



# Educrat IAS

India's Best Mentorship for Civil Services

---

# WORLD HISTORY

**MAINS VALUE  
ADDITION MATERIAL**





# Educrat IAS

India's Best Mentorship for Civil Services

## Congratulations!

### On Clearing **UPSC 2023 PRELIMS**



**SAIMA KHAN**



**PRIYA PUROHIT**



**PARAMITA MALAKAR**



**JUHI DAS**



**SOURAV BASAK**



**HARSH JALAN**



**UTSAV KOTHARI**



# TABLE OF CONTENT

<b>INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION</b>	2	<b>COLONIALISM</b>	18
Why 1 <sup>st</sup> in England	2	Reasons:	18
Impact	2	Basic features of colonialism	18
<b>FRENCH REVOLUTION</b>	4	Stages of colonialism	18
Causes	4	Colonialism in different parts of the world	19
Result	4	<b>DECOLONIZATION</b>	20
Impacts	5	Causes of decolonisation	20
Napoleon Bonaparte Reforms	5	Decolonisation of Africa	20
<b>AMERICAN REVOLUTION</b>	7	Complexities in African decolonisation	21
<b>RUSSIAN REVOLUTION</b>	8	Complexities in Southeast Asian decolonisation	21
Causes	8	<b>ITALIAN UNIFICATION</b>	22
Measures taken by Lenin:	10	<b>GERMAN UNIFICATION</b>	24
Impact/Consequences of Russian Revolution	10	<b>INTER WAR PERIOD DEVELOPMENT</b>	26
<b>WORLD WAR I</b>	12	<b>RISE OF FASCISM</b>	27
Causes:	12	Policy of Appeasement, PoA	27
Consequences:	12	League of Nations	28
<b>WORLD WAR 2</b>	14	<b>THE GREAT DEPRESSION</b>	29
Reasons	14	Difference between Capitalism, Socialism and Communism	30
Impacts:	15		
<b>RENAISSANCE</b>	16		



Educat IAS Academy  
ACAD EMI  
India's Best Mentorship for Civil Services

## INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

“Industrial revolution “- Changes that occurred in **the industrial development of England between 1760 to 1820**. Those changes were rapid, extremely fundamental and far reaching in economic organisation, technology and business structure.

**Industrial Revolution put an end to orthodox, less productive and stagnant economy**. Therefore new institutions, values emerged and lifestyle & outlook underwent major changes

Characteristics	Factors which supported IR in Europe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Population growth</li> <li>● Application of science to Industry</li> <li>● Intensive use of Capital</li> <li>● R-U Transformation</li> <li>● Rise of new social classes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Renaissance and Reformation</li> <li>● Rise of Colonial Empires</li> <li>● Growth of Long distance trade and commercial production</li> <li>● Growth of market economy</li> </ul>

### Why 1<sup>st</sup> in England

- **Geographically** – isolated –political and social stability. No Fear
  - **England** – 1<sup>st</sup> to established National bank , profession system of lending money
  - **End of feudal mindset + development of Laissez Faire/ Free Market Economy**
  - **Advances in Sci-Tech** – Hargreaves -> Spinning Jenny; Ark Wright -> Waterframe; James Watt -> Steam power; powerloom;
  - **Transport** – navigable rivers, canals, road construction (macadamized roads), naval capability
  - **Agricultural Revolution** – labor force + demand for Industrial goods + Land consolidation
  - **Raw Material availability** – Iron, Coal, Steam
  - Anglican Church separated from Catholic Church -> Land confiscated put to productive use.
- Impacts

### Impact

Economic	Social
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Factory system – increased production</li> <li>● ↑ in internal, international trade</li> <li>● Growth of capitalism -&gt; investment (not for luxury)</li> <li>● Growth of other industries, various types of services (<b>Banks, Investment, stocks</b>) -&gt; <b>monetization of economy</b>.</li> </ul> <p><b>But,</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Income disparity</b>, Gulf widened</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>From Feudal social relationship -</b> &gt; To new system of relationship based on <b>Capitalists and workers (Bourgeoisie and Proletariat)</b></li> <li>● Social bonds started breaking</li> <li>● <b>Urbanisation -&gt; growth of slums</b> -&gt; substandards and sub- human conditions - &gt; diseases and epidemics ; Smokey, crowded cities.</li> <li>● <b>Employment of Children and women.</b></li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Colonialism + Economic Imperialism</li> </ul>	<p>Though it led to their financial independence and empowerment later ; but led to neglect of kids, household chores, family life, disharmony in the family due to disturbed family life.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initially -&gt; Lack of Housing, social security, child labourers ; Later -Labor Laws and Reforms</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Political</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Concept of Laissez Faire</b></li> <li>• Industrial capitalists championed cause of individual rights like <b>Right to Property, right to liberty</b>; In long run-&gt; helped in growth of <b>democratic forms of Government</b></li> <li>• Military superiority now became directly dependent on extent of industrialization</li> <li>• Reason for colonization of Asia, Africa</li> <li>• <b>World divided into -&gt; Developed and underdeveloped nations</b></li> <li>• Compelled to make <b>laws for labour welfare</b></li> <li>• Growth of <b>workers groups, trade union movements, socialist and communist ideologies</b> ; Chartist Movement;</li> <li>• Rivalry and conflict between nations.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Industrial Revolution in England became a reason for Industrial Revolution in other countries.</b></p>



Educrat IAS  
ACADEMY  
India's Best Mentorship for Civil Services

# FRENCH REVOLUTION

## Causes:

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Political</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Absolute Monarchism</b>; King said he had <b>divine rights</b>.</li> <li>● <b>Louis XIV, XV</b> -&gt; powerful kings ; <b>centralized the administration</b> + Rampant corruption</li> <li>● Abandoned the representative institutions in France (<b>Estates General</b>)</li> <li>● Louis XVI -&gt; weak, <b>dependent on feudal elements</b> + monopolized government offices through aristocrats and nobles</li> <li>● No proper administration. ; <b>No codified uniform legal system; No uniform taxation policy</b></li> <li>● French common man wasn't getting any representation -&gt; hence angry;</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Social</b></p> <p><b>Society divided into 3 estates</b></p> <p><b>1<sup>st</sup></b> -&gt; <b>Clergy</b> – <b>didn't pay taxes</b> ; owned large lands; (around 1% of population, but controlled 15% resources)</p> <p><b>2<sup>nd</sup></b> -&gt; <b>Aristocrats, nobles</b>; scorned enlightenment; held highest offices; paid almost no taxes (2% population -&gt; held 20 % resources)</p> <p><b>3<sup>rd</sup></b> -&gt; <b>consisted of</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Bourgeoisie/Middle Class (well educated, wanted enlightenment, paid taxes, lacked privileges)</li> <li>● Workers -&gt; paid low wages, paid high taxes</li> <li>● <b>Peasants -&gt; largest group in 3<sup>rd</sup> estate</b> ; Most deprived ; paid significant income in taxes</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Economic</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● King -&gt; constantly at war + lived lavish lifestyle</li> <li>● <b>Flawed taxation policy</b></li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Cultural</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Montesquieu</b> -&gt; Principle of Separation of power</li> <li>● <b>Voltaire</b> -&gt; questioned Church Authority</li> <li>● <b>Rousseau</b> -&gt; Social Contract ; Man is born free, but in chains</li> <li>● <b>American Revolution</b> -&gt; also affected French Revolution, because <b>General Lafayette fought along with Americans.</b></li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Immediate causes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Agriculture crisis, high inflation, unemployment, bread riots</li> </ul>	

