

WORLD IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Capitalism

The economic system in which production and distribution are controlled by the capitalists with the aim increase profit.

Colonization

- ✓ The Europeans had already established trade relationship with other nations.
- ✓ Using political power and military forces
- ✓ The European countries economically exploited these nations, later they become the colonies of European countries this process is called Colonization.

? colonial masters started to invest capital in the colonies let's find the factors that induced them

- Cheap labor
- Availability of raw materials.
- Low cost in manufacturing and selling goods in colonies

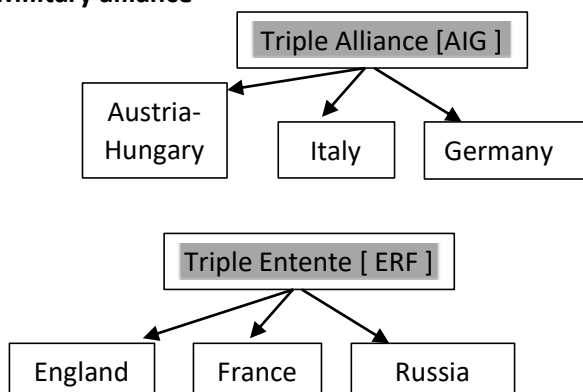
? How did imperialism affect the colonies.

- ✓ Traditional economic system of the colonies was destroyed.
- ✓ Peoples in colonies were forced to cultivate cash crops instead food crops.
- ✓ Poverty and unemployment increased.
- ✓ Natural resources were widely exploited
- ✓ Administrative and judicial systems were replaced
- ✓ Indigenous art literature language culture and education system were destroyed.

First world war – 1914 -1918

Reason:

1. Military alliance



2. Aggressive nationalism

- The European nations used aggressive nationalism to attack other countries
- Aggressive nationalists considered their own nation as the supreme and justified whatever be the actions of their nations

3. Movement based on the aggressive nationalism

- Pan-Slav movement – formed with help of Russia
- Pan-Germen Movement- Under the leadership of Germany
- Revenge Movement – Formed under the leadership of France.

4. Imperialist Crisis

a) 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.

b) 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. The Serbian Youth Gravel Prinsep ,assassinated Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the thrown on Austria at the Bosnian capital Sarajevo in 1914

Impact of First World War / Aftermath of the war

- ✓ Over 10 million people died.
- ✓ Poverty , unemployment and inflation increased.
- ✓ Agriculture, industry and communication system were destroyed.
- ✓ Economic dominance of Europe diminished.
- ✓ Liberation movements in Asia and Africa strengthened.
- ✓ League of nation was formed.

Treaty of Versailles

- signed with Germany in 1919
- German Colonies were divided among the victorious powers
- Germany pay a huge amount as war indemnity.
- The allies occupied the rich mines of Germany.
- War guilt was imposed on Germany.
- Germany was disarmed

Impact of economic depression 1929

- The economic crisis originated in the USA
- Acute unemployment and poverty.
- Inflation became uncontrollable.
- Banks collapsed.
- People who become pauper because of the war , Couldn't afford the communities.
- Goods were kept unsold in factories.

Fascism and Nazism

Characteristics of fascism

- ♣ Opposition to democracy and Socialism.
- ♣ Justifying war
- ♣ Glorifying the nation.
- ♣ Military dictatorship
- ♣ Destruction of political rivals.
- ♣ Diffusion of aggressive nationalism

? Discuss the circumstances under the fascist party came to power in Italy

- ✓ 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.

- 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.

Hitler and Nazism

Factors that helped Hitler Come to power

- ✓ Treaty of Versailles imposed on Germany.
- ✓ Economic destruction and inflation.
- ✓ Failure of German Gov. and political uncertainty

- 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 union also were banned.
- He used news papers , radio, cinema , and education system widely to propagate the ideologies of Nazism.

Second World War – 1939 – 1945

Axis Powers – Germany , japan , Italy

Allied powers - America, England, china, France , Soviet Union .

Policy of appeasement

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

America dropped two atom bombs in japan – **Little Boy** in Hiroshima on Aug -6 -1945 and **Fat Man** in Nagasaki on Aug-9

Consequences of Second World War

- ✓ Over 10 million people died.
- ✓ Economic system of European Countries was destroyed
- ✓ European dominance in world diminished
- ✓ America and soviet union emerged as global powers
- ✓ UNO was formed.
- ✓ Freedom movements in Asia and Africa intensified.

UNO

Formed on 24 Oct- 1945 ----- Headquarters in New York

Objectives

- Protect international laws.
- Foster social and economic development of countries.
- Save from the war

Decolonization

Colonies started to secure freedom from the imperialist control. This process is called decolonization

Cold War.

- ✓ The USA spread the new alliance of capitalist countries while the USSR led socialist nations.
- ✓ This two blocs - capitalist and socialist blocs that represented opposite Ideas.
- ✓ This enmity based on ideological conflict and diplomatic conflict was called the Cold War

Non Aligned Movement

- ✓ Following the second world war many Asian, African and Latin American countries become independent
- ✓ This liberated nation decided not to join any blocs. So Non Aligned Movement is formed.
- ✓ Ideas of Non Aligned Movement was mooted at a meeting held in Bandung in Indonesia in 1955
- ✓ First Conference held in Belgrade in 1961.
- ✓ Leaders : Nehru , Abdul Nasar , Tito , Sukarno

West Asia

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 the Britain in the war.
- ❖ Then Arthur Balfour declared the establishment of a Jewish nation in west Asia as a reward.

Zionism

- An international movement with an objectives of establishment of a homeland for the Jews.
- In 1948 the nation Israel was formed.

PLO

Establishing a nation for the Palestinians a movement called Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] was founded the Yasser Arafat as the President.

Oslo pact

Israel agreed in principle to recognize the Palestine as a free nations. This agreement mediated by the US is called the Oslo Pact.

Disintegration of Soviet Union

- Deviation from the basic principles of socialism.
- Corruption and in efficiency of the bureaucracy
- Failure changes in economic sector.
- The administrative measures of Mikhail Gorbachev [Glasnost and Perestroika]

? The disintegration of Soviet Union [1991] had a wide impact on international relations.

- ✓ Ended cold war.
- ✓ Lost the socialist power all over the world.
- ✓ The capitalist countries remained unquestioned
- ✓ A unipolar world has emerged under the leadership of USA

Unipolar world order

America emerged as a global power and center of world politics following the disintegration of Soviet Union

? Several strategies were adopted by America to established its dominants over the world what they are

- Utilizing international agencies
- Extended military alliances
- Media were used to promote American interest.

Neo Imperialism

Multinational companies began to interfere in the economic, social and cultural sectors of the latter for serving the interest of the capitalist Countries.

- ✓ Liberalization, privatization and Globalization were the concept of new imperils.

? However globalization posed some challenges some developing countries.

- Destructions of indigenous culture.
- Price of agricultural products decreases.
- Public sector were destroyed
- Gov. withdrew from social service sector.
- Natural resources were looted

International organization such as the World Bank, International Monetary Fund [IMF], World Trade Organization [WTO]. etc.. are devising and executing various policies in favor of globalization.