

B. A. HISTORY
II Year B. A. Programme (UG)
Courses – Under CBCS
Semester – IV
Paper – V

5: HISTORY OF MODERN WORLD (From 15th Cent. AD to 1945 AD)

Syllabus:

Unit - 1;

**Transformation from Medieval to Modern Era – Chief Characteristics;
Glorious Revolution (1688) – Origin of Parliament Bill of Rights – Results**

Unit - II;

American Revolution (1776) - Causes, Course and Results

French Revolution (1789) – Causes, Course and Results

Unit - III ;

Unification of Italy; Unification of Germany

Unit - IV;

Communist Revolution in Russia;

World War I: Causes – Results of the War –

Paris Peace Conference; League of Nations

Unit - V;

World War II: Causes, Fascism & Nazism – Results; The United Nations

Organization: Structure, Functions and Challenges

(Essay Questions)

Q) Explain about the Glorious Revolution of 1688.?

Or

Write an essay on the English Revolution of 1688.?

Or

Discuss about the 1688 Bloodless Revolution.?

Or

Trace the events that led to the Glorious of 1688 and estimate its results .?

Events led to the Glorious Revolution of 1688 .

The events led to the Glorious Revolution of 1688 were :-

- (1) Cromwell's dictatorship and restoration of Monarchy under Stuarts .
- (2) Royal Absolutism of Charles II 1660-1685 .
- (3) Intolerent Acts of James -II 1685-88 .
- (4) Immediate cause for the Revolution .
- (5) Glorious Revolution of 1688.
- (6) Rule of William & Mary 1689-1694 .

(1) Cromwell's dictatorship and restoration of Monarchy under Stuarts :-

Under Crom Well's dictatorship , the Parliament was dissolved , and the people were denied of their freedoms . The army of Crom Well committed many atrocities on the people . a republican As such the hopes of the people to have government was belied . Then the people thought it better to have a monarchy of Stuarts . Thus Charles II became the king in 1660 .

(2) Royal Absolutism of Charles II 1660-1685 :-

The accession Charles II did not assure the functioning of the Parliament on democratic lines . He and his brother James II revived the old order of royal absolutism . Moreover their secret alliance with Louis XIV of France to restore Catholicism in England greatly alarmed the nation . By the Act of Uniformity , Charles deprived two thousand Puritan clergymen of their offices . The conversion of Prince James to the Catholic Church and the issuance of a " Declaration of Indulgence " by Charles , suspending the laws of the Parliament further aggrieved situation in the country . Added to this in 1679 an Exclusion Bill was brought forward which would debar Prince James I from the throne , because of his conversion to catholicism . The bill split the Parliament into Whig and Tory parties , which became the permanent feature of English political life . The Tories who commanded majority in the Parliament rejected the bill . Thus Charles reigned upto his death in 1685 A.D .

(3) Intolerant Acts of James II 1685-88 :-

After the death of Charles II . his brother James II ascended the throne . James II followed the foot steps of his brother Charles II both in defying Parliament and in cause of Catholicism . By exercising championing the suspending and dispensing rights , he annuled the anti catholic legislation of the previous regimes . He issued Catholics . Declaration of Indulgences in favour of the to high offices in the He appointed Catholics government and army . He increased the army and tried to put down all opposition to his policies . He ordered that Catholicism to be read in all Anglican Churches . The seven bishops who defied the order were accused of sedition . But the court acquitted them . His disregard for Parliament , the deliberate attack of Anglican Church were resented by both Whigs and Tories . The political parties bear all the tyrannical acts presuming that his protestant daughters . Mary and Ann ie will succeed to the throne , after his death .

(4) Immediate cause for the Revolution :-

The birth of a son to James II by his second wife , a catholic belled the popes of Whigs and Tories . Fearing that the throne will pass on to a catholic prince , the Whigs and Tories decided to Invite protestant .Mary and her husband , William of Orange , the ruler of Holl and to come over to England and accept the crown .

(5) Glorious Revolution of 1688:-

Upon the invitation of Whigs and Tories William entered London with an army . Deserted even by his army , James II fled to France . The Parliament presented to crown to Mary and Williams . Thus the change of Kingship was accomplished in 1688 , with minimum blood shed . Hence this event was regarded as the Glorious Revolution of

1688 in the history of England.

Bill of Rights , 1689 :-

In offering the crown to William and Mary , Parliament was careful to safeguard its own authority and the Protestant Religion by issuing a Declaration of Rights in 1689 , which was enacted as ' Bill of Rights '

Chief provisions of Bill of Rights :-

(1) It decreed that the sovereign must henceforth belong to the Anglican Church , there by debarring the Catholic son of James II .

(2) It denied the claim of the king to suspend laws or to dispense subjects from obeying the laws .

(3) It envisaged that the king should maintain an army or levy taxes without the consent of the Parliament .

(4) It asserted that neither the free election nor the free speech and proceedings of the members of the Parliament should be interfered .

(5) It affirmed the right of subjects to petition the sovereign .

(6) It also demanded impartial frequent Parliaments .

The Toleration Act of 1689 granted freedom of conscience and the legal right to worship in public . Thus Glorious Revolution brought peace and tranquility in England .

II) Result/ Effects or Importance of the Revolution :-

The Glorious Revolution was one of the most remarkable events of Modern History.

(1) It put an end to the dead long struggle between the king and the Parliament in England and marked the triumph of the Parliament over the king .

(2) The doctrine of absolute divine right of the idea popular monarchy was shelved and sovereignty gained momentum .

(3) The right of the people to rise against an oppressive government was established .

(4) The Bill of Rights passed by the Parliament in 1689 to a large extent limited the powers of the king and safeguarded the powers of the Parliament .

(5) The influence of Glorious Revolution was not confined only to England . It had a world wide significance . Its impact on the American war of Independence and the French Revolution was immensely great .

(Short Questions)

1. Bill of Rights , 1689
2. Charles II 1660-1685
3. James -II 1685-88

Unit - II

1. **American Revolution (1776) Causes, Course and Results**
2. **French Revolution (1789) – Causes, Course and Results**

1. The American Revolution (1776)**(Essay Questions)**

1. Write an essay on American Revolution.,? (Or)
2. Write the Causes and the Results of the American Revolution.,? (Or)
3. Write for the Causes and the results of American Independence Movement.?

(Short Questions)

1. Sons of Liberty & Bostan Massacre.
2. 1'st & 2'nd Continental Congresses.
3. George Washington & 7 years War etc.,

(Essay Questions)

1. Write an essay on American Revolution.,? (Or)
2. Write the Causes and the Results of the American Revolution.,? (Or)
3. Write for the Causes and the results of American Independence Movemen

The American Revolution (1776)**I - Introduction of the American Revolution :-**

* The American Revolution was not the only American struggle for independence. This revolution was a revolt of the middle class against the tyrannical or authoritatian rule of Britain.

* This American Revolution took place from 1765 to 1783.

* This revolution took place in two main stages. They are ..,

1. The American Revolution Phase (1765 to 1772).

2. Phase of Independence Movement. (1772 to 1783)

* Although the United States declared independence on July 4, 1776, Britain, which ruled the United States, officially recognized American independence in 1783.

* The main reasons for the start the American Revolution. Those are especially..,

1. Seven Years' War (1756 to 1763) :-

* These seven years lasted from 1756 to 1763 for seven years.

* France lost the Seven Years' War and had to hand over Canadian Britain to Britain.

* This meant that the American colonies would have no trouble with France in the future.

also Not is it necessary to seek protection from Britain.

2. Briton Imposed more Taxes on American Colonies :-

But at the same time Britain tried to increase its revenue by imposing high taxes on the American colonies.

* These two events were the main reasons for the beginning of the American Revolution.

1) Reasons for the America Indepence Movement :- Those reasons as follows..,

The various Unpopular Acts..,

"Around the time of this war a new king came to the throne of england his name was King..,

George - III (1760 - 1820). And during the entire period of American Revolution and many other wars he was the king".

1) The Sugar Act - 1764 :-

* The British government wanted to control exports and imports by this law and increase revenue by imposing higher taxes.

* Sugar to be exported only to England. It was a big produce of America. It can sell to any other country.

2) The Stamp Act 1765 :-

* All legal documents, newspapers, etc needed to be stamped (that is - give duty)

"Affected lawyers, journalists and educated people the most"

3) Protests began, "No taxation without representation".

4) Sons of Liberty :-

* It was formed in 1765 .

* Organisation led by Samuel Adams.

* Advocated use of violence, boycott of British goods, trade with Britain.

* Formed committees of correspondence - Crucial Links.

5) The Declaratory Act 1766 :-

* Stamp act repealed "The king and British parliament have all the powers to make laws and tax the colonies in future"

6) Townshend Act 1767 :-

• Charles Townshend Chancellor of the Exchequer

• Suspended New York's legislature

• Taxed essential goods – Tea, Paper, glass, Lead & Paint - all the ingredients to build a house

• Power to British authorities to search any building or vessel.

7) The Boston Massacre 1770 :-

* protestors killed by British soldiers Publicised heavily by efforts of patriots like Paul Revere and Samuel Adams Turned public opinion against Crown rule/policies.

8) Gaspee Affair - 1772:-

The British kept this Gossip ship under surveillance. But there the merchants there set fire to a ship called the Gospi, which they were targeting, under the command of a man named John Brown. So this gossip affair became a great event in the American Revolution.

9) Tea Act 1773 :-

- * Lord North ,new PM of Britain removed all taxes except on TEA (mainly to benefit E.I.C.)
- Protestors refused to let ships laden with tea into harbours/ports
- The Governor of Massachusetts, Hutchinson declared he will have ships unload in Boston harbour.

10) Boston Tea Party (16 Dec 1773):-

- * Group led by Samuel Adams boarded the ships of EIC and dumped tea worth 10000 pounds in the water.
- * As a counter to this, the British closed this Boasta harbor. As well as enacted several monarchical laws.
- * Representatives of the United States convened a meeting to counter these.This is called the First Continental Congress.

11) First Continental Congress: -

- * They issued an ultimatum to the British monarch that they would boycott the British goods, if they did not withdraw this constitutional law.
- * But no changes were made in the laws. And the British government imposed Massachusetts goverment Act on Massachusetts colony targeting the Boston Tea Party.
- * The Massachusetts colony has enacted it's own government law against this.
- * All other American colonies, like the Massachusetts Colony, they declared independence.This is called the Second Continental Congress.

12) Second Continental Congress: -

- * The Second Continental Congress issued the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776.
- * But Britain did not accept American independence.
- * Already the war between Britain and American soldiers had begun. Initially the war was internal but from 1778 it became a World War.
- * France and Spain supported America.The Netherlands provided financial assistance.

* George Washington was elected Commander-in-Chief of the American Continental Congress.

* US and French forces under George Washington defeated the Britain.

* Britain finally recognized America's independence through the "Treaty of Paris"

13) "The Treaty of Paris"(Dec 1778):-

* The end of the American Revolutionary War.

* George Washington became the first president of the United States.

* Thus America emerged as the first democracy Country in the world.

(1st) George Washington (1789-1797)" -

The Presidents of the United States of America".

US constitution :-

* First written constitution of world (1789)

* Ideals of Liberty, rule of Law

* Natural rights of men - Bill of Rights

* Separation of powers- Montesquieu

* System of checks and balances.

III) Result of the American Revolution:-

I). The world saw the first Federal Government :-

In the eighteenth century , there was no Federal Government in the whole world . There were merely theories and philosophy in the intellectual circle on this issue . The world had seen only monarchics . However , the United States of America organised itself as a federal government and United 13 colonies under its sway . A president headed the government . The government was authorised to generate revenue through taxation , borrowing money , arrange common defence by raising an army and regulate commerce and trade . It worked with success , and the rest of the monarchies in the world watched

II) First Written Constitution :-

The world saw for the first time that a constitution was written and then put into practice . It established a democratic government , granted the bill of rights ,

established a supreme court , defined the role of a president , senate , congress and the modalities relating to their functioning . It worked and became a role model for the world for others to emulate .

III) . It gave direction and motivation to the later freedom struggles and revolutions all over the world :- The American Revolution infused a new vigour into the anti colonial revolutionaries in entire Europe .

IV) The French too influenced by the American Revolution:-

The torch of freedom , that was lighted in America and by which democracy was established , left an indelible effect on France and drove it's forward on the path of revolution . The French public like the Americans craved for freedom . The key concepts of French Revolution- liberty , equality and fraternity are inferred from the American struggle .

2. French Revolution (1789)

(Essay Questions)

1. Write the Causes and Results of the French Revolution.?

(Or)

2. Explanation about the French Revolution.?

(Short Questions)

1. National Assembly

2. Three Estates of French

3. The France King Louis -XI

4. Nepolean

Essay Questions)

1. Explanation about the French Revolution.?

I) Introduction of French Revolution:-

* The French Revolution introduced the term freedom equality fraternity to the world.