## Result:

- **National Assembly formation in Tennis Court**; Feudalism, **Serfdom abolished** , **end of privilege system**, tithe abolished.
- People attack **Fort of Bastille on July 14 1789**.
- **26 Aug 1789 -> Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen** (Ideals of LEF ; **Men are born free and equal** ; Freedom of Speech, Expression, Religion ; Right to take part in Government;

## Impacts

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>On France</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>End of monarchy</b> -&gt; establishment of <b>constitutional and republican Government.</b></li> <li>● LEF ; <b>Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen</b>; Feeling of Nationalism in France became the torch bearer of humanity</li> <li>● <b>End of privilege</b> + Established of Equality</li> <li>● <b>End of Feudalism, Serfdom</b> – strengthening of middle class, improvement in peasant conditions</li> <li>● Church power reduced; property of Church confiscated.</li> <li>● <b>Administration &amp; Judicial changes – by Napoleon</b></li> <li>● Tax collection methodology changed</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>On England and Europe</b></p> <p><b>England</b> England initially welcomed changed, but later tried to suppress it (fearing anarchy)</p> <p><b>Europe</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Encouraged revolutionary activities in Ireland</b> -&gt; weakening of England control</li> <li>● United kings of Europe tried to come together and fought anti- revolutionary wars. They tried to bring old monarchical system</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>On World</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Nationalist movements.</b> Around the world -&gt; <b>Impetus to Nation state system</b> (Italy, Germany)</li> <li>● <b>Ideals of LEF</b></li> <li>● <b>Questioned divine rights</b>, privileged based system</li> <li>● <b>Declaration of Human Rights</b> -&gt; People are sovereign</li> <li>● Impact on revolutionary movements in <b>Latin America (Eg -&gt; Simon Bolivar)</b></li> </ul>	

## Napoleon Bonaparte Reforms

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Administrative</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Established Strong and stable state; <b>Centralized administration;</b></li> <li>● Curbed liberty-&gt; to established Law and order; <b>Press censorship;</b></li> <li>● Equality -&gt; merit based appointments</li> <li>● <b>Centralised Education.</b> Established Military school; setup French university system</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Judicial :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Napoleonic Code;</b> Rule of Law;</li> <li>● Inspired judicial systems all around the world</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Economic</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Nationalisation -&gt; Established bank of France</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Religious</b></p>

- **Promoted free Trade** -> Put France towards Industrialisation
- **Uniform Tax Policy**
- **Constructed Roads and Bridges**

- **Adopted Secular policy**





## AMERICAN REVOLUTION

American Revolutionary War and US War of Independence ; **fought between Kingdom of Great Britain and 13 British colonies in Western N.America from 1776-1783.**

### Significance

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Socio-Cultural</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Global Impetus to Nationalism and Anti-colonialism</li> <li>○ <b>America got independence</b> – affirmed the notion of masses against classes , Nationalists against imperialists</li> <li>○ <b>Domino effect through feeling of Nationalism</b> – age of revolutions started; <b>France (1789), Ireland (1798), Latin America (1830s)</b>, 20<sup>th</sup> century – decolonization started.</li> <li>● <b>Idea of Equality</b> – radical at a time when much world was under Feudalism</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Political</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Establishment of American Federation</b> –</li> <li>● <b>Bill of Rights</b> - Ideals – Liberty, Rule of Law, Republican + constitutional (ism),</li> <li>● <b>Fundamental Rights</b> – freedom of speech, press , religion , justice under the law ;</li> <li>● <b>Journey from Albany (1754) to Philadelphia (1776)</b> -&gt; from 13 to 1 ; Lessons learnt – ‘<b>how many can become one</b>’ + ‘<b>how can we become one</b>’ ;</li> <li>● <b>1<sup>st</sup> written and democratic constitution of the world.</b> (1789)</li> <li>● <b>Influenced Europe</b> – French sent Army to support AR. Later, <b>French got economically weak, which acted as a significant reason for FR.</b></li> <li>● <b>Lessons learnt for Britain</b> – about how future colonies to be governed; 1784 – <b>Pitts India Act</b> + <b>1786 – Lord Cornwallis made Governor of India.</b></li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Economic</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Gave impetus to American Industrial Revolution</b> – expanded its territory within the continent by westward expansion and purchase of territory (Louisiana from France, Florida from Spain)</li> <li>● <b>Idea of no taxation on Property</b> (flowed from Right to Property ) – novel in those times.</li> </ul>	

## RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

The Russian Revolution is **dated to November 1917 (October 1917 on the Russian calendar)**, when **Bolshevik Party forces took over the Government offices in Petrograd**. However, the problems that led toward revolution had been developing for generations. The revolution's consequences, too, were far-reaching—the **Communist Party, which formed to lead post-revolutionary Russia, remained in power until 1991**.

**Russian revolution is a combination of two revolutions – February Revolution & October Revolution**. The February Revolution led to the **end of the rule of Czar and establishment of a provisional government**. The October Revolution resulted in the **overthrowing of the provisional Government** in a coup by the Bolsheviks and consequent **establishment of a communist state of Russia**.

### Causes

Basically an expression of economic hardships faced by Russian Society.

Political	Economic
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Widespread suffering under autocracy</b>—a form of government in which one person, in this case the czar, has absolute power.</li> <li>• <b>Weak leadership of Czar Nicholas II</b>—clung to autocracy despite changing times.</li> <li>• <b>New revolutionary movements</b> that believed a worker-run government should replace czarist rule</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor working conditions, low wages, and hazards of industrialization.</li> <li>• <b>Russia joining WW1, Devastation of World War I</b>— high casualties, economic ruin, widespread hunger.</li> <li>• Poor peasants, <b>lack of industrialisation</b>-widespread discontentment among all classes. Shortage of land for peasantry. They had to bear heavy burden of taxation</li> </ul>
Others	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Russian defeat in <b>the Russo- Japanese War (1905)</b>, which led to rising unrest.</li> <li>• <b>Bloody Sunday</b>, the massacre of unarmed protestors outside the palace, in 1905</li> </ul>	

**Course of Events in Russian Revolution (not much imp from Exam Perspective; just a conceptual understanding is enough)**

#### 1) Fall of tsardom

##### a. Russo Japanese war

Politically the Tsar's rule was very weak. **Russia fought a war with Japan in 1904-05**. Small Asian Country Japan defeated the mighty European country Russia in the Russo- Japanese war. **This lowered the international and domestic prestige of Russia**.

