought Natal under her control in 1843. Then the Boers migrated to Transvaal and Orange Free State. These colonies were not very important in the beginning so the English recognized their independence in 1877, England, later on merged Transvaal in British empire. Boers opposed this declaration and in 1880 they were ready to oppose British government.

This war took place between Transvaal and Orange Free State, the two Boer Republics on one side and the British Government on the other. The Boers fought bravely. They attacked Cape Colony and Natal and caused heavy loss great to Britain. But the Boers could not sustain long and had to surrender at last. The treaty of Vereeniging was signed in 1902. As per the terms of the treaty of Vereeniging;

1. The Boer accepted the sovereignty of Britain.
2. Britain allowed the use of Dutch language in schools and courts but English was made the language of administration.
3. Transvaal and Orange Free State were made part of the British empire.
4. Britain promised to grant autonomy to the Boers in due course of time.
5. For the rehabilitation of the Boers, The British government gave a grant of (30,00,000) . Soon after signing the treaty, Britain changed its policy. Transvaal and Orange Free State were granted autonomy self government within five years and in 1909 both the provinces joined the Union as of South Africa. The prime minister of this union was Louis .

In 1914, the Boers armies, under the leadership of General Smuts and Louis conquered German East Africa and then in 1929, South Africa helped Britain with an open heart, Egypt was a part of the Ottoman empire and in 1817 it was conquered by Turks. Thus Egypt was governed by representatives of the sultan of Turkey in 1811, the Governor of Egypt Mehemet Ali declared the independence of Egypt. Mehemet Ali ruled for a pretty long period of time . After his death he was succeeded by his son Ibrahim who died within a few months. After him Abbas became the ruler and ruled for five years and was succeeded by Said who ruled 1854 to 1863. It became a part of Turkey empire and he was a great constructive genius. The construction railways started during his time and the first railway between Alexandria and Cairo was built in 1855.

Beginning of Slavery in America and its Form Slavery had begun in American

colonies two hundred years before they declared their independence. Between the sixteenth and the nineteenth centuries many African slaves had been imported into America that every European Christian in America had a negro slave for chopping wood and fetching water. The English, the Spanish and the Portuguese trader earned a lot through slave trade .It was legalised in 1661 and won social acceptance. In 1776 Americans had around five lakh negro slaves whose number rose to 40 lakh during the Civil War. Most of them lived in South America and worked on cotton farms. The slaves were treated as hereditary property and their master had the right to sell or buy them. As their price was rising the masters looked after them carefully. They were given sufficient food to eat and houses were allotted to individual families. Unmarried male and female slaves were lodged in separate dormitories. Most of the slaves worked on farms in groups and very old slaves who were unfit for hard work did baby-sitting. When there was no work on the farms, the slaves looked after the orchards and woods of the master and if necessary tended the cattle.

The relationship between white master and black slaves created an integrated American society in which they had their separates folk tales, separate music, separate dance and separate language. Christianity and the religious beliefs of the West influenced each other. But the black preserved their own customs and rites of marriage,birth and death. Slavery was unique institution in which the white master and black slaves were firmly bound with each other in patriarchal relationship. They were accustomed to live together, so there were no revolts except their unhesitating demand to get rid of this bondage as slaves were unhappy with own state of affairs. They sometimes ran away unsocial and unqueston raised. As a punishment they were whipped, chained for shot dead. 3.16.3 Differed between the Northern and Southern America on the Question of SlaveryThe American constitution says that all men are equal by birth but this principle was applied only to the white and not to the black.

15. 6Summary

5. Britain abolished slavery in 1771. the policy of Japanese imperialism. Both these currents of thought appear to be correct .This war enhanced the prestige of Japan.
6. This war proved a very useful means of stabilising Japanese politics. Japan began to act on an aggressive policy of expansion in the continent of Asia.
7. The Japanese now realized that the Western nations venerated military power more than peacefulness. So Japan began to increase her military power After the conquest of China Japan gained one victory after another.
8. Thus towards the end of the nineteenth and the early years of the twentieth century the situation in Far East was fought with the grave apprehensions.

9. Besides the naval lease of Russia, Germany, France and England, there was not a single yard of land in China which was not under the influence of one or the other country. Manchuria and Mongolia were Russian protectorates and Korea had settled in the large valley of Yangtse.
10. France was extending its domain on Yunnan, Kwangse and a large portion of Kwangtung. Many Chinese editors held the view that the day was not far off when Europe would eat China like the piece of ripe melon.

