

FIRST BELL-2

SOCIAL SCIENCE -I

CHAPTER -2 CLASS-

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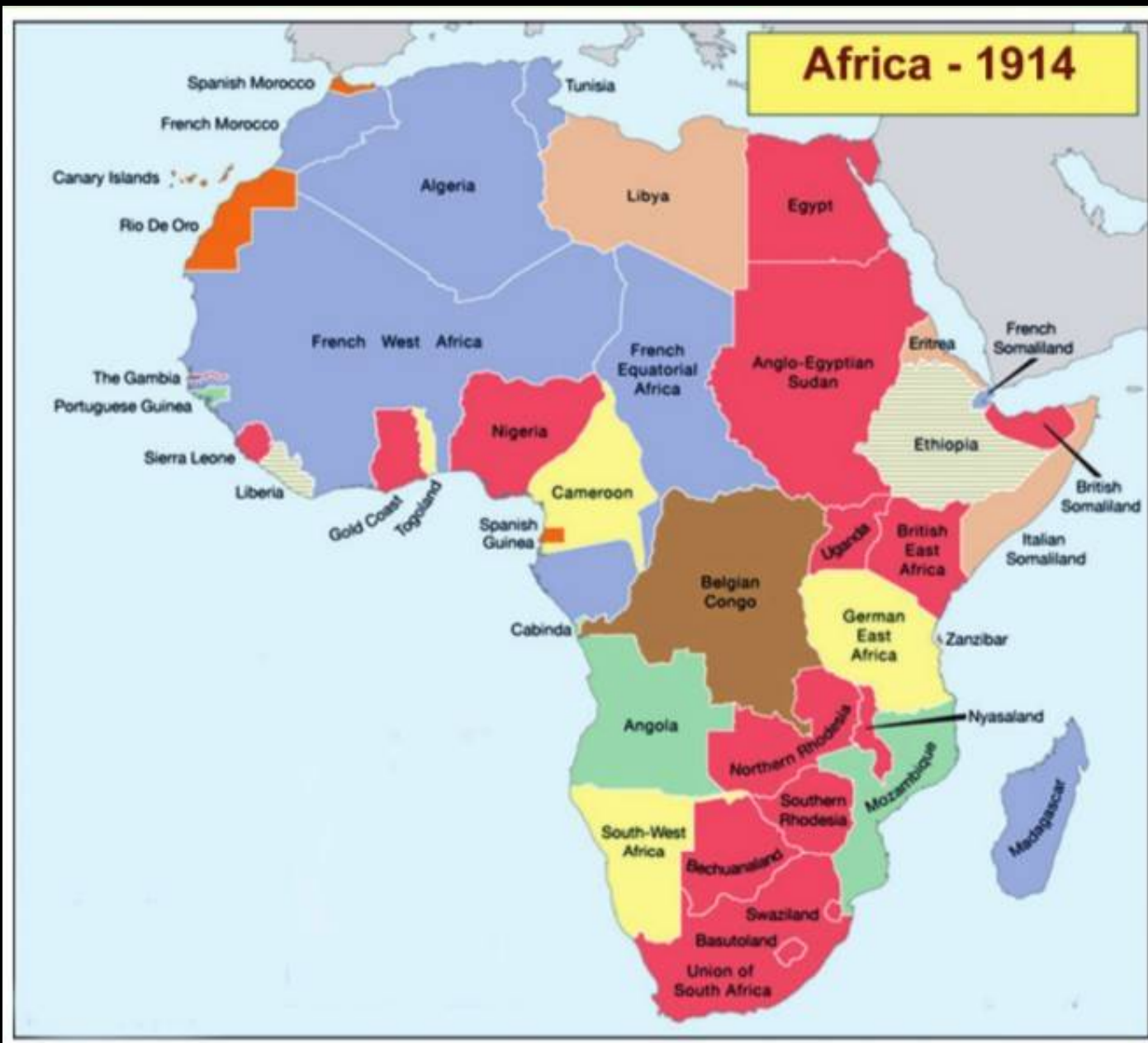
Chapter