##### b. Bloody Sunday

- Tsars believed in the **divine right theory of kingship**.
- **Tsar Nicholas II was autocratic** in his administration. The people had many grievances. Tsar was not prepared to sanction any reforms. Meantime, the **working class of St. Petersburg went on strike**.
- The workers reached Tsar's palace the guards fired on the unarmed crowd. **This event is known as "Bloody Sunday"**

**Sunday” as it took place on a Sunday, 22nd January 1905. This is also known as 1905 Revolution. This event was indeed a prelude to the October Revolution of 1917.**

#### **c. Entry in World War-I**

- **In 1914, Nicholas II decided to drag Russia into World War I**, despite the fact that Russia was unprepared for a war.
- More than 4 million Russian soldiers were killed or wounded or taken prisoners.

#### **d. Rasputin**

- The real government back home came into the hands of his wife **Tsarina Alexandra**.
- She ignored the Tsar’s chief advisers and came under the influence of one **mysterious Rasputin, a self proclaimed holy man**. Alexandra allowed Rasputin to make key political decisions.
- **Rasputin opposed reforms** and obtained powerful positions for his close ones and spread corruption.

#### **e. March Revolution 1917**

- Neither Nicholas nor Alexandra could tackle the enormous problems on war front as well as domestic fronts.
- **The March revolution was a general uprising which forced Nicholas II to abdicate his throne**. A year after, he was executed by the revolutionaries.
- **The leaders of the Duma established a temporary government under Alexander Kerensky**, who decided to continue with the war. The decision to continue with the war cost him support from army as well as civilians.
- Meanwhile, the Social revolutionaries, competing for power, **formed soviets i.e. the local councils which consisted of workers, peasants, and soldiers**.

#### **f. Bolsheviks and mensheviks**

- Mensheviks and Bolsheviks **Various revolutionary movements grew in the Russian Society inspired the thoughts of Karl Marx**.
- They had a belief that **the the industrial class of workers would overthrow the Tsar and then would form a dictatorship of the proletariat**.

### **2) Dual power and provisional government**

#### **a. Dual power**

**The soviets were popularly elected by the masses** and so enjoyed more popular support than **the Provisional Government which represented the interests of the bourgeoisie and the landlords**. This situation was one of ‘dual power’.

#### **b. Provisional government**

- The **Provisional Government was recognized as the legal authority** by both the foreign Governments and the soviets in Russia.
- The foreign governments recognized the Provisional Government because it **advocated those democratic principles close to British and American democracy**.
- The soviets accepted the legality of the Provisional Government on condition that it did not go against the aims of the soviets.

### 3) Lenins return and internal split within provisional government

- Meanwhile Lenin returned from Germany after many years in exile. He reached Petrograd in April 1917. **Along with Bolsheviks, he soon gained the control of Petrograd soviet**, as well as the soviets in other major Russian cities.
- **Lenin's slogan—"Peace, Land, and BrBread"—got widespread appeal.**
- As the conflict between the Provisional Government and the Bolsheviks grew, **Lenin feared the Provisional Government would set up a dictatorship.**
- In September, he began discussions for an uprising against the government. Bolshevik supporters in the army, soviets and factories were brought together.

### 4) OCTOBER REVOLUTION /The Revolution of October 1917

- On **16 October 1917**, Lenin persuaded the Petrograd Soviet and the Bolshevik Party to agree to a socialist seizure of power.
- At a meeting of the All Russian Congress of Soviets in Petrograd, the **majority approved the Bolshevik action.**
- **During October, 1917 (November as per Gregorian Calender)**, the Provincial Government was removed and **replaced with a Bolshevik government in Russia which led to formation of USSR.** This was the October revolution which got over in a matter of hours. Kerensky and his colleagues disappeared from the scene.

#### Measures taken by Lenin:

- **The Bolsheviks were totally opposed to private property.** Most industry and banks were nationalised in November 1917. This meant that the Government took over ownership and management.
- **Land was declared social property** and peasants were allowed to seize the land of the nobility.
- In March 1918, despite opposition by their political allies, the **Bolsheviks made peace with Germany at Brest Litovsk.**
- In the years that followed, the **Bolsheviks became the only party to participate in the elections to the All Russian Congress of Soviets, which became the Parliament of the country. Russia became a one-party state.** Trade unions were kept under party control.
- Farmland is distributed among farmers, and factories are given to workers.
- Lenin asserts his control by cruel methods such as the Gulag, a vast and brutal network of prison camps for both criminals and political prisoners.

#### Impact/Consequences of Russian Revolution

- Measures taken by Lenin (above)
- **Civil war, between Bolshevik ("red") and anti-Bolshevik ("white") forces**, sweeps Russia from 1918 to 1920. Around 15 million die in conflict and the famine.
- **Impact on working class** - brought home to the ruling classes of Europe the **urgency of making concessions to workers. These took the form of the public provision of health, education and housing.** It is built on the premises that all value is created by labour, entitling them to a larger share of the surplus than the bare necessities.

#### Impact on colonies –

- The other consequence of the Russian Revolution was for Europe's colonies. The early communist movement had

a global ambition aiming for the emancipation of all subject peoples. This was to have an impact on India. **The Soviet declaration of equality of all nations and assertion that the people can change the entire property system for their own good were ideas that directly affected our National Movement after 1917.**

- In many countries, **communist parties were formed like Communist Party of Great Britain.**
- **Gave Socialism a global face and world stature**
- Bolsheviks formed **Comintern** (international union of pro-Bolshevik Socialist parties)
- Industries and agriculture of Soviet developed. Poor were fed.
- However, it denied essential freedoms to its citizens and carried out developmental projects through repressive policies.
- Increase **interconnectedness of Soviet with world.**
- Economic Model was highly successful during initial years, which **inspired many third world countries to take this path.**
- **Communism was seen as a blow to imperialism** (which was fueled by capitalism).
- Communist Russian leaders like **Lenin, Stalin** gave active support to communist Governments across the world.