* The French Revolution inspired the transformation of many nations into republics and republican kingdoms, elected by the people from a monarch who ruled a dynastic and hereditary kingdom.

* Historians describe the French Revolution as the greatest event in human history in modern world history.

* The French Revolution took place in France from 1789 to 1799.

* The main reasons for the beginning of the French Revolution .., they ..

1. France was at war with Prussia (Prussia, Germany and Poland) from 1756 to 1763.

2. and fighting against the British in America from 1775 to 1783.

Note: - The French economy collapsed for two reasons. This caused many problems. And people had to face many problems.

1. Workers' wages have fallen.

2. Bread prices have risen.

3. Extreme droughts. Hunger occurred among the people.

4. At the same time the Catholic church there took over a large amount of land in France.

5. and increased taxes on farmers.

Note: - Because of this people started thinking. It was observed that the American people, who gained independence from Britain in July 1776, had more powers than they had.

* And the lack of freedom of religion in France.

* The people are in so much trouble that the kings are enjoying the church authorities.

* Coming up of several book works opposing the Absolute Rule by Law. It raised awareness among the people and led to a revolution.

* This is the great French Revolution.

* Before the French Revolution, French society was divided into 3 estates. They are the first estate, the second estate and the third estate.

1. First Estate: - These are the Priests of the Church. They make up 1% of the total population.

2. Second Estate: - Privileged classes, who also constitute 1% of the total population.

3. Third Estate: - Farmers and other communities. They make up 98 per cent of the total population.

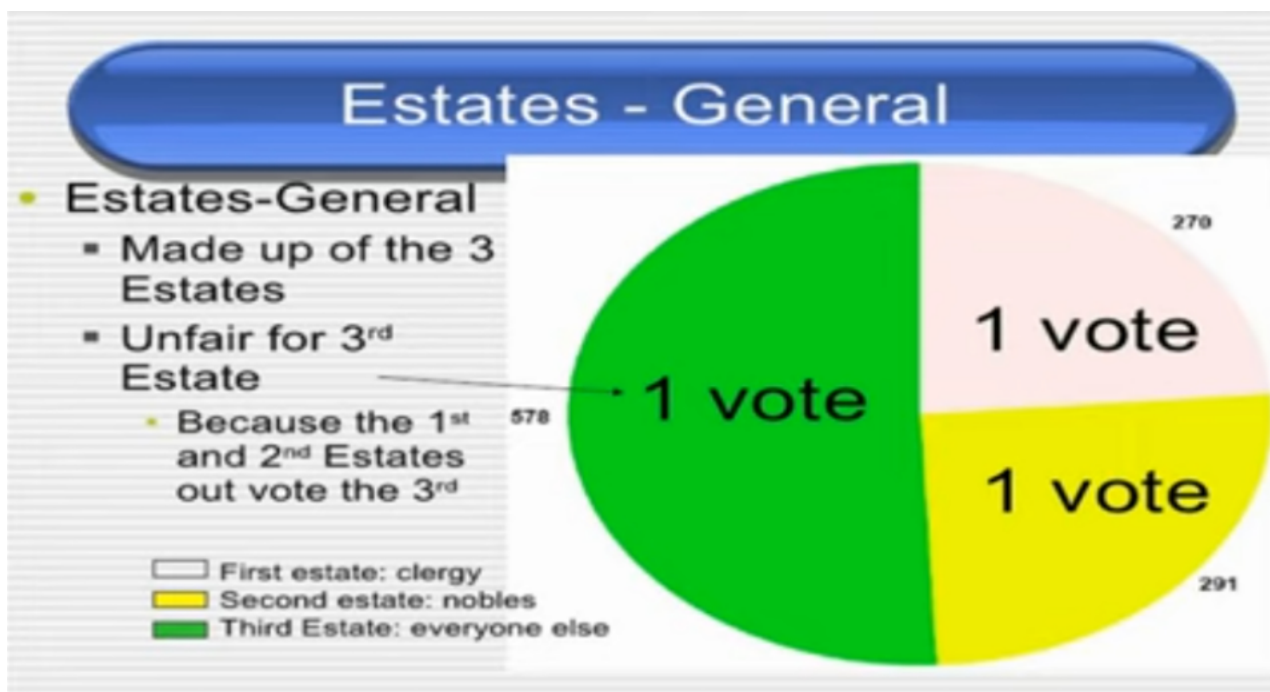
If 98% of the population has one vote, the remaining two percent of the population has 2 votes.

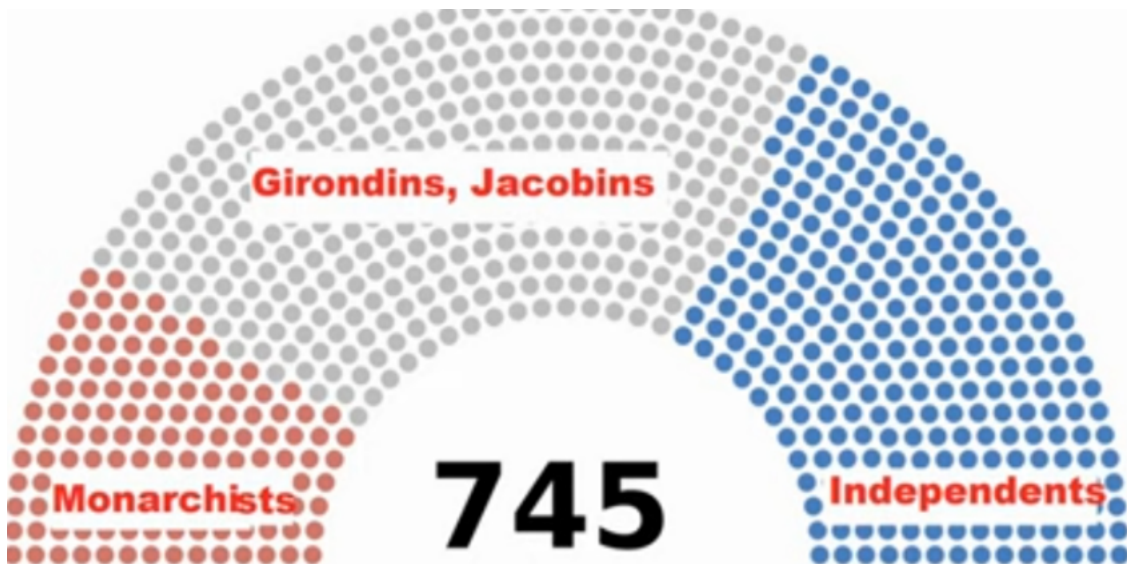
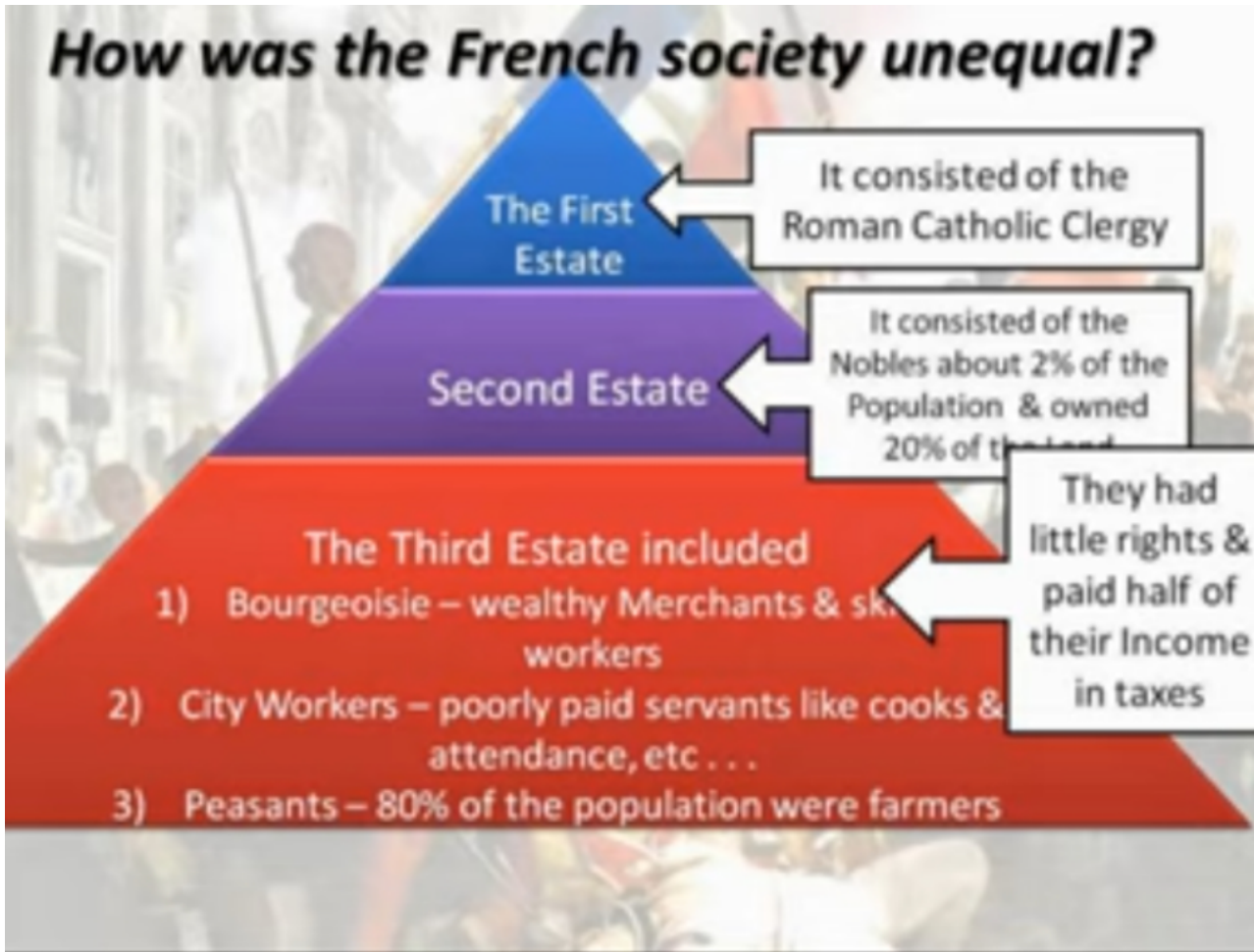
* In addition to knowing that the country is in a high drought, even high taxes were raised.

* So people started an anti-mai, movement to change this.

* However the first two estates did not agree with this anti-movement, the third estate a National Assembly regardless of the first two estates above.

* Thus in July 1789 this National Assembly was formed by the people.





National Assembly (1789): -

- * King Louis XVI of France tried hard to shut down the National Assembly.
- * But he could not control the people.
- * On top of that it still provoked anger and resentment among the people.
- * Due to this, on July 14'th 1789, the people attacked the Bastille Jail and killed the Jail Governor.
- * This Bastille Jail was the official symbol of the then kingdom. When the people targeted and demolished it, fear spread among the king and everyone else.

National Assembly Reforms (1789): -

1. Reduced church charging work.
 2. Privileged classes reduced their exclusive rights and privileges. Did the same with the general public.
 3. Abolished the feudal system.
- * Released the Declaration of the Rights of man and aptha citizens on August 26th.
 - * This National Assembly is divided into several groups in order to build..,a new constitution. They are
 1. First group: - They are against the French Revolution.
 2. Second group: - They are royalists who want to make the king part of the government just like in Britain.
 3. Third Group: - National Party. They hoped to form a government entirely without compromise.
 - * Then King Louis of France, disliking the Revolution, decided to leave France on June 20, 1781, along with his family.
 - * But they were taken hostage by the rebels on June 21, 1791.., in order to escape from France.
 - * Although many thought that King Louis XVI of France should escape, many members of the National Assembly hoped to regain power as King of France as part of the monarchy.

- * Thus Louis 16 eventually regained power as King of France.
 - * Thus the new constitution was formed.
 - * Now the National Assembly has been replaced by the Legislative Assembly.
 - * There are now a total of 745 members in this Assembly.
 - * Of these, 165 are constitutional monarchs. They wanted power to be under the control of the King.
 - * 360 of the rest were Girardians and Jacobins. They are all Left Ring Liberal Republicans who do not like the king.
 - * The remaining 220 are Independents. They supported the Left Ring Liberal Republicans.
 - * The kings of the neighboring countries feared that the French Revolution, which had thus fallen into the hands of the French people, would spread to the rest of the world. So Austria and Prussia ordered France to invade France and make Louis XIV king of France again.
 - * Thus, on Aug 1, 1792, Prussia invaded France. The people of France then executed Louis 16 in January 1793, believing that foreign kings had invaded France with the support of King Louis 16. Later Queen Mary was also killed.
 - * Now that kingless kingdom has been taken over by the Left Ring Liberal Republicans groups. The Left Ring Liberal Republican groups committed the political murder of Jacobins, its rivalry group.
 - * The Left Ring Liberal Republicans groups eventually lost power, thinking they could terrorize the people and retain their power.
 - * The five directors named by the directory after Jacobins are the ones you elected by the Assembly. This directory established the new government in France.
 - * This directory changed the constitution in which everyone has the right to vote, giving only a few the right to vote. People do not like this.
 - * Then the people rebelled. The directors suppressed the uprising with the help of the Army.
- Eventually Napoleon, General of the Army, took control of France.
- * Finally proclaimed himself king in 1799. This marked the end of the French Revolution.

