

## Seven Wonders of Ancient World

1. Hanging garden of Babylon
2. Pyramids of Egypt
3. The Pharaoh at Alexandria
4. Statue of Zeus at Olympia
5. Colossus at Rhodes-912 ft. statue of Helos, the sun god, stands at one side of the harbor.
6. Temple of Diana at Epheus (Rome)
7. Mausoleum of Mausolus (Ruler of Halicarnassus)



## Seven Wonders of Medieval World

1. Colosseum of Rome
2. Great Wall of China
3. Porcelain Tower of Nanking
4. Stonehenge of England
5. Mosque at St. Sophia (Constantinople)
6. Catacombs of Alexandria
7. Leaning Tower of Pisa.



## American Revolution

Much more than a revolt against British taxes and trade regulations, the American

Revolution was the first modern revolution.

1. It marked the first time in history that a people fought for their independence in the name of certain universal principles such as rule of law, constitutional rights, and popular sovereignty.
2. The American Revolution began in 1775 as open conflict between the united thirteen colonies and Great Britain.
3. By the Treaty of Paris that ended the war in 1783, the colonies had won their independence.
4. While no one event can be pointed to as the actual cause of the revolution, the war began as a disagreement over the way in which Great Britain treated the colonies versus the way the colonies felt they should be treated.
5. Americans felt they deserved all the rights of Englishmen.
6. The British, on the other hand, felt that the colonies were created to be used in the way that best suited the crown and parliament.
7. This conflict is embodied in one of the rallying cries of the American Revolution: No Taxation without Representation.

### Major Events That Led to the American Revolution

1. The road to revolution built slowly over time. Many events fed the growing desire of the thirteen colonies for independence. Following are the major events that led to the Revolution.

#### 1.1 1754-1763 - French and Indian War

This war between Britain and France ended with the victorious British deeply in debt and demanding more revenue from the colonies. With the defeat of the French, the colonies became less dependent on Britain for protection.

#### 1.2 1763 - Proclamation of 1763

This prohibited settlement beyond the Appalachian Mountains. While Britain did not intend to harm the colonists, many colonists took offense at this order.

### 1.3 1764 - Sugar Act

This act raised revenue by increasing duties on sugar imported from the West Indies.

### 1.4 1764 - Currency Act

Parliament argued that colonial currency had caused devaluation harmful to British trade. They banned American assemblies from issuing paper bills or bills of credit.

### 1.5 1764 - Committees of Correspondence

Organized by Samuel Adams, these helped spread propaganda and information through letters.

### 1.6 1765 - Quartering Act

Britain ordered that colonists were to house and feed British soldiers if necessary.

### 1.7 1765 - Stamp Act

This required tax stamps on many items and documents including playing cards, newspapers, and marriage licenses. Prime Minister George Grenville stated that this direct tax was intended for the colonies to pay for defense. Previous taxes imposed by Britain had been indirect, or hidden.

### 1.8 1765 - Stamp Act Congress

In 1765, 27 delegates from nine colonies met in New York City and drew up a statement of rights and grievances thereby bringing colonies together in opposition to Britain.

### 1.9 1765 - Sons and Daughters of Liberty

Colonists tried to fight back by imposing non-importation agreements. The Sons of Liberty often took the law into their own hands enforcing these 'agreements' by methods such as tar and feathering.

### 1.10 1767 - Townshend Acts

These taxes were imposed to help make the colonial officials independent of the colonists and included duties on glass, paper, and tea. Smugglers increased their activities to avoid the tax leading to more troops in Boston.

### 1.11 1770 - Boston Massacre

The colonists and British soldiers openly clashed in Boston. This event was used as an example of British cruelty despite questions about how it actually occurred.

### **1.12 1773 - Tea Act**

To assist the failing British East India Company, the Company was given a monopoly to trade tea in America.

### **1.13 1773 - Boston Tea Party**

A group of colonists disguised as Indians dumped tea overboard from three ships in Boston Harbor.

### **1.14 1774 - Intolerable Acts**

These were passed in response to the Boston Tea Party and placed restrictions on the colonists including outlawing town meetings and the closing of Boston Harbor.

### **1.15 1774 - First Continental Congress**

In response to the Intolerable Acts, 12 of the 13 colonies met in Philadelphia from September-October, 1774. One of the main results of this was the creation of The Association calling for a boycott of British goods.

### **1.16 1775 - Lexington and Concord**

In April, British troops were ordered to Lexington and Concord to seize stores of colonial gunpowder and to capture Samuel Adams and John Hancock. At Lexington, open conflict occurred and eight Americans were killed. At Concord, the British troops were forced to retreat with the loss of 70 men. This was the first instance of open warfare.

### **1.17 1775 - Second Continental Congress**

All 13 colonies were represented at this meeting in Philadelphia beginning May. The colonists still hoped that their grievances would be met by King George III. George Washington was named head of the Continental Army.

### **1.18 1775 - Bunker Hill**

This major victory for the Colonists resulted in George III proclaiming the colonies in rebellion.

## **Common Sense**

1. Common Sense was written by Thomas Paine and published in January of 1776.

2. This document was one of many revolutionary pamphlets that were famous during that time.

3. It advocated complete independence of Britain and it followed the natural rights philosophy of John Locke, justifying independence as the will of the people and revolution as a device for bring happiness.
4. These words inspired the colonists and prepared them for the Declaration of Independence, although the thoughts were not original.

### **Olive Branch Petition**

1. The Olive Branch Petition was a document that declared the colonists' loyalty to the British king.
2. This document was one of the last attempts to make peace prior to the revolution.
3. The petition also states that the colonists wanted the Intorable Acts repealed.
4. King George III rejected the petition and the colonists had no other choice but to revolt.

### **The Revolutionary War**

1. The British had many advantages in the war, including a large, well- trained army and navy and many Loyalists who supported the British Empire.
2. But many white colonists were alienated by Lord Dunmore's promise of freedom to slaves who joined the royal army, and were inspired by Thomas Paine's Common Sense.
3. Excellent leadership by George Washington; the aid of such European nations as France; and tactical errors by British commanders contributed to the American victory.
4. British strategy called for crushing the rebellion in the North. Several times the British nearly defeated the Continental Army. But victories at Trenton and Princeton, N.J., in late 1776 and early 1777 restored patriot hopes, and victory at Saratoga, N.Y., which halted a British advance from Canada, led France to intervene on behalf of the rebels.
5. In 1778, fighting shifted to the South. Britain succeeded in capturing Georgia and Charleston, S.C. and defeating an American army at Camden, S.C. But bands of patriots harassed loyalists and disrupted supply lines, and Britain failed to

achieve control over the southern countryside before advancing northward to Yorktown, Va.

6. In 1781, an American and French force defeated the British at Yorktown in the war's last major battle.

### **Consequences:**

1. About 7,200 Americans died in battle during the Revolution. Another 10,000 died from disease or exposure and about 8,500 died in British prisons.
2. A quarter of the slaves in South Carolina and Georgia escaped from bondage during the Revolution. The Northern states outlawed slavery or adopted gradual emancipation plans.
3. The states adopted written constitutions that guaranteed religious freedom increased the legislature's size and powers, made taxation more progressive, and reformed inheritance laws.

### **DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE:**

1. In 1776, the second Continental Congress chose Thomas Jefferson to draft the Declaration of Independence.
2. When Jefferson was done with a rough copy, he gave it to his subcommittee, which included Benjamin Franklin and John Adams, for their approval.
3. It only took seventeen days before the copy was presented to Congress with the entire subcommittee's approval.
4. One by one, the representatives signed the document, and on July 4th, made it official. Even though independence was declared on July 4th, it took several days for the news to reach all the colonists.
5. Although the revolution would last until 1783, the United States was free from British rule.
6. The Declaration of Independence is a document made up of three parts; Introduction and opening statements, wrongs done by the king, and colonists declare independence. The introduction and opening statements features this famous saying: "We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." This sentence was the topic for debate during the early and mid 1800s surrounding the slavery

issue. The second part lists actions by the king that the colonists considered wrong.

7. It is a long list that takes up most of the space in the Declaration of Independence. Part three is a small paragraph where the colonists actually declare independence. Next to the Constitution, Thomas Jefferson's document was and still is the most influential document in American history.

## **Major Battles**

### **BATTLE OF LEXINGTON**

1. This battle was fought at a village near Boston, Massachusetts on the morning of April 19, 1775.
2. The reason for this battle was the British wanted to investigate accounts that the colonists were stockpiling weapons in Concord.
3. As the British began to investigate, firing began in Lexington and 8 colonists were killed before the British marched on to Concord.
4. The American men fighting were regular townsmen, many owned property, but others were working men.
5. The Battle of Lexington was important because it signaled the start of the American Revolution.

### **BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL:**

1. The battle of Bunkerhill was the first major battle where the British defeated the Americans.
2. It was an exciting and important battle in the Revolutionary War. Many people and events contributed to the outcome of this battle.

### **BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND:**

1. The Battle of Long Island was an engagement of the American Revolution. The battle was waged on August 27, 1776 and ended on August 30, 1776.
2. This was the first large-scaled battle of the war and had two commanding officers, George Washington and William Howe.



3. The whole ideal of the war was a British campaign to seize New York City during the American Revolution.

4. The Americans retreated to their Brooklyn Entrenchments, and during the night of August 29-30th, Washington took his demoralized army back to their headquarters on Manhattan Island.

### **BATTLE OF YORKTOWN:**

1. Yorktown was the area where the last major battle of the American Revolution War took place.

2. The U.S. forces and the forces from France worked together to give the British forces under Cornwallis a massive defeat.

3. In July 1780, about 5,500 French soldiers led by Lieutenant General Jean Rochambeau, arrived in America. George Washington still hoped to force the troops from Britain out of New York City in an operation combined with France.

4. Washington learned that an enormous fleet from France headed toward Virginia in August 1781.

5. The fleet was under Admiral Francois Grasse. He planned to prevent Cornwallis from escaping by ocean, by obstructing Chesapeake Bay.

6. The French forces, led by Rochambeau, and the American forces under Washington hurried southward to capture Cornwallis on land.

7. Admiral Grasse battled a naval force from Britain that sailed from New York to Chesapeake Bay's mouth in the beginning of September. The British then returned to New York to repair after several days of battle.

8. An allied French and American force of approximately 18,000 sailors and soldiers encircled Cornwallis at Yorktown by the end of September 1781. On the night of October 16th, Cornwallis tried to bring his forces over the York River to safety.

9. A storm had driven them back which caused Cornwallis to capitulate the next day. On October 19, 1781, Cornwallis surrendered.

### **AFTER THE REVOLUTION**

1. Treaty of Paris: under the Treaty of Paris, Britain recognized the United States as an independent nation.

2. The borders of the new nation extended from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River.
3. The southern border stopped at Florida, which belonged to Spain again.
4. The Americans agreed to ask state legislatures to pay loyalists for their property they had lost in the war.
5. In the end, however, most state legislatures ignored loyalists' claims.
6. On April 15, 1783, Congress ratified the Treaty of Paris.
7. It was eight years to the month since the opening shots were fired at Lexington and Concord.

### **Articles of Confederation:**

1. The United States Constitution consists of basic laws that define the rights of American citizens and limits the power of the government.
2. The Articles of Confederation gave each state more power than the federal government.
3. The main reason for the Articles was to form some type of national government in order to defend against foreign countries.
4. The Articles gave Congress the right to raise an army and navy, but the states had to approve it.
5. Congress could pass laws, but could not force the states to follow them. People began to protest against their state governments and the national government could not do anything about it.
6. Therefore, the leaders of the country decided to meet again to solve these and other problems of the Articles of Confederation.
7. They met and came up with a new national government, which is set up in the Constitution of the United States.

## **American Revolution or American War of Independence : 1775-83**

- 1.** The American Revolution is the name given to the struggle by which 13 colonies of England in North America declared their independence from England and fought a war to make it a reality.
- 2.** By the middle of the 18th century, differences in thought and interests had developed between the colonies on the one hand and the mother country (England) on the other.
- 3.** Attempts to collect new taxes such as the Stamps Act (1765) and Tax on tea (1767) angered the colonists who maintained that the British government was imposing 'taxation without representation' and that only the colonial representative assemblies could rightfully tax the Americans.
- 4.** Boston Tea Party (1773) : The tax on tea led to trouble. In 1773, several colonies refused to unload the tea coming in English ships. In Boston, when the governor ordered a ship to be unloaded, a group of citizens dressed as American Indians, boarded the ship and dumped the crates of tea into the water. This incident is known as the 'Boston Tea Party'.
- 5.** The American Revolution started in 1775 and lasted until 1781.
- 6.** On July 4, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was issued. Its author was Thomas Jafferson. The Declaration stated that all men are created equal; that they have a natural and inalienable right to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness; and that they are justified in revolting when these rights are violated by any government.
- 7.** The colonies won the war against England. The American Revolution made possible the establishment of a new nation, the United States of America (U.S.A.).
- 8.** In 1783 England acknowledged American independence in the treaty of Paris and George Washington was elected the first President of USA.

## Ancient World : Down to 500 AD Bronze Age Civilizations

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#### Bronze Age Civilizations

S. No	Name of the Civilization	Modem Area	River Valley
1.	Mesopotamian Civilization (4000 BC - 6th Cen. BC)	Iraq	Tigris and Euphrates
2.	Egyptian Civilization (3400 BC - 1000 BC)	Egypt	Nile
3.	Harappan Civilization (2500 BC - 1750 BC)	India and Pakistan	Indus
4.	Chinese Civilization (1765 BC - 250 BC)	China	Hwang-Ho

#### Mesopotamian Civilization : The Oldest Civilization of the World

1. Mesopotamia means 'land between the rivers'. Mesopotamia is the land between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers.
2. Mesopotamia comprises four regions : Sumer (Southernmost region), Babylonia and Akkad (middle region) and Assyria (Northernmost region).
3. Hammurabi(C.2100 BC), the greatest Babylonian ruler, united the whole of what is now called Iraq into a single Kingdom. Hammurabi gave his people a code of laws. His code covered every aspect of life. His code was based on the law of 'eye for eye' and 'tooth for tooth' i.e., the law of 'tit for tat'.
4. Hittites, who came from Asia Minor (now Turkey) and destroyed the Babylonian kingdom, were the first to make regular use of horses for war chariots and to make iron implements.
5. The potter's wheel was perhaps first used in Mesopotamia.
6. The Mesopotamians also seem to have been the first to make glass ware.
7. The Sumerians were the first to evolve a proper system of writing. This system is called cuneiform. The cuneiform script was deciphered by Henry Rawlinson.

**8.** The Mesopotamian system of counting is known as sexagesimal because the Mesopotamian people counted by sixties as we count by tens (decimal system). Their sexagesimal system is no longer in use but we still use it as the basis of division of time into minutes and seconds and of a circle into 360 degrees.

**9.** In geometry, the Mesopotamians had discovered what was later called the Pythagoras' theorem.

**10.** In astronomy, the Mesopotamians made astonishing progress. They could calculate the length of the day and the night. They divided the whole day into 24 hours. They divided the sky into 12 parts, each assigned a name. This has come down to us as the 12 signs of zodiac or rashis as we call them in India. Another remarkable achievement of the Mesopotamians was the invention of a lunar calendar, based on the moon.



## Arab civilization

1. In the 7th century, a new religion, Islam, arose in Arabia, which led to the establishment of a big empire.
2. Muhammad, the Prophet of Islam, was born in Mecca in 571 AD.
3. When he was 40, he had 'visions of truth' and became a prophet.
4. Muhammad's visions completely convinced him that Allah was the only god.
5. He forbade the worship of idols and made many enemies. Ultimately, he had to leave Mecca and take refuge in Medina. This event took place in 622 AD and is known as the year of Hijira, or migration, and from it Muslims date their era (Hijira Samvat).
6. The Quran, the holy book of Islam, is divided into a number of suras, or chapters, and contains the teachings of Muhammad. Besides the Quran, the life of a Muslim is guided by the Sunna, the practices of Muhammad, and the Hadees, the sayings of the Muhammad.
7. Muhammad was not only a religious leader but also a political leader.
8. After his death (632 AD), his successors, were known as Caliphs, or Khalifas who held both religious and political authority.
9. Nearly all Arabia had accepted the new religion and become a unified state before the death of Prophet Muhammad in 632 AD.
10. From Arabia, Islam spread very fast to many other parts of the world. Within a hundred years, the Khalifas and their generals, had conquered Iran, Syria, Egypt, Central Asia, North Africa and Spain. The Arab empire was the largest that world had so far seen.
11. The first three Khalifas ruled from the city of Medina. Then the capital was shifted Kufah.
12. By 660 AD, when the Omayyad dynasty took over the reins of government, the principal city was Damascus.
13. About 750, the Omayyad were overthrown by Abbasids, who made Baghdad their capital. Harun Rashid, famous in many legends, was an Abbasid ruler.

**14.** The Abbasids ruled for about 300 years, till the Seljuq Turks took Baghdad and ended the Arab rule. During the next four centuries, the Turks dominated the Islamic world.

**15.** In the 15th century, most of these territories came under the domination of the Ottoman Turks. It was the Ottoman Turks who took Constantinople and ended the Eastern Roman empire in 1453.

### **Contributions of Arab Civilization**

- 1.** The establishment of a vast empire facilitated the coming together of intellectual and scientific traditions of various civilizations, particularly Greek, Iranian & Indian. The Arabs made all knowledge their own and developed in further.
- 2.** Al Razi (Rhazes), an Arab scientist discovered the true nature of small pox, and Ibn Sina (Avicenna) discovered that tuberculosis is infectious.
- 3.** In Mathematics, the Arab learned the Indian numerals (Hindsah) and spread their use far and wide, so that in the West they are to this day called Arabic numerals.
- 4.** Some of the famous literary work of the Arab civilization are the 'Rubaiyat' by Omar Khayyam, 'Shahnama' by Firdausi and the 'Arabian Nights', a collection of 1001 stories.
- 5.** The Arabs developed their own decorative designs. Their buildings had bulblike domes, small minarets, horse-shoe arches and twisted columns.
- 6.** The Arabs also developed a decorative style of writing called Calligraphy and made book-illumination an art.
- 7.** Arab carpets, leather work, beautiful swords, silks, inlays, metal-work, and enamelled glassware were prized everywhere.

# Capitalism

1. The term "capitalist" as referring to an owner of capital (rather than its meaning of someone adherent to the economic system) shows earlier recorded use than the term capitalism, dating back to the mid-17th century.
2. Capitalist is derived from capital, which evolved from "capitale", a Latin word based on proto-Indo-European caput, meaning "head" — also the origin of chattel and cattle in the sense of movable property (only much later to refer only to livestock). Capitale emerged in the 12th to 13th centuries in the sense of referring to funds, stock of merchandise, sum of money, or money carrying interest.
3. By 1283 it was used in the sense of the capital assets of a trading firm. It was frequently interchanged with a number of other words — wealth, money, funds, goods, assets, property, and so on.
4. The term 'capitalism', in its modern sense, comes from the writings of Karl Marx. In the 20th century defenders of the capitalist system often replaced the terms capitalism with phrases such as 'free enterprise' and 'private enterprise' and 'capitalist with investor or rentier' in reaction to the negative connotations sometimes associated with capitalism.