Educrat IAS  
ACADEMY  
India's Best Mentorship for Civil Services

## WORLD WAR I

**First World War is considered as one of the largest wars in history.** The worlds greatest powers assembled in two opposing alliances- **The allies (British empire ,France and Russian empire ) vs Central powers (Germany , Austria Hungary )**

### Causes:

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Rising Spirit of Nationalism</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Highly publicized after French Revolution, especially due to formation of Nation States.</b> Nations developed a sense of pride and superiority, engaged in active posturing.</li> <li>● Concepts like <b>Social Darwinism and extreme Nationalism emerged</b></li> <li>● Suspicion and mistrust multiplies. <b>Territorial race started</b></li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Militarism</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Competition for larger armies.</li> <li>● Due to increased mistrust -&gt; ↑ military interests = enhanced rivalry.</li> <li>● Eg – German policy to strengthen Navy; <b>Policy of WeldPolitik;</b></li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Colonial Rivalry</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Industrialisation</b> -&gt; need for Raw Material and Market -&gt; race for colonies began</li> <li>● Eg – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Italy allied with Germany when it lost Tunisia to France</li> <li>○ Russia, Britain, France allied with each other dueto Germany’s expansion</li> <li>○ Scramble for Africa</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Formation of Alliances</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Member countries promised to defend each other if any country attacked on it.</b> This created an atmosphere of mistrust.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Decline of Ottoman Empire</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Major European powers wanted to take advantage as the <b>region had strategically important ports.</b></li> <li>● Eg -&gt; Interests of Russia, Austria were highly antagonistic in Balkan region</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Immediate Cause – Rivalry between Austria and Serbia</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Austrian Crown Prince Archduke Ferdinand murdered by a Serbian.</b> Austria wanted Serbia to handover murderer or face action. Serbia denied. <b>Austria declared war on Serbia.</b> Germany supported Austria and Russia Supported Serbia.</li> </ul>

### Consequences:

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Political</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>End of Autocracy –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Hapsburg Empire (Austria), Germany, Romanov (Russia)</li> <li>○ <b>Austria, Germany adopted Democratic constitution, Russia adopted Communism.</b></li> <li>○ Disintegration of Ottoman Empire.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Nationalism, Self determinism principles got a boost</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Economic</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Loss of infrastructure. Detrimental impact on Industry and Trade</li> <li>● Deficiency of essential commodities due to focus on War Economy</li> <li>● <b>Mass unemployment ; Heavy War indemnities (Hyperinflationin Germany)</b></li> <li>● Labour movements born out</li> <li>● <b>Devaluation and then Economic Depression</b></li> <li>● <b>Change in Trade Pattern for Europe (from</b></li> </ul>
--	--

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many new nations emerged (Poland, Bosnia-Herzegovina)</li> <li>• Freedom Movements in Asia, Africa intensified</li> <li>• <b>League of Nations – via Treaty of Versailles.</b> To increase international collaboration and prevent any future recurrence of a war.</li> <li>• <b>US emerged as major global player</b></li> </ul>	<p>Exports to Asia and Africa to imports from US, Japan</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Social :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bread-earners lost -&gt; Poverty.</li> <li>• Women -&gt; compelled to work -&gt; empowerment. But turning of women into widows -&gt; Family disharmony. <b>Social attitude towards women changed.</b></li> <li>• Skewed Sex Ratio</li> <li>• Setback to Racism and Religion. <b>Promoted Fraternity and Atheism</b></li> <li>• <b>Boost to Scientific temper and rational thinking.</b></li> <li>• <b>Question in Europe – Are we really civilized?</b></li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Impact on India</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rise in prices and then a depression in economic activity</li> <li>• Indian Industries which prospered during war, now faced losses and closure.</li> <li>• Workers and artisans facing unemployment, inflation -&gt; turned towards nationalist movement</li> <li>• Furthered belief that British couldn't be trusted</li> <li>• <b>Erosion of white man's prestige of racial and cultural supremacy.</b></li> <li>• <b>Gol Act 1919</b></li> </ul>



**Educat IAS Academy**  
**ACADEMY**  
 India's Best Mentorship for Civil Services

# WORLD WAR 2

## Reasons

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Treaty of Versailles :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Revenge with Germany as major undercurrent</b></li> <li>● Treaty humiliated, subjugated Germany -&gt; <b>hurt German nationalism</b> -&gt; opportunity exploited by Hitler</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>League of Nation Failure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● US refused to be member, Germany not made member initially</li> <li>● Did not have own army + lacked coercive machinery for resolving disputes</li> <li>● Trade Sanctions became meaningless in Economic Depression</li> <li>● <b>Failure visible when Japan attacked Manchuria</b>, Italy occupied Ethiopia.</li> <li>● <b>Failure of LoN once again created trust deficit</b> and countries once again started forming alliances</li> </ul>
<p>Rise of <b>Totalitarian Regimes</b> under <b>Fascism and Nazism</b> ; They Glorified war.</p>	<p><b>Changed Map after WWI</b> Eg -&gt; Sudetenland given to Czechoslovakia had majority Germans ,but under it, it became a minority People were deprived of their basic rights. Hitler exploited this opportunity</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Ideological Struggles between democratic regimes of west established.</b> After WW1, totalitarian regimes and communist regimes of Russia</li> <li>● <b>Democratic regimes wanted status quo; Communist regimes wanted class struggle and dictatorship of working class and totalitarian wanted to expand their territory.</b></li> </ul>	<p>Policy of <b>Appeasement of Hitler</b> by Britain -&gt; resulted in <b>defiance of Treaty of Versailles</b>; remilitarization of Rhineland; annexation of Austria and Czech.</p> <p><b>Why Appeasement :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● WW1 destruction -&gt; therefore wanted to control war at any cost</li> <li>● Realisation of wrongs committed in <b>Treaty of Versailles</b></li> <li>● Britain's own selfish interests – Europe undergoing economic crisis. Germany was a big market for British Goods, therefore, they didn't want to upset Germany;</li> <li>● <b>Common hate for communism</b></li> <li>● <b>Failure of League of Nations</b> , hence, no country was ready for war</li> </ul>



## Impacts:

Political	Economic
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● <b>Changed balance of power from Br, Fr -&gt; USA, USSR</b></li><li>● <b>Ideological conflict</b> -&gt; Cold War -<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>&gt; Arms Race</li></ul></li><li>● <b>NAM</b> -&gt; Anti-Imperialism; Independent Foreign policy;</li><li>● Process of Decolonisation started;</li><li>● <b>Start of neo-colonialism</b></li><li>● Division of Germany</li><li>● <b>Established of communist rule in many countries</b> ; France, Italy -&gt; Rise of Communism ; Britain -&gt; Rise of Labour Party;</li><li>● United Nations Organization</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Economic Crisis and Destruction</li><li>● <b>Marshall Plan</b> (U.S. program providing aid to Western Europe following the devastation)</li><li>● IMF, WB</li><li>● Rest -&gt; common points of WW1 also applicable</li></ul>
Social	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Humanity loss</li><li>● <b>Holocaust</b> (5 million jews killed)</li><li>● <b>Demographic change</b> -&gt; Social crisis.</li></ul>	



Educrat IAS  
ACADEMY  
India's Best Mentorship for Civil Services

## RENAISSANCE

- **Renaissance means 're-birth'**, represents the 14<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century period in European history, **characterized by revival of Classical learning and wisdom**, after a long period of cultural decline and stagnation.
- **The period witnessed**
- Discovery and exploration of new continents,
- Substitution of the Copernican for the Ptolemaic system of astronomy,
- **Decline of the feudal system**
- Growth of commerce,
- Invention or application of such potentially powerful innovations as **paper, printing, the mariner's compass, and gunpowder**.
- **Origins and rise of humanism:** The **collective of intellectual movement of the age called humanism**.
- **Trigger:** The fall of Constantinople in 1453.
- Began and achieved fruition first in Italy.
- **Proponents:** Dante and Petrarch, Gianozzo Manetti, Leonardo Bruni, Marsilio Ficino, Giovanni Pico della Mirandola, Lorenzo Valla, and Coluccio Salutati.