02



WORLD IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

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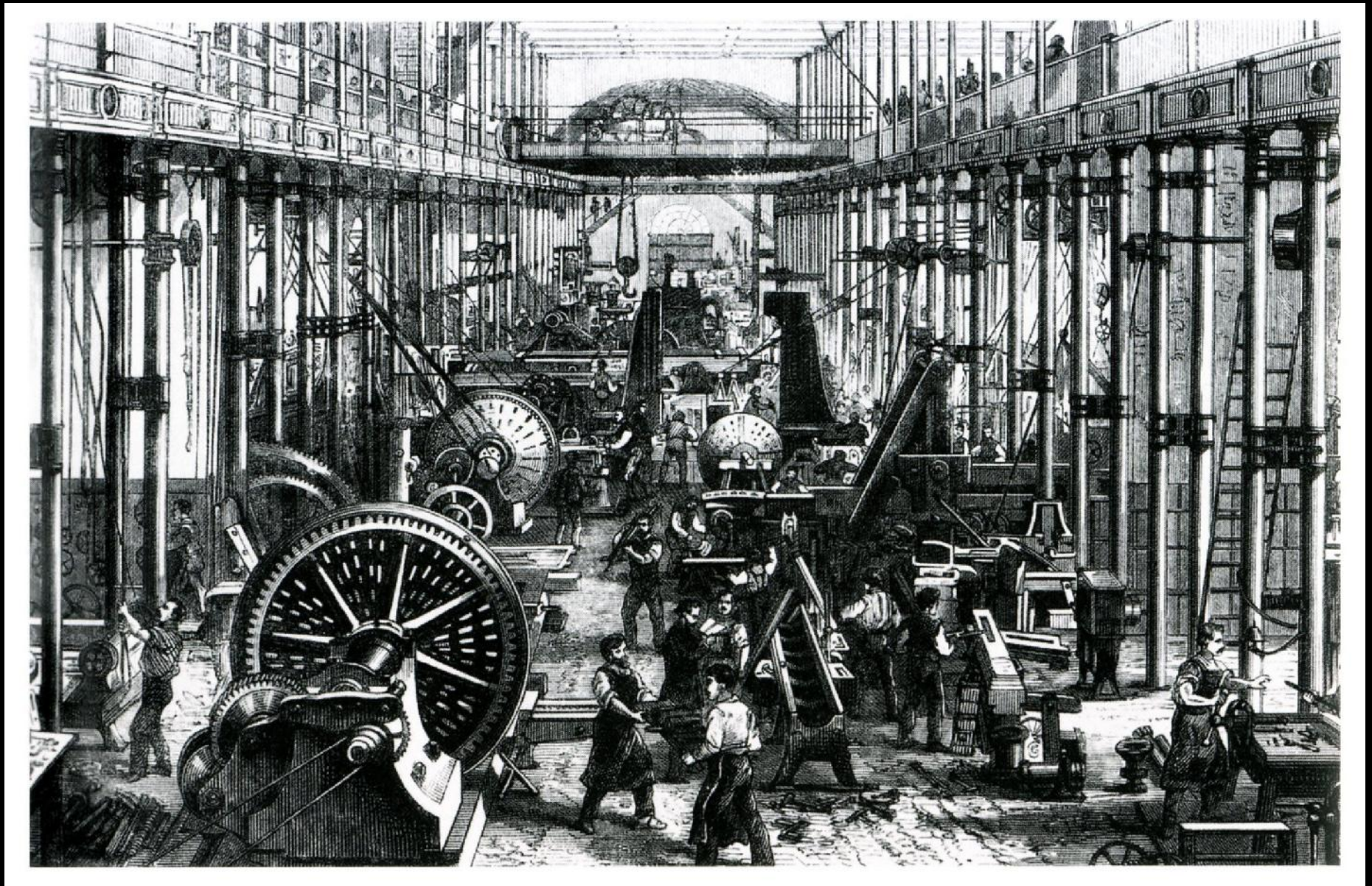
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Why do the African countries share straight borderlines?

