
History of the world will include events from 18th century such as industrial revolution, world wars, redrawing of national boundaries, colonization, decolonization, political philosophies like communism, capitalism, socialism etc.- their forms and effect on the society.

1. What problems are germane to the decolonization process in the Malay Peninsula? 2017
2. The anti-colonial struggles in West Africa were led by the new elite of Western-educated Africans. Examine. 2016
3. Why did the industrial revolution first occur in England? Discuss the quality of life of the people there during the industrialization. How does it compare with that in India at present? 2015
4. To what extent can Germany be held responsible for causing the two World Wars? Discuss critically 2015
5. What were the major political, economic and social developments in the world which motivated the anti-colonial struggle in India? 2014
6. What were the events that led to the Suez Crisis in 1956? How did it deal a final blow to Britain's self-image as a world power? 2014
7. The New Economic Policy – 1921 of Lenin had influenced the policies adopted by India soon after independence. Evaluate. 2014
8. "Latecomer" Industrial revolution in Japan involved certain factors that were markedly different from what west had experience. 2013
9. Africa was chopped into states artificially created by accident of European competition. Analyse. 2013
10. American Revolution was an economic revolt against mercantilism. Substantiate. 2013
11. What policy instruments were deployed to contain the great economic depression? 2013

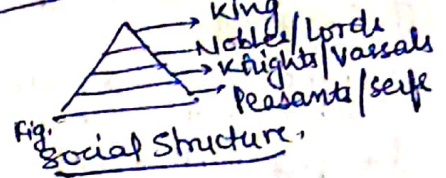
World History

① Feudalism

Feudalism

What?

Combination of legal & military custom
9th to 15th century
Medieval Europe.



Decline & End.

King [① More sophisticated money paid army with King

② use of Gun powder
King more powerful ←

Economy [③ land based → money based shift economy

Society [④ Events like black death

⑤ Awareness & Peasants revolts

⑥ Cities - trades & commerce - paid to lords & got free

Education [⑦ printing + education → changed outlook.

⑧ England as model for 14th century decline, France in 18th w/ French revolution.

Emergence

• Decentralisation of power

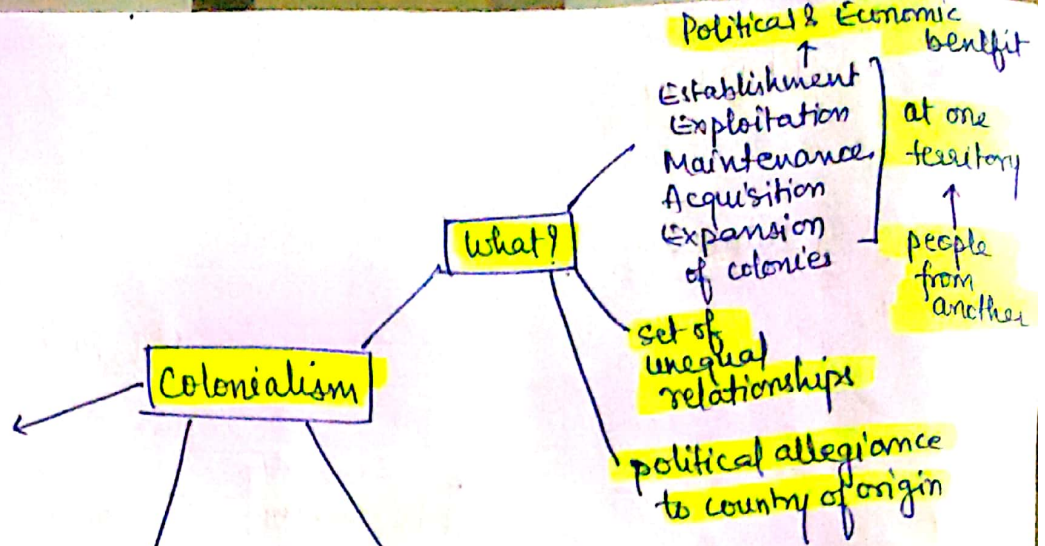
• King needed armed help from nobles

Conclusion

Effect of Renaissance + subsequent IR

↓
Increased demand for waged labour.

② Colonialism



Impact

① European

- ↳ rapid increase in trade volume + diversity
- ↳ spice + cotton cloth imports jumped
- ↳ new avenues e.g. Holland selling ships
- ↳ plantation at colonies e.g. sugarcane

- Tech**
- Compass
 - Abolabe
 - Art of Maps
 - Better ships
 - knowledge of weather

Aide

- ① Explorations + End of Feudalism → rise of colonialism
e.g. Marco Polo, China in 13th cent.
- ② Profit from trade ↑ → Port cities flourished
- ③ Silk route → no direct access → expensive imports
need to find new routes

② Colonies

- ↳ natural resources exploited
- ↳ people exploited

(Appalling impact)

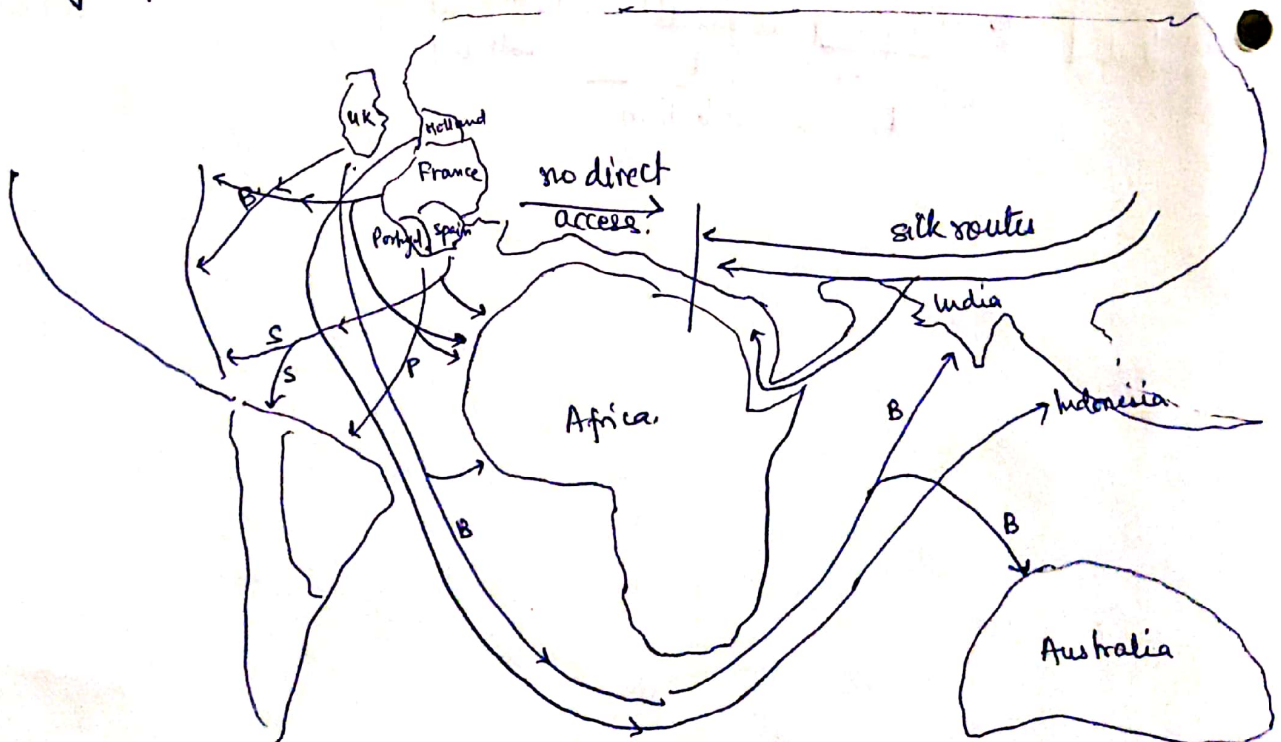
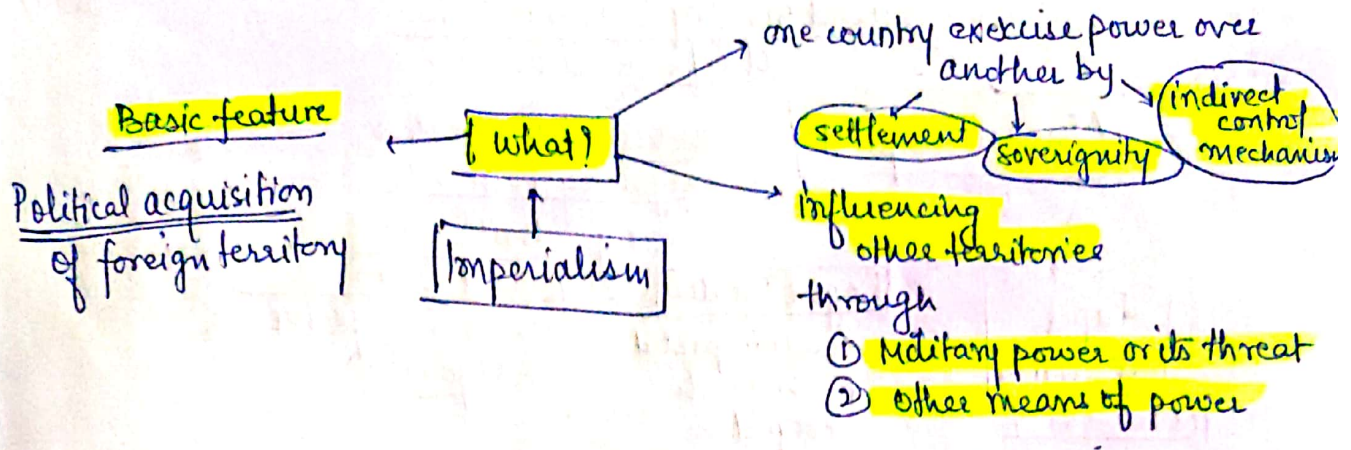


Fig. Europe conquering the world.

