

FIRST BELL-2

SOCIAL SCIENCE -I

CHAPTER -2 CLASS-1

28

Chapter

02



WORLD IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

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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.





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Imperialist Crisis

The crises were a result of Serbia with Russian assistance and Austria with Germany's support to dominate the Balkans.

They are:-

- Moroccan Crisis, and**
- Balkan Crisis.**

Imperialist Crisis

Moroccan Crisis

A secret treaty was signed between Britain and France in 1904. According to this Britain recognized the claim of France over Morocco. The French claim over Morocco was opposed by Germany which sent battleships to the Moroccan port, Agadir. France agreed to transfer a part of French Congo to Germany and Germany agreed to concede Morocco to France in return. Thus the problem was solved temporarily. However, their rivalry continued.

Balkan Crisis

The Balkan region is situated in Europe, close to the Aegean Sea and the Black Sea. It was a part of the Ottoman Empire. In 1912, Balkan League (Greece, Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro) defeated Turkey. However, the conflict among the allied nations in sharing the benefits of war led to the break-up of the League and resulted in wars among them.



The assassination of Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the throne of Austria

-Serbian youth Gaverilo Prinsep, assassinated Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the throne of Austria at the Bosnian capital Sarajevo in July 1914.

-Austria held Serbia responsible for it and declared war on Serbia on 28 July 1914.

-The allied nations rushed to help their allies.

-Almost all the nations of the world directly or indirectly were involved in it.

-Therefore this war is known as the First World War.

-The First World War ended in 1918.

The impact (results) of the First World War?

- Over 10 million people lost their lives or were injured in the war.
- Agriculture, industry and communication system were destroyed.
- Poverty, unemployment and inflation increased.
- Economic dominance of Europe diminished.
- Liberation movements in Asia and Africa strengthened.
- In a bid to bring about peace in the world, the League of Nations was formed.

'The Treaty of Versailles was an example of the vengeance against the defeated nations ' - Substantiate.

-A peace conference was convened at Paris in 1919 to discuss post-war situation, under the leadership of the winning allies, Britain and France.

-They signed different treaties with the defeated nations.

-Among these treaties, the Versailles Treaty signed with Germany in 1919 was the most important one.

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.

Black Thursday



The Stock market crash in New York Stock Exchange on 24 October 1929 is known as the 'Black Thursday'. The crash wiped out in a single day the entire economic growth till then. In panic, investors rushed to sell their stocks, which led to a massive volume of stock trade. Ultimately, this led to abrupt and dramatic price decline.

The Great Depression that left disastrous impact on both America and European nations followed the crash. Many lost their wealth and those who couldn't bear the loss, committed suicide. The production rate plunged; unemployment became grave and world trade completely collapsed.

Explain the causes and effects of the worldwide recession in 1929.

-The United States provided massive loans to European countries devastated by World War I

-The basis of the global exchange has been the US dollar instead of the British pound.

-America emerged as the new world economic power.

- The people who were bankrupted by the war were unable to buy goods.**
- 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.**

To those who can hear me, I say - do not despair. The misery that is now upon us is but the passing of greed - the bitterness of men who fear the way of human progress. The hate of men will pass, and dictators die, and the power they took from the people will return to the people. And so long as men live, liberty will never perish.

From Charlie Chaplin's film 'The Great Dictator'

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"Fascism was a product of the First World War" - substantiate

- The First World War devastated both the allies.
- Many European governments lost their power.
- People were in misery.
- Unemployment, poverty and inflation gnawed their entire system.
- Fascism came to power by exploiting this political uncertainty.
- Fascism in Italy Known as Nazism in Germany
- Economic destruction, rivalry against the victors, Aimlessness of governments etc. facilitated these forces to grab power.



Fascism

The term 'fascism' is derived from the Latin word 'faces' which means 'a tied bundle of rods, with a protruding axe'. It was the symbol of collectivism and power in ancient Rome.

Characteristics of Fascism.

- Antagonism to Democracy.
- 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.

Victorious Italy



When the First World War broke out, Italy withdrew from the Triple Alliance and joined the British-French Alliance. Hence by the end of the war, Italy was with the victors.



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'War is to man what maternity is to woman.'

Mussolini

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What are the circumstances under which the Fascist party came to power in Italy.

-Italy got nothing, though she was with the victors in the First World War.

-Post-war destruction of industries, unemployment, increase in tax, inflation etc. kept people away from the government.

-Industrialists, in fear of Italy moving to socialism, were prompted to support fascism.

Matteotti



Matteotti was an eminent socialist thinker of Italy. He elucidated fascist activities to common people and openly spoke out against Mussolini and Fascism. This provoked the fascists, which ultimately led to his murder on the street.

What were the features of Mussolini's rule that seized power in Italy?

-Dictatorial measures were taken in the political and economic sectors.

-Violence and ferocity were the strategies of the Fascists.

-Socialists and leaders of peasants and workers were proclaimed as enemies of the nation.

-Those who opposed the Fascist Party were executed.

- The aim of Mussolini was to restore ancient Roman Empire.
- He adopted several symbols of ancient Roman administration.
- Using his military force the 'Black Shirts', Mussolini suppressed the opponents through Fascist policies.
- His aggressive foreign policy led him to conquer nations like Ethiopia, Albania etc.
- Italy's run for dictatorship paved the way for the outbreak of another war.

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'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.

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.

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 - **India**
Gamal Abdul Nasser - **Egypt**
Marshal Tito - **Yugoslavia**
Ahmed Sukarno - **Indonesia**

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