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STANDARD X - SOCIAL SCIENCE I (E.M)
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CHAPTER - 1
WORLD IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

I.Imperialism

II.First world war - 1914 -1918

III.Second world war - 1939 - 1945

IV.Neo imperialism

I.Imperialism :

The distinctive phase of flow of finance capital to colonies is known as Imperialism. Imposing a nations's political,economic,and cultural dominance on another nation is the fundamental feature of imperialism.

A.Causes:

1.Industrial revolution :

- The Renaissance in the field of science led to the invention of new machines which brought about immense changes in the field of production.
- Such changes in the field of production is known as Industrial Revolution.

2. 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.

3. Colonization :

- The Europeans established trade relationship with Asian, African and Latin American nations.
- Using political power and military forces the European countries economically exploited these nations.
- Later they became the colonies of European countries.
- This process is called Colonization.

Industrial Revolution ⇒ Enhanced capital investment ⇒ Over production ⇒
Search for markets ⇒ Colonization

B. Courses

- Trade unions were formed to protest against capitalist exploitation.
- Constant agitations of trade unions and the resultant increase in their wages diminished the profit of the capitalists.
- Later on colonial masters started to invest capital in the colonies.
- Cheap Labour, Availability of raw materials, Low cost involved in production are the factors that induced for Imperialism

C. Consequences

- **Traditional economic system of the colonies was destroyed.**
- **Administrative and judicial system 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.**

II. First world war - 1914 -1918

A. Causes

1. Colonization

- competition among the Imperialist nations
- mutual distrust and enmity

2. Formation of military alliances

- **Triple alliance:** Germany, Austria-hungary, Italy
- **Triple entente :** England, France, Russia

The Triple Entente was an alliance of three powerful nations created for the purpose of mutual protection against the Triple Alliance. Though each partner had individual reasons for the alliance, they were all afraid of Germany's growing power.

3. Aggressive nationalism (Pan slav movement, pan German and Revenge movement)

- The term aggressive nationalism stands for a feeling of superiority about one's own country in comparison to other countries.
- It also means loving one's own country and hating other countries.

4. Imperialist crisis

Moroccan crisis

- A secret treaty was signed between Britain and France
- Britain recognized the claim of France over Morocco.
- The French claim over Morocco was opposed by Germany. Thus the problem was solved temporarily. However their rivalry continued.

Balkan crisis :

- It was the part of the Ottoman Empire.
- The Balkan league defeated Turkey.
- However the conflict among the allied nation in sharing benefits of war led to the breakup of the league.
- Resulted in wars among them

5. Immediate cause - Assassination of Francis Ferdinande the heir to the throne of Austria

- In 1914 June 28, a Serbian youth Gravel Prinsep, assassinated Fransis Ferdinand, the heir throne Austria at the Bosnian capital. Austria held Serbia responsible for it and declared war on Serbia on 28 July 1914.

B. Courses

- Almost all the nations of the world directly or indirectly were involved in it.
- Death of 10 million people
- Destruction of the agriculture, industry, and communication system

C. Consequences

- Death of 10 million people
- Destruction of European Economy
- Spread of poverty, unemployment and inflation
- Freedom movement in the Asia and Africa strengthened
- Destruction of the agriculture, industry, and communication system
- League of Nations was formed to maintain world peace.

1. 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

2. Economic depression 1929

- People who became pauper because of the war, couldn't afford the commodities.
- 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.

3. Fascism

Circumstances which led to the formation of Fascist Government

- Italy got nothing in the First World War.
- Post-war destruction of industries, Unemployment; increase of tax etc. Kept people away from Gov.
- Industrialist in fear of Italy moving to socialism, to support Fascism

Characteristics of Fascism

- 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

Consequences

- Mussolini resorted to despotic measures in the political and economic fields of Italy.
- Violence and ferocity were the strategies of Fascists.
- Socialist and leaders of peasants and workers were proclaimed as enemies of the nations.
- Those who opposed the Fascist party were executed.
- The aim of Mussolini was to restore ancient roman empire
- Using his military force the **Black shirts**, Mussolini suppressed the opponents through Fascist policies.

4. Nazism

Circumstances that helped Hitler came to power in Germany

- Economic destruction and inflation
- The Treaty of Versailles
- Failure of German govt. and political uncertainty

Characteristics of Nazism

- Projected purity of Aryan race
- Aryans should be rule the world
- Against socialism and nationalism
- Craze for war & justifying war
- Adoring the purity of race
- Propagate ideologies through different media
- Military dictatorship
- Destruction of political rivals

Consequences

- Socialist, Communists Jews and Democrats were. executed
- Hitler held the Jews responsible for Germany's ruin
- Jews were massacred in specially built concentration camps this is known as the **Holocaust**.
- A military force **Brown shirts** and a secret police troop '**Gestapo**' were in charge of Massacring the Jews.

- All other political parties except the Nazi party were banned
- Trade unions also were banned.
- He used newspapers, radio, cinema, and education system widely to propagate the ideologies of Nazism.

III. Second world war - 1939 - 1945

A. Causes

1) The Treaty of Versailles:

- Following the Peace Treaty at Paris in 1919, the victorious nations shared the colonies of the defeated nations.
- Neither Germany nor Italy had any colony or market.
- Italy and Germany planned to conquer colonies and attack weak nations

2) The emergence of Fascism and Nazism

- Adoring the purity of race
- Executed enemies
- Military dictatorship
- Aggressive foreign policy

3) Formation of alliances-

- Axis Powers:- Italy, Germany and Japan.
- Allied Powers:- Britain, France and China.

4) The failure of League of Nations:

Failure of League of Nations to stall the attack of the axis powers

5) The Policy of Appeasement by Britain and France

- Germany, Italy and Japan attacked other nations
- Britain and France did not prevent the attacks.
- They considered Soviet Union as their chief enemy
- These policies which encouraged fascist attack.