## Meaning of Capitalism and emergence

1. Capitalism is a social system based on the principle of individual rights. Politically, it is the system of laissez-faire (freedom).
2. Legally it is a system of objective laws (rule of law as opposed to rule of man).
3. Economically, when such freedom is applied to the sphere of production its' result is the free-market.
4. It is an economic system based on a free market, open competition, profit motive and private ownership of the means of production.
5. Capitalism encourages private investment and business, compared to a government-controlled economy.
6. Investors in these private companies (i.e. shareholders) also own the firms and are known as capitalists.



**7.** Though the beginning of the capitalistic practice goes back to thirteenth and fourteenth centuries when Sieneese Bank were used by the Pa-pacy to handle the revenues drawn by it from various sources.

**8.** But it was only in the fifteenth century that number of capitalist enterprises made their appearance. The century also saw the opening of a number of silver and gold mines in Germany and Austria.

**9.** However, it was the discovery of the sea-route to India which gave an impetus to the capitalistic activities.

**10.** The rise of strong monarchies in France, England and Spain and the growing expenses of the state under the monarchs obliged these states to take certain measures to meet their demands which resulted in formation of capitalist bodies, though in a rudimentary form.

**11.** The advancement in the techniques of engineering and industry and the introduction of double entry book-keeping also helped the growth of capitalism.

**12.** But above all, in was Puritanism which provided a great fillip to the development of capital-ism.

**13.** Soon large modern stock companies came into existence for the purchase of carrying on overseas trade. The practice of making purchases on the basis of sample also gained currency.

**14.** Above all the discount and deposit banks also started expanding. All this can very well be described as early capitalism.

**15.** It may be noted that during the early period of capitalism only a very small section of the population was involved in trade.

**16.** Though the primary' urge to get rich quickly was there but the early capitalism lacked rationality and spirit of a fully developed capitalism.

**17.** At that stage the state also played an important role in up building of the capitalist organiza-tion. Another outstanding feature of capitalism at this stage was its highly ethical character.

**18.** Most of the merchants began their contracts with an invocation of the Trinity and regarded the profit as 'the blessing of God'. There was a tendency to charge only just price.

- 19.** The element of competition, which is an outstanding feature of modern capitalism, was also absent.
- 20.** The modern notions of large sales and small profits were unknown. The expansion of business and free use of credit was also not favoured. Another peculiar feature of the early capitalistic business was that it was highly secretive.
- 21.** The secret nature of the business was retained to ensure that outsider did not get too wise.
- 22.** As regards the business form of the early capitalistic enterprises it was based on the three principles viz. (i) the notion of business as a Legal entity-the Firm; (ii) business as an accounting entity; and (iii) business as a credit entity. The notion of firm, first of all developed in France in the sixteenth century.
- 23.** The concept of business enterprise as an economic entity spread with the introduction of double entry book keeping and the idea of balance sheet. The lead in this regard was provided by Italy.
- 24.** The emergence of systematic book-keeping greatly contributed to the growth of capitalism.
- 25.** It made it possible for the business entrepreneurs to know the exact position of their business at a given time and to determine their future activities.
- 26.** The notion of business as credit entity also played an important role in the development of capitalism. According to this notion the proprietor of an enterprise was conceived as a third person or creditor of the enterprise.
- 27.** In the subsequent centuries certain associations of an impersonal character developed.
- 28.** The earliest forms of this association were the partnership which was designated by law in France as public business association. It was necessarily based upon specific contract.
- 29.** In course of time, the capitalistic associations further developed and assumed the form of Stock Companies.
- 30.** The stock companies first of all appeared in England and remained quite rare till the end of the eighteenth century. In spite of the impersonal character of the associations the stock-holders maintained personal relationship. The dividends of the company were shared by all the share-holders according to the number of the shares held by them.

31. The state also participated-either directly or indirectly-in the development of the capitalistic forms of business. Some of the enterprises worked exclusively under state management. They were worked by the state for purely motives. An example of such capitalist enterprise of the period is the Prussian Arms Factory set up at Potsdam in 1722. Certain concerns were also run on the basis of cooperation between the state and the private capitalists.

### **The History of Capitalism: From Feudalism to Wall Street**

1. The roots of what are now commonplace activities - such as buying stocks, bonds, and even things like applying for a loan or balancing a portfolio - is the "evolution" of the various economic systems that have supported them. The development of economics across time and continents is neither uniform, nor complete.

### **Tooth, Nail and Plants**

1. In the black hole known as pre-history, humans established a complex system of community that includes elements of labor, reward and trade.
2. This eventually included the domestication of plants and livestock, furthering the scope of tradable goods as well as tying people to the land so economies could develop.
3. The uneven development of ancient economies suggests that many systems were attempted, but the profusion of empires suggests that the rule of powerful elite was the most successful in the early going.

### **The Spaces between Empires**

1. The most telling fact about humanity in the ancient world is that when the external controls of a ruler were removed, people reverted to subsistence arming.
2. Although there is only one official dark age in the history text, the disconnected ancient world used to go through dark ages much like the blackouts and brownouts that ripple across energy hungry states.
3. In these dark areas, the people went back to securing enough food for them and surviving until the next powerful figure came along to claim them as his own.

### **Feudalism**

1. Up until the 12th century, less than 5% of the population of Europe lived in towns.

Skilled workers lived in the city but received their keep from feudal lords rather than a real wage, and the farmers were essentially serfs for landed nobles.

**2.** It took the Black Plague, one of the most devastating pandemics in human history, to shake up the system significantly. By killing scores of people in both town and countryside, the various plagues of the dark ages actually created a labor shortage.

**3.** Nobles fought to hire enough serfs to keep their estates running and many trades suddenly needed to train outsiders, as entire guild families were wiped out.

**4.** The advent of true wages offered by the trades encouraged more people to move into towns where they could get money rather than subsistence in exchange for labor.

**5.** As a result of this change, birth rates exploded and families soon had extra sons and daughters who, without land to tend, needed to be put to work. Child labor was as much a part of the town's economic development as slavery was part of the rural life.

## **Mercantilism**

**1.** Mercantilism is now known as an attempt to create trade imbalances between nations, as well as between colonies and their imperial rulers, so that one nation prospers at the cost of others.

**2.** The word "mercantilism" also has a less known usage, which simply means the principles and methods of commerce.

**3.** Mercantilism started as trade between towns, but it was not necessarily competitive trade.

**4.** Originally, each town had vastly different products and services that were slowly homogenized by demand over time.

**5.** After the homogenization of goods, trade was carried out in wider and wider circles: town to town, county to county, province to province, and, finally, nation to nation.

**6.** When too many nations were offering similar goods for trade, the trade took on a competitive edge that was sharpened by strong feelings of nationalism in a continent that was constantly embroiled in wars.

7. During the age of colonialism and mercantilism, the nations seeding the world with colonies were not trying to increase their trade.

8. Most colonies were set up with an economic system that smacked of feudalism, with their raw goods going back to the motherland and, in the case of the British colony in America, being forced to buy the finished product back with a pseudo-currency that prevented them from trading with other nations.

9. It was Adam Smith who noticed that mercantilism was not a force of development and change, but a regressive system that was keeping the world from advancing. His ideas for a free market opened the world to capitalism.

### **Industrial Capitalism and Further**

1. Smith's ideas were well timed for the world, as the Industrial Revolution was just starting to cause tremors that would soon shake the world.

2. It was becoming apparent that colonialism wasn't the gold mine that the European powers thought it would be.

3. Fortunately, a new gold mine was found in the mechanization of industry. As technology leaped ahead and the factories no longer had to be built near waterways to function, industrialists began building in the cities where there were now thousands of people to supply ready labor.

4. Industrial tycoons were the first people to amass their wealth in their lifetimes, outstripping both the landed nobles and many of the money lending/banking families.

5. For the first time in history, common people could have hopes of becoming wealthy without being born into it.

6. The new money crowd was as rich as the old money crowd, but they had no interest in the status quo. They built more factories that required more labor while also producing more goods for people to purchase.

### **The Bottom Line**

1. Industrial capitalism was the first system to benefit all levels of society rather than just the noble class.

2. Wages increased, helped greatly by the formation of unions, and the standard of living also increased with the glut of affordable products being mass-Produced.

3. This led to the formation of a middle class that began to lift more and more people from the lower classes to swell its ranks.
4. All over the world, capitalism grew beyond pure industrial capitalism into forms more palatable to the region it settled.
5. The U.S. raised one of the purest types of capitalism with a minimum of government regulation, while Canada and the Nordic countries created a balance between socialism and capitalism.
6. It took a long time to get here, but capitalism is here to stay.
7. As the world becomes more globalized, it is likely that countries who haven't yet adopted this system will jump on the bandwagon as well.

### **Forms of Capitalism**

1. There are many variants of capitalism in existence that differ according to country and region. They vary in their institutional makeup and by their economic policies.
2. The common features among all the different forms of capitalism is that they are based on the production of goods and services for profit, predominately marketbased allocation of resources, and they are structured upon the accumulation of capital. The major forms of capitalism are listed below:

#### **Mercantilism**

1. Mercantilism is a nationalist form of early capitalism that came into existence approximately in the late 16th century.
2. It is characterized by the intertwining of national business interests to state-interest and imperialism, and consequently, the state apparatus is utilized to advance national business interests abroad.
3. An example of this is colonists living in America who were only allowed to trade with and purchase goods from their respective mother countries (Britain, France, etc.).
4. Mercantilism holds that the wealth of a nation is increased through a positive balance of trade with other nations, and corresponds to the phase of capitalist development called the Primitive accumulation of capital.

#### **Free-market capitalism**

1. Free-market capitalism refers to an economic system where prices for goods and services are set freely by the forces of supply and demand and are allowed to reach their point of equilibrium without intervention by government policy.
2. It typically entails support for highly competitive markets, private ownership of productive enterprises.
3. Laissez-faire is a more extensive form of free-market capitalism where the role of the state is limited to protecting property rights.

### **Social-market economy**

1. A social-market economy is a nominally free-market system where government intervention in price formation is kept to a minimum but the state provides significant services in the area of social security, unemployment benefits and recognition of labor rights through national collective bargaining arrangements.
2. This model is prominent in Western and Northern European countries, albeit in slightly different configurations. The vast majority of enterprises are privately owned in this economic model.
3. Rhine capitalism refers to the contemporary model of capitalism and adaptation of the social market model that exists in continental Western Europe today.

### **State capitalism**

1. State capitalism consists of state ownership of the means of production within a state, and the organization of state enterprises as commercial, profit-seeking businesses.
2. The debate between proponents of private versus state capitalism is centered around questions of managerial efficacy, productive efficiency, and fair distribution of wealth.
3. According to Aldo Musacchio, a professor at Harvard Business School, it is a system in which governments, whether democratic or autocratic, exercise a widespread influence on the economy, through either direct ownership or various subsidies.
4. Musacchio also emphasizes the difference between today's state capitalism and its predecessors. Gone are the days when governments appointed bureaucrats to run companies.

5. The world's largest state-owned enterprises are traded on the public markets and kept in good health by large institutional investors.

### **Corporate capitalism**

1. Corporate capitalism is a free or mixed-market economy characterized by the dominance of hierarchical, bureaucratic corporations.
2. State-monopoly capitalism was originally a Marxist concept referring to a form of corporate capitalism in which state policy is utilized to benefit and promote the interests of dominant or established corporations by shielding them from competitive pressures or by providing them with subsidies.

### **Mixed economy**

1. A mixed economy is a largely market-based economy consisting of both private and public ownership of the means of production and economic interventionism through macroeconomic policies intended to correct market failures, reduce unemployment and keep inflation low.
2. The degree of intervention in markets varies among different countries. Some mixed economies, such as France under dirigisme, also featured a degree of indirect economic planning over a largely capitalist-based economy.

### **The features of a capitalist economy**

1. The capitalist system is an economic order in which all the means of production are privately owned and all economic activities are guided by the profit motive.

### **The features of a capitalist economy are:**

1. Private ownership of means of production and law of inheritance. Means of production are owned by private individuals and ownership rights can be transferred to the legal heirs on the death of the individual.
2. Freedom of enterprise. Every individual has the freedom to carry out any occupation or trade at any place and to produce any commodity.

### **Criticism of Capitalism**

1. Critics of capitalism associate it with social inequality and unfair distribution of wealth and power; a tendency toward market monopoly or oligopoly ; imperialism, counter-revolutionary wars and various forms of economic and



cultural exploitation; materialism; repression of workers and trade unionists; social alienation; economic inequality; unemployment; and economic instability. Individual property rights have also been associated with the tragedy of the anti-commons.

**2.** Notable critics of capitalism have included: socialists, anarchists, communists, national socialists, social democrats, technocrats, some types of conservatives, and some types of nationalists.

**3.** Marxists have advocated a revolutionary overthrow of capitalism that would lead to socialism, before eventually transforming into communism.

**4.** Many socialists consider capitalism to be irrational, in that production and the direction of the economy are unplanned, creating many inconsistencies and internal contradictions.

**5.** Labor historians and scholars such as Immanuel Wallerstein have argued that unfree labour — by slaves, indentured servants, prisoners, and other coerced persons — is compatible with capitalist relations.

**6.** Many aspects of capitalism have come under attack from the anti-globalization movement, which is primarily opposed to corporate capitalism.

**7.** Environmentalists have argued that capitalism requires continual economic growth, and that it will inevitably deplete the finite natural resources of the Earth.

## Chinese civilization

1. The earliest Chinese civilization is the Shang civilization.
2. The Shang dynasty was overthrown by the Chou dynasty.
3. The Chinese script is a pictographic script. It is remarkable that the Chinese script has changed very little since the earliest times.
4. The Chinese calendar - Solar-lunar calendar, was a combination of solar and lunar calendar. The Chinese were the first to calculate the length of the year as 365 1/4 days.
5. In 3rd century BC, the Chin dynasty became important. To keep out invaders from the north, he began construction of a wall known as the Great Wall.
6. The Han dynasty followed the Chin dynasty in 202 BC and the Han emperors ruled China for almost 400 years.
7. The political practices of the Han rulers were greatly influenced by the teachings of Confucius. During Han rule, to qualify for appointment, the youngmen had to pass through an elaborate system of examination before they were chosen. Such 'scholar-officials' came to be known as mandarins. The Chinese was the first civilization in history to have a system of selecting public officials on the basis of education and competitive examination.
8. Under the Hans, silk was a principal item of export.
9. Two main roads were built across the Great Wall to carry on trade with the West.
10. The two major religions of ancient China are Taoism (based on the teachings of Lao-tse : b. 604 BC) and Confucianism (based on the teachings of Confucius : 551 BC - 479 BC). Confucius was a contemporary of Mahavira and Buddha.
11. Buddhism was brought into China by Indian during the Han rule.
12. The Great Wall is a mighty monument to the building skill of ancient China. This wall, built of stone and earth to a height of 6 metres and extending over 2400 km.

**13.** The Chinese script was standardized by the Chin ruler. The Chinese script spread to other countries also. It influenced the Japanese, Korean and Vietnamese scripts.

**14.** In the 1st century AD, paper was invented in China. The invention of paper and its importance in spreading knowledge within the outside China makes it one of the great contribution of China to the world.

**15.** Some of the first historical works in the world were written in China. Each dynasty compiled its own history. The pattern of these histories was set by Ssuma Chien (1st or 2nd cent. BC), and is commonly remembered as the 'Herodotus of China'.

**16.** The water clock, abacus, umbrella were invented by Chinese.

**17.** In the 2nd cent. AD, Chinese invented a seismograph.



## Chinese Revolution

1. 1911 (Republican Revolution); 1949 (Communist Revolution)
2. In Oct., 1911, a revolution under the leadership of Sun Yat-sen ousted the Manchu or Ch'ing Dynasty and a republic was set up.
3. However, first President Sun Yat-sen resigned in 1912, in favour of strongman Yuan Shik-Kai (1912-16).
4. The period 1916-18, known as the Warlord Era, was one of great chaos, as a number of generals seized control of different provinces.
5. A party known as the Kuomintang (KMT) or Nationalists (formed by Sun Yat Sen in 1912) was trying to govern China and control the generals who were busy fighting each other. The KMT leaders were Sun Yat sen and after his death in 1925, General Chiang Kai-shek.
6. The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) was founded in 1921, and at first it cooperated with the KMT in its struggle against the warlords.
7. As the KMT gradually established control over more and more of China, it felt strong enough to do without the help of the communists, and it tried to destroy them.
8. The communists, under their leader Mao Tse-tung (Mao Zedong), reacted vigorously, and after escaping from surrounding KMT forces, embarked on the 6000 mile Long March (Oct. 1934-Oct. 35) to form a new power base in northern China.
9. Civil war dragged on, complicated by Japanese interference with culminated in a full-scale invasion in 1937.
10. When the Second World War ended with defeat for Japan and their withdrawal from China, the KMT and the CCP continued to fight it out. >- Chiang Kai-shek had help from the USA, but in 1949 it was Mao Tse-tung and the communists who finally triumphed.
11. Chiang Kai shek and his supporters fled to island of Taiwan (Formosa).
12. Mao Tse-tung quickly established control over the whole of China, and he remained leader until his death in 1976.

## Colonialism And Imperialism

1. Colonialism is a practice of domination, which involves the subjugation of one people to another.
2. One of the difficulties in defining colonialism is that it is hard to distinguish it from imperialism.
3. Frequently the two concepts are treated as synonyms.
4. Like colonialism, imperialism also involves political and economic control over a dependent territory.
5. The etymology of the two terms, however, provides some clues about how they differ.

The term colony comes from the Latin word "colonus", meaning farmer. This root reminds us that the practice of colonialism usually involved the transfer of population to a new territory, where the arrivals lived as permanent settlers while maintaining political allegiance to their country of origin. Imperialism, on the other hand, comes from the Latin term "imperium", meaning to command.

6. Thus, the term imperialism draws attention to the way that one country exercises power over another, whether through settlement, sovereignty, or indirect mechanisms of control.
7. The legitimacy of colonialism has been a longstanding concern for political and moral philosophers in the Western tradition.
8. At least since the Crusades and the conquest of the Americas, political theorists have struggled with the difficulty of reconciling ideas about justice and natural law with the practice of European sovereignty over non-Western peoples. In the nineteenth century, the tension between liberal thought and colonial practice became particularly acute, as dominion of Europe over the rest of the world reached its zenith. Ironically, in the same period when most political philosophers began to defend the principles of universalism and equality, the same individuals still defended the legitimacy of colonialism and imperialism.
9. One way of reconciling those apparently opposed principles was the argument known as the "civilizing mission," which suggested that a temporary period of political dependence or tutelage was necessary in order for "uncivilized" societies to advance to the point where they were capable of sustaining liberal institutions and self-government.