3

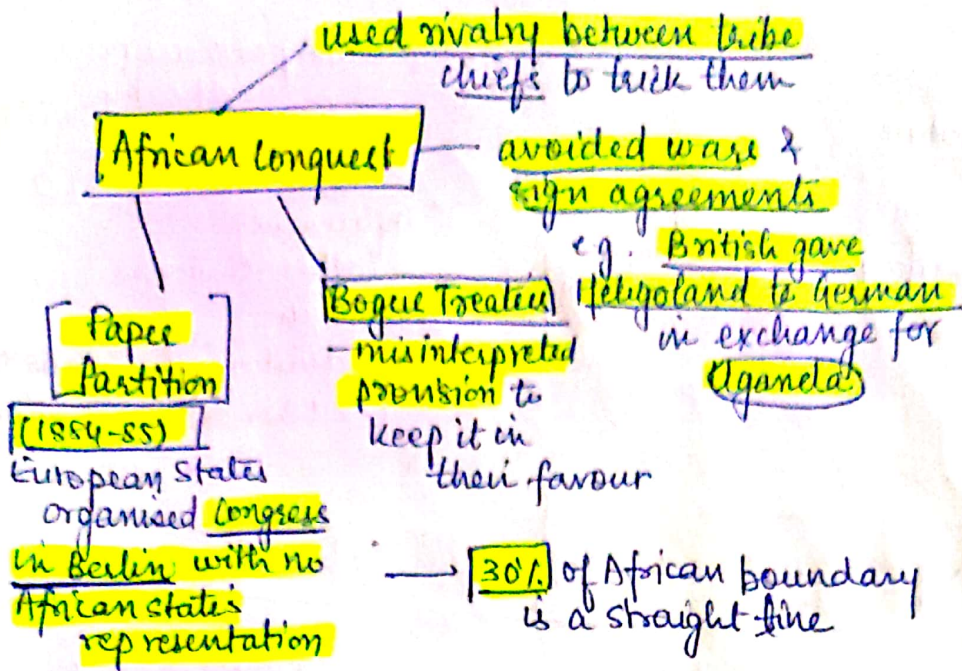
Imperialism



Imperialism	Colonialism
1) underlying ideas	established form of colonialism imperialism
2) State conquering makes the territory part of its own. eg. Puerto Rico by America 19 th century Africa by Europe	notion of the existing state is not dismissed eg. Australia, India, Brazil etc
3) ^{only} just exercising power	great movement of people as permanent settlers ↓ but allegiance to mother country
4) is done by state by <u>govt diplomacy</u> ↓ influence, industrial trade & investments	<u>may be done by companies</u> w/ special trading privileges
5) Origin dating back to Rome	origin when European started to look outside pursuing trade

Scramble of Africa

Recent
South Sudan
(2011)



British Gold Coast

Ghana - 1949 - Kwame Nkrumah - Convention People's Party

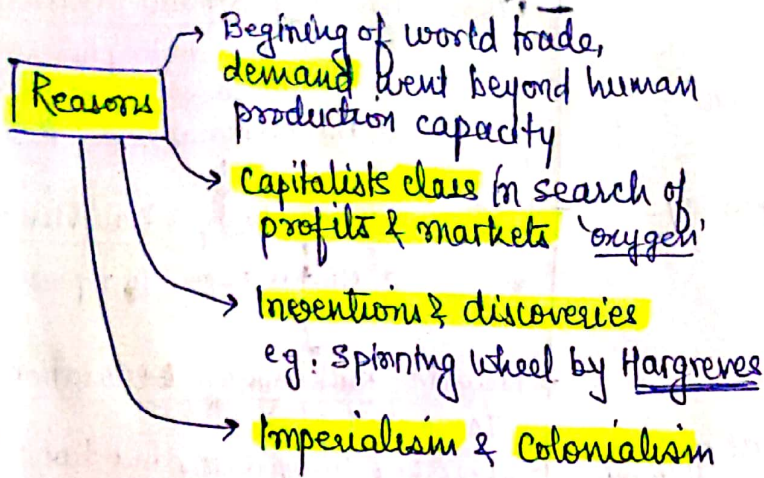
Guinea - French referendum - 1958 (while embroiled in Algerian war)

Kenya - Mau Mau Rebellion by peasants - Jomo Kenyatta
independence from Britain in 1963

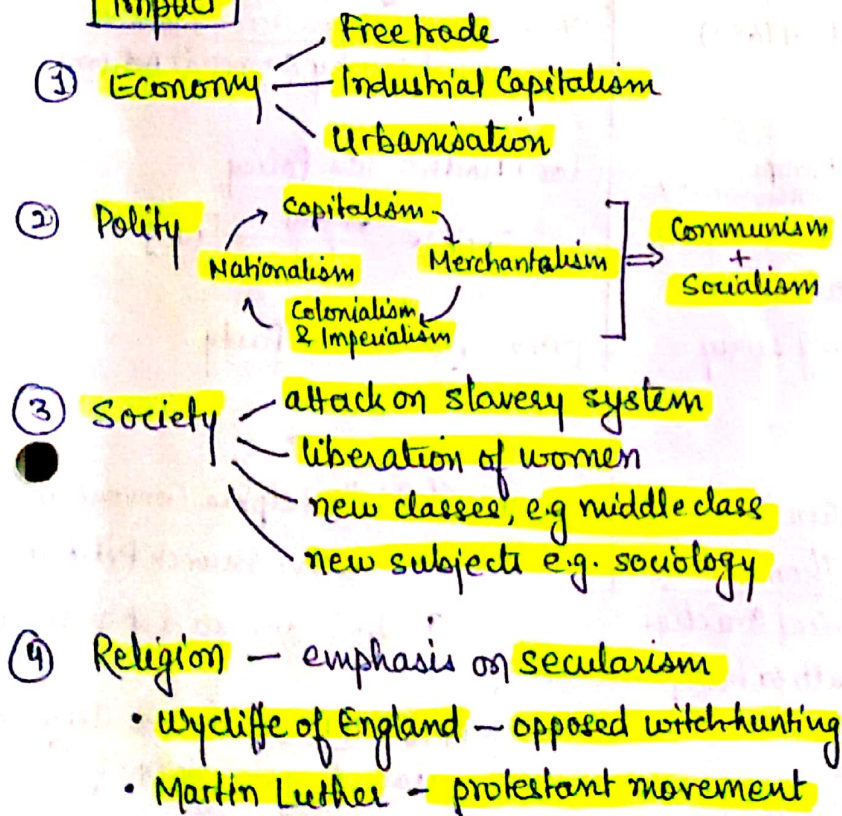
Namibia - last country to become independent
After WW1, S. Africa treated her as colony } NAM + African Gov + UN

Algeria - French colony - struggle with National Liberation Front & then 1962 referendum.

Industrial Revolution



Impact



Features

①. Britain - Epicenter

Why?

