

World in the twentieth Century class-2





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Imperialist Crisis

The crises were a result of Serbia with Russian assistance and Austria with Germany's support to dominate the Balkans. They are

- Moroccan Crisis, and**
- Balkan Crisis.**

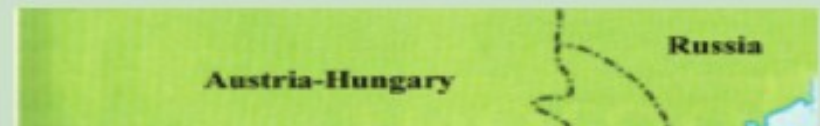
Imperialist Crisis

Moroccan Crisis

A secret treaty was signed between Britain and France in 1904. According to this Britain recognized the claim of France over Morocco. The French claim over Morocco was opposed by Germany which sent battleships to the Moroccan port, Agadir. France agreed to transfer a part of French Congo to Germany and Germany agreed to concede Morocco to France in return. Thus the problem was solved temporarily. However, their rivalry continued.

Balkan Crisis

The Balkan region is situated in Europe, close to the Aegean Sea and the Black Sea. It was a part of the Ottoman Empire. In 1912, Balkan League (Greece, Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro) defeated Turkey. However, the conflict among the allied nations in sharing the benefits of war led to the break-up of the League and resulted in wars among them.



The assassination of Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the throne of Austria

-Serbian youth Gaverilo Prinsep, assassinated Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the throne of Austria at the Bosnian capital Sarajevo in July 1914.

-Austria held Serbia responsible for it and declared war on Serbia on 28 July 1914.

-The allied nations rushed to help their allies.

-Almost all the nations of the world directly or indirectly were involved in it.

-Therefore this war is known as the First World War.

-The First World War ended in 1918.

The impact (results) of the First World War?

- Over 10 million people lost their lives or were injured in the war.
- Agriculture, industry and communication system were destroyed.
- Poverty, unemployment and inflation increased.
- Economic dominance of Europe diminished.
- Liberation movements in Asia and Africa strengthened.
- In a bid to bring about peace in the world, the League of Nations was formed.

'The Treaty of Versailles was an example of the vengeance against the defeated nations ' - Substantiate.

-A peace conference was convened at Paris in 1919 to discuss post-war situation, under the leadership of the winning allies, Britain and France.

-They signed different treaties with the defeated nations.

-Among these treaties, the Versailles Treaty signed with Germany in 1919 was the most important one.

Treaty of Versailles

- According to this treaty, German colonies were divided among the victorious powers.
- Germany was forced to pay a huge amount as war indemnity.
- The allies occupied the rich mines of Germany.
- All war guilt was imposed on Germany and was disarmed.

Black Thursday



The Stock market crash in New York Stock Exchange on 24 October 1929 is known as the 'Black Thursday'. The crash wiped out in a single day the entire economic growth till then. In panic, investors rushed to sell their stocks, which led to a massive volume of stock trade. Ultimately, this led to abrupt and dramatic price decline.

The Great Depression that left disastrous impact on both America and European nations followed the crash. Many lost their wealth and those who couldn't bear the loss, committed suicide. The production rate plunged; unemployment became grave and world trade completely collapsed.

Explain the causes and effects of the worldwide recession in 1929.

-The United States provided massive loans to European countries devastated by World War I

-The basis of the global exchange has been the US dollar instead of the British pound.

-America emerged as the new world economic power.

- The people who were bankrupted by the war were unable to buy goods.**
- Goods were kept unsold in factories.**
- European nations failed to repay their debts to the USA**
- Banks collapsed.**
- Inflation became uncontrollable.**
- Acute unemployment and poverty.**
- To overcome this crisis, the European nations adopted a strategy of imposing heavy taxes on the colonies.**

To those who can hear me, I say - do not despair. The misery that is now upon us is but the passing of greed - the bitterness of men who fear the way of human progress. The hate of men will pass, and dictators die, and the power they took from the people will return to the people. And so long as men live, liberty will never perish.

From Charlie Chaplin's film 'The Great Dictator'

"Fascism was a product of the First World War"- substantiate

- The First World War devastated both the allies.**
- Many European governments lost their power.**
- People were in misery.**
- Unemployment, poverty and inflation gnawed their entire system.**
- Fascism came to power by exploiting this political uncertainty.**
- Fascism in Italy Known as Nazism in Germany**
- Economic destruction, rivalry against the victors, Aimlessness of governments etc. facilitated these forces to grab power.**



Fascism

The term 'fascism' is derived from the Latin word 'faces' which means 'a tied bundle of rods, with a protruding axe'. It was the symbol of collectivism and power in ancient Rome.

Characteristics of Fascism.

- Antagonism to Democracy.
- Opposition to socialism.
- Glorifying the nation.
- Adoring the purity of race.
- Justifying war.
- Diffusion of aggressive nationalism.
- Deifying the past.
- Indoctrination of ideologies through arts, literature and education.
- Military dictatorship.
- Destruction of political rivals.

Victorious Italy



When the First World War broke out, Italy withdrew from the Triple Alliance and joined the British-French Alliance. Hence by the end of the war, Italy was with the victors.



'War is to man what maternity is to woman.'

Mussolini

What are the circumstances under which the Fascist party came to power in Italy.

-Italy got nothing, though she was with the victors in the First World War.

-Post-war destruction of industries, unemployment, increase in tax, inflation etc. kept people away from the government.

-Industrialists, in fear of Italy moving to socialism, were prompted to support fascism.

Matteotti



Matteotti was an eminent socialist thinker of Italy. He elucidated fascist activities to common people and openly spoke out against Mussolini and Fascism. This provoked the fascists, which ultimately led to his murder on the street.

What were the features of Mussolini's rule that seized power in Italy?

- Dictatorial measures were taken in the political and economic sectors.
- Violence and ferocity were the strategies of the Fascists.
- Socialists and leaders of peasants and workers were proclaimed as enemies of the nation.
- Those who opposed the Fascist Party were executed.

- The aim of Mussolini was to restore ancient Roman Empire.
- He adopted several symbols of ancient Roman administration.
- Using his military force the 'Black Shirts', Mussolini suppressed the opponents through Fascist policies.
- His aggressive foreign policy led him to conquer nations like Ethiopia, Albania etc.
- Italy's run for dictatorship paved the way for the outbreak of another war.

ALL THE BEST

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