**10.** The goal of this entry is to analyze the relationship between Western political theory and the project of colonialism.

**11.** After providing a more thorough discussion of the concept of colonialism, the third and fourth sections of the entry will address the question of how European thinkers justified, legitimized, and challenged political domination. The fifth section briefly discusses the Marxist tradition, including Marx's own defense of British colonialism in India and Lenin's anti-imperialist writings.

**12.** The final section provides an introduction to contemporary "post-colonial theory." This approach has been particularly influential in literary studies because it draws attention to the diverse ways that postcolonial subjectivities are constituted and resisted through discursive practices.

**13.** The goal of the entry is to provide an overview of the vast and complex literature that explores the theoretical issues emerging out of the experience of European colonization.

### **Definition and Outline**

- 1.** Colonialism is not a modern phenomenon.
- 2.** World history is full of examples of one society gradually expanding by incorporating adjacent territory and settling its people on newly conquered territory.
- 3.** The ancient Greeks set up colonies as did the Romans, the Moors, and the Ottomans, to name just a few of the most famous examples. Colonialism, then, is not restricted to a specific time or place.
- 4.** Nevertheless, in the sixteenth century, colonialism changed decisively because of technological developments in navigation that began to connect more remote parts of the world. Fast sailing ships made it possible to reach distant ports and to sustain close ties between the center and colonies.
- 5.** Thus, the modern European colonial project emerged when it became possible to move large numbers of people across the ocean and to maintain political sovereignty in spite of geographical dispersion.
- 6.** This entry uses the term colonialism to describe the process of European settlement and political control over the rest of the world, including the Americas, Australia, and parts of Africa and Asia.

- 7.** The difficulty of defining colonialism stems from the fact that the term is often used as a synonym for imperialism. Both colonialism and imperialism were forms of conquest that were expected to benefit Europe economically and strategically.
- 8.** The term colonialism is frequently used to describe the settlement of North America, Australia, New Zealand, Algeria, and Brazil, places that were controlled by a large population of permanent European residents.
- 9.** The term imperialism often describes cases in which a foreign government administers a territory without significant settlement; typical examples include the scramble for Africa in the late nineteenth century and the American domination of the Philippines and Puerto Rico.
- 10.** The distinction between the two, however, is not entirely consistent in the literature.
- 11.** Some scholars distinguish between colonies for settlement and colonies for economic exploitation.
- 12.** Others use the term colonialism to describe dependencies that are directly governed by a foreign nation and contrast this with imperialism, which involves indirect forms of domination.
- 13.** The confusion about the meaning of the term imperialism reflects the way that the concept has changed over time.
- 14.** Although the English word imperialism was not commonly used before the nineteenth century, Elizabethans already described the United Kingdom as “the British Empire.”
- 15.** As Britain began to acquire overseas dependencies, the concept of empire was employed more frequently. Imperialism was understood as a system of military domination and sovereignty over territories.
- 16.** The day to day work of government might be exercised indirectly through local assemblies or indigenous rulers who paid tribute, but sovereignty rested with the British.
- 17.** The shift away from this traditional understanding of empire was influenced by the Leninist analysis of imperialism as a system oriented towards economic exploitation.

**18.** According to Lenin, imperialism was the necessary and inevitable result of the logic of accumulation in late capitalism. Thus, for Lenin and subsequent Marxists, imperialism described a historical stage of capitalism rather than a transhistorical practice of political and military domination.

**19.** The lasting impact of the Marxist approach is apparent in contemporary debates about American imperialism, a term which usually means American economic hegemony, regardless of whether such power is exercised directly or indirectly.

**20.** Given the difficulty of consistently distinguishing between the two terms, this entry will use colonialism as a broad concept that refers to the project of European political domination from the sixteenth to the twentieth century's that ended with the national liberation movements of the 1960s.

**21.** Post-colonialism will be used to describe the political and theoretical struggles of societies that experienced the transition from political dependence to sovereignty.

**22.** This entry will use imperialism as a broad term that refers to economic, military, political domination that is achieved without significant permanent European settlement.

## **Colonialism**

**1.** Colonialism is the establishment, exploitation, maintenance, acquisition and expansion of colonies in one territory by people from another territory.

**2.** It is a set of unequal relationships between the colonial power and the colony and between the colonists and the indigenous population.

**3.** The European colonial period was the era from the 1500s to the mid-1900s when several European powers established colonies in Asia, Africa, and the Americas.

## **Types of Colonialism**

### **Settler colonialism**

**1.** involves large-scale immigration, often motivated by religious, political, or economic reasons.

### **Exploitation colonialism**



1. involves fewer colonists and focuses on access to resources for export, typically to the metropole.
2. This category includes trading as well as larger colonies where colonists would constitute much of the political and economic administration, but would rely on indigenous resources for labour and material.

### **Plantation colonies**

1. would be considered exploitation colonialism; but colonizing powers would utilize either type for different territories depending on various social and economic factors as well as climate and geographic conditions.

### **Surrogate colonialism**

1. involves a settlement project supported by colonial power, in which most of the settlers do not come from the mainstream of the ruling power.

### **Internal colonialism**

1. is a notion of uneven structural power between areas of a nation state. The source of exploitation comes from within the state.

### **History of Colonialism**

1. Activity that could be called colonialism has a long history, starting with the precolonial African empires which led to the Egyptians, Phoenicians, Greeks and Romans who all built colonies in antiquity.
2. The word “colony” comes from the Latin colonia—”a place for agriculture”.
3. Between the 11th and 18th centuries, the Vietnamese established military colonies south of their original territory and absorbed the territory, in a process known as namtien (south marching).
4. Modern colonialism started with the Age of Discovery. Portugal and Spain discovered new lands across the oceans and built trading posts or conquered large extensions of land.
5. For some people, it is this building of colonies across oceans that differentiate colonialism from other types of expansionism.

- 6.** These new lands were divided between the Portuguese Empire and Spanish Empire, first by the papal bull Inter caetera and then by the Treaty of Tordesillas and the Treaty of Zaragoza (1529).
- 7.** This period is also associated with the Commercial Revolution. The late middle ages saw reforms in accountancy and banking in Italy and the eastern Mediterranean.
- 8.** These ideas were adopted and adapted in Western Europe to the high risks and rewards associated with colonial ventures.
- 9.** The 17th century saw the creation of the French colonial empire and the Dutch Empire, as well as the English overseas possessions, which later became the British Empire.
- 10.** It also saw the establishment of a Danish colonial empire and some Swedish overseas colonies.
- 11.** The spread of colonial empires was reduced in the late 18th and early 19th centuries by the American Revolutionary War and the Latin American wars of independence.
- 12.** However, many new colonies were established after this time, including the German colonial empire and Belgian.
- 13.** In the late 19th century, many European powers were involved in the Scramble for Africa.
- 14.** The Russian Empire, Ottoman Empire and Austrian Empire existed at the same time as the above empires, but did not expand over oceans. Rather, these empires expanded through the more traditional route of conquest of neighbouring territories.
- 15.** There was, though, some Russian colonization of the Americas across the Bering Strait.
- 16.** The Empire of Japan modeled itself on European colonial empires.
- 17.** The United States of America gained overseas territories after the Spanish-American War for which the term "American Empire" was coined.
- 18.** After the First World War, the victorious allies divided up the German colonial empire and much of the Ottoman Empire between them as League of Nations mandates.

**19.** These territories were divided into three classes according to how quickly it was deemed that they would be ready for independence.

**20.** However, decolonization outside the Americas lagged until after the Second World War. In 1962 the United Nations set up a Special Committee on Decolonization, often called the Committee of 24, to encourage this process.

**21.** Further, dozens of independence movements and global political solidarity projects such as the Non-Aligned Movement were instrumental in the decolonization efforts of former colonies.

## **Imperialism**

**1.** Imperialism as defined by the Dictionary of Human Geography, is “an unequal human and territorial relationship, usually in the form of an empire, based on ideas of superiority and practices of dominance, and involving the extension of authority and control of one state or people over another.”

**2.** It is often considered in a negative light, as merely the exploitation of native people in order to enrich a small handful.

**3.** The term as such primarily has been applied to Western political and economic dominance in the 19th and 20th centuries.

**4.** Some writers, such as Edward Said, use the term more broadly to describe any system of domination and subordination organized with an imperial center and a periphery.

**5.** According to the Marxist historian, Walter Rodney, imperialism meant capitalist expansion.

**6.** It meant that European capitalists were forced by the internal logic of their competitive system to seek abroad in less developed countries opportunities to control raw material, to find markets, and to find profitable fields of investment.

**7.** It's mostly accepted that modern day colonialism is an expression of imperialism and cannot exist without the latter.

**8.** The extent to which “informal” imperialism with no formal colonies is properly described as such remains a controversial topic among historians.

## **History of Imperialism**

1. Imperialism has been found in the histories of Japan, the Assyrian Empire, the Chinese Empire, the Roman Empire, Greece, the Byzantine Empire, the Persian Empire, the Ottoman Empire, ancient Egypt, and India. Imperialism was a basic component to the conquests of Genghis Khan during the Mongol Empire, and other war-lords.
2. Historically that recognized Muslim empires number in the dozens. Sub-Saharan Africa has also had dozens of empires that pre-date the European colonial era, for example the Ethiopian Empire, Oyo Empire, Asante Union, Luba Empire, Lunda Empire and Mustapa Empire.
3. Although normally used to imply forcible imposition of a more powerful foreign government's control on a weaker country, or over conquered territory that was previously without a unified government, "imperialism" is sometimes also used to describe loose or indirect political or economic influence or control of weak states by more powerful ones.
4. If the dominant country's influence is felt in social and cultural circles, such as "foreign" music being popular with young people, it may be described as cultural imperialism.
5. Imperialism has been subject to moral censure by its critics, and thus the term is frequently used in international propaganda as a pejorative for expansionist and aggressive foreign policy.

### **Colonialism Vs Imperialism**

1. Colonialism and imperialism are often used interchangeably, but they are two different words having different meaning.
2. As both colonialism and Imperialism means political and economic domination of the other, scholars often find it hard to differentiate the two.
3. Though both the words underline suppression of the other, Colonialism is where one nation assumes control over the other and Imperialism refers to political or economic control, either formally or informally.
4. In simple words, colonialism can be thought to be a practice and imperialism as the idea driving the practice.
5. Colonialism is a term where a country conquers and rules over other regions. It means exploiting the resources of the conquered country for the benefit of the conqueror.

6. Imperialism means creating an empire, expanding into the neighbouring regions and expanding its dominance far.
7. Colonialism is termed as building and maintaining colonies in one territory by people from another territory.
8. Colonialism can altogether alter the social structure, physical structure and economics of a region. It is quite normal that in the long run, the traits of the conqueror are inherited by the conquered.
9. Colonialism is a term used to describe the settlement of places like India, Australia, North America, Algeria, New Zealand and Brazil, which were all controlled by the Europeans.
10. Imperialism, on the other hand is described where a foreign government governs a territory without significant settlement.
11. The scramble for Africa in the late 19th century and the American domination of Puerto Rico and the Philippines can be cited as examples of Imperialism
12. In Colonialism, one can see great movement of people to the new territory and living as permanent settlers.
13. Though they lead the life as permanent settlers, they still maintain allegiance to their mother country.
14. Imperialism is just exercising power over the conquered regions either through sovereignty or indirect mechanisms of control.

### **Impact of Colonialism and Colonization**

1. The impacts of colonization are immense and pervasive.
2. Various effects, both immediate and protracted, include the spread of virulent diseases, the establishment of unequal social relations, exploitation, enslavement, medical advances, and the creation of new institutions, abolitionism, improved infrastructure, and technological progress.
3. Colonial practices also spur the spread of languages, literature and cultural institutions.

The native cultures of the colonized peoples can also have a powerful influence on the imperial country.

### **Trade and commerce**

1. Economic expansion has accompanied imperial expansion since ancient times. Greek trade-networks spread throughout the Mediterranean region, while Roman trade expanded with the main goal of directing tribute from the colonized areas towards the Roman metropole.
2. According to Strabo, by the time of Emperor Augustus, up to 120 Roman ships would set sail every year from Myos Hormos in Roman Egypt to India.
3. With the development of trade routes under the Ottoman Empire, Gujarathi Hindus, Syrian Muslims, Jews, Armenians, Christians from south and central Europe operated trading routes that supplied Persian and Arab horses to the armies of all three empires, Mocha coffee to Delhi and Belgrade, Persian silk to India and Istanbul.
4. On the other hand, European colonial empires sometimes attempted to channel, restrict and impede trade involving their colonies, funneling activity through the metropole and taxing accordingly.

### **Slaves and indentured servants**

1. European nations entered their imperial projects with the goal of enriching the European metropole.
2. Exploitation of non-Europeans and other Europeans to support imperial goals was acceptable to the colonizers.
3. Two outgrowths of this imperial agenda were slavery and indentured servitude. In the 17th century, nearly two-thirds of English settlers came to North America as indentured servants.
4. African slavery had existed long before Europeans discovered it as an exploitable means of creating an inexpensive labour force for the colonies.
5. Europeans brought transportation technology to the practice, bringing large numbers of African slaves to the Americas by sail.
6. Spain and Portugal had brought African slaves to work at African colonies such as Cape Verde and the Azores, and then Latin America, by the 16th century.

**7.** The British, French and Dutch joined in the slave trade in subsequent centuries.

Ultimately, around 11 million Africans were taken to the Caribbean and North and South America as slaves by European colonizers.

**8.** Abolitionists in Europe and America protested the inhumane treatment of African slaves, which led to the elimination of the slave trade by the late 18th century.

**9.** The labour shortage that resulted inspired European colonizers to develop a new source of labour, using a system of indentured servitude. Indentured servants consented to a contract with the European colonizers.

**10.** Under their contract, the servant would work for an employer for a term of at least a year, while the employer agreed to pay for the servant's voyage to the colony, possibly pay for the return to the country of origin, and pay the employee a wage as well.

**11.** The employee was "indentured" to the employer because they owed a debt back to the employer for their travel expense to the colony, which they were expected to pay through their wages.

**12.** In practice, indentured servants were exploited through terrible working conditions and burdensome debts created by the employers, with whom the servants had no means of negotiating the debt once they arrived in the colony.

**13.** India and China were the largest source of indentured servants during the colonial era.

**14.** Indentured servants from India travelled to British colonies in Asia, Africa and the Caribbean, and also to French and Portuguese colonies, while Chinese servants travelled to British and Dutch colonies. Between 1830 and 1930, around 30 million indentured servants migrated from India, and 24 million returned to India.

**15.** China sent more indentured servants to European colonies, and around the same proportion returned to China.

**16.** Following the Scramble for Africa, an early but secondary focus for most colonial regimes was the suppression of slavery and the slave trade.

**17.** By the end of the colonial period they were mostly successful in this aim, though slavery is still very active in Africa.

## **Military innovation**

- 1.** Imperial expansion follows military conquest in most instances. Imperial armies therefore have a long history of military innovation in order to gain an advantage over the armies of the people they aim to conquer.
- 2.** Greeks developed the phalanx system, which enabled their military units to present themselves to their enemies as a wall, with foot soldiers using shields to cover one another during their advance on the battlefield.
- 3.** Under Philip II of Macedon, they were able to organize thousands of soldiers into a formidable battle force, bringing together carefully trained infantry and cavalry regiments.
- 4.** Alexander the Great exploited this military foundation further during his conquests.

## **The end of empire**

- 1.** The populations of some colonial territories, such as Canada, enjoyed relative peace and prosperity as part of a European power, at least among the majority; however, minority populations such as First Nations peoples and French-Canadians experienced marginalization and resented colonial practices.
- 2.** Francophone residents of Quebec, for example, were vocal in opposing conscription into the armed services to fight on behalf of Britain during World War I, resulting in the Conscription crisis of 1917.
- 3.** Other European colonies had much more pronounced conflict between European settlers and the local population. Rebellions broke out in the later decades of the imperial era, such as India's Sepoy Rebellion.
- 4.** The territorial boundaries imposed by European colonizers, notably in central Africa and south Asia, defied the existing boundaries of native populations that had previously interacted little with one another.
- 5.** European colonizers disregarded native political and cultural animosities, imposing peace upon people under their military control.
- 6.** Native populations were relocated at the will of the colonial administrators.
- 7.** Once independence from European control was achieved, civil war erupted in some former colonies, as native populations fought to capture territory for their own ethnic, cultural or political group.



## Post-independence population movement

- 1.** In a reversal of the migration patterns experienced during the modern colonial era, postindependence era migration followed a route back towards the imperial country.
- 2.** In some cases, this was a movement of settlers of European origin returning to the land of their birth, or to an ancestral birthplace. 900,000 French colonists (known as the Pied-Noirs) resettled in France following Algeria's independence in 1962.
- 3.** After WWII 300,000 Dutchmen from the Dutch East Indies, of which the majority were people of Eurasian descent called Indo Europeans, repatriated to the Netherlands.
- 4.** A significant number later migrated to the US, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.
- 5.** Global travel and migration in general developed at an increasingly brisk pace throughout the era of European colonial expansion. Citizens of the former colonies of European countries may have a privileged status in some respects with regard to immigration rights when settling in the former European imperial nation.
- 6.** For example, rights to dual citizenship may be generous, or larger immigrant quotas may be extended to former colonies.
- 7.** In some cases, the former European imperial nations continue to foster close political and economic ties with former colonies.
- 8.** The Commonwealth of Nations is an organization that promotes cooperation between and among Britain and its former colonies, the Commonwealth members.
- 9.** A similar organization exists for former colonies of France, the Francophonie; the Community of Portuguese Language Countries plays a similar role for former Portuguese colonies, and the Dutch Language Union is the equivalent for former colonies of the Netherlands.
- 10.** Migration from former colonies has proven to be problematic for European countries, where the majority population may express hostility to ethnic minorities who have emigrated from former colonies.

**11.** Cultural and religious conflicts have often erupted in France in recent decades, between immigrants from the Maghreb countries of North Africa and the majority population of France.