15.7 Key Terms

11. **Modernity-** It marks the turn from post-medieval or agrarian society, to the industrialization and domination of capital.
12. **Postcolonial-** It is a complex term that refers to discursive, ideological, historical, political and other modes of decolonization.
13. **The Atlantic-** Transatlantic slave trade was the capture, enslavement and transportation of Africans to North and South America and the Caribbean from the early 16th to the late 19th centuries.
14. **Transnationalism-** As a methodology, transnationalism destabilizes the nation as the sole object of study.

15.8 Self Assessment Questions

1. How did indigenous peoples and nationalist movements challenge colonial rule, and what role did factors like cultural identity, nationalism, and global events play in shaping these resistance movements?
2. What role did the "Scramble for Africa" play in the expansion of European colonial empires, and how did it shape the political map of the continent?
3. Explain the concept of "informal imperialism" and provide examples of how European powers exercised economic and political influence in regions without direct colonization.
4. What role did the "Scramble for Africa" play in the expansion of European colonial empires, and how did it shape the political map of the continent?

15.9 Further Readings

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UNIT: 16-

THE SECOND WORLD WAR: COURSE, NATURE & CONSEQUENCES

STRUCTURE

- 16.1 Learning Objectives
- 16.2 Introduction
- 16.3 The W.W-II Condition
- 16.4 Courses of War
- 16.5 Consequences of W.W-II
- 16.6 Summary
- 16.7 Key Terms
- 16.8 Self Assessment Questions
- 16.9 Further Readings

16.1 Learning Objectives

- To describe Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade and tributes from Asian conquests.
- Make them analyse growth and development of colonialism and imperialism including their impact.
- To differentiate between imperialism and the new imperialism.
- To explain imperialism and new imperialism with their salient features.
- Also summaries free trade with its origin and growth.

16.2 Introduction

Imperialism is the extension of the boundary of a nation politically, economically or socially. The terms imperialism and colonialism are one and the same. These two mean foreign rule with the dominance of foreign culture. With the geographical discovery started the colonial system. That was characterised with the exploitation of Afro-Asian countries. It developed slave trade. Towards the end of the twentieth century imperialism came to an end. The developed western powers and the USA started new imperialism in the newly independent status of Asia and Africa to fulfil their interest.

- **Meaning of imperialism**

The practice of establishing one's own rules and dominance of a nation over the economic and political life of the people of another nation is called imperialism. It is done by armed conquests and resulted in setting up colonial rule. The relationship between imperialistic country and colonial country is based on exploitation. It is effected through direct or indirect control. The process of dominance is a continuous factor. Newly independent or underdeveloped countries are exploited economically. The effort of mercantile countries to establish

their sovereignty over agricultural countries is also imperialism. If a country invades another country and the state is annexed with the victorious and even if vanquished it reaches highest stage of development, it culminates into imperialism

- **Age of imperialism**

The imperialistic age can be divided into two parts i.e. Earliest Imperialism and new imperialism. The first group was mainly political imperialism. The Romans, the Arabs and the Mongols set up vast empires. This type of imperialism continued till the end of the fourteenth century. They were mainly confined to their own continent. It was due to their geographical ignorance, natural obstructions and inadequate sea-routes imperialism confined to one's own continent.

The Renaissance marked a tremendous change in this context. The invention of Meriner's compass and the fall of Constantinople resulted in the discovery of the sea routes to new lands under the Spanish and Portuguese sailors. Mercantilism and desire for gold were the main inducements for colonial race during that age. In this early stage the Europeans established colonies in Asia, Africa and America. By the middle of the eighteenth century Portugal, Spain, Britain and France had several colonies. It promoted slave trade. Asia was then controlled by the Portuguese. Gradually they were ousted from India by the English and from Indonesia this was ousted by the Dutch. By the middle of the nineteenth century the British completed the conquest of India.

During the nineteenth and early twentieth century the imperialist rivalry amongst the European states shifted from Europe to Asia and Africa. These imperialistic powers had dual interest viz. export of their people and carving out the colonies for exploitation. The Europeans were exported to America, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand etc. They tried to develop the European culture. In fact, the Europeans set up colonies in Asia and Africa. Gradually, these colonies were considered as unit of settlement and were exploited for economic gains. The Europeans governed these colonies with the help of a handful of foreign officials and soldiers in the face of opposition from the local people. They also succeeded in partitioning the entire Africa amongst themselves by the end of the nineteenth century. India and China were under the British.