6) Immediate cause-On 1st September 1939, Germany attacked Poland.

• On 1st September 1939 Germany attacked Poland. This prompted the allied nations to declare war against Germany that ultimately resulted in the outbreak of 2nd world war.

B. Courses

- The entry of Soviet Union and America changed the complexion of the Second World War.
- Italy, and Germany surrendered immediately.
- Mussolini was killed by the local partisans.
- Hitler committed suicide.
- The Soviet Union moved to Japan through Trans-Siberia to subjugate Japan's .
- But before it could reach Japan, the United States of America dropped two atom bombs in Japan- 'Little Boy' in Hiroshima on 6 August 1945 and 'Fat Man' in Nagasaki on 9 August. Soon, Japan surrendered.

C. Consequences

- Over 10 million people died.
- Economic system of European countries was destroyed.

- European dominance in world diminished.
- Freedom movements in Asia and Africa Intensified.
- America and Soviet Union emerged as global powers.
- In a bid to preserve and maintain world peace, the United Nations Organization (UNO) was formed.

1. United Nations Organization (UNO)

- It was formed on October 24, 1945, as a result of efforts to bring peace to the world after World War II
- The headquarters of the UN is in New York, United States of America.

Objectives:

- To save the succeeding generation from fear of war
- protect international treaties and laws
- helps the social and economic development of countries.

2. Decolonisation

- After 2nd world war the colonies started to secure freedom from the imperialist control. This process is called Decolonisation.

Leaders

- India - Mahatma Gandhi
- South Africa - Nelson Mandela
- Ghana - Quami Nkrumah
- Kenya - Jomo Kenyatta

Circumstances in the world led to the Decolonisation

- After 2nd world war, dominance of imperialist power was questioned.
- Europe could't suppress National Movement in colonies.
- USA&USSR emerged as super powers
- They supported freedom movement in colonies.

IV. Neo imperialism

- Multinational companies, which are registered in a country and functioning in many countries, began to interfere in the economic, social and cultural sectors of the latter for serving the interests of the capitalist countries. It is known as neo imperialism.

A. Causes

1. Cold war

- After the second world war two blocs are formed
- Capitalist bloc under the leadership of U.S.A
- Socialist bloc under the leadership U.S.S.R
- These two blocs that represented contradictory ideas-continued their political and diplomatic
- The ideological conflict between these block is called cold war.

2. Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)

- After the second world war the liberated nations do not joined into two blocs that is created as the result of cold war and they formed a Allaince called Non allained movement.

- They realized that only a world without war and conflict could advance economically and socially.
- The idea of the Non-Aligned Movement was mooted at a meeting held Bandung in Indonesia in 1955.
- The first conference of the non-aligned countries was held in Belgrade in 1961.
- Jawaharlal Nehru's view is that Non-Aligned is not a departure from world affairs, but an active involvement in many of the problems facing the world.

NAM & Leaders

Jawaharlal Nehru - India
 Gamal Abdul Nasser - Egypt
 Marshal Tito - Yugoslavia
 Ahamed Sugarno - ` Indonesia

4.Balfour Declaration.

- Until the First World War, the territory including Palestine was part of the Turkish Empire.
- As Turkey was defeated in the war, Britain took over the region.
- Since the Jews helped Britain in the war, the then British foreign secretary Arthur Balfour declared the establishment of a Jewish nation in West Asia as a reward . It is known as Balfour Declaration.

5.Zionist movement

- Zionism is an international movement with an objective of the establishment of a homeland for the Jews.
- In 1948, the nation Israel was formed.
- Consequently, many wars broke out between Israel and the Arab nations.
- Israel seized Palestine.
- The Palestinian refugees migrated to various Arab countries.

6.Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)

- In this context, with an objective of establishing a nation for the Palestinians, a movement called Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) was founded with Yasser Arafat as the president.
- After a series of bloodsheds and massacres, Israel agreed in principle to recognize Palestine as a free nation.
- This agreement mediated by the US is called the Oslo Pact (1993).

7.Disintegration of Soviet Union -

- The administrative measures of Mikhail Gorbachev (Glasnost and Perestroika)
- Deviation from the basic principles of socialism.
- Corruption and inefficiency of the bureaucracy.
- Failure in bringing about changes in economic sector.
- With the resignation of Gorbachev as President in 1991, Soviet Union formally ceased to exist.
- The Cold War is over.
- A unipolar world has emerged under the leadership of the USA in the place of a bipolar one.

8.Unipolar World- American Dominance

- America emerged as a global power and centre of world politics following the disintegration of Soviet Union. This is called unipolar world order.
- Utilising International agencies.
- Extended military alliances
- Media were used to promote America's ineterst.

B.Courses. (Concepts of Neo imperialism)

1.Liberalization

- Adoption of liberal regulations and taxation systems to facilitate the import of multinational products to domestic markets.

2.Privatization

- Privatisation of public sector undertakings in an attempt to promote private sector.

3.Globalization

- Economic system of the country linked to global economy.

Effects of Globalization

- The interests and motives of the multinational companies protected
- Competition driven market came into existence.
- Trans-border flow of products, services, raw materials, capital, latest technology and human resources facilitated.

International organizations that helped the growth of globalization

- World Bank,
- International Monetary Fund,
- World Trade Organization.

The advantages of globalization

- Globalization open up many opportunities and possibilities around the world.
- The dissemination of information technology.
- The cross-border exchange of goods and services gave rise to the idea of a Global Village.

C.Consequences (Challenges)

- natural resources were looted
- Importance of Public sector were reduced
- price of agricultural products were reduced
- destruction of indigenou culture.