### **Effects of Imperialism:**

- 1.** The effects of Imperialism have been interpreted from a variety of viewpoints.
- 2.** This major Imperialism occurred during the late 19th Century and early 20th century.
- 3.** It had more negative effects in the modern world today than positive effects.
- 4.** The positive effects are: the nations built them roads, canals, and railways. Showed them the telegraph, newspaper, established schools for them, gave them the blessing of their civilization, and overall made them economized. They were part of modern culture after this occurred.
- 5.** Colonial governments introduced improved medical care, and better methods of sanitation.
- 6.** There were new crops; tools and farming methods, which helped, increase food production.
- 7.** These changes meant less death to smaller colonies, and overall improve the state of living.
- 8.** They now could live longer and have better sanitation compared to the earlier imperialism.
- 9.** A negative effect is seen that the colonies doing the mother country's hard work did not civilize the smaller colonies.
- 10.** They were put to work as cheap labor. They had no freedom, had to do what the mother country said since it has so much towering power over them, they were exploited and were taken advantage of.
- 11.** Another negative is Missionaries. In this can see that when the white people came to the Africans they had nothing but power over them.
- 12.** They came with the Bible and no land, and instead took their land and forced the religion Christianity upon them.

**13.** The 'White Man', another negative effect occurs. In this little tale, David Diop talks about how the whites came and killed the innocent.

**14.** This had many negative effects on Africa such as the African's were put to work as slaves but more like cheap labor. Many of them dies from this, they were resettled, exploited, weren't taken at their free will and took all of their land.

**15.** The last negative effect is that the man in the machine is being forced to drink hard liquor and alcohol, they were corrupted and given evil minds, their money was all taken away, and most of all religion was forced upon them.

**16.** Imperialism is never considered as a good cause and effect. At first when it occurs it may seem as a positive effect, but in the long run, for example in this case it was a negative effect.

**17.** All Africans and Asians were heavily exploited and were given no rights to do anything even though the mother countries gave them modern culture. Colonies inside colonies would fight because they wanted independence and have their own government and rule.

**18.** There were many ethnics group that had nationalistic feelings but could not accomplish anything and become a free nation because of Imperialism. The mother country's that did the taking over were only after a few things and unfortunately did happen to accomplish what they were after.

**19.** They wanted raw materials, markets for goods, national glory, balance of power and they also felt as though they needed to help smaller nations as though it was their burden, which Europeans called "White Man's Burden."

**20.** In their point of view they thought they were helping people but really all they were doing was hurting the smaller colonies.

**21.** Mother countries were destroying ethnic groups and causing civil wars between smaller nations. This newer modern Imperialism was never productive.



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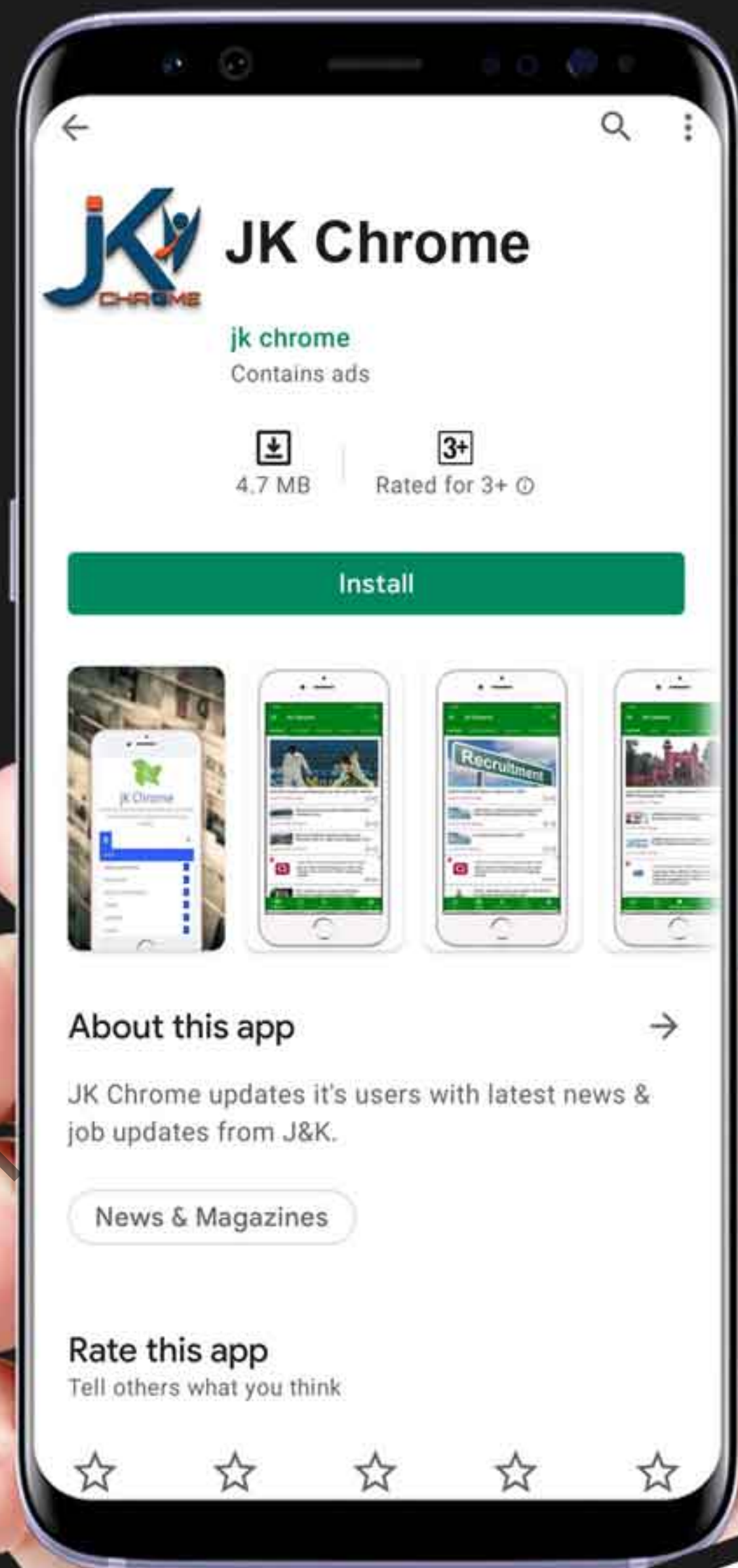
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## Economic Depression of the World: 1929-34

1. In Economic terms, a decline in trade and general prosperity is called Depression
2. The Great Depression of 1929-34 was worldwide, starting with an agricultural recession followed by financial panic and collapse, known as the Wall Street Crash (Oct., 1929) in the USA.
3. The effects on the USA were catastrophic : by 1933 almost 14 million people were out of work and American President Hoover's efforts failed to make any impression on crisis.
4. Nobody was surprised when the Republicans lost the presidential election of Nov., 1932. The new Democrat President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, introduced policies known as the New Deal to try and put the country on the road to recovery.
5. The Great Depression is turn affected financial institutions and money markets in other parts of the world and caused a run on the pound in the UK. The result was a decline in internal consumption and exports in industrialized countries, factory closures and massive unemployment.

## Egyptian civilization

1. Egypt is called the 'Gift of the Nile'.
2. Historians divide the history of Egypt into three periods : the Old Kingdom, the Middle Kingdom and the New Kingdom.
3. The Old Kingdom is also called the 'Age of the Pyramids'.
4. The Egyptian king was called the pharaoh.
5. The Egyptians were the worshipper of the nature and the sun was their most important god.
6. The Egyptians believed that after death both the body and the soul live while other people believed that only the soul lives and body perishes. So Egyptians took great care in preserving the body of the dead. The body was embalmed in spices and then wrapped in strips of fine linen. Such a preserved body is called a mummy. The mummy was put in a wooden box and buried.
7. The Pyramids and the Sphinx are the two specimens of Egyptian architectural excellence.
8. The Pyramids were the tombs of kings and they contained the mummies of these monarchs. The most imposing of all is the Great Pyramid at Gizeh in Cairo, built by the king Cheops (Khufu) of the old kingdom. The Great Pyramid is one of seven wonders of the ancient world.
9. The Sphinx is a mythological animal with the body of a lion and the head of a man. Each Sphinx was carved out of a single solid stone.
10. The Egyptian script, known as hieroglyphic, was deciphered by Champollion.
11. The Egyptians developed a decimal system of numeration.
12. The crowning achievement of the Egyptians was the solar calendar.

## Fascism in Italy

1. The unification of Italy was only completed in 1870, however, the new state suffered from economic and political weaknesses.
2. The First World War (1914-18) was a great strain on her economy, and there was bitter disappointment at her treatment by the Versailles settlement.
3. Between 1919 and 1922 there were five different governments, all of which were incapable of taking the decisive action that the situation demanded.
4. In 1919 Benito Mussolini founded the Italian Fascist Party, which won 35 seats in the 1921 elections.
5. At the same time there seemed to be a real danger of a left-wing revolution; in an atmosphere of strikes and riots, the fascists staged a 'March on Rome' which culminated in King Victor Emmanuel inviting Mussolini to form a government (Oct., 1922); he remained in power until July 1943.
6. Gradually Mussolini took on the powers of a dictator and attempted to control the entire way of life of the Italian people.
7. At first it seemed as though his authoritarian regime might bring lasting benefits to Italy, and he won popularity with his adventurous and successful foreign policy. Later he made the fatal mistake of entering the Second World War on the side of Germany (June, 1940) even though he knew Italy could not afford involvement in another war.
8. After the Italians suffered defeats by the British, who captured her African possessions and occupied Sicily, they turned against Mussolini. He was deposed and arrested (July, 1943), but was rescued by the German (Sep., 1943) and set up as ruler in northern Italy, backed by German troops.
9. In April, 1945, as British and American troops advanced northwards through Italy towards Milan. Mussolini tried to escape to Switzerland but was captured and shot dead by his Italian enemies (known as partisans).

## Fascism - Nazism

1. Fascism is a form of extreme right-wing ideology that celebrates the nation or the race as an organic community transcending all other loyalties.
2. It emphasizes a myth of national or racial rebirth after a period of decline or destruction.
3. To this end, fascism calls for a “spiritual revolution” against signs of moral decay such as individualism and materialism, and seeks to purge “alien” forces and groups that threaten the organic community.
4. Fascism tends to celebrate masculinity, youth, mystical unity, and the regenerative power of violence. Often, but not always, it promotes racial superiority doctrines, ethnic persecution, imperialist expansion, and genocide.
5. At the same time, fascists may embrace a form of internationalism based on either racial or ideological solidarity across national boundaries.
6. Usually fascism espouses open male supremacy, though sometimes it may also promote female solidarity and new opportunities for women of the privileged nation or race.
7. Fascism’s approach to politics is both populist—in that it seeks to activate “the people” as a whole against perceived oppressors or enemies—and elitist—in that it treats the people’s will as embodied in a select group, or often one supreme leader, from whom authority proceeds downward.
8. Fascism seeks to organize a cadre-led mass movement in a drive to seize state power. It seeks to forcibly subordinate all spheres of society to its ideological vision of organic community, usually through a totalitarian state.
9. Both as a movement and a regime, fascism use mass organizations as a system of integration and control, and uses organized violence to suppress opposition, although the scale of violence varies widely.
10. Fascism is hostile to Marxism, liberalism, and conservatism, yet it borrows concepts and practices from all three.
11. Fascism rejects the principles of class struggle and workers’ internationalism as threats to national or racial unity, yet it often exploits real grievances against



capitalists and landowners through ethnic scapegoating or radical-sounding conspiracy theories.

**12.** Fascism rejects the liberal doctrines of individual autonomy and rights, political pluralism, and representative government, yet it advocates broad popular participation in politics and may use parliamentary channels in its drive to power.

Its vision of a “new order” clashes with the conservative attachment to tradition-based institutions and hierarchies, yet fascism often romanticizes the past as inspiration for national rebirth.

**13.** Fascism has a complex relationship with established elites and the non-fascist right. It is never a mere puppet of the ruling class, but an autonomous movement with its own social base.

**14.** In practice, fascism defends capitalism against instability and the left, but also pursues an agenda that sometimes clashes with capitalist interests in significant ways.

**15.** There has been much cooperation, competition, and interaction between fascism and other sections of the right, producing various hybrid movements and regimes.

#### **Fourteen defining characteristics of fascism:**

#### **Dr. Lawrence Britt's 14 defining characteristics common to each:**

- 1. Powerful and Continuing Nationalism** - Fascist regimes tend to make constant use of patriotic mottos, slogans, symbols, songs, and other paraphernalia. Flags are seen everywhere, as are flag symbols on clothing and in public displays.
- 2. Disdain for the Recognition of Human Rights** - Because of fear of enemies and the need for security, the people in fascist regimes are persuaded that human rights can be ignored in certain cases because of “need.” The people tend to look the other way or even approve of torture, summary executions, assassinations, long incarcerations of prisoners, etc.
- 3. Identification of Enemies/Scapegoats as a Unifying Cause** - The people is rallied into a unifying patriotic frenzy over the need to eliminate a perceived common threat or foe: racial, ethnic or religious minorities; liberals; communists; socialists, terrorists, etc.
- 4. Supremacy of the Military** - Even when there are widespread domestic problems, the military is given a disproportionate amount of government funding,

and the domestic agenda is neglected. Soldiers and military service are glamorized.

**5. Rampant Sexism** - The governments of fascist nations tend to be almost exclusively male-dominated. Under fascist regimes, traditional gender roles are made more rigid. Divorce, abortion and homosexuality are suppressed and the state is represented as the ultimate guardian of the family institution.

**6. Controlled Mass Media** - Sometimes the media is directly controlled by the government, but in other cases, the media is indirectly controlled by government regulation, or sympathetic media spokespeople and executives. Censorship, especially in war time, is very common.

**7. Obsession with National Security** - Fear is used as a motivational tool by the government over the masses.

**8. Religion and Government are intertwined** - Governments in fascist nations tend to use the most common religion in the nation as a tool to manipulate public opinion.

Religious rhetoric and terminology is common from government leaders, even when the major tenets of the religion are diametrically opposed to the government's policies or actions.

**9. Corporate Power is protected** - The industrial and business aristocracy of a fascist nation often is the ones who put the government leaders into power, creating a mutually beneficial business/government relationship and power elite.

**10. Labor Power is suppressed** - Because the organizing power of labor is the only real threat to a fascist government, labor unions are either eliminated entirely, or are severely suppressed.

**11. Disdain for Intellectuals and the Arts** - Fascist nations tend to promote and tolerate open hostility to higher education, and academia. It is not uncommon for professors and other academics to be censored or even arrested. Free expression in the arts and letters is openly attacked.

**12. Obsession with Crime and Punishment** - Under fascist regimes, the police are given almost limitless power to enforce laws. The people are often willing to overlook police abuses and even forego civil liberties in the name of patriotism. There is often a national police force with virtually unlimited power in fascist nations.

**13. Rampant Cronyism and Corruption** - Fascist regimes almost always are governed by groups of friends and associates who appoint each other to government positions and use governmental power and authority to protect their friends from accountability. It is not uncommon in fascist regimes for national resources and even treasures to be appropriated or even outright stolen by government leaders.

**14. Fraudulent Elections** - Sometimes elections in fascist nations are a complete sham. Other times elections are manipulated by smear campaigns against or even assassination of opposition candidates, use of legislation to control voting numbers or political district boundaries, and manipulation of the media. Fascist nations also typically use their judiciaries to manipulate or control elections.

## **Nazism**

### **Nazi Ideological theory**

- 1.** According to Mein Kampf (My Struggle), Hitler developed his political theories after carefully observing the policies of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.
- 2.** He was born as a citizen of the Empire, and believed that ethnic and linguistic diversity had weakened it. Further, he saw democracy as a destabilizing force, because it placed power in the hands of ethnic minorities, who he claimed had incentives to further “weaken and destabilize” the Empire.
- 3.** The Nazi rationale was heavily invested in the militarist belief that great nations grow from military power, which in turn grows “naturally” from “rational, civilized cultures.”
- 4.** Hitler’s calls appealed to disgruntled German Nationalists, eager to save face for the failure of World War I, and to salvage the militaristic nationalist mindset of that previous era.
- 5.** After Austria and Germany’s defeat of World War I, many Germans still had heartfelt ties to the goal of creating a greater Germany, and thought that the use of military force to achieve it was necessary.
- 6.** Many placed the blame for Germany’s misfortunes on those whom they perceived, in one way or another, to have sabotaged the goal of national victory. Jews and communists became the ideal scapegoats for Germans deeply invested in a German Nationalist ideology.

**7.** Hitler's Nazi theory also claimed that the Aryan race is a master race, superior to all other races that a nation is the highest creation of a race, and great nations (literally large nations) were the creation of great races.

**8.** These nations developed cultures that naturally grew from races with "natural good health, and aggressive, intelligent, courageous traits."

**9.** The weakest nations, Hitler said were those of impure or mongrel races, because they have divided, quarrelling, and therefore weak cultures.

**10.** Worst of all were seen to be the parasitic Untermensch (Subhumans), mainly Jews, but also Gypsies, homosexuals, disabled and so called anti-socials, all of whom were considered lebensunwertes Leben (Life unworthy Life) due to their perceived deficiency and inferiority.

**11.** The roles of homosexuals during the Holocaust are controversial among historians.

Some, like the International Committee for Holocaust Truth and authors Scott Lively and Kevin E. Abrams in "The Pink Swastika: Homosexuality in the Nazi Party", defend the perspective that many homosexuals were involved in the inner circle of the Nazi party: Ernst Rohm of the SA, Horst Wessel, Max Bielas, and others.

**12.** This perspective is denounced as hateful propaganda by most homosexual associations and groups, stirring heated debates and accusations of censorship and "hatespeech" from both sides.

**13.** People of the Eastern European Russian-dominated Slavic descent were also seen as subhuman, but only marginally parasitic, because they had their own land and nations, though many of them lived in German countries such as Austria, which Hitler saw as an ethnic invasion of Germanic Lebensraum by foreign populations who would have incentive to force Austria's loyalty to their lands of ethnic and cultural origin.

**14.** According to Nazism, it is an obvious mistake to permit or encourage multilingualism and multiculturalism within a nation.

**15.** Fundamental to the Nazi goal was the unification of all German-speaking peoples, "unjustly" divided into different Nation States. Hitler claimed that nations that could not defend their territory did not deserve it. Slave races, he thought of as less-worthy to exist than "master races."

**16.** In particular, if a master race should require room to live (Lebensraum), he thought such a race should have the right to displace the inferior indigenous races.

**17.** Hitler draws parallels between Lebensraum and the American ethnic cleansing and relocation policies towards the Native Americans, which he saw as key to the success of the US.

**18.** "Races without homelands," Hitler claimed, were "parasitic races," and the richer the members of a "parasitic race" are, the more "virulent" the parasitism was thought to be.

**19.** A "master race" could therefore, according to the Nazi doctrine, easily strengthen itself by eliminating "parasitic races" from its homeland.

**20.** This was the given rationalization for the Nazi's later oppression and elimination of Jews and Gypsies. Despite the popularity of Hitler and his living space doctrine, some Wehrmacht and Waffen-SS soldiers found the duty repugnant.

**21.** Only a small fraction of them were actively involved in genocide.

**22.** Hitler extended his rationalizations into religious doctrine, claiming that those who agreed with and taught his "truths," were "true" or "master" religions, because they would "create mastery" by avoiding comforting lies.