- Dominance of **Capitalists**
- Availability of **Capital**
 - Internal (Bank of England)
 - External (Drain-India)
- **Labor** (Enclosure movement)
- **Raw material** (cotton, iron, coal) available - in UK, also colonies
- **Powerhouses** - N. America & India
- **Strong political order**

②. Revolution within Revolution

- **Transport** - Steam Boats by Robert Fulton
Railways
- **Communication** - wireless, telegraph, telephone

③. Beginning from Textile

- basic necessity
- Import substitution

④. Change in Agri Pattern

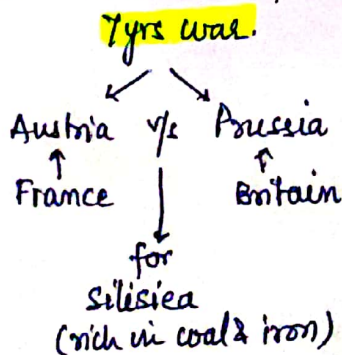
- commercialisation of Agri
Cash Crop ↑ Food Grain ↓

American Revolution

Reasons

- ① Economic
 - British trading monopoly on potato, tobacco, cotton etc.
 - Navigation law of 1651 - compulsory visit to British ports
 - Not allowed secondary sector
- ② Political
 - Increased taxes after 7 yrs war eg. sugar, stamp duty.
 - (1756-63) led to slogan 'No taxation w/o representation'
 - (Backdrop: Gentlemen's resolution 1689)
- ③ Social
 - diversified & liberal society (Europe-conservative)
 - considered America motherland (next gen)
 - Dynamic = barren land → plantation
 - Disappointed with Britain (taking away fruits of their risk & labour)
- ④ Intellectuals
 - against navigation law
 - ✓ Common Sense pamphlet by Thomas Paine
 - ✓ Benjamin Franklin's Philosophical Societies
 - ✓ Henry Patrick's - Give me death or independence

⑤ Immediate → Grenville's policy after



Phases

- 1763 - Grenville's 3-point programme
 - war for protecting America → New tax
 - strict implementation of old rules
 - No territorial exp. - Red Indians interests
- 1765 - Sons of Liberty & Daughters of Lib.
 - ↳ 'No taxation w/o representation'
- New PM - Rockingham Declaration & Townshend plan - abolished stamp duties but tax rights on glass, paper, tea etc.
- 1770 - Boston Massacre against protest led by Samuel Adams
- Lord North's Tea Policy
 - ↳ N.A. ← no toll tax → EIC
- 1773 - Boston Tea Party
- 1774 - Ist Philadelphia Convention
 - ↳ Olive Branch Petition
 - British declared it as revolt
- 1776 - II PC - Thomas Jefferson drafted declaration of independence.
- 1781 - France sent assistance
- 1783 - Britain surrendered (Cornwallis lead)
- 1787 - III PC → mother of democracy
 - ↳ 13 colonies united
 - ↳ man-made constitution
 - ↳ Industrial Revolution

French Revolution

Reasons

- ① **Economic Crisis**
 - National Income under distress
 - ↳ weak Agri, Indus, Tertiary sectors
 - ↓
 - unemployment
 - Military aid to America (Blunder of 1781)
- ② **Political Crisis**
 - weak ruler Louis XVI
 - administration weak
- ③ **Social Crisis**
 - absence of law & order
 - differences b/w privileged & non-privileged classes
- ④ **Intellectuals**
 - ✓ **Montesquieu** - Separation of Power
 - ✓ **Voltaire** - Freedom of Expression
 - ✓ **Rousseau** - Social Contract (L.E.F)
- ⑤ **Immediate**
 - mistakes of Louis XVI
 - Fall of Bastille

- ## Impact
- Promotion to Democratic Principles
 - Concept of Secularism
 - Emphasis on democratic political structure of republic, legislature
 - Ideal for Modern world.

- Communism
- Abolished slavery
- Suppressed women rights

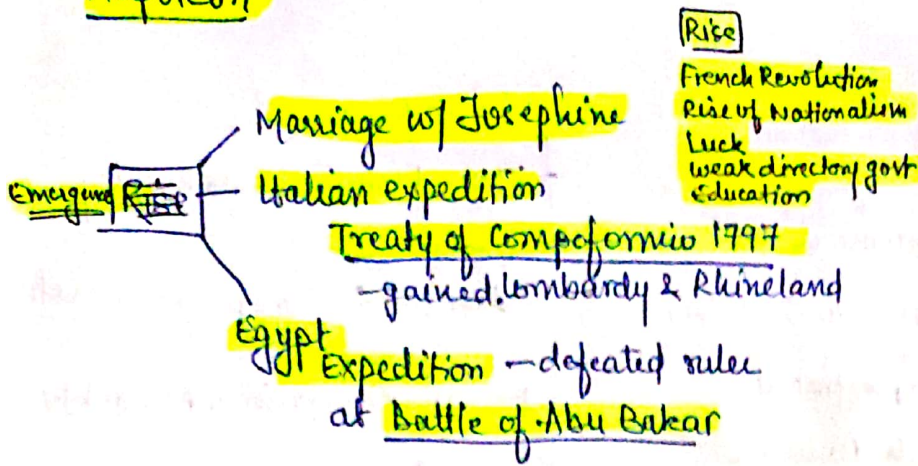
Phases

- 1781 - Financial Bankruptcy
- Estates General**
 - demand for 'one person, one vote'
 - ↓ outcome
 - Demand for **National Assembly**
 - ↓
 - Louis XVI**
 - arrested rep. like **Necker**
 - gathered troops in Paris
- July 1789 - Fall of Bastille**
 - release political prisoners
 - gather arms & ammunition
 - **Direct Action**: Feudal lords attacked
 - Formation of **Municipal Corp**
 - Formation of **National Guard**
 - **Victory of Common people**
- Aug 1789 - Aristocracy surrendered **National Assembly** under **Mirabeau**
- 1791 - **Louis XVI tried escape**
 - ↳ **Allnitz Declaration**
 - ↳ **National Convention's Constitution II**

Constitution I	National Convention's Constitution II
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional Monarchy • State → Religion • Welfare prog. NEC + Human & Civil Rights • Mixed Economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional Republic • Secular State • Welfare + HCR Dress code • Communism emphasis

- ↓ **confusion**
 - ↳ **Jacobians**
 - ↳ **Girondists (liberals)**
- Robespierre's Reign of Terror**
 - ↳ **Guillotined** Jean Paul, Marat, Dulaube de Gouguet
 - ↳ intellectual void.

Napoleon



Blunders

- ① Policy of Aggression led to unification of Europe against him
eg. Battle of Austerlitz
- defeated Prussia & destroyed holy roman empire
unification of Italy & Ger.
- ② Trouble with Spain
- ③ Continental Policy against British
- friends left him eg. Russia
- ④ Animosity w/ Russia
Battle of Leipzig 1813
St. Elba
Battle of Waterloo 1815

Reforms

- ① Peace with Europe
 - England - Treaty of Amiens
 - Austria - Treaty of Lunenburg
 - Russia - Treaty of Tilsit
- ② Economic
 - Agric reforms (soil, more land, irrigation)
liberal revenue collection
 - Employment generation (public works)
 - Bank of France

neglected land reforms, industrialisation
- ③ Political
 - Plebiscite - Emperor of France (1804)
 - Legislative reforms (4 houses)
final w/ emperor
 - Changed voting pattern
 - Revival of Bureaucracy
- ④ Educational
 - organised structure of Modern Education
 - teacher training institutes
- ⑤ Cultural - Concord Agreement 1801 w/ Pope
made pope - nominal religious head
- ⑥ Legal - Modern legal system of CrP, CPC

Impact

- carrier of French Ideals to Europe
- Education & law - modern system
- promotion of Nationalism eg Spain
- unification of GER & ITY

Unification of Germany

Role of Napoleon

- Defeated Prussia in **Battle of Tanna** & ended Holy Roman Empire
- After **Vienna Congress of 1815**, German states came under the **Guardianship of Austria**.

Phases

① German Zeit 1815

Austria created for 38 states; provided formal **political unity**

② Zollverein 1820

Prussia introduced Customs Union - led to **economic unity**

③ Revolution of 1830 & 1848 led

to **2nd Frankfurt Parliament**

demand for constitution but Austria warned Prussia

in **Almutz** convention against it

Louis Phillippe, France took title of **Citizen King**

& ended divine rights of king

Philosophical Unity

Karl Marx **Communist Manifesto**

After unification

Issues

Regional differences

local prince refused to give up power

weak Berlin Assembly

loose confederation

Prussia dominant

④ Role of Otto von Bismarck

① Economic empowerment

↳ modern financial institution
eg. Imperial Bank

↳ Infrastructure eg. Roads

↳ foundation for coal & iron chain reaction

↳ Emphasis on **state socialism**

+ political & military empowerment

② Policy of Entrapment

→ fought **Denmark** w/ Austria over **Schleswig & Holstein**

led to **Gastein Agreement 1860**

1862

Blood & Iron speech by Bismarck

→ After isolating Austria, broke the agreement which led to

Battle of Sadowwa 1866

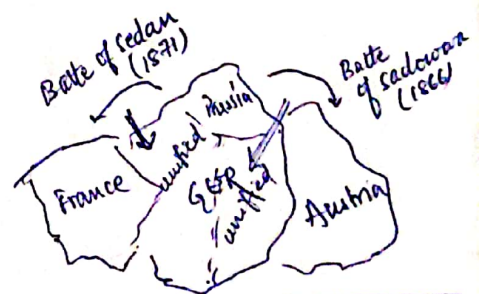
Austria defeated, Eastern German states integrated

→ Using a forged note from Napoleon III, isolated France,

Defeated it at **Battle of Sedan in 1871** &

integrated western states

Germany got unified in **1871**



Policy of political Entrapment
unified Germany in 1871

Unification of Italy

Role of Napoleon - Taste of Unity

Defeated Prussia in the Battle of Jena, took out Italian states & integrated them into 3 big states. Became President himself & ended Holy Roman Empire.

