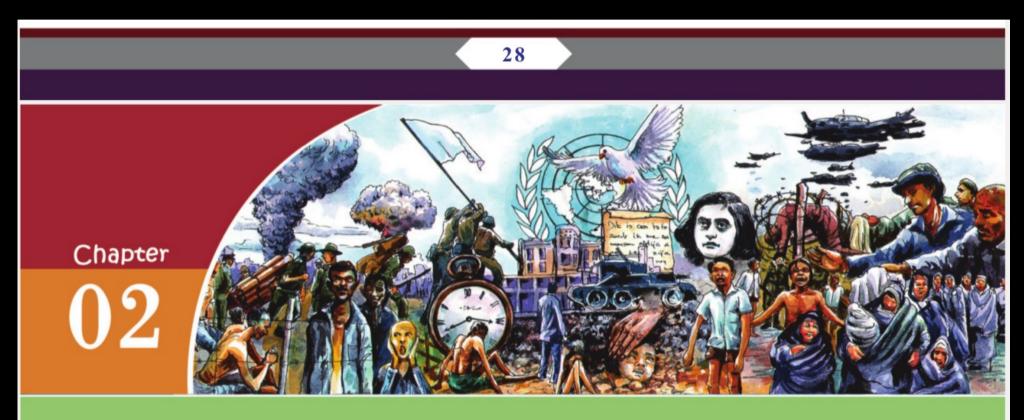
FIRST BELL-2 SOCIAL SCIENCE -I CHAPTER -2 CLASS- 3



WORLD IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY



'First they came for the Socialists, and I did not speak out-Because I was not a Socialist. Then they came for the Trade Unionists, and I did not speak out-Because I was not a Trade Unionist. Then they came for the Jews, and I did not speak out-Because I was not a Jew. Then they came for me-and there was no one left to speak for me."

Gernam paster - Pastor Martin Niemoller

Factors that helped Hitler, the leader of Nazi party come to power in Germany

-The Treaty of Versailles imposed by the victorious allies on Germany after the First World War.

-Economic destruction and inflation.

-Failure of German government and the resultant political uncertainty.

-Hitler's oratory skills and organizational abilities, easily succeeded in gaining popular support.

-He dismissed the government and captured power. BIJU KK, HST SS, GHSS TUVVUR, MALAPPURAM. 2021-22

Anne Frank's Diary



Anne Frank's diary entries are the testament of the assault and cruelty of Nazi rule. Anne Frank, along with her family, went into hiding during the war, but, were caught later. Anne Frank and her sister were detained in the Auschwitz concentration camp. Both of them died in the same camp.

Chempakaraman Pillai and the Nazis

Chempakaraman Pillai was a Malayali activist and revolutionary, who fought for the freedom of India until his death. He was the foreign minister of the Provisional Government of India set up in Kabul under Raja Mahendra Pratap. He had the privilege of being the only foreign member in Pan German Nationalist party. As he raised his views against Hitler and Nazi party, he became their enemy. His assets were confiscated. It is reported that the Nazis, under orders from Hitler, killed Chempakaraman Pillai.



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What were the features of Hitler's rule in Germany?

- -Socialists, Communists, Jews and Democrats Were executed.
- -Hitler held the Jews responsible for Germany's ruin and humiliation.
- -Jews were massacred enmasse 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 assaulting and massacring the Jews. -Hitler projected the purity of the Aryan race and argued that Aryans should rule the world.

-He deified the Aryans ancestry of the

Germans.

-All other political parties, except the Nazis, were banned.

-Trade unions also were banned.

-Military service was made compulsory.

-Hitler incited a spirit of revenge among the Germans against the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. -He used newspapers, radio, cinema, and education systems widely to propagate the ideologies of Nazism.

-Hitler adopted an aggressive foreign policy.

- -He attacked Austria and Czechoslovakia.
- -Germany formed alliance with Italy and Japan.
- -It was opposed by other countries.

-Ultimately this led to the outbreak of another world war.

Similarities of ideologies put forth by both Fascists and Nazis

Ideology	Fascism	Nazism
Purity of race.	-Restore ancient Roman Empire.	-Projected the purity of the Aryan race
Destruction of political rivals.	 -Socialists and leaders of peasants and workers were proclaimed as enemies of the nation. -Those who opposed the Fascist Party were executed. 	-Socialists, Communists, Jews and Democrats Were executed.
Military dictatorship.	-Using his military force the 'BlackShirts', Mussolini suppressed the opponents through Fascist policies.	-A military force 'Brown Shirts' and a secret police troop 'Gestapo' were in charge of assaulting and massacring the Jews.
Diffusion of aggressive nationalism.	-Conquered Ethiopia, Albania etc.	-Attacked Austria and Czechoslovakia.

Fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany defy world peace. Substantiate

-The invasion of neighbouring countries by Italy and Germany, which had adopted an aggressive foreign policy, threatened world peace and led to World War II.

Second World War that lasted from 1939 to1945. (Background /Causes of the Second World War)

-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.

-Formation Alliance <u>Axis Powers</u>:- Italy, Germany and Japan. <u>Allied Powers</u>:- Britain, France and China.

-The League of Nations failed to stall the attacks of the Axis Powers.

-When Germany, Italy and Japan attacked other nations, capitalist countries like Britain and France did not prevent the attacks. -They considered Soviet Union, being a socialist country, as their chief enemy.

-This policy which encouraged Fascist attacks is known as the <u>Policy of Appeasement.</u>

-On 1st September 1939, Germany attacked Poland.

-This prompted the allied nations to declare war against Germany that ultimately resulted in the outbreak of the Second World War on 3rd September 1939.



Munich Pact

Munich Pact can be cited as the best example of the Policy of Appeasement. Hitler put forth the claims over the prosperous Sudetenland region of Czechoslovakia. To discuss the issue, the representatives of Britain, France, Germany and Italy met in the German city of Munich. They approved the claim of Germany over Sudetenland without consulting Czechoslovakia.

Pearl Harbour Attack

In 1941, Japan attacked Pearl Harbour, the American naval base in the islands of Hawaii. What prompted Japan was the economic interest of these countries in the Pacific region. This directly resulted in the American entry into the Second World War.

Effects of the Second World War

-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.

PLAY

-The Soviet Union moved to Japan through Trans-Siberia to subjugate Japan's surrender.

-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.

-World War II is over.



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