**23.** Those that preach love and tolerance, "in contravention to the facts," were said to be "slave" or "false" religions.

**24.** The man who recognizes these "truths," Hitler continued, was said to be a "natural leader," and those who deny it were said to be "natural slaves." "Slaves," especially intelligent ones, he claimed were always attempting to hinder masters by promoting false religious and political doctrines.

**25.** The ideological roots which became German "National Socialism" were based on numerous sources in European history, drawing especially from Romantic 19<sup>th</sup> Century idealism, and from a biological misreading of Friedrich Nietzsche's thoughts on "breeding upwards" toward the goal of an Übermensch (Super human).

**26.** Hitler was an avid reader and received ideas that were later to influence Nazism from traceable publications, such as those of the Germanenorden (Germanic Order) or the Thule society.

## Key elements of the Nazi ideology

### 1. National Socialist Program

### 2. Racism

2.1 Especially anti-Semitism, which eventually culminated in the Holocaust.

2.2 The creation of a Herrenrasse (Master Race= by the Lebensborn (Fountain of Life; A department in the Third Reich)

2.3 Anti-Slavism

2.4 Belief in the superiority of the White, Germanic, Aryan or Nordic races.

3. Euthanasia and Eugenics with respect to "Racial Hygiene"

4. Anti-Marxism, Anti-Communism, Anti-Bolshevism

5. The rejection of democracy, with as a consequence the ending the existence of political parties, labour unions, and free press.

6. Führerprinzip (Leader Principle) /belief in the leader (Responsibility up the ranks, and authority down the ranks.)

7. Strong show of local culture.

8. Social Darwinism

9. Defense of Blood and Soil (German: "Blut und Boden" - represented by the red and black colors in the Nazi flag)

10. "Lebensraumpolitik", "Lebensraum im Osten" (The creation of more living space for Germans)

11. Related to Fascism

## Nazism and Romanticism

1. According to Bertrand Russell, Nazism comes from a different tradition than that of either liberal capitalism or communism.

2. Thus, to understand values of Nazism, it is necessary to explore this connection, without trivializing the movement as it was in its peak years in the 1930s and dismissing it as a little more than racism.

3. Many historiographers say that the anti-Semitic element, which does not exist in the sister fascism movement in Italy and Spain, was adopted by Hitler to gain popularity for the movement.

4. Anti-Semitic prejudice was very common among the masses in German Empire.

It is claimed that mass acceptance required anti-Semitism, as well as flattery of the wounded pride of German people after the defeat of WWI.

5. Others see anti-Semitism as central to Hitler's Weltanschauung (World view).

6. Many see strong connections to the values of Nazism and the irrationalist tradition of the romantic movement of the early 19th century.

7. Strength, passion, lack of hypocrisy, utilitarianism, traditional family values, and devotion to community were valued by the Nazis and first expressed by many Romantic artists, musicians, and writers, as well as, among the Nazi elite, the ancient Greek habit of same-sex relations between the military and young boys praised notably in Plato's works, and favored by German sensualists such as Rohm, Bielas and Wessel.

8. German romanticism in particular expressed these values. For instance, the Nazis identified closely with the music of Richard Wagner (a noted anti-Semite, author of *Das Judenthum in der Musik*, and idol to the young Hitler).

9. Many of his operas express the ideals of the strong dominating the weak, and a celebration of traditional Norse Aryan folklore and values. The style of his music is often very militaristic.

10. The idealisation of tradition, folklore, classical thought, the leadership of Frederick the Great, their rejection of the liberalism of the Weimar Republic and the decision to call the German state the Third Reich (which hearkens back to the medieval First Reich and the pre Weimar Second Reich) has led many to regard the Nazis as reactionary.

### **Ideological competition**

- 1.** Nazism and Communism emerged as two serious contenders for power in Germany after the First World War, particularly as the Weimar Republic became increasingly unstable.
- 2.** What became the Nazi movement arose out of resistance to the Bolshevik-inspired insurgencies that occurred in Germany in the aftermath of the First World War.
- 3.** The Russian Revolution of 1917 caused a great deal of excitement and interest in the Leninist version of Marxism and caused many socialists to adopt revolutionary principles.
- 4.** The 1918-1919 Munich Soviet and the 1919 Spartacist uprising in Berlin were both manifestations of this.
- 5.** The Freikorps, a loosely organised paramilitary group (essentially a militia of former World War I soldiers) were used to crush both these uprising and many leaders of the Freikorps, including Ernst Rohm, later became leaders in the Nazi party.
- 6.** Capitalists and conservatives in Germany feared that a takeover by the Communists was inevitable and did not trust the democratic parties of the Weimar Republic to be able to resist a communist revolution.
- 7.** Increasing numbers of capitalists began looking to the nationalist movements as a bulwark against Bolshevism.
- 8.** After Mussolini's fascists took power in Italy in 1922, fascism presented itself as a realistic option for opposing "Communism", particularly given Mussolini's success in crushing the Communist and anarchist movements which had destabilized Italy with a wave of strikes and factory occupations after the First World War.
- 9.** Fascist parties formed in numerous European countries.
- 10.** Many historians such as Ian Kershaw and Joachim Fest argue that Hitler and the Nazis were one of numerous nationalist and increasingly fascistic groups that existed in Germany and contended for leadership of the anti- Communist movement and, eventually, of the German state.
- 11.** Further, they assert that fascism and its German variant National Socialism became the successful challengers to Communism because they were able to both appeal to the establishment as a bulwark against Bolshevism and appeal to



the working class base, particularly the growing underclass of unemployed and unemployable and growingly impoverished middle class elements who were becoming declassed (the lumpen proletariat).

**12.** The Nazi's use of socialist rhetoric appealed to disaffection with capitalism while presenting a political and economic model that divested "socialism" of any elements which were dangerous to capitalism, such as the concept of class struggle, "the dictatorship of the proletariat" or worker control of the means of production.

### Support of anti-Communists for Fascism and Nazism

**1.** Various right-wing politicians and political parties in Europe welcomed the rise of fascism and the Nazis out of an intense aversion towards Communism.

**2.** According to them, Hitler was the savior of Western civilization and of capitalism against Bolshevism.

**3.** Among these supporters in the 1920s and early 1930s was the Conservative Party in Britain.

**4.** During the later 1930s and 1940s, the Nazis were supported by the Falange movement in Spain, and by political and military figures that would form the government of Vichy France.

**5.** A Legion of French Volunteers against Bolshevism (LVF) and other anti-Soviet fighting formations were formed.

**6.** The British Conservative party and the right-wing parties in France appeased the Nazi regime in the mid- and late-1930s, even though they had begun to criticize its totalitarianism. Some contemporary commentators suggested that these parties did in fact still support the Nazis.

### Nazism and Anglo-Saxons

**1.** Hitler admired the British Empire as a shining example of Nordic genius.

Racist

theories were developed by British intellectuals in the 19th century to control the Indian people and other "savages." These methods were often copied by the Nazis.

**2.** Similarly, in his early years Hitler also greatly admired the United States of America.

3. In Mein Kampf, he praised the United States for its race-based anti-immigration laws. According to Hitler, America was a successful nation because it kept itself “pure” of “lesser races.”

4. However as war approached, his view of the United States became more negative and he believed that Germany would have an easy victory over the United States precisely because the United States in his later estimation had become a mongrel nation.

### **Factors which promoted the success of Nazism**

An important question about National Socialism is that of which factors promoted its success, not only in Germany, but also in other European countries (in the 1930s and early 1940s Nazi-type movements could be found in Sweden, Britain, Italy, Spain and even in the US) in the twenties and thirties of the last century? These factors may have included:

1. Economic devastation all over Europe after WWI
2. Lack of orientation of many people after the breakdown of monarchy in many European countries.
3. A perception that there was a disproportionate number of Jews in the German bourgeoisie (or upper class).
4. Perceived Jewish involvement in WWI of war profiteering
5. Appeal of socialism or socialist rhetoric to the German working class
6. Humiliation of Germany at the Treaty of Versailles
7. Rejection of Communism (particularly redistribution of wealth ) and the perception that socialism and Communism were Jewish- inspired and Jewish - led movements; hence the Nazi use of the term Judeo-Bolshevik.
8. Hatred of the Jews

### **Nazism and religion**

1. The relationship between Nazism and mysticism is one that has provoked both curiosity and controversy over the years.
2. Hitler and other Nazi leaders clearly made use of Pagan symbolism and emotion in propagandizing the Germanic public, and it remains a matter of

controversy whether Hitler believed himself a Christian, a heathen, or something else entirely.

**3.** Many historians have typified Hitler as a Satanist or occultist, whereas some writers have often utilized Nazism's occasional outward use of Christian doctrine, regardless of what its inner-party mythology may have been.

**4.** The existence of a Ministry of Church Affairs, instituted in 1935 and headed by Hanns Kerrl, was hardly recognized by ideologists such as Rosenberg and by other political decision-makers.

**5.** The nature of the Nazi Party's relations with the Catholic Church is yet more fraught. Many Catholic priests and leaders vociferously opposed Nazism on the grounds of its incompatibility with Christian morals.

**6.** Pope Pius XI issued the encyclical *Mit brennender Sorge* (1937) condemning Nazi ideology.

**7.** Like political dissenters, many priests were sent to the concentration camps for their opposition, including the parson of Berlin Cathedral Bernhard Lichtenberg. (Some of these were Poles persecuted due to their nationality.)

**8.** Nonetheless, since the 1960s it has been claimed by some that the Church hierarchy headed by Pope Pius XII remained largely silent in the face of Nazism, and allegations of the Pope's complicity are today commonplace; see for example John Cornwell's book *Hitler's Pope: The Secret History of Pius XII* (although many works have since been published defending Pius' wartime record, e.g. Ralph McInerney's *The Defamation of Pius XII*.)

**9.** As Nazism continued to rule Germany, to many people it became a kind of religion in and of itself, sometimes called Esoteric Hitlerism, and sometimes associated with Asatru.

## Nazism and fascism

**1.** The term Nazism is often used interchangeably with fascism, but this usage is controversial.

**2.** Some use the word Fascism (spelled with a capital F), only to describe Italian Fascism, while generic fascism (spelled with a small f) may include many different movements, in many different countries.

**3.** Nazism and Italian Fascism both employed a similar style of propaganda, including military parades and uniforms, and the Roman salute.

4. The ideologies of both ostensibly included an extreme nationalism and a rebirth of their own nation to some former, past state of national greatness.
5. Both movements, when in power, also put in place totalitarian governments that pursued wars of expansion.
6. There were also many important differences between the two movements. For example, racism was central to Nazism but of less significance in Italian Fascism. Fascist Italy did not adopt anti-Semitism until it followed Hitler's example.

### **Nazism and socialism**

1. Because Nazism is an abbreviation for "National Socialism", and Nazi leaders sometimes described their ideology as a form of socialism, some people believe that Nazism was a form of socialism, or that there are similarities between Nazism and socialism.
2. It has also been argued that the Nazi use of economic intervention, including central planning and some limited public ownership, is indicative of socialism.
3. Nazi leaders were opposed to the Marxist idea of class conflict and opposed the idea that capitalism should be abolished and that workers should control the means of production.
4. For those who consider class conflict and the abolition of capitalism as essential components of socialist progress, these factors alone are sufficient to categorize "National Socialism" as non-socialist.
5. Nazi leaders made statements describing their views as socialist, while at the same time opposing the idea of class conflict espoused by the Social Democrats (SPD) and Communists (KPD).
6. Established socialist movements did not view the Nazis as socialists and argued that the Nazis were thinly disguised reactionaries.
7. Historians such as Ian Kershaw also note the links between the Nazis and the German political and economic establishment and the significance of the Night of the Long Knives in which Hitler purged what were at the time seen as "leftist" elements in the Nazi Party and how this was done at the urging of the military and conservatives.

- 8.** Many of the traditional center and right political parties of the Weimar Republic accused the Nazis of being socialists citing planks in the Nazis' party program which called for nationalization of trusts and other socialist measures.
- 9.** However, the German National People's Party (DNVP), the most important party on the mainstream right, usually treated the Nazis as a respected potential member of coalition cabinet.
- 10.** The Nazis came to power through an alliance with traditional conservative forces. Franz von Papen, a very conservative former German Chancellor and former member of the Catholic Centre Party supported Hitler for the position of Chancellor and later became an important Nazi official.
- 11.** The Enabling Act which gave the Nazis dictatorial powers passed only because of the support of conservative and centrist deputies in the Reichstag, over the opposition of Social Democrats and Communists.
- 12.** When the Nazis were still an opposition party some leaders, particularly Gregor Strasser, espoused anti-big business stances and advocated the idea of the Nazis as a workers' party.
- 13.** In spite of this, most workers continued to vote for the SPD or the KPD as late as the March 1933 elections held shortly after Hitler's appointment as chancellor.
- 14.** Central to Nazi ideology and propaganda was not the rights of workers or the need for socialism but opposition to Marxism and Bolshevism which the Nazis called Judeo-Bolshevism.
- 15.** According to the Nazi world view Marxism was part of a Jewish conspiracy.
- 16.** Rather than being afraid of the Nazis' "socialism" many prominent conservatives and capitalists supported and funded the Nazis because they saw them as a bulwark against Bolshevism.
- 17.** Ideologically fascism and Nazism reject the most important aspects of Marxist theory.
- 18.** For instance, Hitler did not exalt the working class over the capitalist class as Marx prescribed. In his book "Mein Kampf", Hitler wrote 'the suspicion was whispered in German Nationalist circles that we also were merely another variety of Marxism, perhaps even Marxists suitably disguised, or better still, Socialists...

We used to roar with laughter at these silly faint-hearted bourgeoisie and their efforts to puzzle out our origin, our intentions and our aims.

**19.** 'Moreover, Hitler despised Karl Marx as a Jew and condemned communism and Marxism as Judeo- Bolshevism pledging to block its rise in Germany arguing that the nation's downfall was due to Marxism and its Jewish influence.

**20.** There were ideological shades of opinion within the Nazi Party, particularly prior to their seizure of power in 1933, but a central tenet of the party was always the leadership principle or Fuhrer prinzip.

**21.** The Nazi Party did not have party congresses in which policy was deliberated upon and concessions made to different factions. What mattered most was what the leader, Adolf Hitler, thought and decreed.

**22.** Those who held opinions which were at variance with Hitler's either learned to keep quiet or was purged, particularly after 1933.

**23.** Although this is in some respects comparable to the behavior of certain Communist dictatorships such as that of Stalin in the Soviet Union or Mao Zedong in China, it also presents a strong contrast to the collective leadership exercised in other Communist parties, more so to the more democratic organization of most European socialist parties.

**24.** In power, the Nazis jettisoned practically all of the socialistic aspects of their program, and worked with big business, frequently at the expense of both small business and the working classes. Gregor Strasser was murdered, as was Ernst Rohm while Otto Strasser was purged from the party. Independent trade unions were outlawed, as were strikes. In place of the unions, the Nazis created the Deutsche Arbeitsfront.

**25.** The Nazis took other symbolic steps to co-opt the working classes' support, such as the introduction of May Day as a national holiday in 1933.

**26.** These were described by socialists as superficial moves designed to win the allegiance of workers rather than grant them any material concessions at the expense of capital.

**27.** Industries and trusts were not nationalised, with the exception of private rail lines (nationalised in the late 1930s to meet military contingencies).

**28.** The only private holdings that were expropriated were those belonging to Jews.

**29.** These holdings were then sold or awarded to businessmen who supported the Nazis and satisfied their ethnic and racial policies.

**30.** Military production and even film production remained in the hands of private industries whilst serving the Nazi government and many private companies flourished during the Nazi period.

**31.** The Nazis never interfered with the profits made by such large German firms as Krupp, Siemens AG, and IG Farben.

**32.** Efforts were made to coordinate business's actions with the needs of the state, particularly with regard to rearmament, and the Nazis established some state owned concerns such as Volkswagen.

**33.** But these were functions of the new German expansionism rather than an implementation of socialist measures. Germany had moved to a war economy, and similar measures occurred in the western democracies during the First World War, and again once the Second World War had begun.

**34.** The Nazis engaged in an extensive public works program including the construction of the Autobahn system.

**35.** As with the expropriation of rail lines, however, the Autobahn system was created with the purpose of facilitating military transport, and government investment in transport systems is common in almost all nations.

**36.** Similarly, all political movements that have formed governments have used economic intervention of some form or another.

**37.** The suggestion that economic intervention is left-wing ignores the tradition of intervention practiced by monarchies and oligarchies in Europe before the eighteenth century, and the intervention, including protectionism, subsidies and anti-trade union laws, practiced by right-wing parties in government in Europe and North America during the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth century's.

**38.** Since the fall of the Nazi regime, many theorists have argued that there are similarities between the government of Nazi Germany and that of Stalin's Soviet Union.

**39.** In most cases, this has not taken the form of arguing that the Nazis were socialist, but arguing that both Nazism and Stalinism are forms of totalitarianism.

**40.** This view was advanced most famously by Hannah Arendt in *The Origins of Totalitarianism*. However, most socialists argue that Stalin's system was not a

truly socialist one, since it did not meet certain requirements that they see as essential for socialism - requirements such as a functional democracy, for example.

## **Nazism and race**

- 1.** All forms of socialism focus on economic relationships as central in shaping society. In contrast, as can be seen in "Mein Kampf", the central doctrine of Nazism is racism and the struggle between peoples. Nazis see the society divided not according to social classes, but according to races and peoples.
- 2.** Nazis claimed to scientifically measure a strict hierarchy among races; at the top was the Caucasian or ("Aryan") race (minus the Slavs, who were seen as slightly below Aryan), then lesser races.
- 3.** At the bottom of this hierarchy were "parasitic" races, especially the Jews, which were perceived to be dangerous to society.
- 4.** Nazi theory said that because the nation was the expression of the race, the greatness of a race could be evaluated according to a race's ability and desire to acquire a large homeland.
- 5.** German accomplishments in science, weaponry, philosophy and art were interpreted as scientific evidence to support Nazi racist claims.
- 6.** Primo Levi suggested another difference between socialism and Nazism: while both had their idea of what kind of parasitic classes or races society ought to be rid of, he saw the former to determine them by a social position (which people may change within their life), while the latter assign a place given by birth. In his view, revolutionary communists would accept one may be born the son of a wealthy capitalist to be acceptable as a productive member of society; according to Nazis, one born a Jew is a born parasite who must be disposed of.
- 7.** A counterexample may be found in Maoism in China; where at times during the Cultural Revolution the relatives of a "capitalist", even generations removed, were beaten, killed, or, at best, sent to a reeducation camp. Collective punishment is another way of describing this phenomenon.



**8.** In support of Levi's contention, however, the Chinese Communists have had some members with "bourgeois" social origin, some of whom, such as Soong Ching-ling, achieved prominent positions in the People's Republic of China.