### **Features of humanism:**

- **Subject matter:** Human nature in all of its various manifestations and achievements.
- **Syncretism:** Stressed the **unity and compatibility of the truth found in all philosophical and theological schools** and systems.
- Emphasized the dignity of man.

### **Effect of humanism:**

- **Help men break free from** the mental strictures imposed by **religious orthodoxy**.
- **Inspire free inquiry and criticism**.
- Inspire a new confidence in the possibilities of human thought and creations.
- **Artistic developments and the emergence of Florence:** Dignity of man found expression in the arts.
- Art came to be seen as a branch of knowledge, valuable in its own right and capable of providing man with images of God and his creations as well as with insights into man's position in the universe.

### **Proponents:**

- **Leonardo da Vinci:** Science as a means for exploring nature and a record of discoveries.
- **Painters:** Masaccio, the brothers Pietro and Ambrogio Lorenzetti etc.
- **Sculptors:** Giovanni Pisano, Donatello, Andrea del Verrocchio, Lorenzo Ghiberti, and Michelangelo.
- **Architects:** Leon Battista Alberti, Filippo Brunelleschi etc.

Renaissance – Cause and Effect	
Causes	Effects
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In the 1100s translations of ancient Greek and Roman texts <b>reintroduced Classical wisdom and knowledge in Europe.</b></li> <li>2. <b>Humanism and the work of St. Francis of Assisi</b> became important influences on secular scholars and artists.</li> <li>3. Constantinople fell to the Ottoman Empire in 1453.</li> <li>4. <b>The printing press was invented</b> in the mid-15th century.</li> <li>5. The Copernican revolution establishes that Earth and the other planets travel around the Sun. -&gt; <b>Change in thinking.</b></li> <li>6. Wealthy merchants in Florence financed works of art and brought the medium of oil painting from northern Europe to Italy.</li> <li>7. <b>Two powerful popes, Julius II and Leo X,</b> commissioned architecture and artworks for the Roman Catholic Church during the High Renaissance.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Greek and Roman texts fostered a more <b>rational, scientific approach to theology, the natural world, and the arts.</b> Human beings and nature became subjects worthy of study.</li> <li>2. Artists adopted the rational elements of Classical learning, such as <b>anatomy and aerial perspective</b> and viewed the natural world as a path to the divine.</li> <li>3. Many scholars fled Constantinople after 1453, bringing Classical Greek and Roman books and manuscripts to Italy. <b>The emphasis on rational thought and science provided a boost to humanism.</b></li> <li>4. The printing press allowed Classical and Renaissance learning to spread quickly throughout Europe.</li> <li>5. The <b>Copernican revolution encouraged scientific inquiry.</b></li> <li>6. Merchant patronage of the arts helped create the High Renaissance, a unique flowering of painting, sculpture, and architecture in Italy and northern Europe.</li> </ol>

# COLONIALISM

## Definition:

- Practice of acquiring colonies by conquest (or other means) and making them dependent.
- Implies **formal political control**, involving **territorial annexation and loss of sovereignty**.

## Reasons:

<b>Political:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Fear of losing their investments</li><li>● Strategic control</li><li>● Internal weaknesses of Colonies</li><li>● Mind diversion</li><li>● Adventurers and Explorers + <b>End of Feudalism</b></li></ul>	<b>Economic</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Industrial Revolution, Capitalism, Mercantilism</li><li>● <b>Protectionism</b></li><li>● Investments – both financial, infrastructure</li></ul>
<b>Geographic</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Supply of Raw Material</li><li>● Decreasing Geographical space</li></ul>	<b>Socio-Cultural</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Slave Trade</li><li>● <b>Rise of Extreme Nationalism</b></li><li>● Civilizing Mission, Christian Missionaries</li></ul>

Colonialism refers to a social formation in which **the basic control of the economy and society is in the hands of foreign state/capitalist class.**

## Basic features of colonialism

1. **Unequal exchange:** Colony is integrated into the **world capitalist system in a subordinate position.**
2. The colony produced raw materials while the metropolis produced manufactured goods.
3. Infrastructure development in colonies to serve interests of imperialist country industries. **Eg. Introduction of Railways in India.**
4. **Drain of wealth:** Through unrequited exports and state expenditure on armed forces and civil services.
5. **Foreign political domination.**

**Stages of colonialism:** There were three distinct stages of colonialism.

1. **First stage: Monopoly trade and plunder**
  - **Idea:** To make trade more profitable.
  - Competitors were kept out, whether local or European.
  - **Territorial conquest** kept local traders out of the lucrative trade while rival European companies were defeated in war.

- Political conquest of the colony enabled plunder and seizure of surplus.

## 2. Second stage: Era of free trade

- **Develop colony as a producer of raw materials** to lessen dependence on non-empire sources.
- Increase of exports from the colony would also enable it to pay for the high salaries and profits of merchants.
- The **system of transport and communications was developed to facilitate the movement of massive quantities of raw materials to the ports for export.**

## 3. Third stage: Era of finance capitalism

- Intense struggle for markets and sources of raw materials and food grains.
- Investment of accumulated capital in colonies.
- **Strategy of limited modernization**

### Colonialism in different parts of the world

#### 1. Africa:

- Spread of industrial revolution in Europe -> **Intense competition** -> **Search for colonies** -> **Beginning of African colonialism from last decade of 19<sup>th</sup> century.**
- **Impacts:**
  - i. The **self-sufficient African economies were destroyed, transformed and subordinated by colonial domination.**
  - ii. Class differentiation in African society occurred as a result of the impact of colonial domination.