Vienna Congress 1815 / put them under Austrian guardianship

Phases

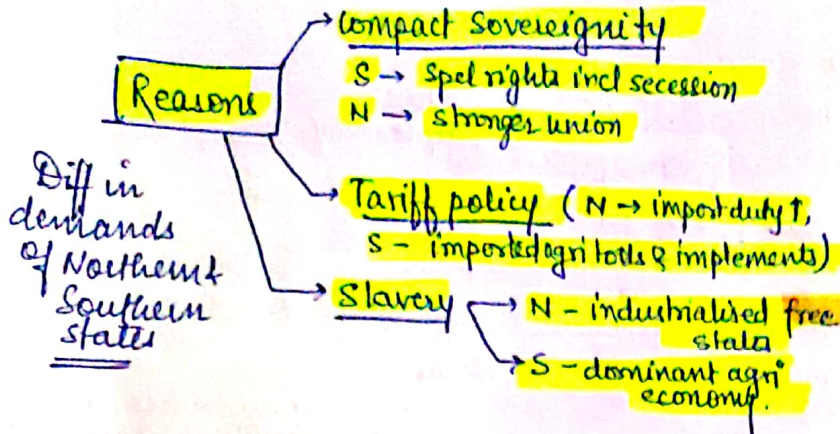
- Carbonari**
 - secret societies; staged a revolt & pressurised king to grant liberal constitution
 - lacked internal & external support
- Mazzini**
 - Awareness
 - Awakening
 - Exiled for his conspiracy to establish Young Italy Society.
 - Imprisoned due to revolutionary activity. Strengthened Young Italy movement from prison
- Cavour** - Master of Diplomacy
 - unified northern states (compared w/ Nehru)
 - utilised Crimean War to gain diplomatic legitimacy from Britain & France
- Napoleon III's battles with Austria played important role. (1859)
- Revolutionary Council (1860)**
 - (inspired by 1830 & 1848 revolutions)
 - ↳ Southern states unified by Plebiscite
- Garibaldi** - revolutionary
 - spent time in S. America participating in liberation movements
 - followers called Redshirts - 1848
 - participated when Piedmont waged war with Austria in 1859
- Annexation of Venetia (1866)**
 - fought with Prussia against Austria
- Annexation of Rome (1870)**
 - marched troops, then plebiscite

1847, Il Risorgimento (Rebirth)

"Italy was born in the marshy land of Crimea"

Italian National Army

American Civil War

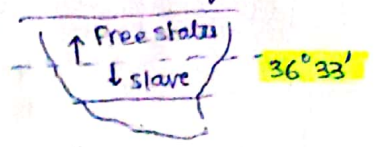


New states

- Alaska Russia
- Louisiana Napoleon
- Florida Spain
- California, Texas - Mexico

Phases

① **Missouri Agreement 1820** for the status of new states



② **Anti-Slavery Movement**
Garrison - 'Liberator' Newsp.
 1833 - Anti-Slavery Society
 Mrs. Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*

③ **Violation of Missouri A.**

Stephen Douglas (senator) states as per wishes of people	Dred Scott Case SC judged that person remain slave till not liberated
--	---

Kansas & Nebraska turned slave states

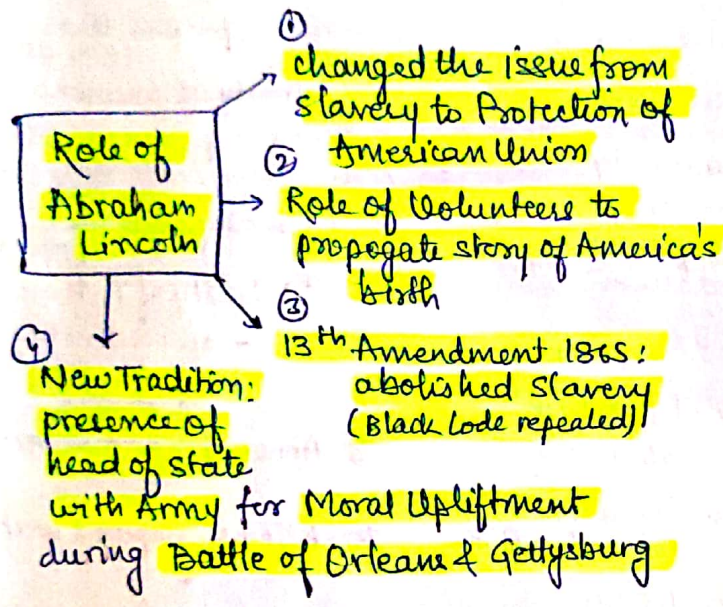
④ **Confederation of states**

Birth of Republican Party
James Brown Episode of arms distribution to slaves
 Abraham Lincoln - President
 Southern states form confederation in 1861
 separate from American Union

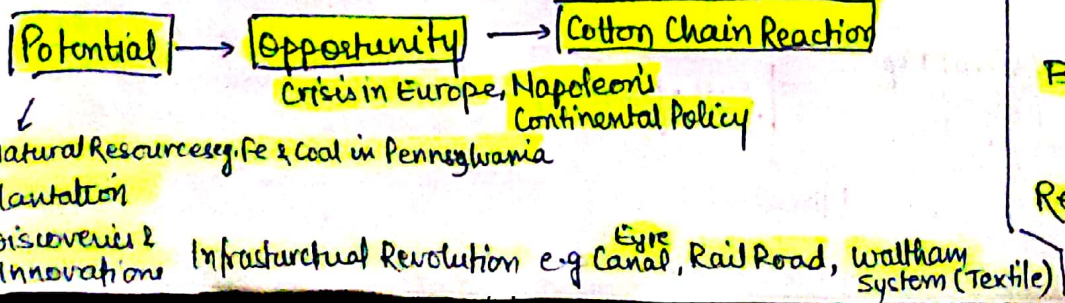
Leader
Davis Jefferson
 + legalised slavery
 + abolished tariff
 + special status to states

Beginning of Civil War (1861-65)

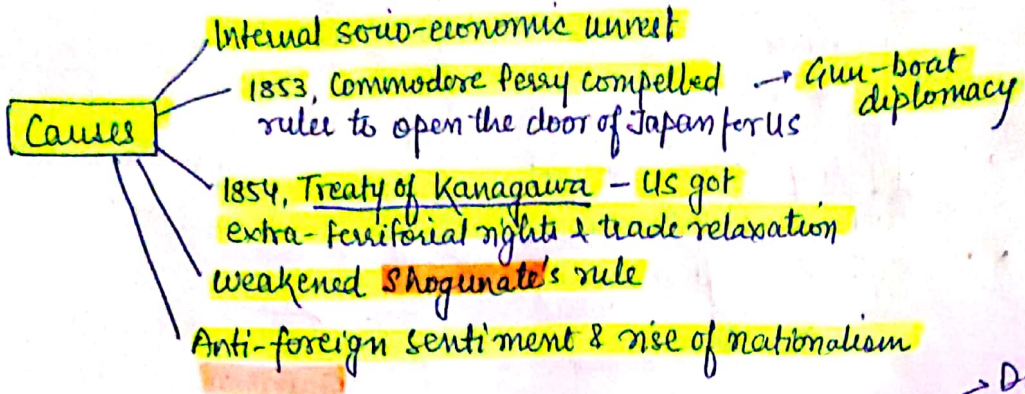
Reconstruction (1865-77)