**9.** Similarly there were a number of prominent Bolsheviks who came from wealthy backgrounds and were accepted in the movement despite this.



## First World War: July 28,1914 — Nov. 11,1918

**Causes : The causes of First World War are as under—**

**1.Militarism :** This means the dangerous and burdensome mechanism of great standing armies and large navies along with an espionage system.

**2.Narrow Nationalism or Competitive Patriotism :** The love of one's country demanded the hatred of the other. Love of Germany demanded the hatred of France and vice-versa.

**3.Economic Imperialism :** It led to international rivalries. Every country tried to capture markets in every nook and corner of the world. This led to bitterness and heart-burning.

**4.Anglo-German Rivalry & The charter of William II :** Anglo-German rivalry proved to be the main cause of World War I. Germany had become a great industrial country and wanted to have more markets for trade. Germany was jealous of the colonial and naval greatness of England. William II, emperor of Germany was very ambitious and wanted to gain influence in Turkey by linking Berlin with Baghdad by a railway line. This gave rise to a great rivalry between England and Germany. William II was arrogant, haughty and ambitious. He wanted Germany to be the strongest power in the world. He believed in the policy of 'world power or downfall'.

**5.Lack of International Organisation :** There was lack of International Organisation to control international relations.

**Immediate Cause :** The immediate cause of the war was the murder of Archduke Ferdinand who was the heir to the Austrian throne. He and his wife Sophie were killed at Serajevo, the capital of Bosnia, an annexed territory of Austria, by a Serbian. The Austrians held Government of Serbia responsible for the murder and ultimately attacked Serbia. There was strong rivalry already between Austria-Hungary and Serbia in the Balkans.

**Course of War :** To begin with, Austria was in favour of local war but as time passed, the situation became more grave. Other countries jumped into the fray. Germany, Austria-Hungary Turkey & Bulgaria were on one side; they were called Central Powers. On the other side were England, France, Serbia, Belgium, Japan and Russia; they were called the Allied Powers. The Allied powers joined by Italy in 1915 and USA in 1917. The war started on July 28, 1914 and ended on Nov. 11, 1918.

**Peace Settlement (1919-20) :**

The Central Powers were completely defeated by the Allied Powers and an Armistice was signed on Nov. 11, 1918, followed by a Peace Conference at Paris. The defeated countries were not represented at the Peace Conference. Though the number of countries represented at the Peace Conference was 27, the terms of the peace treaties were really decided by three countries —USA, Britain and France. The three persons who played the determining role in framing the terms of the treaties were Woodrow Wilson (President of USA), Lloyed George (Prime Minister of Britain) and George Clemenceau (Prime Minister of France). After prolonged discussion, the Treaty of Versailles (Versailles — a city of France) was signed between the Allies and allies & Germany on June 28, 1919. This Treaty rearranged the boundaries of Europe, and many new states — Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Estonia, Lithuania, etc. were formed. William II, the German Emperor, abdicated and took asylum in the Netherland (Holland). The treaty also contained provisions for disarming Germany, the strength of her army was to be limited to 1,00,000 troops. Germany was to pay £ 6,50,00,000 as war-reparations for damage done to the Allies during the war. The Treaty of Versailles was followed by the Treaty of St Germaine (1919), the Treaty of Neuilly (1919), the Treaty of Trianon (1920) and the Treaty of Sevres (1920).

The peace settlement of 1919-20 has been severely criticised. The terms of the Treaty of Versailles were harsh and humiliating for Germany. The peace settlement was based on the principle : 'To the victors belong the spoils and Allies are the victors'. Meanwhile the many suggestions were made from time to time for the creation of an international organisation which could check wars in the future. At the instance of Woodrow Wilson, the President of America, the League of Nations officially came into existence of Jan. 10, 1920. Its headquarter was fixed at Geneva in Switzerland.

### **WWI: Central Powers Vs Allied Powers**

#### **Central Powers :**

Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey (entered Nov. 1914), Bulgaria (entered Oct. 1915) etc.

#### **The Allies or Entente Powers :**

Great Britain / England / United Kingdom (UK), France, Serbia, Belgium, Japan, Russia / USSR (left Dec. 1917), Italy (entered in April 26, 1915), Romania (entered Aug. 1916), USA (entered April 6, 1917) etc.

### **Woodrow Wilson's 14 Points**

In an address to the Congress in Jan., 1918, American President Woodrow Wilson outlined the basis of a peace settlement. His famous Fourteen Points for lasting peace in the world are : (1) There was to be no more secret diplomacy; (2) freedom of the seas; (3) removal of economic barriers of international trade; (4) reduction of armaments; (5) impartial adjustment of all colonial claims on the basis of the interests of the subject population; (6) national self-determination; (7) establishment of a league of Nations for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity of great and small states alike.

The remaining points dealt with the formation of new boundaries and new states on the basis of nationality and demanded that Germany must evacuate all lands she had forcibly occupied.



## French Revolution : 1789-93

1. The French Revolution was a great event in the history not only of France & Europe but of mankind as a whole. It gave to humanity new ideas of 'Liberty & Equality & Fraternity'.
2. The French Revolution is the name given to the struggle which swept away the Old Regime in France and brought about fundamental changes in the socio-political set-up.
3. This political upheaval began in 1789. King Louis XIV and his successors had brought divine-right absolutism to the peak. The French king, in the 18th century, had unlimited powers. Opponents were put in prison without trial.
4. French society consisted of three estates or classes. The first (clergy) and second (nobility) estates were privileged in many ways. Members of third estate - commoners (middle class, workers & peasants) were the 'under dogs'. They made 90% of the population. Almost the entire tax burden fell on third estate. But the privileged classes were exempted from these taxes.
5. These undemocratic features of French society were sharply criticised by able writers and thinkers like Montesquieu (1689-1775), Voltaire (1694-1778) and Rousseau (1712-1778).
6. The immediate cause of the French Revolution was the bankrupt condition of the French treasury brought about in part by the extravagant expenditure and inefficiency of Louis XV & Louis XVI.
7. The French Revolution started with the fall of Bastille Fort. The mobs in Paris attacked the Bastille on July 14, 1789, killed its governor and freed the prisoners. This ancient fortress, where political prisoners were kept, was the symbol of tyranny in France. Its capture aroused the whole nation. Peasants in the provinces plundered and burnt several castles.
8. 'Liberty, Equality and Fraternity' became the watchword.
9. Government in France broke down, as royal officials fled and the people stopped paying taxes. The National Assembly governed France from 1789-1791. It drafted a constitution which created a limited monarchy. Its preamble was the famous Declaration of the Rights of Man. All feudal rights were abolished. Local government was reorganised. The old provinces were replaced by 83 departments. Church lands were confiscated and sold to peasants. Special Church privileges were abolished. The first Republic was proclaimed on sep. 21,

1792. King Louis XVI and his queen Marie Antoinette were beheaded on the guillotine on Jan. 21, 1793 and Oct. 16, 1793 respectively on charges of treason. Napoleon, after some time, emerged as the strong man of France.

**10.** The French Revolution was an event of fundamental importance not only for France but for whole of Europe and ultimately for the whole world. In France, the Revolution established the political supremacy of the middle class in the towns and transferred the bulk of landed property to the peasantry in the countryside. For Europe and the world, it represented an ideal of popular sovereignty and equality before the law.



## Geographical Discoveries

1. A great development which marked the beginning of the modern age in Europe was a series of geographical discoveries.
2. Helped by some remarkable inventions viz. the Compass and Astrolabe, daring sailors sailed from distant lands.
3. They were financed by rulers and merchants.
4. The main motivation behind these adventures was the lure of profits that trade with the East would bring.
5. During 1288-93, Marco Polo (1256-1326), Venetian traveller, travelled from Venice to China and Japan. He was the 'first European to visit China'. From his travelogue the Europeans learned about the all round prosperity of the East.
6. The first great steps in the exploration of the earth were taken by the sailors under the patronage of Portuguese and Spanish rulers.
7. Prince Henry (1394-1460), the Navigator of Portugal, encouraged sailors by making maps based on trips to the African coast.
8. In 1487, Bartholomew Diaz, reached the point which the Portuguese named Cape of Good Hope (the southern-most point of Africa).
9. Vasco da Gama followed this route and sailed on round the cape and reached Calicut in India in 1498.
10. Italian sailor Columbus' trip was financed by Spain from where he sailed in 1492. When he had reached land, he thought he had reached India; so he called the islands, the 'Indies'; but it was America.
11. The land discovered by Columbus was soon to be called the 'Americas' after the name of a later Italian explorer, Amerigo Vespucci.
12. Magellan, a Portuguese sailor, went beyond the lands that had stopped Columbus. He sailed went around the tip of South America, which is named after him - the straits of Magellan. He called the new ocean that he entered, 'The Pacific' because it seemed more quiet than the Atlantic. Magellan reached what is now called the Philippine Island where he died. Magellan was the first to sail round the world.

**13.** Other countries - England, France & Holland - also sent out their ships to join the race for explorations. Francis Drake of England sailed round the world in 1577.

**14.** These voyages laid the foundations for the almost complete geographical knowledge of the world.





## Glorious Revolution : 1688, England

1. James II was a Roman Catholic. His tactless attempt to secure freedom of worship for Catholics united the Whigs and Tories of the Anglican Church against him.
2. People tolerated the rule of James II, because they thought that he would be succeeded by his daughter Mary who was a Protestant. But a son was born to James II. The knowledge that James' policies might be continued by a son to be brought up as a Catholic turned against him many Tories, hitherto loyal to him.
3. So a few leading men - Whigs as well as Tories - dispatched an invitation to William of Orange, ruler of Holland, to succeed to the English throne and save England from Catholic tyranny.
4. William accepted the invitation and came to England for his purpose.
5. James II, throwing the great seal into the Thames, fled to France.
6. This event is known as Glorious or Bloodless Revolution in England.

**Effects :** (1) The despotic rule of the Stuarts ended; the supremacy of Parliament was established. (2) The system of requiring estimate and accounts for supplies and, of specific appropriations - which is nucleus of modern budgetary system - now became fixed. (3) The Bill of Rights (1689) : It settled down the problem of succession; it also laid the provision that no Roman Catholic can wear the Crown. As William III and his wife Mary II (daughter of James II and a Protestant by faith), the joint monarchs accepted the Bill of Rights.

**Magna Carta (or The Great Charter), 1215 :** It was the Charter of liberties which King John II of England was forced to sign in 1215 at Runnymede. It meant to put a check upon the arbitrary powers of king. The most important principle that it laid down was that English man should be governed by definite laws and not by the whims or the will of a despotic ruler. Magna Carta was said to be the 'Foundation-stone of rights and liberties of the English people'.

**Habeas Corpus Act, 1679 :** This act during the reign of Charles II of England provided that no one was to be imprisoned without a writ or warrant stating the charge against him. It also gave facilities to a prisoner for obtaining either speedy trial or release on bail. The Act safeguarded the personal liberties of the people against arbitrary imprisonment by King's orders.

## Greek Civilization

1. The early Greeks (or Hellens), like the Aryans in India, lived in tribes, each composed of a number of families under a leader. A group of tribes had a king.
2. The main occupations are agriculture and herding.
3. The early Greeks had many gods whom they imagined to be like human beings, though more powerful and immortal. Zeus was the god of the sky and hence caused thunder. Poseidon, god of the sea, raised storms that sank ships.
4. Appollo, the sun god, could reveal the future. Athena, was the goddess of victory and patroness of the arts. Dionysus was the god of wine and there were many others. The Greeks thought their gods lived on Mount Olympus.
5. Around 800 BC, groups of Greek villages began joining into larger units to form city-states. At the highest point in a city-state, an acropolis or citadel was built for defence and city spread out around the acropolis. Such cities were Sparta, Athens, Macedonia, Corinth, Thebes and others. Sparta and Athens were two most important city-states.
6. The Spartans' main concern was with militarism and war so much so that the word 'spartan' is often used to mean militaristic.
7. Spartans were fine soldiers, but they contributed little else to Greek culture.
8. The city-state of Athens developed along lines quite different from Sparta. The territories it ruled had been occupied gradually and peacefully and militarism had not developed. Athens had excellent harbours and mineral deposits. Athenians built a prosperous trade and culture. Pericles (469 BC — 429 BC) was the most important ruler of Athens.
9. The Battle of Marathon (490 BC) : The Greek defeated the Iranian (Persian) king Darius I at Marathon near Athens.
10. The Peloponnesian war, between Sparta and Athens from 431 BC to 404 BC, ended in tragedy for Athens.
11. Philip of Macedonia conquered most of states in the years following Athens' defeat.
12. Then his son, Alexander, set out at the age of 20 - to conquer the world.

**13.** During the 13 years (336 BC - 323 BC), he compelled all Greece to accept his leadership and conquered the Achaemenid empire. This brought him to borders of India where he defeated king Porus on the Jhelum in 326 BC. He sailed down the Indus and then returned to Mesopotamia where he died of fever in 323 BC at the age of 32.

**14.** Alexander's conquests brought many important changes to the world. Trade between Europe and Asia was developed. Many new cities were founded.

**15.** In the 2nd century BC, the Roman empire started expanding eastward. As a result of Roman attacks, almost the entire territory of the Greeks and their empire became a part of the Roman empire.

### **Contributions of Greek Civilization**

**1.** The glory of Greece that the world has never forgotten was largely the glory of Athens at the time of Pericles.

**2.** The Olympic games were first held in 776 BC by the Greeks in honour of God Zeus at Mount Olympus (Olympia) in Greece, hence the name, and they continued till 394 AD. From 394 AD these games started degenerating and by 580 AD they altogether vanished. They were banned by the Roman Emperor Theodosius as Pagan manifestations. It was the French Baron, Pierre de Coubertin, who (nearly over 1500 years after the last ancient Olympics) revived these games in 1894 and the modern series of the Olympic games started in 1896 at Athens and since then they are being held every fourth year.

**3.** Homer's 'Iliad' and 'Odyssey' are among the best epics of the world. The Iliad is the story of seizure and destruction of the city of Troy, as the western coast of Asia Minor. The Odyssey describes the adventures and home coming, from Troy, of a Greek hero, Odysseus.

**4.** The founder of Greek tragedy was Aeschylus, author of 'Prometheus Bound'. Sophocles is considered the greatest of Greek tragedians. His famous plays are 'Oedipus Rex', 'Antigone' and 'Electra'. Aristophanes, is considered the master of Greek comedy.

**5.** Greece produced some of the world's earliest great historians e.g. Herodotus (known as 'the father of History'), Thucydides, Plutarch etc.

**6.** The most famous philosophers of Greece were Socrates, Plato (disciple of Socrates and author of 'Republic'), and Aristotle (disciple of Plato). Aristotle was both philosopher and scientist. He made important contribution to philosophy,

medicine, biology and astronomy. He believed in the principle of the Golden Mean, that is, neither extreme luxury nor self-denial.

**7.** The Greek made many contributions to mathematics, especially to geometry as is seen in the work of Euclid and Pythagoras.

**8.** In medicine, Hippocrates laid the foundation of modern medicine. He is the known as the 'father of medicine'.

**9.** The most important astronomers were : Aristarchus, Ptolemy, Hipparchus, Eratosthenes etc. Ptolemy's belief that the earth was the centre of the universe was accepted as truth until the 16th century. Eratosthenes prepared a fairly accurate map of the globe and was the first to suggest that one could reach India from Europe by sailing west.

**10.** The temple of Athena, the Parthenon, is the best example of Greek architecture. Myron and Phidias are two best-known sculptors of ancient Greece. It was Phidias whom Pericles appointed to supervise the construction of the Acropolis in Athens.



## Industrial Revolution

1. The process of change that transformed Britain first and then other countries from agricultural to industrial economics.
2. These new machines required factories to house them, at first near rivers for water power and then, when the steam engine was invented (by James Watt in 1769), near coalfields.
3. England, an agricultural country was now turned into a manufacturing country. The production increased manifold. Things were available at cheaper rates. Improved methods of communication followed.
4. The economic progress and industrialisation of England influenced the social & cultural life of the people. It had far-reaching effects on the .... political history of England.
5. By 1850 the Industrial Revolution had penetrated into Belgium, France, Germany, Switzerland and USA.. By 1900 it had extended to Sweden, Italy, Russia, Japan & Argentina. Presently it is penetrating into China, India and Africa.

## Iranian civilization

1. In the middle of the 6th century BC, a powerful empire — Achaemenid empire — arose in Iran (Persia). The founder of this empire was Cyrus with his capital at - Pasargadae.
2. He was succeeded by Darius I (522 BC — 486 BC). The empire reached its greatest extent under him and covered entire Iran, Mesopotamia, Syria, Egypt, Asia minor and north-western India. He built a new capital at Persepolis.
3. Darius I and his successors were involved in wars with the Greek states. They were defeated by Greeks. Alexander dealt the empire a final blow during the reign of Darius III.
4. In the 3rd century AD, a new and powerful empire — Sassanid empire — arose in Iran. This empire which was founded by Ardashir in 226 AD held sway in Iran up to the middle of the 7th century AD.
5. The Arabs, who emerged as a strong power after the rise of Islam, conquered Iran in 651 AD.
6. The Achaemenids had introduced the use of money - coins of gold and silver - on a large scale throughout the empire.
7. Iran in ancient times produced a number of famous sailors and explorers. One of them, Scylax, undertook a voyage from the mouth of Indus to Egypt on orders of Darius.
8. The main religion of the ancient Iranians was Zoroastrianism. This religion was founded by Zarathustra or Zoroaster (628 BC - 551 BC) as the Greeks called him in 7th century BC. The teachings of Zarathustra are recorded in the Zend Avesta, the holy book of Parsis. Zarathustra said that the world consists of two forces, good and evil. The god, Ahura Mazda represents the forces of good, and Ahirman, the forces of evil. The sun and the fire came to be worshipped as visible symbols of Ahura Mazda, who represents light. Both Judaism and Christianity indebted to Zoroastrianism.
9. During the Achaemenid empire the official language was Aramaic. The Sassanids revived old Persian and made it the official language of their empire. But then a new script called Pahlavi had also developed. The best known ancient literature of Iran is the Zend Avesta, which contains the work of Zarathustra.

## Medieval Europe

1. The Eastern Roman empire or Byzantine empire was a vast empire and its capital Constantinople was the largest city of that time.
2. The Byzantines built beautiful churches. The most famous of these is the church of St. Sophia in Constantinople. This church was built during the reign of Byzantine emperor Justinian in the 6th century AD.
3. The Ottoman Turks conquered the Byzantine territories in 1453.

### Feudalism

1. The word 'feudal' comes from feud which originally meant a fief or land held on condition or service. In a feudal society, land was the source of power.
2. Feudalism originated in the 8th & 9th centuries.
3. First of all in western Europe the feudal system developed
4. The main division in feudal society was between 'feudal lords', who either got a share of the peasants' produce or had peasants to work on their lands without any payment, and 'Peasants', who worked on the land.