1. Write the Causes and Results of the French Revolution.?

French Revolution (1789):-

I- Introduction of French Revolution:-

* A 10 year period of events in France from 1789 to 1799 that led to wide ranging political and social change and has had a huge impact on modern world.

* The revolution abolished monarchy, made France a republic and ended in dictatorship of Napoleon.

Causes for French Revolution:-

1. Political Causes
2. Social Causes
3. Economic Causes
4. Intellectual Cause

1. Political Causes :-

* Political - The Bourbon despots:-

I. Louis XV (1715-74) :-

- Debt increased due to defeat in 7 years war
- Not a good administrator debt

II. Louis XIV (1643-1715) :-

- Absolute despot
- Centralisation of power
- MANY Wars- in France.

III. Louis XVI (1774-92):-

- Well intentioned but could not bring bold reforms
- Backtracked from decisions easily
- Austrian wife - Marie Antoinette (Bad advisor)
- American war of Independence - French help ruined France itself for no gains.

2. Social Cause :-

* Division of French society.

1. First Estate :-

1 lakh of the total Population.

They had 10% of land

2. Second Estate :-

They are Nobility

4 lakh of the total population

25 % of land

3. Third Estate :-

* Farmers, Artisans, Factory workers, Traders, Lawyers, Public officials.

* 2.7 Crore , 95 % of population.

* No tax on 1st and 2nd estate

• Lavish lifestyle of nobility High point of French culture- 18th century 3rd estate - drowning in various taxes

• Educated middle class- Bourgeoisie.

• Urban workers- poor conditions.

3) Economic Cause :-

• Rising population

1700 - 2 crore

1789 - 2.8 crore

* High debt of war lead to large interest payments - and..,

- Half of total national budget went to debt repayments

• Harsh winter - Crop failure -Food prices - Famine

*Angry peasants and common people.

4) Intellectual Cause:-

* Age of enlightenment Development of Science and philosophy, rational thinking
Famous Thinkers and Philosophers

- John Locke
- Jean-Jacques Rousseau-people's sovereignty.
- Immanuel Kant.
- Montesquieu- Separation of church and state.
- Voltaire – Freedom of speech and expression.

* Intellectuals started to Questioned the King's right to rule, his mandate from God, role of Catholic Church.

- These ideas spread via newspapers, books and Salon discussions.

UNIT-III

Unit - III Unification of Italy; Unification of Germany

(Essay Questions)

1) Outline the stages in the unification of Italy. (Or) Describe the part played by Mazzini, Garibaldi and Cavour in the unification of Italy.. (Or) Estimate the services of Count Cavour in the unification of Italy. (1820-70 A.D.)

Ans): Since the dawn of the Modern Age, Italy was politically divided and weak. Having split up into a number of petty states, each fighting with the other, Italy became the battle ground of contending nations. Thus lacking unity, it made itself an easy prey in the hands of foreigners. However, for the first time, in the modern period, Italians tasted the first fruits under Napoleon Bonaparte who by his sound administrative system political unity created a united Italy. But Napoleon's work was undone by the Congress of Vienna (1815) and old order was restored in Italy. Thus in the words of Metternich, "Italy again became a mere geographical expression ".

Political divisions of Italy as per the Vienna settlement:-

As per the Congress of Vienna settlement, Italy was divided into five principal states. They were: (a) Venice and Lombardy ruled over by Austria. (b) the duchies of Parma, Modena and Tuscany were (Central Italy) restored to the old Hapsburg princes (c) the papal state (Umbria, Rome) held by the Pope (d) Naples and Sicily (Two Sicilies) restored to Bourbon family. (e) Savoy, Genoa, Piedmont-held by the king of Sardinia viz C. Lebert and later by his son Victor Emmanuel II.

Early revolts 1820 and 1830:- Though old regime was restored, the ideas of liberty, and constitutional government did not wipe out from the minds of Italian patriots. The repressive policy of the restored monarchs drove the forces of revolution underground and the result was the birth of secret society known as Carbonari (charcoal-burners). The Carbonari which sprang up in Naples, soon spread to the other parts of Italy and instigated revolts. Thus revolts took place in 1825 at Naples, Piedmont and in 1830 at Central Italy and Papal states and forced their rulers to yield.

But on both the occasions Austrian troops intervened and suppressed the risings and established the old order.

Joseph Mazzini (1805-1872): The failure of the early revolts convinced intelligent people like Mazzini to form a more effective organization that can infuse moral fervour into the Italian National Movement. Mazzini, a young Genoese scholar, an ardent patriot, dauntless leader was the prophet of the Italian Movement. As a member of Carbonari, he took part in the revolt of 1830 but was arrested and imprisoned by the Piedmontese Government. Having found that the Carbonari had "no programme, no faith and no lofty ideals" Mazzini found a new society called (Young Italy) The society was secret, educated and propagandist. It was through this society Mazzini preached Italian unity as a new religion, a new force and a holy mission. His aim was to liberate Italy from Austrian Yoke, without any foreign help and to create an united Italy with a republican form of government. The society soon spread to other parts of Italy and its membership grew to 60,000 consisting of all young people of below 40 years.

During 1848 Revolution, Mazzini with his disciple Garibaldi set up a republic at Rome. But the Republic was destroyed by the French. Later he directed the movement in Italy from his place of exile in England. Though failed in achieving his objects, Mazzini rendered valuable services to the cause of Italian unity.

- (a) He was the first man to realise that unification of Italy was a practicable idunity
- (b) Through his society, he kindled the enthusiasm of the people especially the young, roused national patriotism and kept the spirit of insurrection alive.
- (c) Thus Mazzini was the prophet of Italian liberatioalive and union.

Revolution of 1848 and Italy: The revolutionary wave that swept Europe in 1848 had its effect on Italy. The whole of the Peninsula rose in revolt. Charles Albert, king of Sardinia put himself as the head of the National Movement was joined by Venice and Lombardy in driving the Austrians out of Italy. But in the war, Charles Albert was defeated by Austrians at Custozza and Novara Charles Albert who was sick at heart resigned his crown in favour of his son Victor Emmanuel II. Similarly, the Republic set up by Mazzini at Rome was also destroyed by the French forces. Thus once again Italian independence seemed to be as remote as ever.

Cavour (1852-1861):- It was in this darkest hour two people viz, Victor Emmanuel II, the son of Charles Albert of Sardinia and his Prime Minister Count Cavour came to the rescue of Italian National Movement. Victor Emmanuel II a true soldier, a sincere patriot and an honest king, became the leader of the liberal movement. Whereas Cavour supplied liberal forces by his master brain.

Cavour was one of the greatest statesman and astute diplomates of the 19th century. Even Metternich, his staunch enemy admired him. Cavour by birth as a Piedmontese noble. He travelled extensively in England and France and was convinced to – Tearnt the constitutional and economic progress made by those states. As an editor of “Il-Risorgimento” he educated the Italians in constitutional and national Ideas. Entering the cabinet in 1850. Cavour became not only the Prime Minister but also Minister of Foreign affaris of Piedmont or Sardina in 1852. From 1852 to 1861 but for one brief interruption, Cavour was the chief guiding force of Italy. In short, Italy as a nation is the legacy of the life work of Cavour”. The policy of Cavour was two-fold (1) Reconstruction of Piedmont and the (2) Unification of Italy.

1.A Reconstruction of Piedmont: In his domestic policy, the thief object of Cavour was to reconstruct Piedmont which was effected very much in the defeats of Custoza and Novara. For that he introduced a number of financial, military and ecclesiastical reforms and made Piedmont not only a strong modern state but also a model ate for the rest of Italy. L

2. His foreign policy or Unification or Italy: Cavour was a practical constructive genius. He was not an idealist like Mazzini. To quote himself, I cannot make a speech, but I can make Italy Having brushed aside the old methods of plots and revolts, heclearly realised that in the task of liberating Italy from the Austrian yoke, Sardinia could not do it alone, single handed. Therefore he was convinced of the imperative need of foreign help in driving the Austrians out of Italy. Thus the key note of Cavour's policy was secure allies for Italy and to isolate Austria.

(a) Crimean War: At this juncture the Crimean war came as a heaven sent opportunity. Cavour seized the opportunity, sent a large army to join with England and France against Russia. In the Paris Conference (1856) that concluded after Crimean war, Cavour discussed the Italian question and enlisted the support of France sympathy of Europe.

(b) Treaty of Plombiers (1858) : The diplomatic ability of Cavour culminated in the treaty and Plombiers by which Napoleon III of France agreed to help Sardinia in the event of a war with Austria, in turn for Savoy and Nice. The Franco-Sardinia friendship was further strengthened by the marriage between Emmanuel's daughter and Napoleon's son

3. First step in the unification of Italy or Acquisition of Lombardy or Austro Sardinian War 1859: Encouraged by the French help, Cavour, began extensive military preparations. Provoked by these military operations of Cavour, Austria declared war on Sardinia. Then the allied French and Sardinian armies defeated the Austrians in two battles one at Magento and the other at(Solferino, Lombardy was conquered and Italians were very near to their goal. But suddenly Napoleon III stopped the hostilities and concluded the peace of Villa Franca (1859)) without the knowledge of the Sardinia. By the treaty, Sardinia got Lombardy and Austria retained Venice. Thus Lombardy was acquired by Sardinia a first step in the unification of Italy.

4. Second step-acquisition of Central Italy, 1860:- Emboldened by the success of Sardinia against Austria, the people of Central Italy viz, Tuscany, Parma, Modena and Romagna drove away their princes and declared their desire for union with Sardinia. Napoleon III was brought off by the cession of Savoy and Nice. Victor Emmanuel II accepted the decision of the people of Central Italy and thus incorporated those states in the kingdom of Sardinia.

5. Third'step-conquest of Two Sicilies and the Papal states or Garibaldi:- The third step in the unification of Italy was the conquest of Two Sicilies (Sicily and Naples) by Garibaldi the knight-errant of Italian independence. Garibaldi the soldier, hero of Italian unity was born at Nice. Being the member of "Young Italy" he was the most celebrated disciple of Mazzini. For having took part in number of revolutionary activities he was once condemned to death, but escaped to U.S.A. Thus by his adventurous life, Garibaldi distinguished himself as a bold "sailor warrior and revolutionist". Finally he returned to Italy and organised a band of patriots into a small army known as the Thousand, also called Red Shirts since they dressed in red shirt uniforms.

In 1860 secretly encouraged by Cavour and Mazzini, invited by the revolutionaries of Sicily, Garibaldi sailing from Genoa with his red shirts conquered Sicily and Naples, an achievement unique in history. The Bourbon kings abdicated and fled and the people of Two Sicilies hailed him as their liberator. After the conquest of the Two Sicilies, Garibaldi thought of attacking Rome. But Cavour did not agree to this attack, since it may provoke

Napoleon III and moreover he was distrustful of Garibaldi's every victory although Garibaldi declared that he was acting in the name of Victor Emmanuel.

But taking advantage of an insurrection in Rome, Cavour secured the permission of Napoleon and occupied all the papal states except Rome. The victorious armies of Emmanuel joined Garibaldi. Garibaldi surrendered all his conquests and power to Victor Emmanuel. Thus the entire Italy except Venetia and Rome brought under the control of Victor Emmanuel. In 1861 the first Italian Parliament conferred upon Victor Emmanuel, the title of king of Italy. Finally, Garibaldi refusing all honours and rewards retired to his private life, a most noble example of selfless patriotism. Shortly after, Cavour the "architect" of united Italy did not live to see the completion of his work, for he died in 1861.

Completion of Unification : Finally, two states viz Venetia held by Austria, Rome held by Pope with the assistance of French army, remained to complete the unification of Italy.

(a) Acquisition of Venetia When the Austro- Prussian war broke out in 1866, Victor Emmanuel joined Bismarck against Austria. Though Italy was defeated in the war, but victory of Bismarck over Austria in the battle of Sadowa benefitted Italy. In the treaty of Prague, Bismarck compelled Austrians to surrender Venice to the Italians.

(b) Acquisition of Rome : Now Rome alone remained to be won. In 1870, on the outbreak of Franco- Prussian War, Napoleon III was compelled to withdraw the French troops from Rome. Victor Emmanuel seized this opportunity, marched his army to the gates of Rome and occupied the city. The glorious city of Rome became the capital of United Italy with Victor Emmanuel as its first King.