16.3 The W.W-II Conditions

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European nations began the policy of mercantilism in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Gradually the industrialists opposed government restriction. They considered it as harmful for their trade and commerce. They pleaded for the policy of non-intervention. They argued for their freedom of fixing wages, working hours and working conditions of workers. They did not like the Government or the Trade Unions interference in their matters. They thought that this non-interference policy would promote the

revival of both old and new industries. It would also develop the competition among industrialism. The application of the natural law of demand and supply would be developed. It would also improve quality of goods. It would also bring their prices down.

The European industrialized nation followed the policy of non-intervention in the nineteenth century. As result, the business became sufficient, they earned a lot. The standard of public life also increased in 1860. The working hours were reduced to ten hour per day. The workers were also provided insurance against disease, accident and old age. The government also introduced protectionism in 1890 to safeguard their domestic industries from foreign competition.

- **Policy Of Liberal Imperialism**

In course of time there was a drastic change in the attitude of the imperialist countries like Britain. They developed cordial relation with the colonial people. They also modified the principles of administration in their colonies. Gradually the policy of liberal imperialism took place. This policy of liberal imperialism manifested itself in the concept of free trade by the middle of the nineteenth century. The policy of free trade did not discriminate between the domestic and foreign products. The advantage of free trade led to division of labour. It resulted in specialization and rapid growth of the production. The physical welfare of country was developed. Britain was the first nation to adopt the free trade policy. She was followed by Holland, Belgium and the USA etc. The practical role of free trade advocated the removal of all restrictions on and encouragements to any particular industry. It levied duties only for the purpose of obtaining revenue.

- **Views For Free Trade**

Following arguments were put forward in favours of free trade

1. The free trade policy of makes the division of labour possible. This increased the real national income of the countries.
2. It reduced cost of production and brought down prices. It promoted specialization and improvement in technique of production.
3. It eliminated the evil effects of monopoly and Promoted competition. It also protected the consumers from exploitation.
4. It made raw materials available to all countries without discrimination.
5. The free trade policy safeguarded the economic interest of all countries. Between 1920 and 1930 the system of free trade faced certain difficulties.

- **Views Against Free Trade**

Some economist were against the free trade policy .They viewed that free trade policy was responsible for various hindrances for the growth of industries and they put forth the following arguments against free trade. Firstly; the free trade policy was a problem for newly born industries as they had to with stand foreign competition. Newly started industries had to meet the challenges of foreign competition .so there was every possibility of destruction of new industries due to free trade policy. Secondly; the exploitation of underdeveloped countries was another problem of free trade policy the underdeveloped countries ware fully exploited and they faced a vicious circle of poverty unemployment scarcity of funds. They were unable to face competition with developed countries. Thirdly; efficient allocation of resources was a great problem. It was caused due to free trade. Efficient allocation of resources was possible in perfect competition but it was nonexistent. In the absence of perfect competition efficient allocation of resources

was not possible. Fourthly; Free trade believed in full employment countries with problem unemployment problem suffered acutely. The growth and development of modern technology had enhanced the situation further. Fifthly: The free trade policy created cut throat competition. The developed countries acquired the chance to increase their export. But it harmed the interests of developing countries. They were compelled to impose restrictions on imported material. Sixthly: Free trade based on certain assumptions. Without perfect elasticity of demand and supply, perfect mobility of resources, full employment and perfect competition in means and materials free trade became unworkable. But these assumptions were very much impractical. 181 The above unreal assumptions put a question mark on the utility of the policy of free trade. The undeveloped countries vehemently opposed it. They apprehended the cause of their failure in competition with developed countries.

- **Features Of Free Trade**

Free trade implies the following features.

- Trade without taxes (including tariffs) or other trade barriers (e.g. quotas on imports or subsidies for producers).
- Trade in services without taxes or other trade barriers.
- The absence of trade-distorting policies (such as taxes, subsidies, regulations or laws) that
- It gives some firms, households or factors of production an advantages over others. unregulated access to markets.
- Unregulated access to market information
- Usability of firms to distort markets or oligopoly power free trade promoted peace.