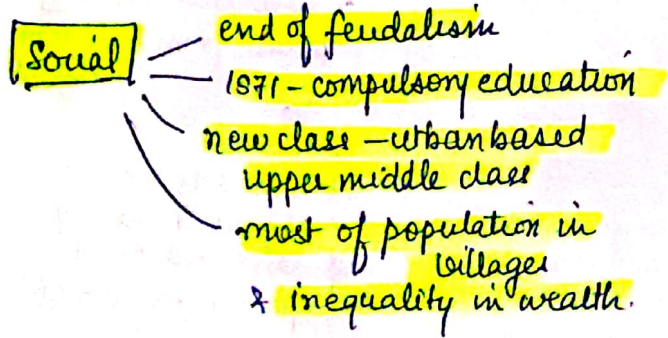
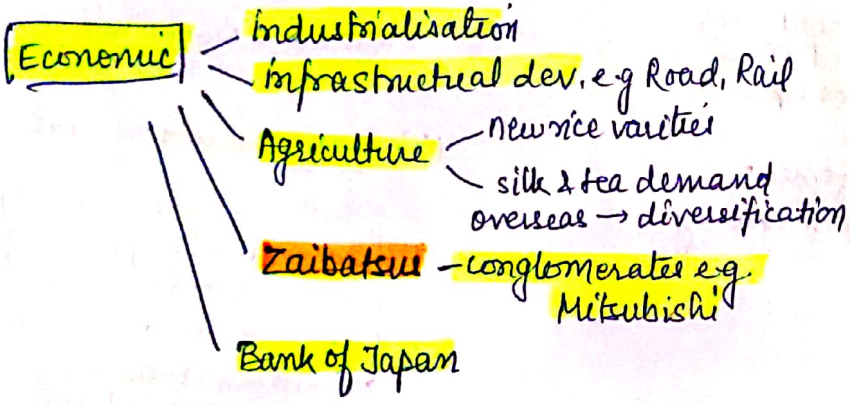
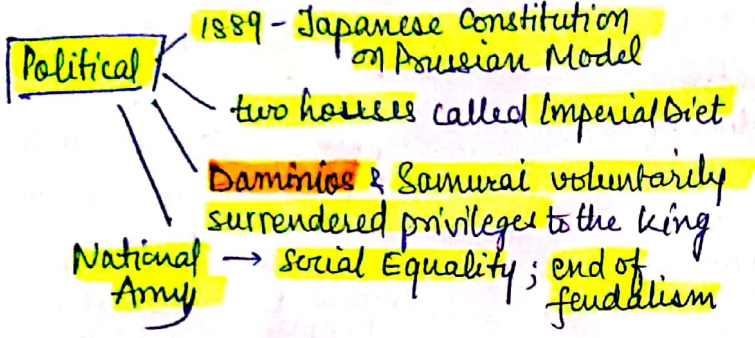
US Industrialisation



Japanese Revolution (Meiji Restoration of 1868)

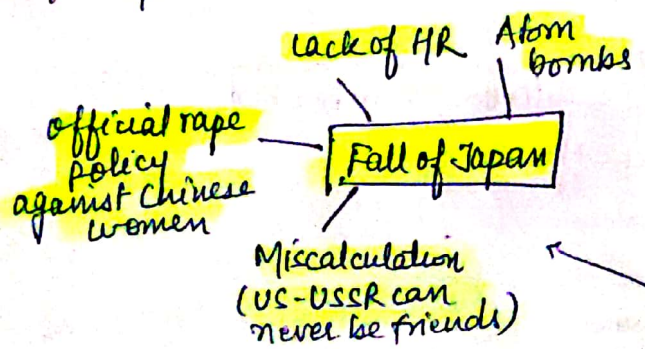


Effects - "Self-liberation & Self Empowerment"



Imperialist Power → Dominance of Military: Militarism

- Sino-Japanese War (1894-95)
 - ↳ Treaty of Shimonoseki
 - ↳ Japan domination over Korea
- 1902 - Anglo-J Treaty.
- Ruso-Japanese War (1905)
 - ↳ Treaty of Portsmouth
 - ↳ all western treaties ended
 - ↳ equal status
- Annexed Korea in 1910
- Rift b/w Japan & west
 - ↳ Paris Peace Conference 1919
 - ↳ Demand for German territories in China like Shantung
- 2nd Sino-Japanese War 1937
 - ↳ US sanctions
 - ↳ Pearl Harbour Attack 1941



Two New ideologies

- Asia for Asians
- New Order i.e. co-prosperity in alliance w/ & under Japanese guidance.

↓

Failed to convince & then Atom Bombs in 1945

World War I

Reasons

① Economic Causes

Technological development,
Rise of Iron & steel and
Automobile industry
→ Economic Rivalry

Old Bosses (Britain, France)
& New leaders (Germany & ITA)

② Political Causes

From Cautious → Aggressive
Continentalism → Imperialism

Bismarck's Panchekeel

Kaiser William II's
welt politik

① Triple Alliance
(GER, AUS, ITA)

① Naval Empowerment

② Friends w/ Russia

② colonialism

③ Marriage Alliance
+ land & naval power
balance w/ Britain

③ Interference in
world politics
e.g. moral support in
Boer war,

④ Isolated France,

Practice of 'Interference,
'Pressure & Bargain'
in Morocco Crisis

● Germany got
share in
N. Bank of Morocco

③ General Developments

Militarisation

Formation of Blocks

GER
• Naval - dreadnoughts
& u-boats

• Triple Alliance (GER, ITA, AUS)

• Keil Canal joining
Baltic & North sea

• Dual Alliance 1878 (RUS, FRA)

• Railway Berlin → Baghdad
similar expansion in
other European Nations

• Anglo-Japanese 1902

• Triple Entente 1907
(RUS, BRIT, FRA)

④ Eastern Question → constant conflict between
Turkey and Russia over dominance in Eastern Europe

Crimean War (1854) - (BRIT + FRA) ^{backed} → TURK defeated
RUS ⇒ Paris Peace Conference

Berlin Congress (1878) - Favourable provision made
in Treaty of San Stefano (1877) were reversed
for Russia. → seed of WWI - animosity b/w
Austria & Serbia [B&H, slav dominated, given to AUS]

Young Turk Movement 1908 led to formation
of Balkan League in 1911 - fear of
Turkification.

After defeat in 1st Balkan War 1912-13,
Turkey left its claim on Eastern Europe.
by London Agreement of 1913

2nd Balkan War 1913

back → Bulgaria → Serbia → back → Turkey, Romania, Montenegro

• When Archduke Ferdinand (Austrian
Prince) got killed in Bosnia; Austria
mobilised troops on Serbia (w/ GER
backing)

Immediate Cause

Bulgaria 1915

Ottoman Empire

Germany Austria

→ Serbia Russia
(submissive)

Belgium
Britain + France

US, 1917

(1917 left)