Conclusion: Thus, the moral enthusiasm of Mazzini, the sword of Garibaldi, the diplomacy of Cavour and the statesmanship and good sense of Victor Emmanuel II realised the long-cherished dream of Unification of Italy.

Q.2. DESCRIBE THE FOREIGN POLICY OF BISMARCK (1860-90). (OR) TRACE THE EVENTS THAT LED TO THE FORMATION OF TRIPLE ALLIANCE IN 1882. (OR) EXPLAIN HOW BISMARCK WON THE FRIENDSHIPS OF CONFLICTING EUROPEAN POWERS TOWARDS GERMANY.

Ans): was one of the greatest statesman and diplomats of the world. He possessed unparalleled diplomatic skill through which he kept the entire Europe under his spell. He had the art of purchasing friends and dividing enemies. The foreign policy of Bismarck can be divided into two well marked periods.

1. The policy of Blood and Iron before unification (1860-70) of Germany. (2)
The policy of peace and the maintenance of status quo After the Unification (1870-1890) of Germany.

1. **The policy Blood and Iron before the Unification of Germany 1860-70:**
Bismarck followed the policy of Blood and Iron or war to achieve Unification of Germany. By waging three wars viz., war with Denmark, war with Austria and war with France, Bismarck unified the Germans into a single nation. In this process at first he isolated Austria, picked up a quarrel in the Schelswig and Holstein question and defeated her in the battle of (1866) and brought unity of North German States. Later he isolated France, roused the national sentiments among the South German states, defeated her in the battle of Sedan (1870) and completed the unification of Germany. To quote Fyffe, but for him, German Unity might have remained only a dream for a time to come". Long.

The policy of peace and maintenance of status-quo after the Unification of Germany (1870-90): After the Unification of Germany, Bismarck renounced the policy of "Blood and Iron" and followed the policy of peace and the maintenance of status-quo in Europe for the consolidation of Germany. To quote Turner, he wanted to make Germany a saturated empire of continent and was keen to convert Berlin into European capital". He regarded France as the disturber of peace in Europe. He thought that France with the help of other European powers may take revenge against Germany and recover its lost prestige and territories in the treaty of Frankfurt.

Hence he embarked on the policy of "Isolation of France" after 1871. In this process he formed number of alliances with conflicting powers. They were: (a) Dreikaiserbund or Three Emperor's League'1872; (b) Dual Alliance, 1879; (c) Triple Alliance, 1882; (d) Reinsurance Treaty, 1887; (e) Balkan or Eastern Question; (f) England.

(a) Dreikaiserbund or Three Emperor's League, 1872: To isolate France, Bismarck tried to win over major powers to his side by eschewing the policy of overseas imperialism and by respecting the neutrality of Belgium, Bismarck won the goodwill of Britain to Italy was not a power to count as a force in Europe. Hence Austria and Russia were the only two probable allies to France. Therefore Bismarck destined both Austria and Russia to be friendly to Germany. Luckily France became Third Republic in 1871 which was headed by all crowned heads. Taking advantage of this event Bismarck formed Dreikaiserbund or the Three Emperor's League in 1872 consisting of Germany, Austria and Russia. The main aim of the League was to maintain status-quo in Europe.

(b) Dual Alliance, 1879: Bismarck was quite aware that the Dreikaiserbund did not last long due to the conflicting interests of Austria and Russia in the Balkans. The relations between Germany and Russia began to deteriorate since Bismarck refused to support Russia in the Balkans. The rift between the two was completed by the Congress of Berlin in 1878. In the Congress of Berlin pretending as honest broker, Bismarck supported Austria in securing Bosnia and Herzegovina which were coveted by Serbia, a Russian ally. As a result the Dreikaiserbund was broken. Under these circumstances, he turned to Austria for a closer alliance and the result was the formation of dual Alliance in 1879 between the two. According to the Alliance both agreed to help each other in case of an external attack by Russia or any other power.

(c) Triple Alliance 1882: France and Italy coveted Tunis in North Africa. Bismarck instigated both of them to occupy it. In 1881 France occupied Tunis. Then Italy realising the danger in diplomatic isolation turned towards Austria for a closer alliance. Taking advantage of the situation Bismarck by bringing Italy into Dual Alliance transformed it into Triple Alliance.

The Triple Alliance (Germany+Austria+Italy) agreed to help one another in the event of an external attack on any one of them. In this way Italy was kept aloof from any reapproach with France. In fact the Triple Alliance was essentially defensive in character and was primarily intended to preserve peace in Europe. In 1883 the Triple Alliance was extended to include Rumania power

(d) Reinsurance Treaty, 1887: Bismarck made his position strong after the formation of Triple Alliance. However he wanted to restore friendly relations with Russia to hinder a rapprochement between Russia and France. Thus he made a secret treaty with Russia in 1887 which was known as Reinsurance Treaty. According to the treaty if either of the two was attacked by a third power then the other would remain neutral.

(e) Balkans or Eastern Question: Though not an imperialist, Bismarck was not a spectator of the Balkan issue. In the Balkans, he wanted to weaken Russia as far as possible and to secure to Germany more friends. That is why he stood for safety of Turkish Sultan and extended his support to the newly established Balkan states. In this process he supported the union of Eastern Roumania with Bulgaria and in the Congress of Berlin he not only favoured Austria against Russia but also won the friendship of the Sultan.

(f) England: Bismarck maintained friendly relations with England. To quote him, "there is no reason for a war between the land rat and water rat'. By sheer dint of his astitute diplomacy that Bismarck made England to follow the policy of isolation without interference in European-politics. On the other hand, he tried to compete with England in increasing his naval force and the colonial empire.

Estimate: Thus by his astitufe diplomacy, Bismarck achieved his object of isolation of France and secured the friendship of conflicting European states. Like a juggler who keeps a number of balls in the air at the same time, he could keep together mutually hostile powers (Austria Vs. Russia), (Italy Vs. Austria) and succeeded in maintaining peace and statusquo in Europe. But his system demanded extreme care, vigilance and skilful handling of the situation. There was a danger of its collapse under inefficient men. The critics pointed out that it was a system of competing alliances and not of universal peace.

As such Triple Entente was formed to counter Triple Alliance dividing Europe into two hostile military camps, finally resulting in the outbreak of the First World War in 1914.

(Short Answer Type Questions)

1. Joseph Mazzini :-

Ans): Joseph Mazzini (1805-1872): The failure of the early revolts convinced intelligent people like Mazzini to form a more effective organization that can infuse moral fervour into the Italian National Movement. Mazzini, a young Genoese scholar, an ardent patriot, dauntless leader was the prophet of the Italian Movement. As a member of Carbonari, he took part in the revolt of 1830 but was arrested and imprisoned by the Piedmontese Government. Having found that the Carbonari had no programme, no faith and no lofty ideals Mazzini found a new society called/Young Italy The society was secret, educated and propogandist. It was through this society Mazzini preached Italian unity as a new religion, a new -force and a holy mission. His aim was to liberate Italy from Austrian Yoke, without any foreign help and to create an united Italy with a republican form of government. The society soon spread to other parts of Italy and its membership grew to 60,000 consisting of all young people of below 40 years.

During 1848 Revolution, Mazzini with his disciple Garibach set up a republic at Rome. But the Republic was destroyed by the French. Later he directed the movement in Italy from his place of exile in England. Though failed in achiving his objects, Mazzini rendered valuable services to the cause of Italian unity.

- (a) He was the first man to realise that unification of ItalyWas a practicable ideal.
 - (b) Through his society, he kindled the enthusiasm of the people especially the young, roused national patriotism and keptThe spirit of insurrection alive.
- © Thus Mazzini was the prophet of Italian liberation andUnion.

2. The Count of Cavour

Ans):Cavour (1852-1861): It was in this darkest hour two people viz, Victor Emmanuel II, the son of Charles Albert of Sardinia and his Prime Minister Count Cavour came to the rescue of Italian National Movement. Victor Emmanuel II a true soldier, a sincere patriot and an honest king, became the leader of the liberal movement. Whereas Cavour supplied liberal forces by his master brain.

Cavour was one of the greatest statesman and astute diplomates of the 19th century. Even Metternich, his staunch enemy admired him. Cavour by birth as a Piedmontese noble. He travelled extensively in England and France and was convinced to learnt the constitutional and economic progress made by those states. As an editor of "Il-Risorgimento he educated the Italians in constitutional and national ideas. Entering the cabinet in 1850 Cavour became not only the Prime Minister but also Minister of Foreign affaris of Piedmont or Sardina in 1852. From 1852 to 1861 but for one brief interruption, Cavour was the chief guiding force of C Italy. In short, Italy as a nation is the legacy of the life work of Cavour". The policy of Cavour was two-fold. (1) Reconstruction of Piedmont and the (2) Unification of Italy.

Reconstruction of Piedmont: In his domestic policy, the het object of Cavour was to reconstruct Piedmont Phiity, the effected very much in the defeats of Custoza and Novara. For that he introduced a number of financial military and ecclesiastical reforms and made Piedmont not only a strong modern state but also a Steam fate for the rest of Italy.

His foreign policy or Unification or Italy: Cavour was a practical constructive genius. He was not an idealist like Mazzini. To quote himself, " I cannot make a speech, but I can make Italy Having brushed aside the old methods of plots and revolts, heclearly realised that in the task of liberating Italy from the Austrian yoke, Sardinia could not do it alone, single handed. Therefore he was convinced of the imperative need of foreign help in driving the Austrians out of Italy. Thus the key note of Cavour's policy was secure allies for Italy and to isolate Ausfria.

3). Giuseppe Garibaldi:-

Ans):The third step in the unification of Italy was the conquest of Two Sicilies (Sicily and Naples) by Garibaldi the knight-errant of Italian independence. Garibaldi the soldier, hero of Italian unity was born at Nice. Being the member of Young Italy” he was the most celebrated disciple of Mazzini. For having taken part in number of revolutionary activities he was once condemned to death, but escaped to U.S.A. Thus by his adventurous life, Garibaldi distinguished himself as a bold “sailor warrior and revolutionist”. Finally he returned to Italy and organised a band of patriots into a small army known as the Thousand, also called Red Shirts since they dressed in red shirt uniforms.

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UNIT-IV

1. Communist Revolution in Russia.
2. World War I: Causes – Results of the War.
3. Paris Peace Conference; League of Nations.

(Essay Questions)

1. Were the causes that led to the outbreak of the Bolshevik or Communist Revolution of 1917. (Or) Trace in brief the factors led to the outbreak of the Russian Revolution of 1917.

The Russian Revolution of 1917 was one of the most remarkable events in the history of mankind. Like the French Revolution, it has also a great social, economic and political upheaval. To quote J.E. Swain, “nothing has so completely challenged orthodox theories since the French revolutionists overthrew the Bourbons”. It put the ideals of Karl Marx into a reality and set up First Workers’ Republic in the world. Ever since, the Communist Russia was looked upon as the friend of depressed and oppressed classes and the torch bearer of social justice and political freedom.

Causes for the outbreak of Russian Revolution :

According to Lipson, “the roots of Russian Revolution were deeply embedded in the history of Russia”. In spite of autocratic rule of the Czars, Western ideas flew into Russia and exerted profound influence on the Russians. Further the revolutionary ideas of the French Revolution viz, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity roused the sentiments of the people to revolt. Several causes of factors were responsible for the outbreak of the Russian Revolution They were (1) Political causes, (2) Social causes, (3) Economic causes, (4) Teachings of the great intellectuals, (5) Condition of workers and the influence of Karl Marx, (6) Birth of Socialist Party, (7) Events in 1905, (8) First World War and its effects, (9) March November Revolutions of 1917.

1. **Political causes:** All the Czars except Alexander II were autocratic, ruthless and oppressive. Under their tyrannical rule the people has no civil and political rights. Freedom of Press was curtailed. All the liberal movements were suppressed. Those who rose in revolt were taken as captives and were deported to Siberia. Further the Czars took no pains to improve the condition of the people. On the eve of the revolution, Nicholas II and his wife Alexandra were ruling over Russia. They were corrupt and inefficient. They came under the influence of a fantastic religious imposter called Rasputin. The policy of Russification enunciated by Rasputin alienated the Polish, Finland other races from the main stream of the life. The defeat to Russia in foreign wars – Crimean war (1854-56) & Russo-Japanese war of 1905- demonstrated the incompetency of the Czar. Thus people lost faith in Tsarist regime and there was wide spread discontent. Under these conditions, Nicholas II summoned Duma in 1905. But it could not save monarchy in Russia.
2. **Social causes :** The Russian Society was feudál in character. It consisted of privileged class viz peasants and serfs. Even though serfdom was abolished by Alexander II, the condition of the peasants was no better than serfs. If the peasants were exploited by the Kulaks (greedy money-lenders) in the villages, the serfs were subjected to the oppression of the Landlords. About 60% of the Russian population was illiterate.