#### 2. South-East Asia

- Colonialism in South-East Asia lasted five centuries, from the late fifteenth to the mid twentieth century.
- Even after the heyday of the spice trade, **South-East Asia remained important as a supplier of basic raw materials like oil, rubber, metals, rice, coffee, tea and sugar.**

#### 3. South America

- **First wave of European colonization** between about 1492 CE and 1800 CE, during the Age of Exploration.
- Primarily **Spain, Portugal, Britain, France, and the Netherlands** began to explore and claim the natural resources and human capital of the Americas
- Resulting in **the displacement, disestablishment, enslavement, and genocide** of the Indigenous peoples of the Americas, and the establishment of several settler-colonial states

## DECOLONIZATION

Decolonization is the **surrender of external political sovereignty over colonized non-European peoples plus the emergence of independent territories** where once the West had ruled, or the process of transfer of power from empire to nation state.

### Types of decolonisation

1. **Self-government** for white settler colonies as it happened in **Canada and Australia**.
2. Formal end to empire followed by independent rule as in India.
3. Formal empire replaced by informal empire or **neo-colonialism as in Latin America**.
4. **Mere change of imperial masters** — in Indo-China when the French reluctantly left, the US moved in.

### Causes of decolonisation

1. **Haitian revolution:** A **successful anti-slavery and anti-colonial insurrection** that took place in the French colony from 1791 to 1804 resulting in the establishment of the **sovereign state of Haiti**.
2. **Freedom of Other Latin American Countries:** Series of revolution in early 19<sup>th</sup> century.
3. **New Imperialism:** Refer to a new wave of imperialism that happened in the late 1800s and early 1900s which is characterized by **the colonial expansion by European powers, the United States, and Japan**.
4. **Lack of resources:** Financial crunch post World War 2.
5. **Spread of education and literature:** Education and western literatures gave room for rational thinking and independence thoughts.
6. **Non-aligned movement:** Led by **Nehru from India, Tito the communist leader from Yugoslavia, Nasser from Egypt etc.**
7. **Establishment of United Nations:** United Nations put pressure on imperial countries like UK, France to provide independence to colonies.
8. **Cold war:** United States and USSR pressurized European allies to give independence and free them.
9. **Influence from newly decolonized countries.**
10. **Neo-colonialism started:** practice of using capitalism and globalization by their power and administration.

### Decolonisation of Africa

1. Took place in the **mid-to-late 1950s to 1975**.
2. The process was often **marred with violence, political turmoil, widespread unrest, and organised revolts** in both northern and sub-Saharan countries.
3. Algerian War in French Algeria, the Angolan War of Independence in Portuguese Angola, the Congo Crisis in the Belgian Congo, the Mau Mau Uprising in British Kenya, and the Nigerian Civil War in the secessionist state of Biafra.
4. **External causes:**
  - a. Over 1.3 million African troops participated in World War II and fought in both European and Asian theatres of war.
  - b. This led to a **deeper political awareness and the expectation of greater respect and self-determination**, which was left largely unfulfilled.
  - c. **The United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948.**

### Complexities in African decolonisation

- a. **Lack of infrastructure:** Imperial infrastructure never served national interest. Eg. **Even oil-rich countries did not have the refineries needed to turn their crude oil into gasoline or heating oil.**
- b. **Political issue:** Left-over of divide and rule policy.
- c. **Inexperienced Leadership:** Eg. Tanzania's Julius Nyerere, had entered the political fray just years before independence.
- d. Lack of National Identity
- e. **Border issues:** The borders Africa's new countries were left with were the ones drawn in Europe during the Scramble for Africa with no regard to the ethnic or social landscape on the ground.
- f. **Tribal clashes:** Belgian policies that crystallized the divisions **between Hutus and Tutsis in Rwanda that led to the tragic genocide in 1994.**
- g. **Cold war: The push and pull between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) made non-alignment a difficult.**

### Complexities in Southeast Asian decolonisation

- a. **Japanese occupation:** Burma was almost completely occupied by the Imperial Japanese Army during the Second World War.
- b. **Continuing influence:** Imperial countries placing pseudo leaders at helm. Eg. **French influence in Cambodia.**
- c. **US influence:** Allied invasion of the Philippines by combined U.S. allies.
- d. United States gave the Philippines its independence.



## ITALIAN UNIFICATION

**Before 1795**, Italy was just a geographical expression, no political existence.

### Role of Napoleon

- **Conquered Italy** -> Liberated from Austrian domination
- Carried out **politico-administrative socio-economic and religious reforms** -> Feudal institutions wiped out.
- **Promoted liberty, equality, freedom of press, free trade** etc.

**Role of Vienna Conference, 1815:** Reversed political changes by Napoleon -> Pope, old regime restored -> Against Italian aspirations.

### Early efforts, 1810-1849

- **Role of Carbonari** -> Association of coal miners to liberate Italy.
- **Role of Young Italy** -> Nationalist organisation established by Mazzini in 1831.
- **Revolution of 1848** -> Pressurised King to adopt **democratic secular ideas** and **established United Italy** with least church influence. -> Couldn't succeed.

### Real beginning of processes of Italian unification

- **Cavour appointed as Italian PM** -> Challenges in way of Italian Unification.
- **Vienna Conference** -> Blocked any attempt to unify fragmented polity.
- Foreign domination continued.
- **Presence of Pope** -> Respected all over the world -> Not easy to replace.
- **Geographically divided into 3 parts.**
- Cultural differences prevailing in Italy.
- **Economic difference: N. Italy slightly industrialised whereas S. Italy is agrarian.**
- Weak central state to carry out unification.
- **Ideological differences among leaders of unification.** Eg. Cavour supported liberal constitutional monarch whereas Mazzini, Garibaldi were strong supporters of Republican system.
- Presence of powerful feudal lords and nobles.
- **Approaches of Cavour:** Create a model state to gain support
- Widen scope of civil liberties.
- Privileges of church curtailed -> Secular policy
- Free trade + Banks, cooperative societies established.
- Strong army raised.

### Cavour diplomacy:

- Support Britain and France against Russia in battle of Crimea.



- **1856 Peace conference:** Cavour highlighted suffering of Italian people under foreign rule.
- **1858:** France agreed to send soldiers for Italian fight against Austria.
- Cavour resigned as he wanted to continue fight against Austria even after French support -> Revolt broke out.
- **Phase II:** Austria wanted to interfere in support of old regime but British influence stopped it.
- **Plebiscite -> Created N Italy in 1860.**
- **Integration of Naples, Sicily, Umbria, Marches:** Transformation in N Italy triggered reaction in these states.
- Cavour used Garibaldi in Naples, Sicily; Garibaldi's Red Shirt (Association)
- Cavour conquered Umbria, Marches -> Plebiscite -> Garibaldi loosened his republic Italy plans.
- **End phase:** 1870 – Rome conquered -> Pope left with small territory to Vatican City



**Educrat IAS**  
**ACADEMY**  
 India's Best Mentorship for Civil Services

## GERMAN UNIFICATION

Before 1805, just geographical existence, no political.