Schlieffen Plan

Blunder of William

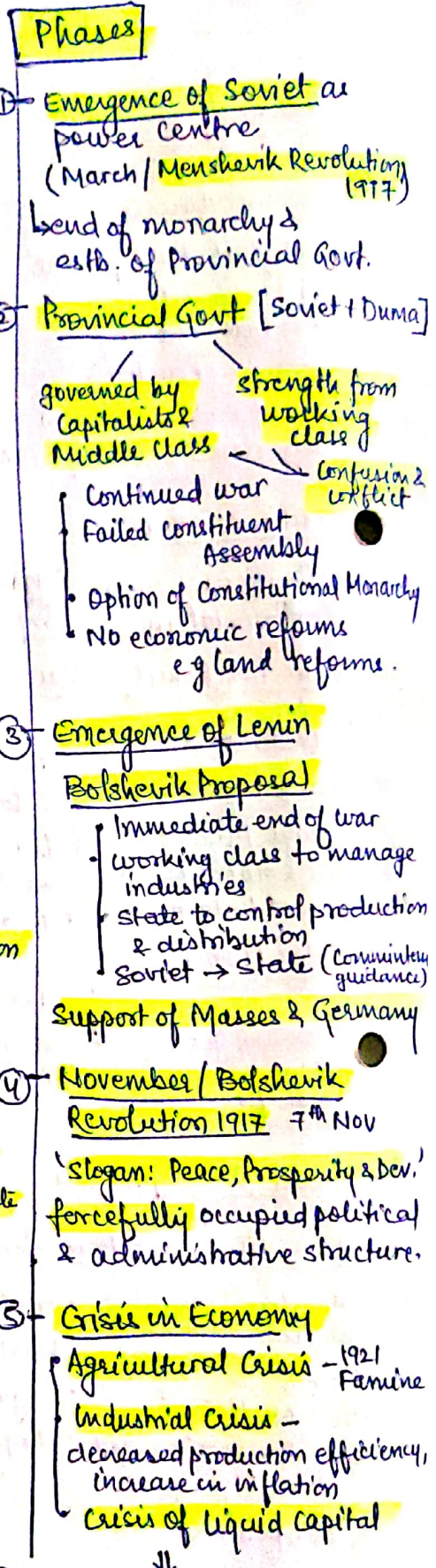
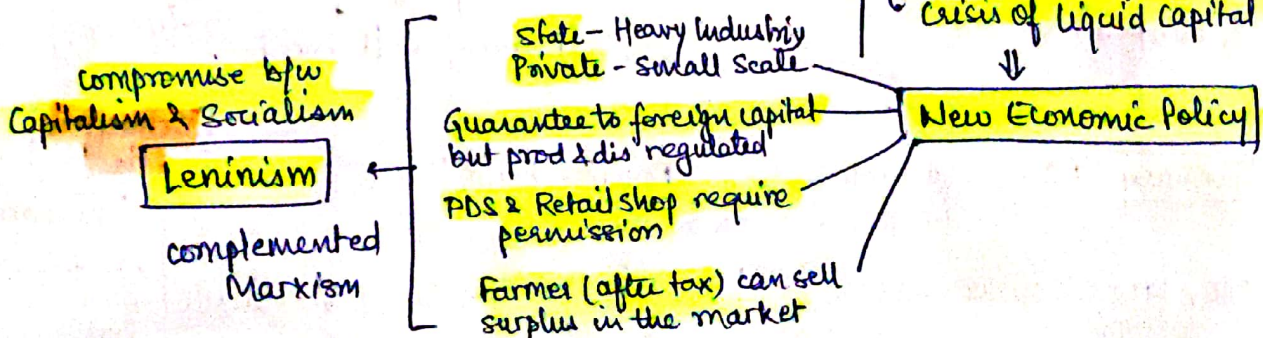
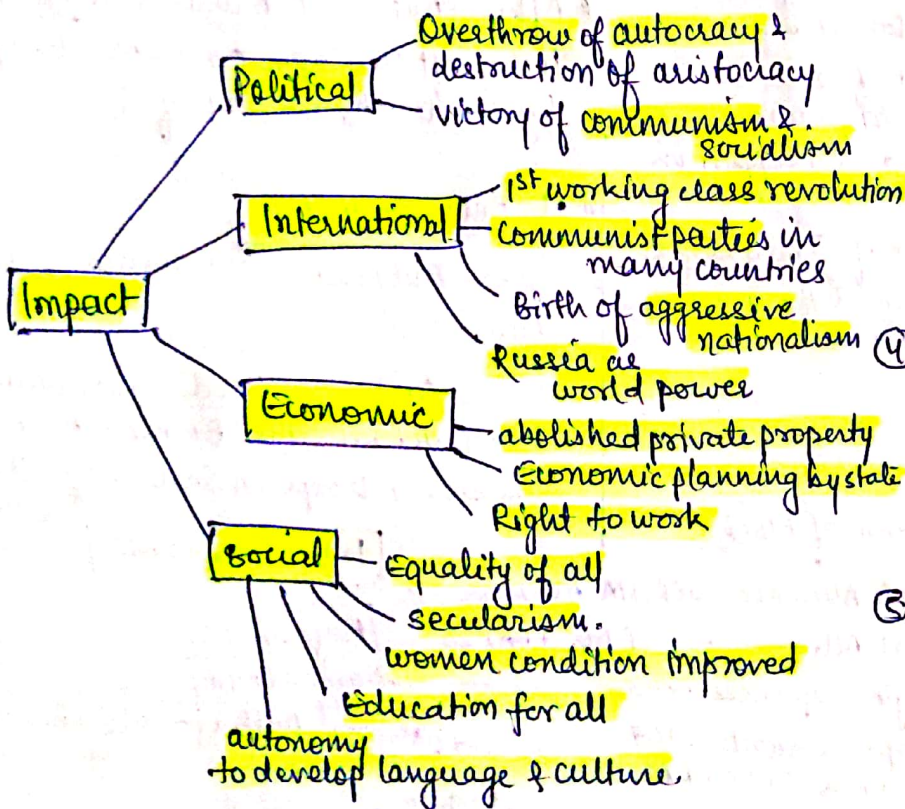
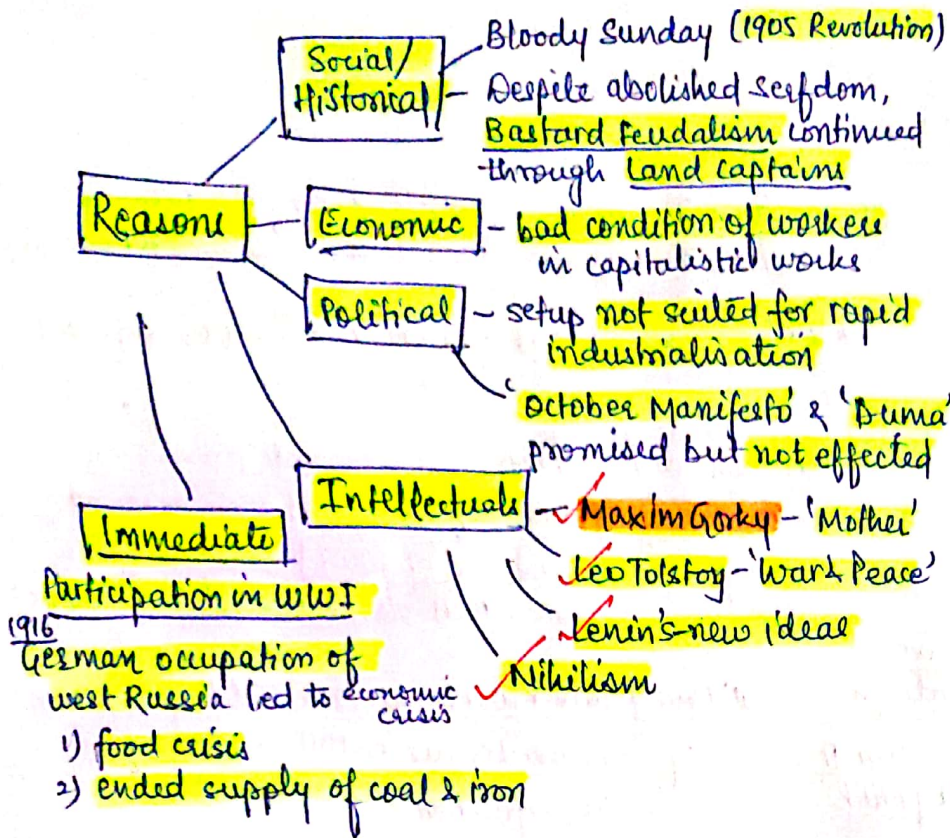
• All front fight
• Fight w/ USA
• Reliance on working class