3. Further the masses addicted to an intoxicating drink called “Vodka” which ruined their lives further. Under these conditions the peasants and serfs rose in revolt against the oppression of the Kulaks and nobles. According to Andrew Rothstein, “No People in Western Europe can show more magnificent record of resistance to oppression than those of Czarist Russia”. Thus the social inequality and class privileges were the chief factors that led to the revolution.

3. **Economic causes:** On the eve of the revolution, the Russian economy was in a deplorable condition. Agriculture was primitive Famine and plague were common. Even though the industries were set up, they were owned by the foreigners. The industrial economy did not benefit the Russians. Further in scientific, technological and intellectual fields Russia was in a backward state when compared to the Western countries. Thus Russia represents a spectacle of grinding poverty, hunger, dirt and disease

4. **Teachings of great intellectuals** : The writings and teachings of great intellectuals viz. Leo Tolstoy, Gorky, Chekoy etc. not only condemned the autocratic Czarist regime but also enlightened the Russians. The result was the birth of anarchism and Nihilism which aimed at the destruction of the old order.

5. **Condition of the workers and the influence of Karl Marx** : The industrialisation of Russia gave rise to a strong proletariat or the working class. The evils of capitalism, viz. extremely low wages, 12 to 16 hours of work a day, no weekly holiday, employing children and women, no medical relief etc. made their life miserable. It was in this state of exploitation and oppression, the working class were attracted to the teachings of Marx. Accordingly they formed into Trade Unions and also attended the First International. In spite of much repression, they resorted to revolt by strike. Thus to go on strike became an act of heroism under Tsarist regime. The working class used strike as a powerful weapon for the redressal of their grievance

6. **Birth of Socialist Party:** Being influenced by the teachings of Karl Marx, Lenin founded Russian Social Democratic Workers Party (RSDWP) In 1898. A Marxist paper called "Iskra" (Spark) was also smuggled into Russia for the propagation of Marxist ideas. The birth of Socialist party created terror among the reactionaries viz, Kulaks, Feudal lords, Clergy etc. Hence they formed Royalist Party.

Soon ideological differences grew in the Socialist Party and it was split up into two factions in 1903 viz Mensheviks and Bolsheviks. The Mensheviks headed by Kerensky aimed at the set up socialism by all peaceful means. Bolsheviks headed by Lenin decide to achieve socialism by revolutionary methods, as advocated by Karl Marx. But the If the Mensheviks were moderates, the Bolsheviks were the extremists.

7. **Events in 1905:** In the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-03 Russia was defeated in the hands of a small nation. called Japan This defeat revealed the shallowness of Czarist rule in Russia. In protest against this defeat, the workers observed a strike under the leadership of Father Gapon on Sunday, 5th January, 1905, and took procession to the capital St. Petersburg. The Czar Nicholas committed inhuman atrocities on the peaceful agitators. This was known as "Bloody Sunday" in the history of Russia. This strike was called as the "General Rehearsal".
8. **First World War and its effects:** The immediate cause for the out break of the Revolution was the great disaster of Russia in the First World War. Acute shortage of ammunition and food, poor generalship, lack of transport demoralised the soldiers. The famine conditions, corrupt government and high treason in all ranks threw the whole machinery of state out of gear. The essential commodities not only become scarce but also their prices rose up. About four million Russian soldiers lost their lives in the war. Thus unrest prevailed everywhere and riots broke out throughout the country. Finally the soldiers also deserted the front and joined the peasants and workers. "A Council of Workers and Soldiers, Deputies", was set up at Petrograd Soviet to guide the Revolution.
9. **March and November Revolutions of 1917:** @15th March, 1917 (Revolution): The factory strike on 12th, March, 1917 lit the flames of the Revolution. The attempts of the Czar to put down the Revolution became futile. The Duma (National parliament) met on 15th March, 1917 forced Nicholas II to abdicate and set up a provisional government. This was called the March Revolution. The March Revolution put an end to absolute monarchy in Russia and set up Republican government. The provisional government headed by Alexander Kerensky, the Menshevik introduced number of liberal reforms in the country and continued the war. But his go-slow policy did not satisfy the revolutionary masses. Hence the people demanded "peace, land and bread".

(b) November 6, 1917 Revolution: In the meanwhile Lenin returned to Russia from exile in April, 1917. Through his "April Thesis" he won over the peasants and workers and charged Kerensky as a Bourgeoisie. The attempts of Kerensky to put down the Bolsheviks and Lenin did not materialise. The Bolsheviks established soviets all over the country. In October, 1917, Trotsky the right-hand man of Lenin captured the Petrograd Soviet. Finally on 6th, November, 1917 Lenin and his followers overthrew the Kerensky Government by 'coup d'etat and usurped power. This was called the November Revolution. The November Revolution put an end to Bourgeoisie government and set up Proletariat Republic in Russia. Under Lenin, Russia became a Socialist country.

II) Effects / Results or the importance of the Russian Revolution :-

The Russian Revolution of 1917 was one of the most remarkable events in the history of mankind. It has far reaching effects on the Human Civilization. To quote J. E. Swain, "the Russians in a few years have set up standards for a new way of living and thinking". The important effects of the Revolution were:

- (1) It put the ideas of Karl Marx into reality and established First Workers Republic in the world.
- (2) The new ideas let loose by the Revolution posed a great challenge to the various trends and values of Western Culture and civilization. Thus it forced the people of the world to re-evaluate the Western thoughts.
- (3) It has great international importance. It struck terror in the minds of the capitalists all over the world by its most favoured slogan, Workers of the World Unite. Through the establishment of Third International it charged with the responsibility of championing the cause of oppressed people of the world and torch bearer of social justice. It was due to the tireless efforts of Russia that one-third of the world has gone red. As such communism became a great force in the world.
- (4) It transformed the hunger-stricken, feudal, backward and decadent state of Russia into a super power. Under the able leadership of Lenin and Stalin it emerged as a super power in the world rivalling the U.S.A.
- (5) It awakened the colonial people of Afro-Asian countries from their long period of slumber and ignorance.

- (6) The nationalist revolutions hitherto were mainly liberal and political in nature. But the Communist Revolution brought a change in the character of the nationalist revolutions by giving them a new social and economic content (justice)..
- (7) Lastly it conferred discipline and peace among the Russians which took a long way in shaping the national life of the country.

2. TRACE IN BRIEF THE HISTORY OF ROMANOV DYNASTY OF RUSSIA UPTO THE OUTBREAK OF THE COMMUNIST REVOLUTION IN 1917.?

Ans): Russia was the last born child of the European civilization. It owes its greatness to the tireless efforts of Ivanov and Romanov dynasties. The Russian Emperor was known by the title 'Tsar' or Czar. If Peter the Great (1696-1725) westernise or civilised Russia, Catherine, The Great (1762-1796) made her a great power. In spite of that Russia could not rise to the level of Western countries, feudalism, serfdom, royal absolutism, corruption and miss government became the order of the day. It was in this context that the ideas of the French Revolution spread to Russia. Hence the History of Russia from the beginning of the 19th century to 1917 i.e., the outbreak of the Communist Revolution was an incessant struggle between the forces of revolution and reaction. In this struggle the reactionary forces gained the upper hand in the beginning but subsequently became subservient to liberalism or the ideas of the revolution. From 1801 to 1917, five rulers of the Romanov dynasty ruled over Russia. They were: (1) Alexander I (1801-1825), (2) Nicholas I (1826-1855), (3) Alexander II (1855-1881), (4) Alexan der III (1881-1894), (5) Nicholas 11 (1894-1918)

1.Alexander 1 (1801-1825): Alexander I played an important role in the downfall of Napoleon and in the deliberations of the Congress of Vienna. He was a liberal and religious minded person. He wanted to establish peace in Europe on the Christian principle of love and compassion by founding the Holy Alliance. As a liberal minded man he granted new liberal constitutions to Poland and Finland. But he was a man of weak and wavering nature. That is why he became conservative due to the influence of Metternich. Hence he withdraw the liberal constitutions granted to Poland and Finland. He supported Metternich in crushing the liberal movements through the Concert of Europe. He conquered Poland, Finland and Bessarabia which reveal his imperialistic designs.

2. Nicholas I (1826-1855): He was a conservative and a reactionary. He suppressed Decemberist revolt (Revolt took place in the month of December) and took several measures to strengthen royal absolutism. He curbed the freedom of press by imposing rigid censorship. He constituted a secret police called the "Third Section" to root out opposition to Czar. Education was brought under state control. In fact under his rule "Russia was frozen".

In foreign policy, he was an imperialist. To quote Hazen, he was "hated through out Europe as the most brutal autocrat on the continent". In 1832, he put down the Polish revolt with an iron hand. He took active part in suppressing the liberal movements of Europe that broke out due to the 1848 Revolution. In the Eastern Question, he wanted to grab as much territory as possible at the cost of Turkish empire. That is why he supported Greece in its war of Independence against Turkey. He stood by the side of Sultan in his war against Mehmet Ali of Egypt. By the treaty of UnkiarSkelessi, he converted the Black Sea into a Russian lake. In 1844, he proposed the partition of Turkey with England. On its refusal by England, he attacked Turkey and brought about the Crimean War in 1854. In the Crimean war, Russia was badly defeated and her prestige in Europe was lowered. It was in the midst of the War Nicholas I died in 1855 A.D. The people of Russia were tired of his reactionary policy and they wished that the state must be reformed, if it was to prosper.

Alexander II (1855-81): Nicholas I was succeeded by his son Alexander II. On his accession, the condition of Russia and Russians was miserable. Therefore, he fully convinced of the futility of repressive policy and adopted a liberal policy to calm down public anger and disillusionment. As such he commenced the age of reform in Russia.

His Reforms: (a) End of Serfdom 1861: The most notable reform of Alexander II was the emancipation of Russian peasants. In 1861, he issued the Edict of Emancipation by which he abolished the evil of serfdom in Russia. As a result the serfs became the land owners of the crown lands. The land owned by the land lords was freed from them and were transferred to the village communes which distributed the land among the peasants. The king paid the cost of the land to landlords and the peasants have to repay it to the king in 49 instalments. In view of this act he was called "the Czar Liberator".

(b) Local administrative reforms: The local self-government was remodelled on the principles of decentralisation and provincial autonomy, Setting up of elected local councils was an important step in this direction. These councils were known as "Zemstavos". The District Councils elected the provincial councils. These councils were entrusted with the task of maintenance of roads and bridges, education, health etc., the Zemstavos were to serve as the political training ground of the people.

(c) Judicial Reforms: The old Judicial system was replaced. by a new one On the European model separate civil and criminal courts were setup Judges were elected by the people, Senate was the Supreme Court of the State. Judiciary was made independent of the executive Oral procedure and trial by Jury were adopted The trials were made public. However political offenders were sentenced without trial. As a result of these reforms, justice became cheap, quick and impartial.

(d) Other Reforms: To dispel the discontent of the people, Alexander II introduced some liberal reforms. (i) Political prisoners were pardoned and those exiled to Siberia were asked to come back. (ii) Censorship of press and the newspapers was relaxed. (iii) Foreign travel was also permitted. (iv) Education was freed from state control and steps were taken to impart education on scientific lines.

His Foreign Policy: He suppressed the Polish Revolt in 1863 thruthlessly and started the Russification of Poland. In the Eastern Question, he signed the humiliating Treaty of Paris in 1856. Later he supported Greeks and Bulgars against the Sultan of Turkey. In the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78, he defeated the Sultan, he compelled him to sign the treaty of San Stefano in 1878 and obtained large concessions in the Black Sea. But in the Congress of Berlin, his work was undone.

Failure of his reforms: Though his reforms worked well in the beginning, soon they were found to be inadequate. The people did not respond to his reforms properly. His liberal reforms were taken as a weakness of the Czar by his opponents. As a result a new movement called the Nihihst movement broke out in Russia. Nihilism means destruction. The Nihilists wanted to destroy the old regime and built a new order on its ruins. The violent activities of the Nihilists posed a great threat to the Czar. Finally the Czar himself became a victim to their acts. In 1881, a Nihilist killed Alexander II by throwing a bomb.

4.Alexander III (1881-94): Alexander II was succeeded by his son Alexander III. He was brave, honest and hard working. He was an orthodox and an autocrat. He was a reactionary and staunch opponent of liberalism and socialism. He believed in the principle of "One Czar, One Russia and One Church".

Internal Policy: In internal policy he acted as a reactionary. (a) He hunted down the Nihilists and other revolutionaries. Thousands of them were imprisoned and many more were sent to the cold regions of Siberia. (b) Rigid censorship was imposed on press and news papers.

Freedom of speech was curtailed. (c) Education was brought under the control of the Church and the state. (d) The powers of the Zemstavos were reduced and everything was centralised. € He followed the policy of Russification to bring the other races under his control. (f) He was cruel towards Jews. As a result they were forced to leave country.