- The Europeans, who reached Africa in search of natural resources, partitioned the continent at the beginning of the 20th century.
- On the basis of some agreements among the European countries, they divided the African nations amongst themselves by just drawing straight lines on the map.



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What is Capitalism?

- As a result of the Industrial Revolution, production shifted to factories.
- Capitalists invested in factories and production was increased .
- This increased their profit.
- The economic system in which production and distribution are controlled by the capitalists with the aim to increase profit is known as Capitalism.

What is Colonization?

- The advent of large-scale industries enhanced capital investment.
- Many nations produced more than they needed and more than they could accommodate in their domestic markets.
- This over-production forced them to search for Markets.
- The search for markets by the industrialized countries in Europe led to competition among them.

- They established trade links in the continents of Asia, Africa and Latin America.**
- Using political power and military forces, the European countries economically exploited these nations.**
- Later, these countries became the colonies of European countries.**
- This process is called Colonization.**

How did Industrial Revolution cause colonization? Flow chart

- Industrial Revolution
- Establishment of factories
- Capitalists invested in factories
- Large scale Increase in production.
- Domestic markets have come to an end.
- Expansion of trade to Asia, Africa and Latin America.
- European countries used political power and military forces, to economic exploitation.
- This process is called Colonization.

What motivated the capitalist countries to invest in the colonies?

- Trade unions were formed to protest against capitalist exploitation in Europe.
- Constant agitations of trade unions and the resultant increase in their wages diminished the profit of the capitalists.
- Availability of Cheap labour in colonies.
- Availability of raw materials in colonies.
- Low cost involved in manufacturing and selling goods in colonies.

What is imperialism?

-The distinctive phase of flow of finance capital to colonies is known as Imperialism.

Fundamental feature of imperialism.

-Imposing a nation's political, economic and cultural dominance on another nation

-Colonialists imposed their dominance using legal system, administrative measures, military force etc.

How does imperialism differ from colonization?

-Using political power and military forces, the European countries economically exploited Asian, African and Latin American nations.

-Later, these countries became the rule of European countries.

-This process is called Colonization.

-But the distinctive phase of flow of finance capital Europe to colonies is known as Imperialism.

How did imperialism affect the colonies?

- Traditional economic system of the colonies was destroyed.
- Administrative and judicial systems were replaced.
- People in colonies were forced to cultivate cash crops in lieu of traditional food crops.
- Poverty and unemployment increased.
- Natural resources were widely exploited.
- Indigenous arts, literature, language, culture and education system were destroyed.

How did Industrial Revolution cause conflicts among nations?

- As a result of the Industrial Revolution in Europe, production was increased on a large scale and domestic markets were not enough to sell them.
- This brought the European countries to other continents for market.
- They competed in Europe and other continents to gain markets.
- This competitions lead conflicts among nations.
- Competition and conflict among imperialist nations for colonies and markets led to the outbreak of wars.

Causes of the First World War

- Disputes between the imperialist powers.
- Competition between European countries for colonies
- Formation of military alliances.
- Formation of aggressive nationalist movements
- Imperialist Crisis
- The assassination of Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the throne of Austria

Military alliances.

-The conflicts between the imperialist powers and the competition between the European countries for colonial gains led to the formation of military alliances

-**Triple Alliance**

Triple Entente are military alliances.



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-Triple Alliance:-

Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary.

-Triple Entente:-

England, France, Russia.



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Aggressive nationalism

-Aggressive nationalists considered their own nations as the supreme and justifies whatever be the actions of their nations.

-Pan-slav,

-Pan-German,

-Revenge movement

These are the aggressive nationalist movements.



Pan-Slav Movement

Russia wanted to unite the Slavic people of Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece, etc. in Eastern Europe under her leadership. For this the Pan-Slav Movement was formed with the help of Russia.

Pan-German Movement

To establish its dominance in Central Europe and Balkan Provinces, Germany planned to unite the Teutonic people. This Pan-German movement came into being under the leadership of Germany.

Revenge Movement

In 1871, Germany occupied Alsace-Lorraine, the territories that were under the control of France. To regain these territories, the Revenge Movement was formed under the leadership of France.

ALL THE BEST

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