January 1918 - Woodrow Wilson's 'Fourteen Points'
for peace & end to war

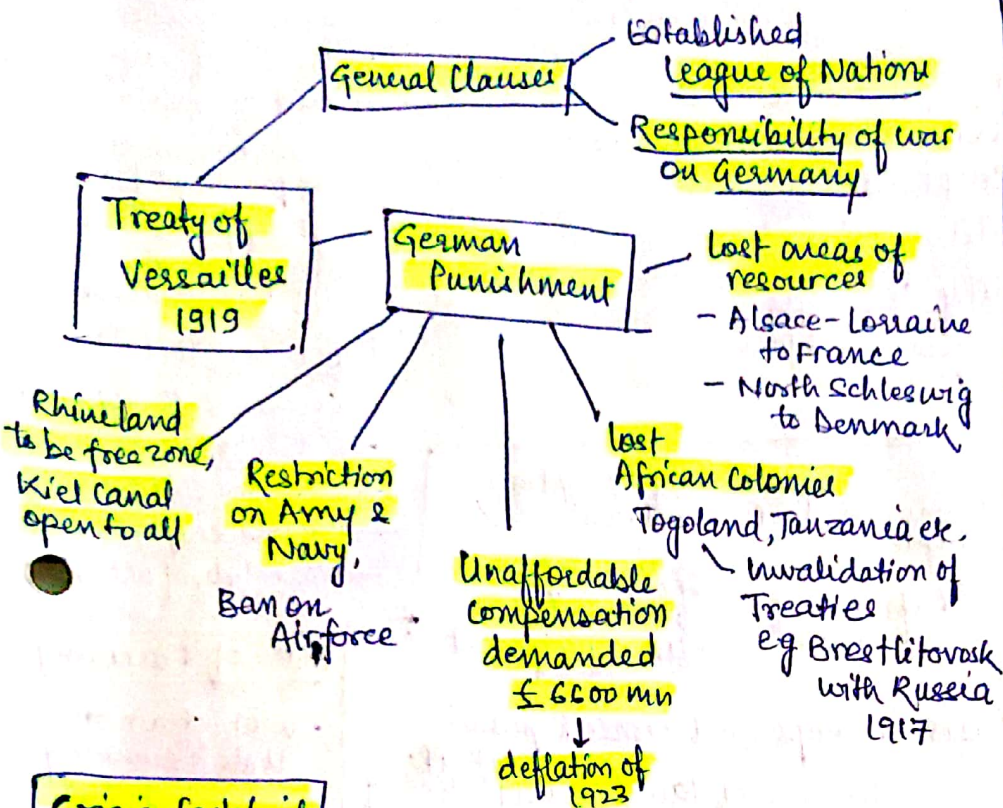
Nov 1918 - war ends

June 1919 - Treaty of Versailles

Russian Revolution

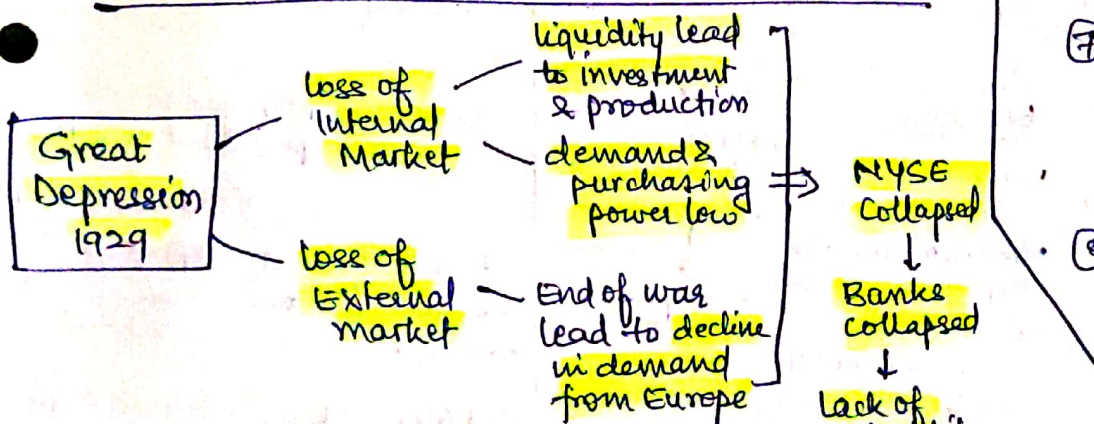


Great Depression, New Deal, Interwar period



Crisis Cocktail

- ① Fear of Red Threat (Communism)
 - ② Frustration of post-war treaties
 - ③ Failure of League of Nations
 - ④ Economic Depression.
- Nazism, Fascism, Shintoism



Deficit financing e.g. Japan

Promotion of Public Works (employment + purch. power)

welfare programmes (Health & Education)

Roosevelt's New Deal

US's strong economic structure + resources

Cooperation instead of Competition

League of Nations

- Birth - 14 point prog.
- Contribution
 - Rehabilitate Refugees
 - promote health programmes
 - ILO (1919)
 - ICJ (earlier version)
 - Resolved political dispute e.g. Upper Silesia, Memel etc.
- Failure - why?
 - ① Close link w/ To Versailles
 - ② Absence of big power e.g. US, Russia
 - ③ Absence of military force
 - ④ Domination of FRA & BRIT
 - ⑤ Misbehavior of Japan, Italy e.g. Manchurian crisis
 - ⑥ Failure of world Disarmament conference
 - ⑦ No political stability w/o economic stability
 - Depression & no Brettonwood twins
 - ⑧ Abyssinian Crisis
 - League gradual died.

Nazism and Fascism

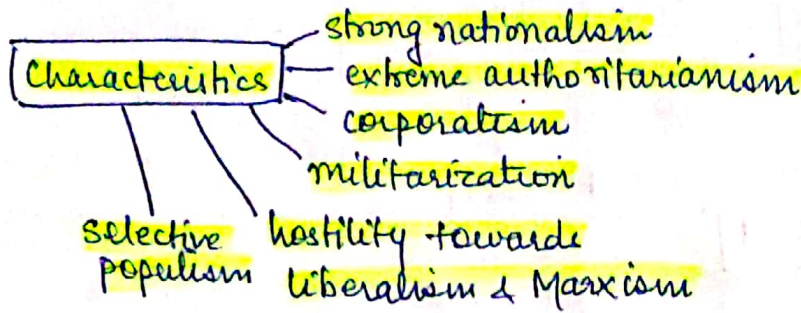
- Germany (Hitler)
- Italy (Paramilitary)
- Japan (Blackshirts)
- Spain

Similarities

- anti-communist
- anti-democratic
- tried self-sufficiency
- cult of hero/mass leader
- collectivism & nationalistic supremacy of state
- glorify violence, imperialism & militarism

Differences (Nazi)

- German self-sufficient
- " mass atrocities
- anti-Jews - racist
- rejected corporatism
- Nazi style of art



Rise of Fascism

- WWI strain on Italy's economy
- 1922 - Mussolini elected with capitalist backing 'Towards Rome'
- Turned Italy into corporate state

Political Crisis

- End of civil & Human Rights
- Purification of Political order
- Treaty of 1929 - Vatican Arrangement

Social Crisis

- Education propoganda
- women respected, but no voting or edu.

Economic Crisis (Shining Italy)

- Battle of wheat - superficial Depression of 1929
- Reduction in bureaucracy
- Promotion to public works & tourism

'Old Glory of Rome' - Policy of Aggression

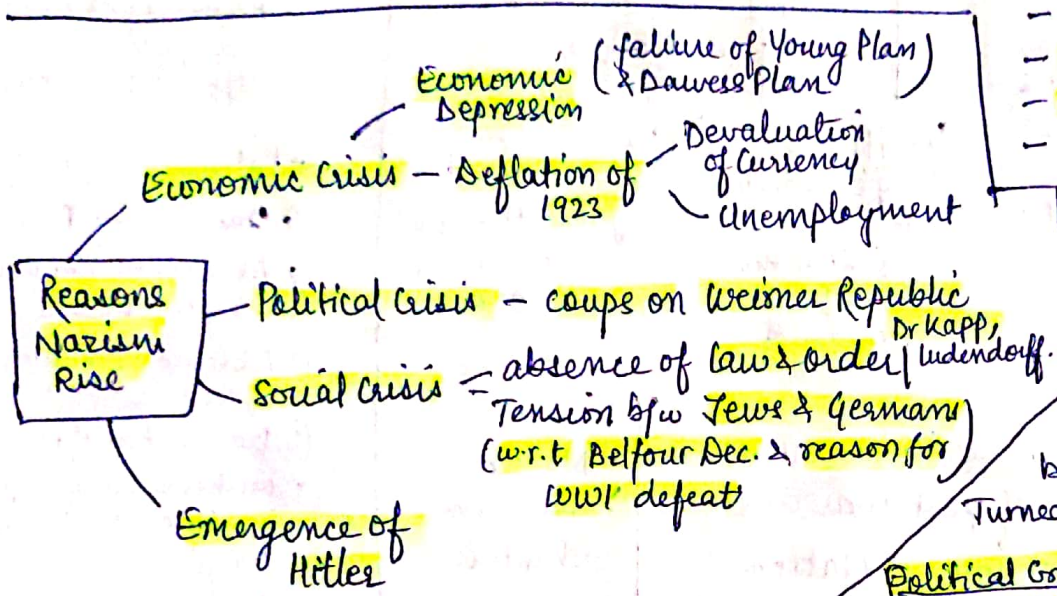
- attack Greece, Albania, Ethiopia

'Berlin-Rome Axis'

+ Tokyo

→ Alarmed France & Britain led to Munich Pact of 1938

→ Poland - 1939 → start of WWII



Policies

- Political**
 - Internal Emergency (Reichstag burning)
 - End of civil liberties
 - Purge-killing of opponents
- Economic**
 - Import substitution
 - Industrialisation esp arm & ammo
 - Business in German control w/ Jew cleansing
- Social**
 - Nazi propoganda
 - suppression of women
 - Emphasis on Racism