Industrialisation: In spite of his repressive policy, he thrived for the rapid industrialisation and economic development of Russia. By getting loan from France he setup number of industries and established mines. A Russo-Persian Bank was founded. Many rail and road links were established for the improvement of the means of transport. The great Trans-Siberian Railway, connecting the Baltic Sea with the Pacific Ocean was built. Industrialisation of Russia led to the rise of working class and the teachings of Karl Marx were found favour with them. The result was the ripening of socialist ideas which led to the revolutions of 1905 and 1917.

5.Nicholas II (1894-1918): Alexander III was succeeded by his son Nicholas II. He was the last Czar of Romanov dynasty. Like his father he was a reactionary and a follower of Russification and repression. He was a weak and vacillating. He was a puppet in the hands of his wife Alexandra and mystic monk Rasputin. He abrogated the constitution of Finland and incorporated it in the Russian empire. Due to his defective policies the economic conditions of the state were steadily deteriorated. The working class being very much influenced by the teachings of Karl Marx, formed into a political party called the Social Democratic Party. The Social Democrats were divided into two groups viz, Mensheviks (Moderates) and Bolsheviks (Extremists). They wanted to put end to the Czarist autocratic regime. Added to this, the defeat of Russia in the Russo-Japanese War of 1905 discredited the Czar. The Liberals headed by Father Gapon took out a procession on Sunday 2, January 1905 to St. Petersburg. But the Czar suppressed it with mass slaughter which was known as “Bloody Sunday” in the history of Russia. Nicholas II was becoming unpopular day by day and strikes, arsons, violence became the order of the day. The brother of Nicholas was killed and attempts were made on the life of Nicholas II. Under these circumstances, the Czar changed his policy of repression to that of liberalism. He granted a liberal franchise and summoned the Duma. The Duma was summoned for four times (1906, 1907, 1912 and 1917) but failed to deliver the goods because of its limited powers.

In the meanwhile the international situation was drifting to a crisis. The Czar made sincere attempts to maintain peace in Europe. He convened the Hague conferences to settle the disputes between the nations. All his efforts failed and the result was the outbreak of the First World War. In the war Russia joined the Allies. But I met with a disastrous defeat in the hands of Germany. The people blamed the Czar for this defeat and strikes and riots broke out all over Russia. In the midst of this chaos the liberals under the leadership of Prince Lvov dethroned the Czar on March, 15, 1917 and set up a Republic. The Republican government of Lvov did not satisfy the people. Then the Mensheviks headed by Alexander Kerensky dismissed Lvov and captured power: Kerensky continued the war without success and hence became unpopular. In such critical stage the Bolsheviks under the leadership of Lenin dethroned the Kerensky regime on November 7, 1917 and withdrew from the War. The Bolshevik regime executed Nicholas II and his family. Thus not only the Romanov dynasty but also the autocratic Czarist regime came to an end.

2) Describe the career and achievements of Lenin. (Or) Estimate the services rendered by Nikolai Lenin (1917-1924) to Russia.

Ans): Ilich Ulianov, popularly known to the world as Nikolai Lenin was the father of Bolshevik Revolution and the chief architect of Modern Russia. He put the ideas of Karl Marx in practice. He established the proletarian dictatorship in Russia as envisaged by Marx and kept the Marxism alive. In fact without Lenin there was no Marx.

His life: Lenin was born in 1870 in the town of Ciabiask. In Kazan province of Russia. He was a revolutionary since his childhood. Because of his revolutionary activities, he was expelled from the University of Kazan. Later he studied privately and obtained the Law Degree from the University of St. Petersburg. Inspired by the teachings of Karl Marx, he became a staunch socialist and a revolutionary. He soon started spreading the revolutionary ideas and organising the workmen. In 1893, he assumed the leadership of the communists in St. Petersburg. His activities were regarded as a menace to the Czarist regime. Hence he was put behind bars in 1895 and later transported to Siberia. After his release he went to Switzerland and started a revolutionary journal called "Iskra" with the object of uniting men. From 1905 to 1917 he was in exile and guided the people of Russia in the path of socialist revolution. When the March Revolution of 1917 broke out deposing the Czarist regime, Lenin was still in

Switzerland. Later he returned to Russia in secrecy.

Leader of the Bolsheviks: The Social Democratic party founded in 1895 by the working class was split into two groups viz, Mensheviks and Bolsheviks due to their differences of opinion in 1903 A.D. The Mensheviks were moderates and they want achieve socialism by peaceful means. Their leader was Alexanc Kerensky. The Bolsheviks were extremists and they wanted achieve socialism by force or revolution. Their leader was Len The Bolsheviks were also called the communists. Lenin wanted set up a proletariat dictatorship in the place of bourgeo government of Kerensky.1903 A.D. The Mensheviks were moderates and they want achieve socialism by peaceful means. Their leader was Alexanc Kerensky. The Bolsheviks were extremists and they wanted achieve socialism by force or revolution. Their leader was Len The Bolsheviks were also called the communists. Lenin wanted set up a proletariat dictatorship in the place of bourgeo government of Kerensky.

Lenin and the Bolshevik Revolution of November, 1917 : March, 1917 the Mensheviks headed by Alexander Kerens dismissed the Czarist regime and set up a provisional governme The Kerensky government granted some political rights to people and was in favour of continuing the world war. However people were vexed with the war. At this juncture, Lenin returned Russia in April, 1917 and toured the country extensively by expost the defects of the Kerensky government and also by making numb of promises to the working class and the peasantry and also peace the country. Influenced by his fiery speeches the people ralli round him as their saviour. Thus by a coup of November, 6, 19 Lenin dismissed the Kerensky

government and captured power. T was known as November Revolution or Communist Revolution Russia.

Problems confronted Lenin :

The main problems that confronted Lenin after capturi

Power were:

- a) Russia was still at war with Germany.
- b) The supporters of Czar and the anti-Communists we trying to put an end to the Bolshevik regime.

C) The economic condition of the people was grave.

D) Lenin has to fulfil his promises and strengthen the Foundations of communism.

(E) To provide a new constitution to Russia etc.

However Lenin faced these problems bravely with the help of his able lieutenants like Trotsky, Stalin etc.

Internal Reforms:

1. Treaty of Brest Litovsk, March, 3, 1918: Lenin realised that securing of peace to the country to give effect to his promises. He realised the social and economic reconstruction of Russia as the foremost task than anything else. Therefore he withdrew from the World War by signing the treaty of Brest Litovsk in March, 3, 1918 with Germany. According to the treaty he ceded Poland, Baltic regions, Kars, Batoum etc. He did not mind for the loss of these regions in view of the more important task of economic reconstruction of Russia. He realised the social and economic reconstruction of Russia as the foremost task than anything else. Therefore he withdrew from the World War by signing the treaty of Brest Litovsk in March, 3, 1918 with Germany. According to the treaty he ceded Poland, Baltic regions, Kars, Batoum etc. He did not mind for the loss of these regions in view of the more important task of economic reconstruction of Russia.

2. Economic Reconstruction: After signing the treaty of Brest Litovsk, Lenin began the work of economic reconstruction. Without paying any compensation, he confiscated the land from the land lords and distributed it to the peasants freely. Banks were nationalised. Both inland and foreign trade was brought under state control. Industries were seized by the state and handed over to the workers. All the debts incurred by the Czarist regime were repudiated. All the church lands were confiscated. The Czarist machinery of government was destroyed and it was replaced by a new system based upon councils, consisting of representatives of the workers and peasants.

3. Civil War and Foreign intervention : The dispossessed classes viz, landlords, capitalists and clergy who were affected by the policies of Lenin constituted white Army to put down the revolution. Disturbances broke out in Ukraine, Siberia and in Baltic regions. The Allies i.e., the Western powers also supported the Whites and actually the Allied army landed at Archangel.

At this juncture Lenin took drastic steps to put down the internal danger. He organised a secret police called "Cheka" to root out the anti revolutionaries.

The cheka inaugurated the "Red Terror". As a result not only the Czar and his family but also thousands of Whites were executed. The Cheka was renamed as NKVD and later as MVD. In the meanwhile Trotsky founded the Revolutionary army called Red Army to save the Bolshevik regime.

4.New Constitution to Russia: A new constitution was adopted in 1919 which was revised in 1923 and 1936. According to the new constitution franchise was accorded to a person who attained the age of eighteen. The Republics of Russia were united into a single nation as the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR). Each Republic had its own government. The supreme authority of Russia was vested in Council of Peoples Commission.

2. World War -1 and League of Nations:-

(Essay Questions)

- 1) Write the Causes of the First World War .?
- 2) Discuss the Causes & Results of world war -1.?
- 3) Define League of Nations.? And explain it's structure or organs
And objectives.?
- 4) Write the Achievements and Failures of league of Nations.?

(Short Questions)

- 1) Paris Peace Conference.
- 2) Treaty of Versailles (June 28, 1919)
- 3) First & Second Balkan wars of 1912 & 1913th.?

(Essay Questions)

1) Write the Causes of the First World War .?

Ans):Introduction of First world war:-

* World War I, also known as the First World War (1914 July – 1918 Nov):-

* World War I, also known as the First World War or the Great War, was an international conflict that began on 28 July 1914 and ended on 11 November 1918.

* It involved much of Europe, as well as Russia, the United States and Turkey, and was also fought in the Middle East, Africa and parts of Asia.

* World War I began on July 28 in the year 1914.

* This World War was fought in Europe, Asia and Africa on the three continents of the sea, earth and sky, but mainly it is called the World War of Europe.

* The main cause of the war was the assassination of Prince Ferdinand of Austria.

* In this war, there was Allied power on one side and Central power on the other side.

* Allied powers were Russia, France, Britain, United States of America and Japan.

* Only 3 countries were present in the central power. These three countries were Austro- Hungarian, Germany and Ottoman Empire.

* The United States was involved in this war during the years 1917-18.

* According to media KINE reports around two crores people were killed during this period while more than two Crores people were injured.

* Apart from this, millions of people died due to diseases and malnutrition.

* There are four main reasons for the First World War. These reasons are remembered as MAIN.

* In this world has come for

M- Militarism, A -Alliance System, I- Imperialism and N- Nationalism.

- * The war ended aite officially surrendering Germany on 11 November 1918.
- * For this reason, November 11 is also called the last day of the First World War.

II- Causes for the first World War:-

1. M- Militarism.
2. A -Alliance System.
3. I- Imperialism and
4. N- Nationalism.

First World War (1914-1918): Causes and Consequences:-

First World War (World War I) is considered as one of the largest wars in history. The world's great powers assembled in two opposing alliances: the Allies (British Empire, France and the Russian Empire) versus the Central Powers (Germany and Austria-Hungary). WWI lasted from 28 July 1914 to 11 November 1918.

The Two Groups: Allies vs Central Powers:

1) Allied Powers:-

- * Triple Entente.
- * Britain, France & Russia.

2) Central Powers :-

- * Triple Allience.
- * Germany, Austria- Hungary.
- * Italy.

II) Causes of the First World War:-

In the background there were many conflicts between European nations. Nations grouped among themselves to form military alliances as there were tension and suspicion among them. The causes of the First World War were:

1) Conflict between Imperialist countries: Ambition of Germany.

Conflict between old imperialist countries (Eg: Britain and France) vs new imperialist countries (Eg: Germany).

Germany ship – Imperator.

German railway line – from Berlin to BBaghdad.

2) Ultra Nationalism:-

Pan Slav movement – Russian, Polish, Czhech, Serb, Bulgaria and Greek.

- Pan German movement.

3) Military Alliance:-

Triple Alliance or Central Powers (1882) – Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary.

Triple Entente or Allies (1907) – Britain, France, Russia.

Note: Although Italy was a member of the Triple Alliance alongside Germany and Austria-Hungary, it did not join the Central Powers, as Austria-Hungary had taken the offensive, against the terms of the alliance. These alliances were reorganised and expanded as more nations entered the war: Italy, Japan and the United States joined the Allies, while the Ottoman Empire and Bulgaria joined the Central Powers.

4) International Anarchy:-

Secret agreement between Britain and France allowing Britain to control Egypt and France to take over Morocco. Germany opposed, but settled with a part of French Congo. Hague conference of 1882 and 1907 failed to emerge as an international organisation.

5) Balkan Wars:- (First Balkan war -1912 & Second Balkan war):-

Many Balkan nations (Serbia, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece and Montenegro) were under the control of Turkey. They defeated Turkey in the First Balkan War. The subsequent war was between the Balkan countries themselves – Eg: Serbia vs Bulgaria. Defeated countries like Turkey and Bulgaria sought German help.

6) Alsace-Lorraine:-

During German unification, Germany got Alsace-Lorraine from France. France wanted to capture Alsace-Lorraine back from Germany.

7) Immediate Cause: assassination of Francis Ferdinand:-

Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand was assassinated by a Serbian native (in Bosnia). Austria declared war on Serbia on 28th July, 1914. [Reason for assassination: Annexation by Austria the Bosnia-Herzegovina, against the congress of Berlin, 1878.