### Feudal Hierarchy:

1. Feudal Lords: a. Kings b. Dukes & Earls c. Barons d. Knights.
2. Peasants : three categories of peasants — freeholders, villeins & serfs. In feudal hierarchy, the king stood at the top and peasant stood at the bottom.
3. The economic life under the feudal system was predominantly rural. The unit of land, which was like a village-farm, was called 'manor'.

### Crusades : 1095 AD — 1291 AD

1. Crusades means the military expeditions, under the banner of the cross, organised in western Christendom primarily to recover the Holy Places of Palestine from Muslim occupation.
2. Four Crusades were fought by the European Christian to liberate Jerusalem from Seljuq Turks (Muslims) who did not permit Christian pilgrims to enter the holy land.

3. The 1st Crusade (1095-99) was launched after the provoking preachings of Pope Urban II. Jerusalem was captured and the Crusader states of the Kingdom of Jerusalem, the country of Edessa, Antioch and Tripoli were created.
4. The fall of Edessa (1144) inspired the unsuccessful 2nd Crusade (1147-48).
5. The capture of Jerusalem by Saladin in 1187 led the inconclusive 3rd Crusade (1189-92), led by Philip II Augustus of France, Frederick I Barbarossa of Germany, and Richard I (the 'Lion Heart') of England.
6. The 4th Crusade (1202-91) was diverted from its original objective, Egypt, and sacked Constantinople (1204). This Crusade failed to recover lost ground and Acre, the last foothold of West in Palestine, was lost in 1291.





## Medieval Japan

1. Japan consists of hundreds of small islands of which four are major islands- Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu & Shikoku.
2. Almost the entire country was unified into a single state by around the 7th century AD.
3. In the 8th century Edo (modern Kyoto) became the capital and continued to be the seat of the emperors of Japan for over 1000 years. The real power, however, was in the hands of an aristocratic family.
4. Towards the end of the 12th century, a new political institution Shogun came into being. The Shogun or the 'General' became the commander of Japan's army and ruled Japan, while the emperor remained at his capital at Edo (Kyoto).
5. Until 1867, the Shoguns were the real rulers of Japan. Tokugawa Iyeyasu was the founder of last Shogun dynasty.
6. In 1867, the last Shogun of Tokugawa dynasty was overthrown and the power was restored to the emperor. Now Japan launched herself on the road of industrial development, modernization and expansion.
7. Samurai or the warriors were similar to the Knights of Western Europe.
8. The most unique contribution of medieval Japan to literature was a form of poetry called Haiku. Haiku poems are short poems of only 17 syllables.
9. The important contribution of medieval Japan to art was Ikebana or the art of flower arrangement, which is being imitated throughout the world.
10. Buddhism reached Japan early in the 6th century from China through Korea and during the course of centuries it became widespread. In certain periods it even eclipsed Shintoism, the old religion of Japan.
11. Gradually, the Japanese developed their own distinct schools of Buddhism, the most famous of which is Zen Buddhism. The word Zen is derived from 'Dhyana'.

## Medieval China

1. From the early 7th century, China was ruled by the Tang dynasty.
2. The rule of Tang dynasty (618 AD — 906 AD) was followed by the Sung dynasty for about 300 years.
3. After this, for about 100 years China was ruled by the Mongols.
4. The rule of the Mongols in China was followed by that of Ming dynasty which continued for about 300 years.
5. In 1644, China was conquered by the Manchus who continued to rule until 1911 AD.

### Contributions of Medieval China

1. To prevent drain on the country's wealth the Sung rulers started the use of paper-money.
2. The invention of gun-powder was made in China in the 10th century about 400 years before the knowledge reached the Western World.
3. The Chinese made iron - chain suspension bridges as early as the 10<sup>th</sup> century.
4. The Chinese devised the first method of printing in 10th century. The importance of this invention for the spread of knowledge was as great as the invention of paper.

## Militarism in Japan

1. During the 20 years after Mussolini's March on Rome (1922), many other countries, faced with severe economic problems, followed the examples of Italy and Germany and turned to fascism or right-wing nationalism.
2. In Japan the democratically elected government, increasingly embarrassed by economic, financial and political problems, fell under the influence of the army in the early 1930s.
3. The military soon involved Japan in war with China, and later took the country into the Second World War with its attack on Pearl Harbor (1941).
4. After a brilliant start, the Japanese eventually suffered defeat and devastation when the two atomic bombs were dropped.
5. After the Second World War, Japan returned to democracy and made a remarkable recovery, soon becoming one of the world's most powerful states economically

## Emergence of Modern Turkey Mustafa Khemal Pasha

1. Turkey touched the nadir of her humiliation when she was made to sign the treaty of Sevres in 1920.
2. The treaty had stripped her of almost all her possessions so that her empire was reduced to the mountainous region of Anatolia and small corner of Europe.
3. The unusually harsh terms of the treaty shocked the Turks into immediate action.

Their leader was Mustapha khemal who smashed the elaborate structure built by the victorious allied powers at Sevres.

4. Born at Salonika in 1880 of Albanian parents Mustapha at an early age took up a soldier's life at the staff school at Constantinople.
5. Here he obtained the name of khemal.
6. This means perfection for his proficiency in mathematics. He developed into first rate soldier and at the same time evinced a keen interest on the study of revolutionary literature.
7. He came to detest the sultan's autocratic government and for a time joined the party of the young Turks. But he disliked their muddled politics and intrigues and so in 1919 he went to France to study army manoeuvres.
8. On coming back he proved his military abilities by taking a prominent part in his country's wars against Italy and the Balkan powers (1912-13).
9. But what definitely established his reputation as an able military commander was his successful repulse of the British attack on Gallipoli in 1915 during the First World War.
10. When the war was over and the allies imposed upon turkey the humiliating terms of the treaty of Sevres, khemal felt extremely chagrined.
11. He sought to persuade sultans Muhammad VI to resist the allies and he offered to lead the army against the Greeks.
12. But the Turkish authorities were too timid to take any risk.

13. So khemal in anger resigned his command in Palestine and hastened to Constantinople.

14. But the sultan's government sought to get him out of the way by transferring him to Anatolia as Inspector general in charge of the demobilization operation.

15. Khemal was not the man to be baffled in this way.

16. He went to Anatolia but instead of disbanding the army he organized it.

17. Then he set up a nationalist party called the people's party with the motto "Turkey for the Turks" this party met in two congresses and drew up a national pact containing provisions which practically amounted to refusal to accept the Sevres treaty.

18. This pact was endorsed by a Constantinople parliament which had a nationalist majority but the allies completely ignored the pact and a British army marched into Constantinople, proclaimed martial law and summoned a Grand National assembly at Ankara and proclaimed it to be sole representative of the Turkish nation.

19. The assembly elected khemal to be its president and made him the commander in chief of the national army.

20. Thus was set up parallel Turkish government with Ankara as its headquarters.

Khemal was to give a lead to the nation, which the sultan had failed to do.

21. Khemal's first act was to clear the country of foreign troops. He compelled the Italian troops to quit southern Anatolia and expelled the French troops from Cilicia.

22. By a friendly arrangement with soviet Russian khemal secured the surrender of kars and ardahan. He then overthrew the recently established Armenian republic

### **Khemal and the Greeks**

1. The Greeks had secured valuable gains by the Treaty of Sevres and so were keenly interested in enforcing its terms.

2. They had expelled the Turks from Thrace and occupied Smyrna.

3. They looked with concern at the possibility of the revival of Turkish power under khemal's leadership and so were eager to smash the nationalist Turks in their stronghold in Anatolia.
4. In this project they were encouraged by the British government which offered them moral and financial support. In 1921 they began their great offensive and pushed on towards Ankara.
5. But they were checked by the stony and waterless plateau around Ankara and were repulsed with great loss by Mustapha khemal. It was a complete and colossal disaster.
6. Khemal then captures Smyrna and gave it up to the flames. He expelled not only the Greek soldiers but every Greek inhabitant from Asia Minor.
7. Flushed with success khemal wanted to cross the straits in order to expel the Greeks from thrace. But British warships guarded the straits and Lloyd George threatened war if the khemalists would attempt to cross into Europe. An AngloTurkish conflict seemed imminent.
8. But it was averted and khemal was persuaded to conclude an armistice (1922).
9. The Grand National Assembly then decreed the abolition of the sultanate and Muhammad VI fled to Malta on board a British ship.
10. Next year turkey was declared a republic and the assembly unanimously elected khemal as its first president.

### **Treaty of Lausanne**

1. Khemal's resounding victory over the Greeks compelled the allied power to revise the treaty of Sevres and they met at Lausanne in 1923 to make a new treaty to meet altered conditions.
2. By the treaty of Lausanne, turkey regained eastern thrace including the city of Adrianople. Constantinople was also restored to her.
3. Capitulations were abolished, foreign control of customs was lifted and so restrictions were placed on turkey's military, naval and air forces.
4. Turkey consented to the demilitarization of the straits and gave up all claims to her Asiatic and African possessions.

5. This treaty was a great triumph for Mustapha khemal and great humiliation for the great powers of Europe. In everything except demilitarizing the straits, khemal was strong enough to secure what he wanted.

6. His firmness enabled turkey to escape onerous foreign control which had been imposed on all other ex-enemy powers.

### **Reforms of Mustapha Khemal**

1. Khemal was a man of courage and determination and he used his authority in introducing wide sweeping reforms which touched every aspect of the life of the people.

2. He tore off his country from its ancient mooring and placed it in a new setting modeled on European systems.

3. He had to face strong local opposition from the conservative section of the people but he brushed it aside and went on with his plan of modernizing turkey.

4. The two most revolutionary changes which he effected were the abandonment of Constantinople as capital and the establishment of a secular state.

5. As the old capital was vulnerable he removed it to the impregnable hill fastness of Ankara.

6. The caliphate had traditional associations with monarchy and so khemal looked upon it as an incongruity in the new set-up and abolished it in 1924.

7. The state was secularized by the disestablishment of Islam as a state religion. Henceforth Islam became a private and not a public concern.

8. The secular character of the state was emphasized by the abolition of the old legal system based on the shariat or holy law and by the introduction of new legal codes based on western systems.

9. Equally sweeping were the changes which khemal introduced in the social life of the people.

10. These included the abolition of polygamy, civil marriage, emancipation of women and the introduction of European dress. Khemal encouraged education both primary and secondary and set up a public school in every sizable town.

11. Adult education was promoted and all Turks under forty years of age were made to take lessons in reading and writing.

**12.** An important change in the educational system was the introduction of the Latin alphabet.

**13.** Khemal did much to develop the economic resources of turkey. His government subsidized agriculture by the free grant of cattle and ploughs to deserving families.

Agricultural colleges were set up and agricultural banks started to lend money to farmers.

**14.** Model farms were set where the latest agricultural machinery was exhibited. Khemal had his own model farm on which he himself worked, driving his own tractor.

**15.** Steps were also taken to industrialize the country. In 1929 the government launched a twelve year public works plan providing for projects and reclamation of lands.

**16.** In 1934 a five year plan was adopted for promoting large scale industrialization. It provided for the establishment of factories both private and state owned, development of hydro-electric power and the working of mines.

**17.** Foreign capital and industrial undertakings were national concerns care was taken to safeguard turkey's political and economic independence.

### **Foreign Relations**

**1.** At first khemal was suspicious of the western powers because of the harsh treatment meted out to turkey after the First World War.

**2.** Hence he was drawn into friendly relation with the Soviet Union. In 1925 he concluded a treaty of mutual guarantee and neutrality with Russia.

**3.** But he disliked the propaganda of the Russian communists and their subversive activities and so gradually veered round to the west and joined the League of Nations in 1932.

**4.** Next he cemented diplomatic friendships with most of the neighbours of turkey.

**5.** In 1934 he made turkey a party to the Balkan pact with Greece, Rumania and Yugoslavia.



**6.** This was followed by an eastern pact by which turkey, Iraq and Afghanistan promised to abstain from interference in one another's internal affairs and to consult on matters of international concern.

**7.** Turkey's pacific attitude won the sympathy of the western powers and they acceded to her request to refortify the straits demilitarized by the treaty of Lausanne.

**8.** Thus was removed the last vestige of foreign influence.

**9.** Khemal assumed the surname of Ataturk or father of the Turks which was suggested to him by the assembly. He fully deserved the title. His achievements form a brilliant record.

**10.** Alone and unaided he had defied the great powers of Europe, tore up the hated treaty of Sevres, and imposed upon them the treaty of Lausanne.

**11.** By getting rid of the so- called capitulations he freed turkey from foreign tutelage his social and economic reforms revitalized turkey and made her a modern, progressive nation.

**12.** Turkey is no longer the "Sick man of Europe" but a proud self reliant state courted by all the great powers.

**13.** Khemal died in 1938 and all turkey went in mourning for the Ataturk.

## Nazism in Germany

- 1.** As Germany moved towards defeat in 1918, public opinion turned against the government, and in Oct., the Kaiser, in a desperate bid to hang on to power, appointed Prince Max as Chancellor. He was known to be in favour of more democratic form of government in which parliament had more power.
- 2.** But it was too late; in Nov. revolution broke Out, the Kaiser escaped to Holland and abdicated, and Prince Max resigned. Friedrich Ebert, leader of the left-wing Social Democrat Party, became head of the government.
- 3.** In Jan., 1919, a general election was held, the first complete democratic one ever to take place in Germany. The Social Democrats emerged as the largest single party and Ebert became first President of the Republic. They had some Marxist ideas but believed that the way to achieve socialism was through parliamentary democracy.
- 4.** The new government was by no means popular with all German: even before the elections the communist had attempted to seize power in the Spartacist Rising (Jan., 1919).
- 5.** In 1920 right-wing enemies of the republic occupied Berlin (the Kapp Putsch). The government managed to survive these threats and several later ones, including Hitler's Munich Beer Hall Putsch (1923).
- 6.** By the end of 1919 a new constitution had been agreed by the National Assembly (Parliament), which was meeting at Weimer because Berlin was still tom by political unrest. This Weimer constitution, gave its name to the Weimar Republic and lasted until 1933, when it was destroyed by Hitler. The Great Depression, beginning with the Wall Street Crash in Oct., 1929, had disastrous effects on Germany, producing massive 6.5 million unemployed. The Government was unable to cope with the situation and by the end of 1932 the Weimer Republic seemed on the verge of collapse.
- 7.** Meanwhile Adolf Hitler and his National Socialists (Nazis) had been carrying out a great propaganda campaign blaming the government for all the ills of Germany, and setting out Nazi solutions to the problems.
- 8.** In Jan., 1933, President Hindenber gappointed Hitler as Chancellor, and soon afterwards Hitler saw to it that democracy ceased to exist; the Weimar Republic was at an end, and from then until April 1945, Hitler was the dictator of Germany. Only defeat in the Second World War and the death of Hitler (April 30, 1945) freed the German people from the Nazi tyranny.

## Reformation

1. The Reformation was another movement that the 16th century witnessed.
2. It was started by Martin Luther in Wittenburg, Germany in 1517 by publicly protesting against the sale of letters of Indulgence. (Indulgence : the letters which remitted punishments of the sinners who bought them and which began to be considered as passports to heaven.)
3. It was a revolt against the control of conscience by the priests.
4. Thanks to the inborn spirit of revolt against the Catholic Church, Henry VIII of England could take the bold step of breaking away from the papacy i.e., authority of the Pope on the issue of his first divorce in 1534. Henry VIII declared himself the head of the church when the Pope would not give him permission to divorce his wife, Catherine.
5. With the breaking away from the Roman Catholic Church by such leaders as Luther of Germany and Calvin of Switzerland, Western Europe was split between Catholic & Protestant countries, a situation which developed enmities of the fiercest nature.
6. The movement, which began within the Catholic Church to combat the effects of the Protestant Reformation, was known as Counter-Reformation Movement.

## Renaissance

1. The 16th century is commonly designated as the 'Age of Renaissance', also called the 'Revival of learning'.
2. It is said to have started from the capture of Constantinople (now Istanbul) by the Turks in 1453 and the dispersal of the scholars throughout Europe, who sought asylum in Italy.
3. Italy practically became the home of the Renaissance-and fundamental to the Renaissance was the revival of classical learning, art and architecture and the concept of the dignity of the man, which characterized Humanism. It resulted in the emancipation of the mind of man from the shackles of effete dogmatism, and in the creation of fresh intellectual atmosphere and ideals of life.
4. Great writers of the Italian Renaissance included Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio & Machiavelli. Great painters of Italian Renaissance included Leonardo da Vinci (Famous Paintings: 'The Last Supper' & 'Monalisa'), Michelangelo ('The Last Judgement' & 'The Fall of Man') & Raphael ('Madona'). Great astronomers of Italian Renaissance included Bruno & Galileo.
5. The movement spread to other countries of Europe also, especially to France & Germany; and at last it reached the shores of England, where it manifested itself in the poems of Chaucer & Spenser, the plays of Shakespeare, the essays of Francis Bacon & utopianism of Thomas More, and particularly in the courts of such rulers as Elizabeth I of England.
6. The Renaissance movement was enormously, helped by the invention of the printing press (in 1454 by Gutenberg of Germany; 'Gutenberg Bible' 1456 - the first printed book); with the help of which old and classical books were multiplied leading to a great increase in knowledge and in the spirit of enquiry and experiment.

### Great Litterateurs of Renaissance

1. Italian Dante---> Dante ('Divine Comedy'), Petrarch (founder of Humanism & known as the 'father of Humanism'), Boccaccio ('Decameron'), Machiavelli ('The prince').
2. Spanish ---> Cervantes ('Don Quixote').
3. Portuguese---> Cameos ('The Lusiad').

4. Dutch---> Erasmus ('In the praise of Folly').
5. French---> Rebelais ('Pantagruel' & 'Gargantua'), Montaigne ('Essais').
6. German---> Thomas Kempis ('The Imitation of Christ').
7. English ---> Chaucer ('Canterbury Tales'), Spenser ('The Faerie Queen'), Bacon ('The Advancement of Learning'), Shakespeare ('Romeo & Juliet', 'The Merchant of Venice', 'As You Like It', 'Julieus Caesar', 'Hamlet', Macbeth), Thomas More ('Utopia').