Woodrow Wilson included free trade rhetoric in his "fourteen points" Program of the world's peace, therefore, is our program, and that program, the only possible program.....the removal, so far as possible ,of all economic barriers and the establishment of equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance. The British economist John Maynard Keynes (1883-1946) developed free trade idea till the end of World War 2 . The beginning of the cold war, the US Government has become one of the most consistent proponents of reduced tariff barriers and free trade policy. It helped the establishment of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) And later the World Trade Organization (WTO). At present, most of countries in the world are members of the World Trade Organization (WTO).It limits in certain ways, but it does not eliminate tariffs and other trade barriers. Most of countries are also members of regional free trade areas. The European Union and the North-American Free Trade Agreement are world's largest free trade areas.

The New Imperialism A new system of developed western powers and the USA was imposed on the newly independent or underdeveloped countries of Asia and Africa to suit their own interests. On the ruins of traditional imperialism a new form of imperialism took its birth. At present old imperialist countries mainly the developed countries of the world were trying to mould the policies of the underdeveloped countries to be super powers. For that purpose they adopted various means. Some of the means adopted by them for this purpose were abetting arms race, supply of arms, foreign aid, control over economic institutions, proxy war, liberalization and globalization etc.

This new imperialism was against the underdeveloped nations. To fight against it was therefore, the chief objective of the foreign policy of the developing countries.

- **Circumstance**

The new imperialism developed on certain circumstances. The following were the factors responsible for the rise of new imperialism. There were several post war agreements among the nations of the world. Those agreements brought about a new balance of power. The super powers had several agreements. These were against the imperialism and it was believed that with the end of the world war-II the imperialism would be ended. But the European powers and the USA started now imperialism to impose their supremacy in the world. It also brought about a new balance of Power.

16.4 The Courses of W.W-II

Subjugation of new countries the desire to subjugate other countries was also another potent factor for the emergence of new imperialism. The western countries and the USA tried their best to extend their power. They had influenced the Socio-political and economic set-up of the newly born countries. The foreign influence on the indigenous countries caused the rise of new imperialism. The Afro-Asian countries were weak economically. They were dependent on the developed countries. The weak countries were controlled by them. Though the countries got their freedom, they were economically dependent. In economic interdependence caused the platform for new imperialism. In fact, several circumstances compelled the rise of new imperialism. It is a new technique of the western countries and USA. In the name of financial and other aids they have control over the developing and underdeveloped countries. That control or influence is termed as the new imperialism.

16.5 Consequence of the Second World War

- **Objectives of New Imperialism**

The New Imperialism is based on certain objectives. Especially local preponderance, continental empire and establishment of world empire are the staple objective of the New Imperialism. These can be discussed as follows. Local preponderance: It is the expansion of the area of influence of the imperial powers in the neighbouring countries. The imperial powers of western world want to expand their area of influence in the neighbouring countries. This local preponderance disturbs the balance of power. The imperial powers establish their own dominance by exerting their own influence. This policy was followed by Frederick the Great, Louis-XV and Catherine II in the eighteenth century. In the nineteenth century Bismarck followed this policy as an imperialist. Russia also practised it in the East Europe and the Balkan region.

- **Establishment of continental empire:-**

Another, important objective of the New Imperialism is the establishment of continental empire. The superiority of one's policies is stressed upon in the continent over those of others. It is known as geographically determined imperialism. This policy was adopted by Louis XIV, Napoleon III and William II. Count Cavour was also inspired by this policy in 1850's. He wanted to assert the

ascendancy of Piedmont-Sardinia over the Italian Peninsula. Mussolini also wanted to convert the Mediterranean sea into an Italian Lake. On the basis of the establishment of continental empire, the Monroe Doctrine was propounded to maintain status quo in the policies of non-American powers in the western hemisphere. By this doctrine the USA exerted her dominance over this region. The Latin American policy of the USA was totally based on this objective. The imperialistic countries want to accomplish the conquest of whole world. They want to build a vast limitless world empire. The imperialists like Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, Napoleon-I and Hitler etc. had followed the expansionist policy to a great extent. They had all the vision of establishing a world empire. They had insatiable desire for power. However, under this policy, a call for free state seems to call for punishment like an enemy. In fact, the New Imperialism was originated on the basis of the said ideologies.