2) Write the Results of the first world War?

I) Introduction of First world war:-

II) The main Result of the First world war. Those are..,

1. Treaty of Versailles [June 28, 1919].
2. Territorial Rearrangements
3. Formation of the League of Nations.

1) The Treaty of Versailles [June 28, 1919] :- and Paris Peace Conference

* It was signed between the Allies and Germany on June 28, 1919.

Terms of the Treaty :-

(i) Treaty declared Germany guilty of aggression. Germany was required to pay for the loss and damages suffered by the Allies during the war. It had to cede her merchant ships to the Allies as compensation.

(ii) Area of the Rhine Valley was to be demilitarized and the German territory west of Rhine was to be occupied by the Allied Troops for 15 years.

(iii) Alsace Lorraine were returned to France, Eupen-et- Malmedy were returned to Belgium, Schleswig to Denmark. Danzig became a Free Port in the Polish territory.

(iv) German ceded parts of her pre-war territory to Denmark, Belgium, Poland, Czechoslovakia and France. (v) Coal mines in the German area- Saar were ceded to France for 15 years and the area was to be governed by the League of Nations.

(vi) German army was reduced to 1,00,000 soldiers, 15000 Navy men, 24 ships. The Air Force and Submarines were banned.

(vii) The Treaty affirmed the complete independence of Belgium, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

(viii) The covenant of the League of Nations was added to the Treaty of Versailles.

2) Territorial Rearrangements :-

- (i) Economically and militarily, the United States emerged as a World Power.
- (ii) Peace treaties signed after the war transformed the political map of the World, particularly of Europe.
- (iii) Three ruling dynasties were destroyed – the Romanov in Russia, the Hohenzollern in Germany and the Hapsburg in Austria- Hungary.
- (iv) After the war, rule of ottomans ended in Turkey.
- (v) Austria and Hungary became independent states.
- (vi) Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia emerged as independent states.
- (vii) The war gave a serious blow to monarchy and developed democracy in Europe.
- (viii) Alsace- Lorraine was restored to France and Schleswig-Hostein was restored to Denmark.

3) Formation of the League of Nations:-

* League of Nations was created as a world organization of all independent states in 1920.

Aims and objectives of the League of Nations –

- The chief aim was preservation of peace and to guarantee the independence of all states.
 - I) the states of the world were prohibited from entering into any secret treaties and alliances.
 - II) The member- states were not supposed to maintain huge armies, warships and destructive armaments. (iii) All states were to refer their mutual disputes, if any, to the League of Nations for a peaceful settlement. (iv) The member states were to take necessary action as directed by the League against any state which tried to disturb world peace and order.
 - (v) Apart from political functions, League of Nations was supposed to promote cultural, social and economic co-operation among the member states.

3) DISCUSS ABOUT THE STRUCTURE/ ORGANS AND OBJECTIVES OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS.?

I) Introduction of League of Nations:-

- * It was Founded :- on 10 January, 1920.
- * Headquarters :- Geneva, Switzerland.
- * Official Languages :- 2 (French & English)
- * Members :- 52 Nations.

Its main Objective is :-

“Prevent and control of future wars and to maintain world peace”

*The first world war brought death & destruction all over the world. So now the people and some govts of the world wanted to decide that to establish an peace organization i.e. League of nations to prevent future wars.

* Accordingly Conference & discussions were conducted based on ways to prevent future wars.

* In part of this conference , one of main conference i.e in Paris Peace Conference.,the American President Woodrow Wilson declared 14 points Program.in this program League of Nations was one of the main issue.

* The League of Nations was the first worldwide intergovernmental organisation whose principal mission was to maintain world peace.

* It was founded on 10 January 1920 by the Paris Peace Conference that ended the First World War.

* The main organization ceased operations on 20 April 1946 but many of its components were relocated into the new United Nations.

II) Objectives of League of Nations:-

Main Aims and Objectives of league of Nations:-

- (i) Establishment Peace and Security in world.
- (ii) Establishment Friendly and Cooperative Relations among Nations.
- (iii) Solving Issues between nations with Peace & therefore avoiding wars.

(iv) All the members of league of Nations are Secular and Independent .

(i.e. not bond to any religioius or as well as Imperial Rule)

(v) These members should follow the rules of league of Nations .

Vi) All membre follow International Law.

Vii) . Foundation of League of Nations.

* On January 10, 1920 league of Nations was founded, at Geneva, Switzerland.

* Initially 32 nations became the part of league of Nations. But later this number was increased to 52 nations.

III) Structure/ Organs of League of Nations:-

Its main organs or components are: -

1. The General Assembly
2. The Council
- 3 The. Secretariat
4. The Permanent International Court of Justice
5. International Labor Organization
6. Commissions , Committees & Commissions:-

Mandates Disarmament Slavery .

1) The General Assembly:-

The independent kingdoms of the world and the dominant kingdoms of the British Empire could all be members of the multinational body. The total (27) kingdoms acquired with Germany were the first member states of the set. Every member state. Each of the three can send funds to this General Assembly. But each state has only one vote. This House will discuss all the important issues.

The main functions of the Assembly:-

a) The main functions of this assembly are to add new kingdoms to the committee.

- b) To elect temporary members to the council.
- c) And to formulate the budget of the assembly.

2. The Council: -

There are five permanent members on the set board. Some temporary members. The permanent members are Britain, France, Italy, Japan and the United States. But from the next set of councils in America. With the withdrawal the number of permanent member states became four.

With the subsequent accession of Russia the number of permanent members increased again to five. This council should meet at least three times a year. The meeting will also be held in case of emergency. The set will be the custodian in the management of the mandated kingdoms.

Functions: -

1. Prevent wars and maintain peace and security.
2. Implementing the disarmament policy.
3. Overseeing the governance of superior areas.
4. Participate in the election of international judges, along with the General Assembly.

3.The Secretariat: -

It is a permanent organ that manages the activities of a multinational group. The head of the Secretariat is the 'Secretary General'. He will be appointed by the Board of Trustees with the approval of the General Assembly. To him from the 'International Employment Staff Co-ordinator in Administration Management. The costs of the Secretariat are borne by the Member States.

Functions: -

1. Record content collection treatises on international issues.
2. Execution of daily decisions of the set.

4. International Court of Justice: -

The International Court of Justice has been established in The Hague to resolve disputes and issues arising between different countries. It consists of 15 judges. They are jointly elected by the SamitiMahasabhaSamitiMandali. Their term of office is 9 years.

Function:- This International Court of Justice resolves disputes and conflicts between member states based on international law.

5. International Labor Organization: -

The company was established with the aim of improving industrial conditions in backward countries. The committee discusses workers' wages, working hours, and their welfare measures and makes appropriate decisions. The committee meets once a year and makes major decisions.

6) Conferences, committees and commissions:-

Committees, commissions and conferences received mandates from the League of Nations; for example the Opium Advisory Committee and the Permanent Mandates Commission.

1) WRITE THE ACHIEVEMENTS AND FAILURES OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS.?**Introduction of League of Nations:-****Achievements of League of Nations:-**

Achievements of the league of Nations, The league of Nations of its 20 yrs During the period of many achievements in the political, economic and social spheres. Those are..,

(1) Political sector: -

Resolved about 40 political disputes. Eg: Resolved disputes between Sweden and Finland for the Aland Islands, between Germany and Poland for Upper Silesia, and between Greece and Bulgaria. They were the ones who stopped Yugoslavia from invading Albania in 1921. Those Political disputes were solved by L.N. are....,

a) Aland Island Dispute , Between Sweden & Finland – 1920.

b) North Silesia Disputes between Germany and Poland.

c) Anglo-Turkey Disputes -1923.

d) Greece invasion on Bulgaria.

(2) Financial Sector: -

Austria, Hungary suffer economic hardship as a result of war. Saved the nations. It had done a lot of help to the minorities. It worked for the development of the backward areas through supremacy.

(3) Social Sector: -

The group worked hard to eradicate infections, eradicate slavery, and curb drug trafficking. Advocated for woman and child welfare. Illiteracy, prostitution, etc. Salpen worked hard to eradicate it. Developed international transport facilities.

III) Reasons for failure of League of Nations: -

1. Big States not joining in the League of Nations.
2. Some late joining of the countries.
3. Some of the countries that joined are resigning their membership from the set.
4. The United States will not join the league of Nations, even though the League is designed by the President of the United States.
5. Until 1926 Germany also did not join in the league of Nations.
6. Russia joined the league of Nations in late 1934.
7. Withdrawal of membership of the German League of Nations Council in 1933.
8. Withdrawal of membership of the Russian league of Nations in 1939.
9. Japan, Germany and Italy do not respect the league of Nations's rules.
10. The League of Nations lacks its own armed forces.
11. Establishment of dictatorial rule in Germany, Italy and Russia

UNIT-V

- 1) World War II: Causes, Results
- 2) Fascism & Nazism – Causes Results;
- 3) The United Nations Organization: Structure, Functions and Challenges

(Essay Questions)

1. Explain the Organs or Structure of United Nations Organization.
And write it's funtions.?
2. Write the Causes for the World War II.,?
3. Discribe the Causes and Results of the Second World War.?

(Short Questions)

1. Cold war (between USA & Russia).?
2. Attack on Pearl Harbor 7 December 1941.?
3. Rice of Fascism & Nazism.?
4. Rice of Germany (Hitler).?
5. Great Depression of 1929.?

(Essay Questions)

1) Explain the Organs or Structure of United Nations Organization.

And Write it's funtions.?

I) Introduction of United Nations Organization:-

- * The United Nations Organization (UNO) or just United Nations (UN) is an intergovernmental organization.
- * And it's purpose is to maintain international peace and security, develop friendly relations among nations, achieve international cooperation, and be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations.
- * It is the world's largest and most familiar international organization.
- * The UN was established after World War II with the aim of preventing future wars, succeeding the rather ineffective League of Nations.
- * On 25 April 1945, 50 governments met in San Francisco for a conference and started drafting the UN Charter, which was adopted on 25 June 1945 and took effect on 24 October 1945, when the UN began operations.

II) The Main Organs of the United Nations:-

- * The United Nations is comprised of five main organs: - the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Secretariat, and the International Court of Justice.
- * Historically, a sixth main organ, the Trusteeship Council, played a significant role in the process of decolonization.
- * The Trusteeship Council suspended its operations in 1994 and is no longer active, but it cannot be formally dissolved without amending the UN Charter.
- * Brief descriptions of the UN's main organs are provided below, along with links to their respective websites. For a comprehensive listing of all UN-affiliated entities, visit the online Directory of UN System Organizations.

The United Nations (UN) has six (6) main organs. Five of them ...

1. The General Assembly, 2. The Security Council, 3. The Economic and Social Council, 4. The Trusteeship Council and 5. The Secretariat – are based at UN Headquarters in New York. The sixth, 6. The International Court of Justice, is located at The Hague in the Netherlands.

1. The General Assembly :-

- * The General Assembly is called the World Parliament.
- * Headquarters is located at :- New York , USA.
- * The term of office of the President and Vice President is 1 year.
- * All member states of the United Nations are members of the General Assembly.
- * Each country sends 5 delegates to the House. But a country has only one right to vote.

Functions of the General Assembly:

- 1) To select 10 temporary members of the Security Council.
- 2) Approving the UNO budget.
- 3) Meeting once a year (usually September).

2. The Security Council:-

- * It's headquarters is located at :- Newyork, USA.
- * Initially there were 11 member states (5 + 6). (Increased to 15 in 1965).
- * Currently Number of Member States: 15 (5 + 10)
- * Permanent Member States: - 5. (Russia, China, US, UK, France) have veto power (veto means resistance)
- * Temporary member sates :- 10.
- * These 10 Temporary Members are elected by a General Assembly every 2 years with a 2/3 majority.

- * India has been elected to the Security Council 8 times so far. It was first elected in 1951 and elected for the 8th time in 2020.
- * The presidency of the Security Council is held monthly by member states in rotation according to the English alphabet.
- * Nobel Peace Prize laureate for Security Council in 1988.

Functions of the Security Council:-

- 1) To maintain peace and security.
- 2) Resolve disputes between member states.

- * For permanent membership of the Council) Germany, Japan, India, Brazil .
- * These 4 countries have formed an alliance for permanent membership of the Security Council.

3. The Economic and Social Council:-

- * It's headquarters is located at :- Newyork.
- * (Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) implements programs related to the economic and social development of the world's people.
- * Member Ship Countris :- 54. (These are elected by General Assembly with 2/3rd majority)
- * Term of the membership Countries :- 3 years.
- * 1/3 of every member states (18 countries) retire.

With 5 regional commissions worldwide

- 1) Asia – Pacific Economic Commission Bank (Thailand)
- 2) Western Asian Economic Commission (Lebanon .
- 3) Europe Economic Commission – Geneva (Switzerland).
- 4) Latin America and the Caribbean Commission – Santiago (Chile) .
- 5) Africa Economic Commission Addis Ababa.