## Roman civilization

- 1.** The centre of the Roman civilization was Italy, the peninsula that projects into the Mediterranean sea in the west of Greece. The river Tiber on which the city of Rome is located runs through the central part of the peninsula.
- 2.** The city of Rome was founded about 1000 BC by Romulus, in the district of Latium. The language of the ancient Romans, Latin, gets its name from Latium.
- 3.** The early Romans had a king, an assembly and a senate.
- 4.** Towards the end of the 6th century BC the king was overthrown and a republic was established. Under the Republic the Romans conquered other parts of the peninsula, and by 265 BC controlled all of Italy. The political system of the Roman republic consisted of two consuls, the senate & the assembly.
- 5.** The Romans were involved in a series of wars with Carthage, a city on the north coast of Africa. The danger of Carthaginian occupation of Sicily led the Romans to attack Carthage. The wars that followed, known as the Punic Wars, lasted from 264 BC to 146 BC. The Carthaginians were defeated in this war.
- 6.** By the beginning of the 1st century BC the Roman had conquered Greece and Asia Minor and established a protectorate over Egypt.
- 7.** Rivalry for power grew between two generals, Pompey & Julius Caesar. War between them followed and Pompey was murdered by his enemies in Egypt. Caesar remained in Egypt for some time, attracted by the captivating beauty of the Egyptian queen Cleopatra. On his return to Rome, in 46 BC, he made himself dictator. However, on the charge that Caesar intended to become king, he was assassinated in 44 BC, in a senate meeting.
- 8.** After the assassination of Caesar, power passed into the hands of Mark Antony and Lepidus, Caesar's friends and Octavian, Caesar's grand-nephew. The leaders of the conspiracy, Brutus and Cassius, fled and organised a large army, but they were captured and slain.
- 9.** In 37 BC, Octavian became the most powerful man in the Roman empire. He ruled for 44 years under the titles of Augustus Imperator, meaning 'holy victorious-general.' He also called himself Princeps, 'first citizen of the state'.
- 10.** The period of Roman history beginning with his rule up to 284 AD is called 'the Principate'. His rule and the period following it were peaceful and are known in history as Pax Romana, which means 'Roman Peace'.

**11.** In 284 AD, Diocletian became ruler. From this time on, Roman civilization declined more rapidly. One of Diocletian's successor, Constantine, built a new capital called Constantinople, on the site of ancient Byzantium, in 330 AD. Not long after, the Roman empire was divided into two empires — Western & Eastern. The Western part soon broke into many pieces. But Eastern part, called as Byzantine empire, continued for a thousand years more.

**12.** The final blow to the Roman empire at the hands of northern invaders they were German tribes. By 476 AD, the once powerful Roman empire was no more.

**13.** The Roman worshipped as many gods & goddesses as the Greeks. Jupiter sent rain for the crops; Mars helped them in war; Mercury carried their messages; Neptune, the god of sea; Vesta guarded the home; Juno protected their women.

### **Contributions of Roman Civilization**

- 1.** Roman law and principles of governance are Rome's greatest contribution to the world.
- 2.** So complete was Rome's system of road linking all parts of empire that people could say 'All roads lead to Rome'.
- 3.** The Roman developed their own alphabet and the Latin language became the language of all educated people in western Europe. Latin words are still widely used in science, and Latin is the basis of several European languages — esp. French, Spanish & Italian.
- 4.** Lucretius, Cicero, Marcus Aurelius & Seneca were the famous Roman philosophers.
- 5.** Horace ('Odes') & Virgil ('Aeneid') were the famous Roman poets.
- 6.** Tacitus ('Annals' & 'Histories') was the most famous Roman historian and Pliny, the elder, was the another famous Roman historian.
- 7.** The Romans were the inventors of concrete and could firmly cement bricks and stones together. They also introduced two architectural improvements — the arch and cupolas or domes.
- 8.** Fights between gladiators or between a gladiator and a wild animal, was a popular Roman amusement. Special arenas or amphitheatres were built for these contests. The ruins of the Colosseum, one of the greatest of arenas, can be seen in Rome.

## Russian Revolution : 1917

- 1.** The Russian Revolution of 1917 was one of the most significant events of 20th century. It established the ideology of Marxism. It was a great revolution after French revolution which was not limited to Russia but affected several countries of the world.
- 2.** The great revolution in Russia took place in two stages. The first stage of Russian Revolution began in March 1917 with the overthrow of the Czar Nicholas II. The second stage in Nov. of the same year led to the establishment of the world's first communist state by Bolsheviks under Lenin.
- 3.** The basic causes of the revolution were deep-seated. The government was autocratic. The Czar was the source of all authority and his powers were vigorously exercised by corrupt and inefficient bureaucracy. The general standard of living of the people was tragically low. There was little social freedom. All Russians were forced to support the orthodox church.
- 4.** The immediate cause of the event was however the suffering and confusion caused by Russian disastrous defeats during world war I. Her armies lacked arms and ammunition. Prices soared high and the economy was in shambles.
- 5.** Russian Revolution began with March Revolution (February Revolution, according to old Russian Calender). Disorders broke out in Petrograd (now Leningrad), the Russian capital, in March 1917. Czar Nicholas II was forced to abdicate. (He and his family were later killed by the revolutionaries).
- 6.** A provisional government composed of liberal and democratic elements (Mensheviks group) under the successive premierships of Prince Lvov and then Aleksandr Kerensky lost ground to the radical wing (Bolsheviks group) of the Social Democratic Labour Party.
- 7.** The Bolsheviks, led by Lenin, seized Power in Petrograd on Nov. 7, 1917—November Revolution (October Revolution, according to the old Russian calendar). The Kerensky Government was overthrown and authority was vested in a council of Commissars (Ministers) with Lenin as Premier.
- 8.** The new Government immediately decreed the abolition of private land ownership and set up a dictatorship of the Proletariat—actually of the communist Party, as the Bolsheviks came to be called.
- 9.** The Bolsheviks extended their authority over a large part of European Russia, but elsewhere they faced the resistance of the anti-Bolshevik Parties. The



resulting civil war lasted till 1920 and was complicated by ' foreign intervention. The communists were ultimately in undisputed control of the country.

**10.** In the period between 1917 and 1920, the Communists took drastic action against internal enemies, or counter-revolutionaries, as they were called. Former landlords, capitalists, Czarist officers, etc. were arrested, exiled or executed, the Czar and his family were killed.

**11.** In 1923, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.) came into being. Its constitution declared the establishment of a 'republic of workers and peasants'. Ownership of the means of production, including land, factories, mines, banks and railroads, was vested in the state. The state which is known officially as the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U. S.S.R.), also commonly referred to as the Soviet Russia, or just Russia.

**12.** Lenin died in 1924 and was succeeded by Stalin (1924-53).



## Second World War

Sep. 1, 1939 — Sep. 2, 1945

**Causes : The causes of Second World War as under —**

- 1. The Treaty of Versailles (1919) :** The treaty of Versailles had in itself the germs of the Second World War. The Germany was very badly treated. She was forced to sign the treaty at the point of a bayonet, in a spirit of revenge. To tear away the treaty of Versailles, Hitler joined hands with Mussolini of Italy.
- 2. Nationalist Movements of Germany & Italy :** The rise of the national movement in Germany & Italy added fuel to the fire. Although Hitler tried to assure the world that he meant peace, he could not conceal his ambition for long. He embarked on a career of aggression which ultimately led to war. The same was the case with Mussolini who had established his dictatorship in Italy in 1922.
- 3. Conflict of Ideology between Dictatorship & Democracy:** Countries like Germany, Italy & Japan represented the ideology of dictatorship while Great Britain, France & USA represented the ideology of democracy. Mussolini described the conflict between the two ideologies thus : 'The struggle between the two worlds can permit no compromise. Either we or they'.
- 4. Inefficiency of League of Nations :** Unfortunately, when hostility was growing between the two camps there was no effective international organisation which could bring the leaders of the two camps on a common platform and bring about a reconciliation between them. The League of Nations was practically dead.
- 5. Colonial & Commercial Rivalry :** The colonial and commercial rivalry between England and France on one side, and Germany and Italy on the other brought them in conflict with each other.
- 6. Aggressiveness of Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis :** Hitler had become very aggressive. He annexed the Saar Valley, occupied Rhineland and Austria, captured Chechoslovakia etc. Mussolini attacked Abyssinia (Ethiopia) Japan attacked China. This aggressive mood of the Fascist Powers got its fullest expression when they formed an Axis providing for mutual aid in the international sphere.

**Immediate Cause :** The immediate cause of the war was the refusal of Poland to surrender. Germany gave an ultimatum to Poland regarding : (i) surrender the port of Danzig, (ii) the right of establishing a rail link between Germany and East

Prussia through the Polish corridor. These two demands were rejected by Poland. So Germany invaded Poland on Sep. 1, 1939. Britain and France as they were under treaty obligations to aid Poland, declared war against Germany on Sep. 3, 1939.

**Course of War :** On one side were Germany, Italy and Japan, called the Axis Powers (or Central Powers), and on the other were Great Britain, Francee, USSR, USA, China etc. called the Allied Powers (or Allies).

Germany had to face defeat once again. Hitler, Goebbels & Himmler committed suicide (April 30, 1945) and their successors surrendered unconditionally on May 7, 1945. After the fall of Germany, USA and UK concentrated their focus against Japan. On Aug. 6, 1945, an atom bomb, 'Little Boy', was dropped on the city of Hiroshima. Japan was asked to surrender and when she refused another atom bomb, 'Fat Man', was dropped on Aug. 9, 1945, on the city of Nagasaki. It is estimated that more than one lakh persons were killed and leaving thousands more slowly dying of radiation poisoning. On Aug. 14, 1945, Japan conveyed its acceptance of the Allied demand to surrender but the actual surrender took place on Sep. 2, 1945. With the Japanese surrender, the Second World War came to an end.

**Effects of WW II :** (i) After about 15 months of preparatory work, the peace treaties were given a final shape by the 21 participating countries and they were signed on Feb. 10, 1947, in Paris by the representatives of the five enemy states and the Allied Powers. As regards Germany she was occupied by the Big Four. After its fall in May, 1945, it was divided into four zones, each of which was administered separated by one of the occupying powers. Berlin came under joint occupation. Ultimately out of one Germany came two countries - West Germany and East Germany. Italy was also deprived of her colonies. As regards Japan, a peace treaty was signed with her at San Francisco in 1951. (ii) The United Nation Organisation (UNO) was established in Oct. 24, 1945. (iii) The USA and USSR emerged as the two most powerful nations in the world. (iv) The emergence of Russia (USSR) gave rise to the desire for freedom in colonies under European control in Asia, (v) The British empire thus rapidly lost its leadership as more and more colonies won independence, (vi) France also lost much of their past glory, (vii) Nearly all the East European countries embraced communism and communist rule was established in the Chinese mainland also.

**Important Axis Leaders of WW II :** Adolf Hitler (Nazi dictator of Germany), Benito Mussolini (Prime Minister of Italy) and Hirohito (Emperor of Japan) & his Prime Ministers Hidehi Tojo & Fumimaro Kono.

**Important Allied Leaders of WW II** : Franklin D. Roosevelt — upto April 12, 1945 & Harry Truman - after April 12, 1945 (Presidents of USA), Winston Churchill (Prime Minister of Britain), Joseph Stalin (Premier of USSR), Paul Reynaud & Charles De Gaulle (Prime Ministers of France) and Chiang Kai-shek.



## Turkish Revolution: 1923

1. Turkey was called 'Sickman of Europe'.
2. The disintegration of Ottoman empire began in the 19th century and was completed after Turkey's defeat in the First World War.
3. The Allies wanted to establish their domination over Turkey itself and to give away parts of Turkey to Greece and Italy.
4. The treatment meted out to Turkey by the Allies had led to a mass upsurge in India directed against Britain. This upsurge is known as the Khilafat Movement.
5. The nationalist movement in Turkey was organised to prevent the domination of the country by the Allied Powers and the annexation of parts of Turkey agreed to the terms dictated by the Allied Powers.
6. However, even before the treaty was signed by the Sultan, a national government had been established under the leadership of Mustafa Kemal Pasha with its headquarter in Ankara.
7. Following the treaty with the Sultan, Turkey had been invaded by Greece.
8. The turks under Kemal's leadership were able to repel the invasion and the Allies were forced to repudiate the earlier treaty. The Allied troops were withdrawn from Turkish territory and the areas which were to be annexed by European countries remained in Turkey. Thus, Turkey was able to win her complete independence.
9. The success of the Turks in winning the complete independence of their country was followed by a programme to modernize Turkey and to end the influence of backward-looking feudal elements.
10. Turkey was proclaimed a republic in Oct. 29, 1923 and Kemal became the first President of Turkey. He ruled the new republic for 15 years (1923-38). The Turkish Sultan had carried the title of Caliph (Khalifa); the new government abolished the institution of Caliph (Khalifa) in 1924. Education was taken out of the hands of the religious leaders. Religion was separated from the State.
11. Mustafa Kemal Pasha is known as the 'founder of modern Turkey' and 'Ataturk' (the father of the Turks).

## Unification of Germany : 1848-71

1. Like Italy, Germany was also divided into a number of states. At the end of the Napoleonic wars (1792-1815) there were 38 independent states in Germany in which Prussia was the most powerful.
2. In 1815, the German states along with Austria were organised into a Germanic confederation.
3. In 1848 revolts occurred in every German state and the rulers were forced to grant democratic constitutions. To unite Germany and to frame a constitution for the united Germany, a constituent assembly met in Frankfurt.
4. The Frankfurt Assembly proposed the unification of Germany as a constitutional monarchy under the king of Prussia who would become the emperor of Germany. However, the king of Prussia declined the offer. Repression soon followed.
5. With the failure of the revolution of 1848 to unify Germany, one phase in the struggle for unification came to an end.
6. Now Germany was to be unified not into a democratic country by the efforts of revolutionaries but by the rulers into militaristic empire. The leader of this policy was Bismarck who belonged to a Prussian aristocratic family. He wanted to achieve the unification of Germany under the leadership of the Prussian monarchy.
7. Bismarck described his policy of unification as one of 'blood and iron'. The policy of blood and iron meant a policy of war.
8. He defeated Austria and dissolved the Germanic confederation. Thus Austria was separated from other German states. In place of old confederation, he united 22 states of Germany into North German Confederation in 1866.
9. The unification of Germany was completed as a result of Prussia.
10. France War (1870) in which the French emperor Louis Bonaparte was defeated and captured. This war enabled Bismarck to absorb the remaining German states into a united Germany.
11. The formal ceremony at which William I, the king of Prussia, took the title of German Emperor was not held on the German soil. It took place at Versailles in France, in the palace of the French kings.

12. After unification, Germany emerged as a very strong power in Europe.



## Unification of Italy : 1848-70

1. One of the major features of the history of Europe in 19th century was the struggle for the national unification and independence. Italy & Germany were the two important nations which emerged as united, independent states in the 19th century.
2. In the early 19th century, Italy was divided into a number of states in which the Kingdom of Sardinia was the most powerful.
3. The struggle for Italian independence and unification was organised by the two famous revolutionaries - Mazzini & Garibaldi. The movement led by them is known as the 'Young Italy' movement.
4. After the revolution of 1848, Count Cavour, the Prime Minister of Sardinia, took the initiative of uniting Italy under the leadership of Sardinia.
5. By the year of 1861, the entire states (except Rome) had been united and then Victor Emmanuel II, the king of Sardinia took the title of 'King of Italy'.
6. Rome was still outside the kingdom of Italy. It was ruled by the Pope. Italian soldiers liberated the city of Rome in 1870, and in 1871, Rome became the capital of united Italy.





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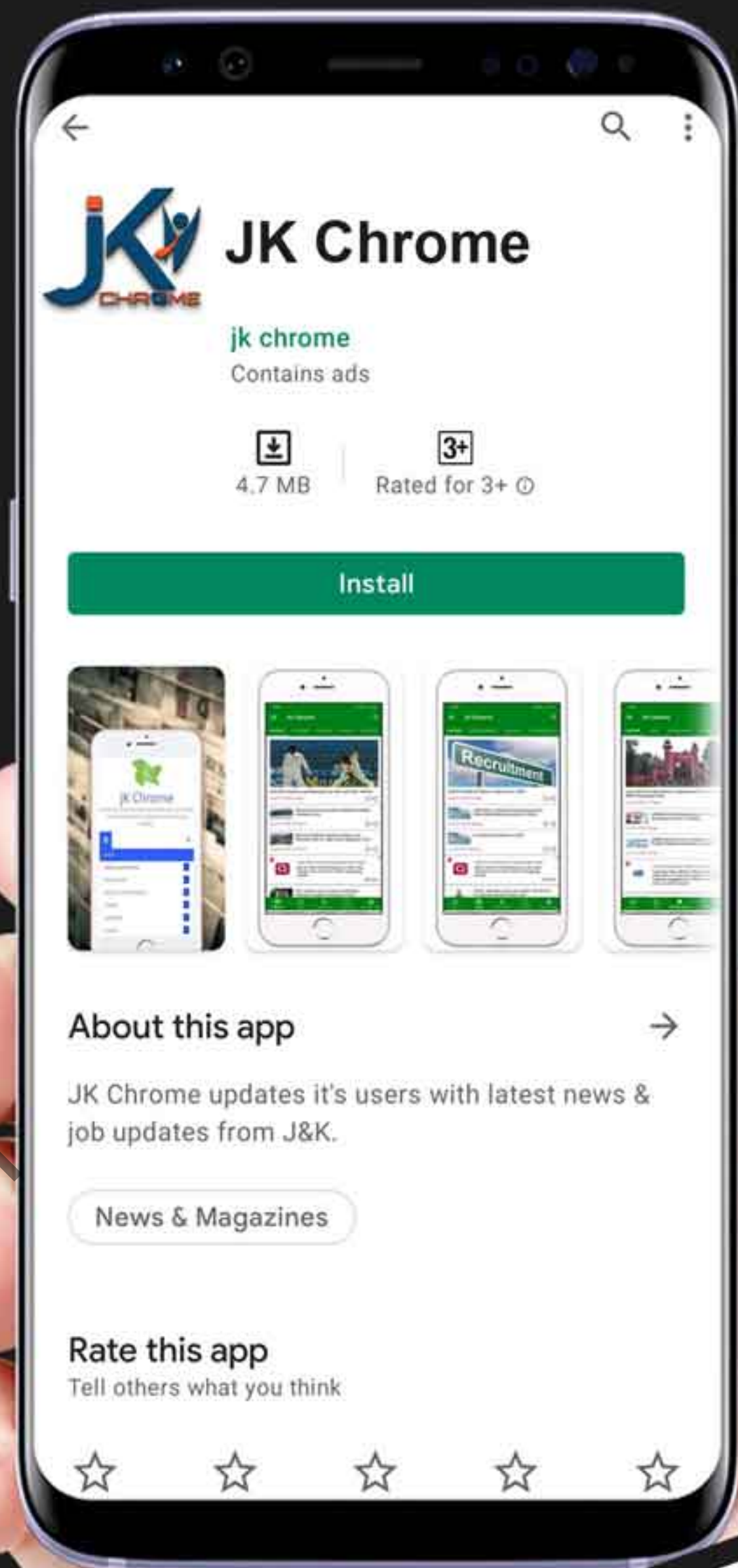
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