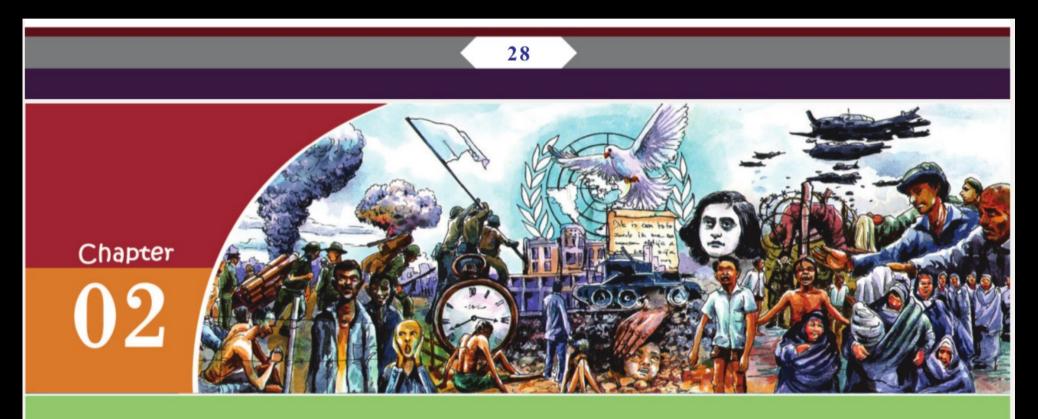
FIRST BELL-2 SOCIAL SCIENCE -I CHAPTER -2 CLASS-4



WORLD IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Consequences of Second world war

- -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.



Sadaco



Sadaco Sasuki, a Japanese girl, was a victim of the radiation from atomic bombing at Hiroshima. The paper cranes she made when bed-ridden became the symbol of anti-war feeling.







Hibakusha

'Hibakusha' is the Japanese word for the surviving victims of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The word literally translates as "explosionaffected people" There are many of them in Japan, battling against the terrible after-effects of the radiation from bombings.



Children in Belarus, Russia and Ukraine have been suffering from the effect of the radiation released in 1986. The Rechtsa orphanage in Belarus has been caring for the huge population of sick children.

Photo Credit: Julien Behai/Chemobyl Children's Project









War affects both innocents and culprits. Prepare a note on the lessons that we can imbibe from the First and Second World Wars.

-Many people were killed on the part of the innocent and the culprits.
-The economy of the two parties were destroyed.
-Agriculture, industry and communication system of the two parties were destroyed.
-Poverty, unemployment and inflation of the two parties were increased.

UNITED NATIONS

IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

United Nations Organization

-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.

Aims of United Nations Organization -Save the succeeding generations from the scourge of war

-To protect international treaties and laws.
-To foster social and economic development of countries.

Decolonization.

-Post- Second World War, dominance of imperial powers was questioned.

-European countries could not suppress the intensified nationalist movements in colonies.

-The USA and the USSR, which emerged as super powers after the Second World War, supported freedom movements in various European colonies.

-Gradually, colonies started to secure freedom from the imperialist control.

-This process is called Decolonization.

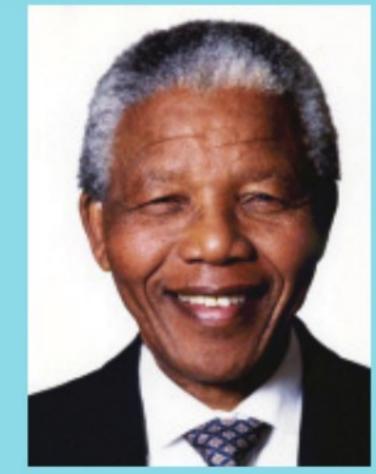
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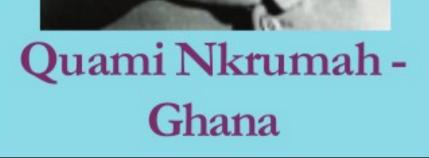
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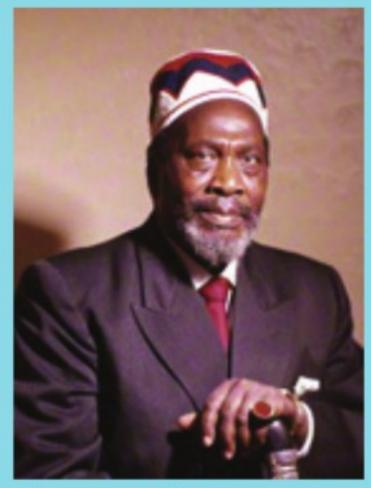
-This process is called Decolonization.





Nelson Mandela -South Africa





Jomo Kenyatta -Kenya

The major countries that gained independence after World War II and the leaders who fought against imperialist nations.

India South Africa Ghana Kenya

- Mahatma Gandhi
- South Africa Nelson Mandela
 - Quami Nkrumah
 - Jomo Kenyatta





American economist Bernard Baruch first used the word 'Cold war'. Walter Lippmann gave the term wide currency with his book 'The Cold War'.

Cold War (It was the conflicting ideologies that led to 'Cold war'? Evaluate)

-After World War II, the United States led the capitalist bloc as the new political and economic power.

-The Soviet Union was led by a coalition of nations that embraced the socialist economy

-These two blocs- capitalist bloc and socialist bloc that represented contradictory ideas-continued their political and diplomatic wars.

-This enmity based on ideological conflict and diplomatic confrontations as called the cold war.



Bipolar World

Though the USA and the USSR were in the same ally during the Second World War, differences among the countries led them to lead the Capitalist Bloc and Socialist Bloc respectively. Historian Arnold Toynbee had described this ideological division as 'bipolar world'.

Military Pacts during Cold War

- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)- America and allies
- South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO)- America and allies
- Central Treaty Organization (CENTO)-America and allies
- WARSAW PACT- Soviet Union and allies

Non-Aligned Movement (How did decolonization and cold war lead to the formation of Non-Aligned Movement?)

- -The non-aligned movement is formed as an alternative to capitalism and socialism.
- -After the Second World War, newly independent states in Asia, Africa, and Latin America were formed by the Allied Movement.
- -They realized that the Cold War was yet another face of imperialism and that it would threaten world peace.

-The Non-Aligned Movement is a unity of countries that are not part of the capitalist bloc or socialist bloc.

-They understood that the race of super powers for weapons and a stronger military force would pose harm to them.

-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.



Jawaharlal Nehru India



Gamal Abdul Nasser Egypt



Marshal Tito Yugoslavia



Ahmed Sukarno Indonesia

The leaders who formed the **Non-Aligned Movement**

Jawaharlal Nehru Gamal Abdul Nasser - Egypt **Marshal Tito** Ahmed Sukarno

- India
- Yugoslavia
 - Indonesia



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