4. The Trusteeship Council:-

- * The Trusteeship Council:-
- * It's Headquarters is located at - New York .
- * Member States: 5 countries with veto power.
- * The main purpose of this council is to protect the interests of the territories that have continued under the rule of other nations (colonial rule). The organization has lost prominence in recent times as many countries have already gained independence.

5. International Court of Justice:-

- * Established in June 1945.
- * Headquarters: - The Hague (Netherlands) .
- * Tenure of Judges: - 9 years .
- * President and Vice President tenure: 3 years.

It's Functions :-

- * International Court of Justice resolves disputes between member states.
- * Its judgment is final. No chance of appeal.
- * First woman president of the International Court of Justice: Rosalyn Higgins (UK) .
- * Indians who served as judges of the International Court of Justice:-
 1. B.N. Jaisankar 1952-53 .
 2. Nagender Singh (1973-88).
 3. R.S. Pathak (Raghunandan Swarup Pathak 1989-91).
 - 4) Dalveer Bhandari (Continued from 2012. He was re-elected at a meeting held on 20 November 2017. Bhandari's second term began on February 2018.)
- * Former President of the International Court of Justice – Nagendersingh .

6. The Secretariat :-

- * It's Headquarters is located at - : New York.
- * The secretariat is the UN's executive arm.
- * The secretariat has an important role in setting the agenda for the deliberative and decision-making bodies of the UN (i.e., the General Assembly, Economic and Social Council, and Security Council), and the implementation of the decision of these bodies.
- * The secretary-general, who is appointed by the General Assembly, is the head of the secretariat.
- * The Secretariat oversees the day-to-day operations of the United Nations.
- * It operates under the supervision of the Secretary-General.
- * Tenure of Secretary General:- 5 yrs .

Note :- Shashitharur (State of Kerala) is the first Indian Jew to contest for the post of Secretary General.

Present Secretary General of UNO is :- AntónioGuterres (9th, Since 2017 Jan 1'st)
 AntónioGuterres is the current Secretary-General of the United Nations. He is the ninth Secretary-General, his term began 1 January 2017.

2) Write the Causes for the World War II.,?

1) Introduction of World War -II

- * WORLD WAR II (1939-1945) World War II (often abbreviated to WWII or WW2), also known as the Second World War, was a global war that lasted from 1939 to 1945.
- * The vast majority of the world's countries-including all the great powers-eventually formed two opposing military alliances: the Allies and the Axis.
- * A state of total war emerged, directly involving more than 100 million people from more than 30 countries.
- * The major participants threw their entire economic, industrial, and scientific capabilities behind the war effort, blurring the distinction between civilian and military resources.

* World War II was the deadliest conflict in human history, marked by 70 to 85 million fatalities, most of whom were civilians in the Soviet union and china.

* Included massacres, the genocide of the Holocaust, strategic bombing, premeditated death from starvation and disease, and the only use of nuclear weapons in war.

II) – Major Causes of WW-II:-

(1) Humiliation by the Treaty of Versailles :-

(2) Growth of Fascism and Nazism:-

(3) Rise of Japan :-

(4) Neglect of minority interests :

(5) Military Alliance :-

(6) Germany's attack on Czechoslovakia:-

(7) **Immediate Cause :-**

Second World War (1939-1945): Causes and Consequences:- We have seen the causes and consequences of the First World War in the last post. The first world war itself sowed the seeds for Second World War, primarily because of the humiliating Treaty of Versailles. We shall see the causes and consequences of the Second World War (WWII) in this post .

(1) Humiliation by the Treaty of Versailles :-

* War indemnity.

* The provision for disarming Germany.

* Saar coal mine to France for 15 years.

* Polish corridor was given to Poland. * City of Danzing was made free.

(2) Growth of Fascism and Nazism:-

* Mussolini (Italy) and Hitler (Germany) strongly glorified war and violence.

* While West was fighting communism,

* Germany and Italy started massive militarization.

(3) Rise of Japan :-

- * Imperialism.
- * Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis (1936)

(4) Neglect of minority interests :-

*New countries like Poland, Czechoslovakia and Austria were formed after the First World War. While drawing boundaries the interests of minority groups in each of these countries were neglected .

(5) Military Alliance :-

- * Allies – Britain, France, USA, USSR and China vs Axis Powers – Germany, Italy and Japan.
- * Leaders – Churchill (Britain), Roosevelt (USA), Stalin (USSR)

(6) Germany's attack on Czechoslovakia:-

* In-spite of the Munich Pact between Germany and Britain (1938), Germany re-attacked and sized Czechoslovakia.

(7) Immediate Cause :-

- * Germany's invasion of Poland (1st September 1939) .
- * Germany annexed Polished corridor and Danzig city.
- * The sudden attack on Poland is known as Blitzkrieg (lightning war).
- * However, the German invasion of Poland on 1 September 1939 and subsequently two days later, Britain and France declared war on Germany.This is the main immediate cause for starting the World War II

I) Result of the Second World War

(Or)

III) Consequences of Second World War :-

- * End of colonialism and imperialism.
- * End of dictatorship in Germany and Italy.

- * Germany was divided into West Germany and East Germany. West Germany was controlled by Britain, France and USA. East Germany by USSR. (Read more about the re-union of Germany in 1989 when you check our post about the fall of the Berlin wall).
- * Strengthening of nationalist movements in Africa and Asia. (From Britain – India, Myanmar, Egypt, Sri Lanka; From America – Philippines; From France Indo-China; From Dutch – Indonesia).
- * 5 crore deaths (2.2 crore soldiers and 2.8 crore civilians) .
- * Economics problems – Unemployment, low growth etc.
- * Emergence of two power blocks – USA and USSR. This resulted in cold war.
- * Emergence of third world Countries.
- * UNO was set up in 1945.

(Short Questions)

1) Japan Attack on US's Pearl Harbor (7 December 1941).?

- * The Japanese, tired of American trade embargoes, mounted a surprise attack on the US Navy base of Pearl Harbor, in Hawaii, on 7 December 1941.
- * This ensured that global conflict commenced, with Germany declaring war on the US, a few days later.
- * Also, within a week of Pearl Harbor, Japan had invaded the Philippines, Burma and Hong Kong.
- * Nuclear Bombing And The End
- * Plans were being prepared for an Allied invasion of Japan, but fears of fierce resistance and massive casualties prompted Harry Truman – the new American president to sanction the use of an atomic bomb against Japan.
- * Such bombs had been in development since 1942, and on 6 August 1945 one of them was dropped on the Japanese city of Hiroshima.
- * Three days later another was dropped on Nagasaki.

* No country could have withstand such attacks, and the Japanese surrendered on 14 August.

* With the surrender of Japan, World War II was finally over.

2) Cold War (1945-1990).?

* Start of Cold War:-

* After the end of the war, a conference was held in Potsdam, Germany, to set up peace treaties.

* The countries that fought with Hitler lost territory and had to pay reparations to the Allies.

* Germany and its capital Berlin were divided into four parts.

* The zones were to be controlled by Great Britain, the United States, France and the Soviet Union.

* The three western Allies and the Soviet Union disagreed on many things and as time went on Germany was divided into two separate countries: East Germany, which had a Communist government and West Germany, which was a democratic state .

Note :- This laid the foundation of the Cold War.

* New Economic World Order

* Bretton Woods Conference, formally United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference, meeting at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire (July 1–22, 1944), during World War II to make financial arrangements for the postwar world after the expected defeat of Germany and Japan.

* It drew up a project for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD-now known as World Bank) to make long-term capital available to states urgently needing such foreign aid, and a project for the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to finance short-term imbalances in international payments in order to stabilize exchange rates.

* Also, the US dollar was established as a reserve currency for the world trade.

3) Rise of Fascism.?

I) Introduction of Fascism:-

Meaning of Fascism:- Fascism A governmental system led by a dictator having complete power, forcibly suppressing opposition, people, criticism and emphasizing an aggressive nationalism.

* Victors' stated aims in World War I had been "to make the world safe for democracy," and postwar Germany was made to adopt a democratic constitution, as did most of the other states restored or created after the war.

* In the 1920s, however, the wave of nationalistic, militaristic totalitarianism known by its Italian name, fascism.

* It promised to minister to peoples' wants more effectively than democracy and presented itself as the one sure defense against communism.

* Benito Mussolini established the first Fascist, European dictatorship during the interwar period in Italy in 1922.

II) Features of Fascism:-

- a) Loyalty to State .
- b) Extreme Nationalism.
- c) Dictatorship
- d) One Party Dictatorship.
- f) Democracy will lead to crisis.
- g) Use of violence to remove weak links.
- h) Total control of state and people.

II) Reasons for the emergence of Fascism:-

* The emergence of 'reactionary' ideology of Fascism in Europe were a result of a number of factors that permeated the region during the time:

1. Democratic government had only recently been established in many parts of Europe, and democratic political values had not replaced older, autocratic ones.

2. The regimes were still weak and unstable, hinging on a coalition of parties.
3. European society had been disrupted by the experience of industrialization, which had particularly threatened a lower middle class of shopkeepers, small businessmen etc. (R. M. Maclver).
4. The Russian Revolution had spread fear amongst the propertied classes that social revolution was about to spread throughout Europe. (Counter-Revolutionary)
5. Rising unemployment and economic failure produced an atmosphere of crisis, especially after the Great Depression' which started in 1929.
6. Laski contends that the crisis in Capitalism forced it to take recourse to Fascism.
7. Finally, the First World War had failed to resolve international conflicts and rivalries, leaving a bitter inheritance of frustrated nationalism and the desire for revenge.

4) Rise of Nazism.?

1) Introduction of Nazism:-

- * Nazism (or National Socialism; German: Nationalsozialismus) is a set of political beliefs associated with the Nazi Party of Germany.
- * It started in the 1920s.
- * Adolf Hitler, the Leader of the German National Socialist (Nazi) party, preached a racist brand of fascism.
- * Hitler promised to overturn the Versailles Treaty, restore German wealth & glory and secure additional Lebensraum ("living space") for the German people, Who he contended deserve more as members of a superior race.
- * In 1933 Hitler became the German Chancellor, and in a series of subsequent moves established himself as dictator.
- * Moreover, in 1941 the Nazi regime unleashed a war of extermination against Slavs, Jews, and other elements deemed inferior by Hitler's ideology.

II) Salient features of Nazism ideology:-

1. Racist Thinking.
2. Praise of dictatorship.
3. Belief in war.
4. Belief in imperialism.
5. Anti-democratic

III) Reasons for Nazism or Hitler's popularity:-

1. Failure of the Weimar Republic
2. Economic crisis.
3. Treaty of Versailles.
4. Violent Nationalism .
5. Hitler's personality

5) Great Depression of 1929.**I) Introduction of the Great Depression:-**

- * The Great Depression started in the United States after a major fall in stock prices that began around September 4, 1929, and became worldwide news with the stock market crash of October 29, 1929, which was known as Black Tuesday.
- * Between 1929 and 1932, worldwide gross domestic product (GDP) fell by an estimated 15%.
- * The worldwide economic depression of the 1930s took its toll in different ways in Europe and Asia.
- * In Europe, political power shifted to totalitarian and imperialist governments in several countries, including Germany, Italy, and Spain.
- * In Asia, a resource-starved Japan began to expand aggressively, invading China and maneuvering to control a sphere of influence in the Pacific.
- * It began after the stock market crash of October 1929, which sent Wall Street into a panic and wiped out millions of investors
- * Over the next several years, consumer spending and investment dropped, causing steep declines in industrial output and employment as failing companies laid off workers.

II) The 4 main causes of the Great Depression are...

Note :- many scholars agree that at least the following four factors played a role.

1. The stock market crash of 1929. During the 1920s the U.S. stock market underwent a historic expansion. ...
2. Banking panics and monetary contraction. ...
3. The gold standard. ...
4. Decreased international lending and tariffs.

PROGRAM: B. A. HISTORY (CBCS) MODEL QUESTION PAPER & PATTERN

Max. Marks: 75

Time: 3 hrs

SECTION A (Total: 15 Marks)**Matching** (5 Marks: 5 x 1)

A		B
1	()	A
2	()	B
3	()	C
4	()	D
5	()	E

Multiple Choice (5 Marks: 5 x 1)

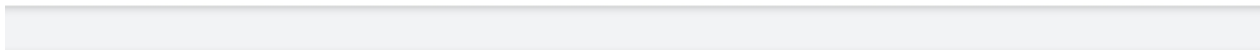
1.
2.
3.
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5.

Map Pointing (5 Marks)

SECTION B(Total: 3x5=15 Marks)

(Answer any **three questions**. Each answer carries **5 marks**
(At least 1 question should be given from each Unit)

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	



5.	
6.	

SECTION C

(Total: 3x15 = 45 Marks)

(Answer any **three questions**. Each answer carries **15 marks**
(At least 1 question should be given from each Unit)

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	

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