**Austria, Prussia 2 big states along with 300 small German states.**

### Role of Napoleon

- Defeated Austria.
- 300 German states amalgamated into 39.
- **Napoleonic reforms spread ideas of enlightenment.**
- **Vienna conference** -> Tried to restore pre-Napoleonic systems.'

### Early efforts:

- **Role of Burschen-Schaft:** Student organization established in 1815. -> Liberal org.
- **Role of German philosophers and historians:** Hegel, Fichte, Herder and Hardenburg spread ideas of German nationalism.
- **Re-interpreted past** -> Towards cultural unity.
- **Role of Zollverein** -> **Customs Union i.e., German tax and free movement of goods in 39 states** -> Austria refused to join.
- Growth of industries, communication networks.
- Economic progress -> Bismark could raise large army -> **Base of Bismark' successful Blood and Iron policy.**
- **Revolt of 1848 and EU:** Decided for **United Germany under leadership of Prussia** -> New Constitution, but Prussian king refused to accept.
- Failure of liberal methods -> Turned to militarism.
- Real beginning of German Unification.

### Appointment of Bismark as Prussian Vice Chancellor

- **New Prussian king William I was strong German nationalist** -> German unification maylead to war against Austria -> Wanted to raise strong army -> House didn't approve.

### Approaches of Bismark

- Radical nationalist with no faith in efficacy of liberal methods -> **Believed militarism could only accomplish German Unification.**
- **Policy of Blood and Iron** (Violence and Strength)
- **Diplomacy:** Ensured neutrality of Russia and France during war against Austria. Also ensured neutrality of Austria and Russia during war against France.

### Impact of German Unification

- Emergence of powerful empire in Europe -> **Berlin centre of Europe**

- Replaced master role played by France; France still the ideological leader of Europe.
- France enjoyed soft power, Germany a hard power.
- No country could stand against German domination.

#### **Foreign policy of Bismark**

- Guided by **German national interest and prestige.**
- **Isolation of France:** Avoid direct conflict with France
- **League of 3 Emperors, 1873:** Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia -> **Collective security.**
- **Dual alliance, 1879** with Austria-Hungar.
- **Triple Alliance, 1882:** Germany A-H and Italy.
- **Reinsurance Treaty, 1887:** With Russia, After failure of L3E



**Educrat IAS**  
**ACADEMY**  
India's Best Mentorship for Civil Services

## INTER WAR PERIOD DEVELOPMENT

### Treaty of Versailles

- **Example of dated peace:** German representatives not allowed to participate in discussion -> **All provisions decided by victor powers.**
- **Extremely severe:** All non-German areas taken away. **All German colonies converted into mandates** (Territory given to particular country to administer).
- **German military strength completely destroyed,** army limited to 1 lakh soldiers, no tank, no aircraft, no submarine, no armed vehicle, compulsory military service prohibited.
- **Revengeful in nature:** France made every possible effort to take revenge of 1870-71.
- **Alsace-Lorraine taken away; Rhineland declared demilitarised zone.**
- **Impractical in nature: huge war indemnity;** 70% of German industrial areas given to newly created nations.
- **Ethical and moral defects:** Limited self-determination.

### Impact

- **Failed to provide lasting peace in Europe.**
- Germany suffered more during peace than during war.
- Economy completely destroyed.
- **Political instability** and deep sense of humiliation.
- **Rise of radical/extreme leaders/groups.**
- **Oust an armistice for 20 years.** Limitations ensured seeds for next war sown.

### Hitler

#### Factors responsible for rise of Hitler

1. **Treaty of Versailles and rise of extreme nationalism.**
2. **Failure of Weimer Republic:** Weimer Constitution drafted in 1919 based on principle of proportional representation
  - Led to rise of large number of political parties.
  - None could get majority.
  - **Unstable Governments.**
  - Fertile ground to spread radical ideas like **Nazism.**
3. **Role of economic difficulties:**
  - Currency crash and **hyperinflation.**
  - No solution before republic governments.
4. **Role of communism:** Widespread worker strikes and German capitalists threatened.
5. **Role of Nazi propaganda:**
  - Discredited democrats with slogan **"Stab in back"**.
  - Nazi party promised civil peace and revival of German economy.
6. **Hitler's persona:** Great orator, promised what people wanted – **Restoration of German pride,** ruthless organizer.

## RISE OF FASCISM

Fascism refers to a set of beliefs which revolve around extreme nationalism.

### Factors that contributed to rise of extreme nationalism

1. **Post war treaty:** Italy not benefitted, suffered huge costs.
2. Political instability.
3. Economic hardships.
4. Fear of Communism.
5. **Rise of Mussolini**

### Features of Fascism

1. Extreme nationalism
2. Belief in **supremacy of state**
3. Fascist forces **totalitarian in nature**
4. Believed in efficacy of militarism
5. **Belief in expansionism**
6. Emphasis on self-sufficiency of state
7. Centralisation of administrative powers
8. **Anti-communist in nature**
9. Adopted popular approaches
10. Opportune in nature
11. Conservative socio-cultural views
12. Elements of welfare state in policies and programs
13. **One party One leader One idea approach**

### Nazism vs Fascism

1. **German Nazism more radical than Italian Fascism.**
2. Pro-peasant bias in policies of Hitler: Peasants for spread of radical ideas, raising large armies.
3. **Racist outlook in German Nazism:** 6+ million Jews killed.
4. Effective state control in Italy through corporate state of Italy.

### Policy of Appeasement, PoA

PoA refers to the approach of **Western democracies like Britain, France etc. during inter-war period towards fascists and Nazis**, where certain **wrong demands and wrong activities are deliberately overlooked** to keep certain individuals/groups happy.

### Why PoA failed?

- Not a matter of choice for Western democracies.
- Extreme pressure to avoid another war in Europe.
- Realisation of mistake committed at WWI conference. Some are genuine grievances of Germany.
- **Role of League of Nations**, peace perceived as first priority.
- **To check spread of Communism.**
- Germany big market for British goods, revival of Germany could benefit Britain.
- **Unprepared for war:** W democracies wanted more time to prepare military for anoffensive war.

## Impact/Significance of PoA

- **Allowed Germany and Italy to emerge as big military powers** -> No option for world but face new war.
- Policy doomed faith in system created by peacemakers -> **League of Nations lost credibility.**
- Enabled fascist forces to take W democracies for granted -> Over-confidence -> Germany attacked Poland in 1939.