- **Means of new imperialism**

The New Imperialism is based on military, economic and cultural expansion of imperialist state. These three means indicate military conquests, economic imperialism and replacing one's own culture on the another. They aim at destroying the maintenance of status quo. the New Imperialism disrupts the power relation between the imperialist country and its victim. In short, the means of new imperialism can be discussed as follows:

- **Military Imperialism:**

It is the oldest and obvious method of imperialism. Extension of the boundaries of the imperial powers is achieved through military conquest. This method was adopted by Hitler, Mussolini, Napoleon and Others. The conquered nations change the power relation only through war. However, the possibility of success in this war is highly doubtful. The process of conquest leads to the degeneration of the imperialistic power itself.

- **Economic imperialism:-**

It is the best means of New Imperialism. The best way of dominating a poor and weak nation is the rational use of economic power. It is less obstructive than the military variety. In economic imperialism the imperialistic nation controls the economy of the other nation. Through economic imperialism the imperial power regulates the policy of the weak nations. For instance, the Republics in Central America are all sovereign states, However, their economy depends on imports from America. Hence, The USA controls their domestic as well as foreign policy. Even, they cannot follow a policy that is not approved by the USA. Furthermore, Dollar imperialism and oil diplomacy also play a significant role in this context. The developed countries of the world have established economic imperialism in Afro-Asian and Latin-American countries. They regulate these countries through investment of capital, economic aid, and transfer of the technical know-how etc.

- **Cultural imperialism:-**

Another important means of New Imperialism is cultural imperialism. It tries to overthrow 'balance of power' by conditioning the mind of the victim state. It imposes the superiority of the culture, ideology and life-style of the imperialistic power. It is the most subtle and psychological means of imperialistic expansion. The cultural imperialism regulates the group which is involved in administration and policy formation of the victim country. The victim between a

subsidiary to military or economic imperialism. This policy was used by Nazi Germany. The Nazis had also spectacular success in Austria France and Norway. They were very much successful in turning influential citizens into traitors. Later there people began to support Nazi Philosophy. They were able to achieve international objectives. Another manifestation of cultural imperialism is expansion of communism after 1917. The USA also distributed her literature in Afro-Asian countries with the same mind set. Its aim was to destroy the spirit of self respect of the dependent countries.

- **Religious Imperialism:-**

Religious Imperialism is a part of cultural imperialism. Through this means the religious missionaries motivate the people of weak countries towards their religion. On the whole, the imperialism is irrational whatever may be its form and means. It is condemned inhuman and undemocratic. It is a curse for humanity. It is responsible for economic destruction, mental slavery, moral and ethical decline. It is also responsible for political enslavement of the victim country.

16.6 Summary

- The imperialism and colonialism developed by the European countries had deep impact on Afro-Asian countries. It had tremendous influence on socio-political and economic life of the undeveloped countries.
- It caused untold misery and suffering of the concerned people. The NewImperialism is a technique used by the western powers and the USA.
- These countries in the name of financial and other aids control the developing and undeveloped countries.
- In fact, both Imperialism and New Imperialism are irrational . They are very inhuman and undemocratic.
- They caused moral and ethical fall of many countries.

16.7 Key Terms

- **Imperialism-** Extension of boundary of nation. It is a diplomatic technique to get more territory and to influence the people of other nations.
- **Colonialism-** Colonialism is the domination of life and culture by a nation on another nation. 3. Free Trade: It is the policy of non intervention on trade and commerce.
- **Trance-Atlantic-** Crossing or extending across the Atlantic Ocean. A transatlantic cable.

16.8 Self assessment Questions

1. What do you mean by imperialism and colonialism? Discuss its origin and growth.
2. Give a historical account of imperialism and colonialism under England and Germany.
3. Critically analyse the impact of imperialism and colonialism on the Afro-Asian countries.
4. Enumerate the factors and effects of imperialism and colonialism.ϖ Throw light on Trans-

Atlantic slave Trade of European countries.

5. Write a historical note on colonial system with exploitation of new world, trans-Atlantic slave trade.
6. Develop a short note on tributes from conquests.
7. "British rule in India was blessing in disguise for Indians"-Justify.
8. Define new imperialism, Critically analyse the salient features of new imperialism.
9. Examine the various factors and effects of new imperialism.
10. Throw light on "Free trade".
11. Narrate the meaning, history and development of free trade.
12. Summarise the impact of free trade on nations of the world.

16.9 Further Readings

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