## League of Nations

- Created by peacemakers of Paris to protect future generations from destruction and devastation caused by wars.
- **To promote spirit of internationalism.**
- **Based on idea of collective security.** Attack on one taken as attack on all. LoN to fight against aggressor.
- 

### Critical examination of achievements of League of Nations

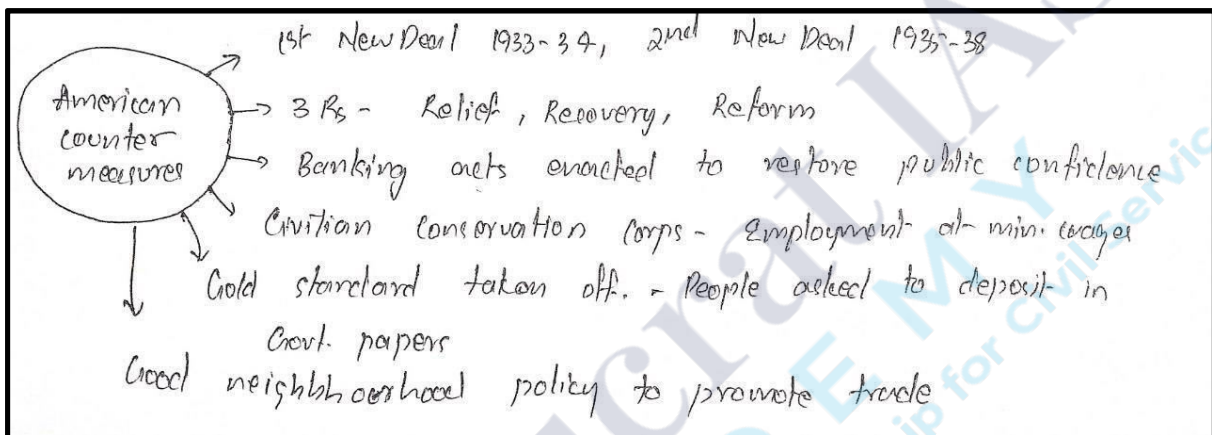
- Successful in resolving issues involving smaller nations. Eg. **Resolution of dispute over Aaland Island by Finland & Sweden, Greece & Bulgaria.**
- Failed miserably to resolve issues regarding bigger powers. **Eg. Manchuria crisis – Japan conquered.**
- Failed to step up during phase of aggressive militarism.
- Socio-cultural org of LoN did commendable job. **Eg. ILO, Refugee org, Health org.**

### Why League of Nations failed?

- Burdened with impossible responsibility of maintaining treaty of Versailles, which itself was having serious practical and moral defects.
- Largely, Anglo-French affair – Narrow international support base.
- US Senate rejected.
- **Germany not allowed to join till 1926.**
- Conference Ambassadors at Paris continued to function – **Over-ruled decisions of LoN -> Lost prestige.**
- **LoN didn't have any military force of its own** – Totally dependent on voluntary contributions.
- Great depression reversed process of economic revival in Europe -> LoN no longer priority.
- **Policy of Appeasement**

## THE GREAT DEPRESSION

- Economic depression refers to scenario of sustained recession.
- Triggered by collapse of **American Wall Street on 29 Oct, 1929**.
- Companies bankrupt, bank collapsed, unemployment 33%.
- **Spiralling effects** -> All capitalist economies affected.
  
- **Why GD?**
- Triggered by bursting of bubble of extreme optimism in USA.
- **America not directly affected by WWI -> Changed direction of international trade.**
- American financial institutions extended huge amounts of loans to American industries for capacity expansion – Most without collateral.



## Difference between Capitalism, Socialism and Communism

Capitalism	Socialism	Communism
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Capitalism is a type of social system that follows the <b>belief of individual rights</b>.</li> <li>2. Capitalism is the <b>system of laissez-faire</b> (freedom).</li> <li>3. <b>Emphasises on rule of law</b> in contrast to rule of man.</li> <li>4. Freedom is applied to the domain of production -&gt; <b>Free market system</b>.</li> <li>5. Private actors are permitted to own and control the use of property according to their own interests.</li> <li>6. Government is responsible for peace, justice, and tolerable taxes.</li> <li>7. <b>Types:</b> Mercantilism, social market and Nordic model, Rhine capitalism, corporate capitalism etc.</li> </ol> <p><b>Criticisms</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Exploitation</li> <li>2. Freedom is for have's only; Have nots in slavery.</li> <li>3. <b>Rising inequality</b>.</li> <li>4. Neo-colonialism through MNCs.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Socialism is <b>social ownership of means of production</b>.</li> <li>2. Socialism is <b>political philosophy considered by public ownership and centralized planning</b> of all major industries.</li> <li>3. Class that produces the wealth can jointly decide how it will be used for the benefit of all.</li> <li>4. <b>Supports economic as well as political democracy</b>.</li> <li>5. <b>Prioritizes human needs</b> and <b>eliminates the profit motive</b> that drives war, ecological destruction, and inequalities based on gender, race, nationality and sexuality.</li> <li>6. <b>Types:</b> Marxian socialism, Fabian socialism</li> </ol> <p><b>Criticism</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All the political power is in control of officers who hold the wealth.</li> <li>2. Loss of consumer's dominion in a socialist approach -&gt; Inefficient practices.</li> <li>3. <b>No Freedom of Occupation</b>.</li> <li>4. Mis-allocation of Resources.</li> <li>5. Highly bureaucratic system.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Economic-political philosophy that <b>envisages a classless, stateless society</b> based on common ownership of the means of production.</li> <li>2. <b>Vision:</b> A diplomatic, free society, without classes or Government.</li> <li>3. Replace the prosperous ruling class, through radical action.</li> <li>4. Each person gives according to their abilities, and receives according to their needs.</li> <li>5. <b>Evolved by famous philosophers Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels</b>.</li> <li>6. <b>"The Communist Manifesto" in 1848</b>.</li> <li>7. <b>Types:</b> Marxism. Leninism, Stalinism etc.</li> </ol> <p><b>Criticisms</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Idea of unattainable perfect future.</li> <li>2. Asserts to represent a universal truth which explains everything and can cure every ill. Any apparent deviations or under-performance are explained away by casuistry and emotional appeals.</li> <li>3. Philosophy of communism is incomplete.</li> </ol>





**Educrat IAS**

India's Best Mentorship for Civil Services

YOUR GOAL  
OUR VISION

# TARGETING IAS 2024?

**INDIA'S BEST MENTORSHIP  
FOR CIVIL SERVICES ( IAS,IPS )**

**NOW IN KOLKATA**

-  **Personalised Mentorship**
-  **Toppers as Faculty**
-  **Weekend Class Availability**
-  **Integrated and Holistic Preparation**

**REGISTER  
NOW**



# Educrat IAS

India's Best Mentorship for Civil Services

 Educrat IAS Academy, Park Plaza, North Block -2nd floor,  
Kolkata - 700016.

 [www.educratias.com](http://www.educratias.com)  [info@educratias.com](mailto:info@educratias.com)

 8910154148

 9163228921