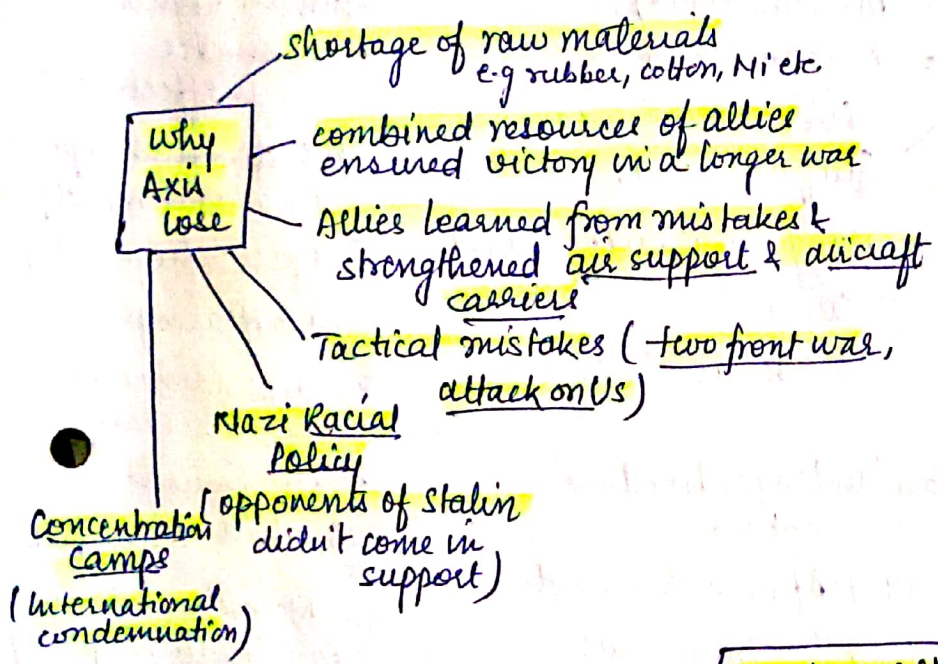
Aggressive Foreign Policy

- 1933 - left disarmament conference
- 1934 - left league of nation
- Tore up Treaty of Versailles 1934

Concept of Third Reich

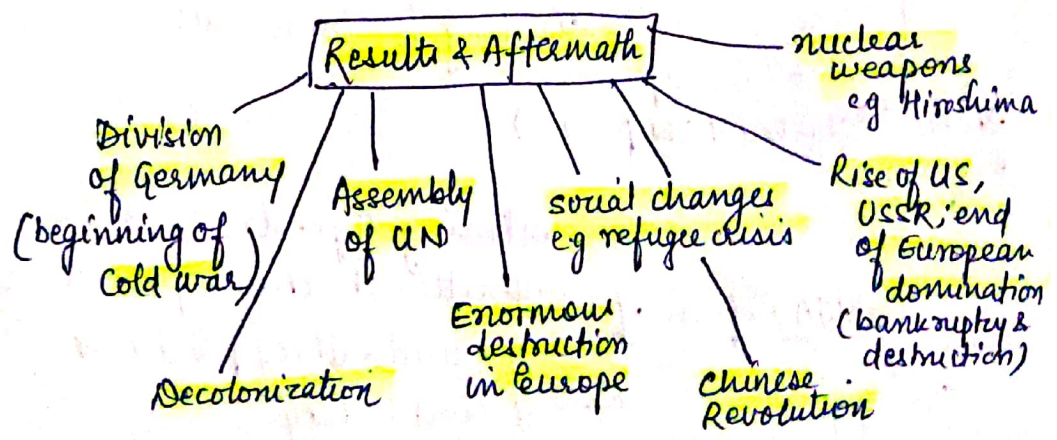
- Rhineland
- Austria
- Sudentland
- Poland - 1939

World War II

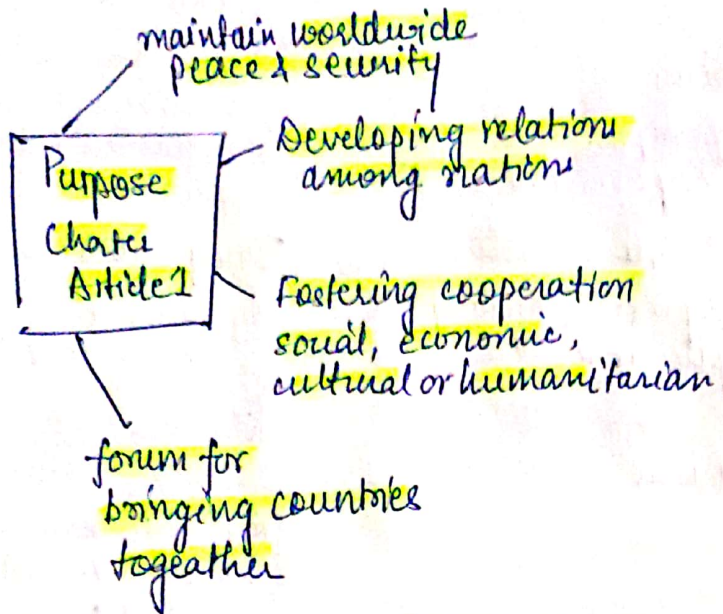


Course of war

- 1939** - Hitler invades Poland
FRA & BRIT declare war
- 1940** - German 'Blitzkrieg' overwhelms Belgium, Holland & France;
British evacuation - Dunkirk
- 1941** - Hitler begins Operation Barbarossa - invasion of Russia
Japanese attack on Pearl H, US enters war
- 1942** German setback in Russia; America wins Battle of Midway (Pacific)
- 1943** Italy surrenders
- 1944** Paris & Guam liberated
- 1945** Auschwitz liberated by Soviets.
Germany surrenders in May, Japan in August

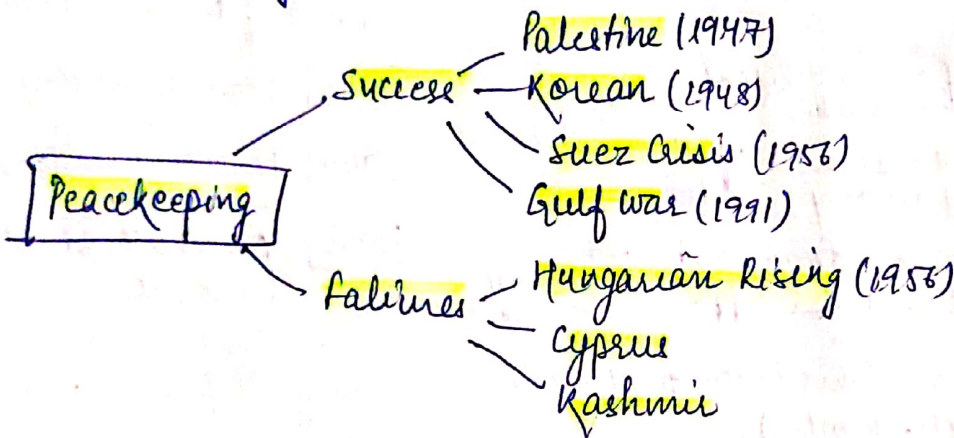


United Nations



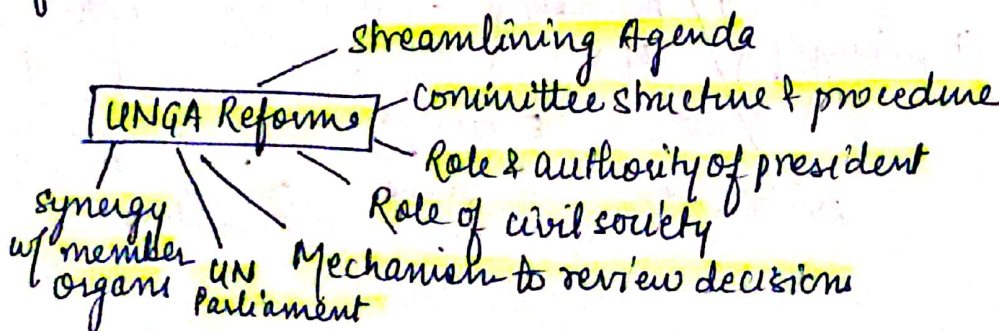
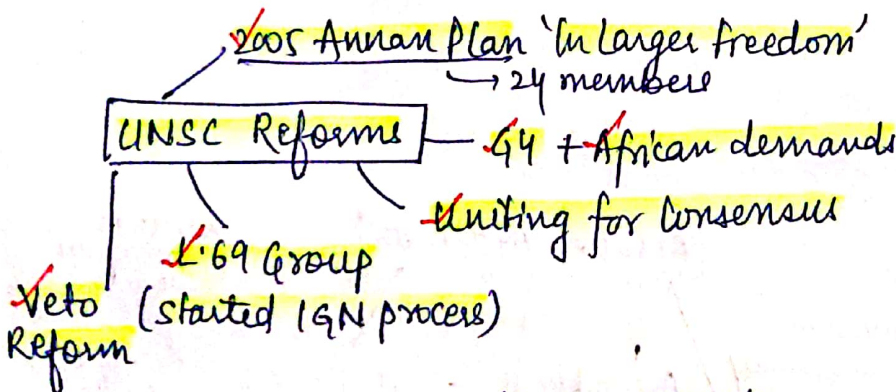
Diff. from League of Nation

- learnt from mistakes
- Circumstances of creation: UN created during war
- committed in safeguarding human rights
- combined effort of >50 nations at 1945 San Francisco Conference.
- took views of smaller nation into account.



Human Rights Committee ineffective?

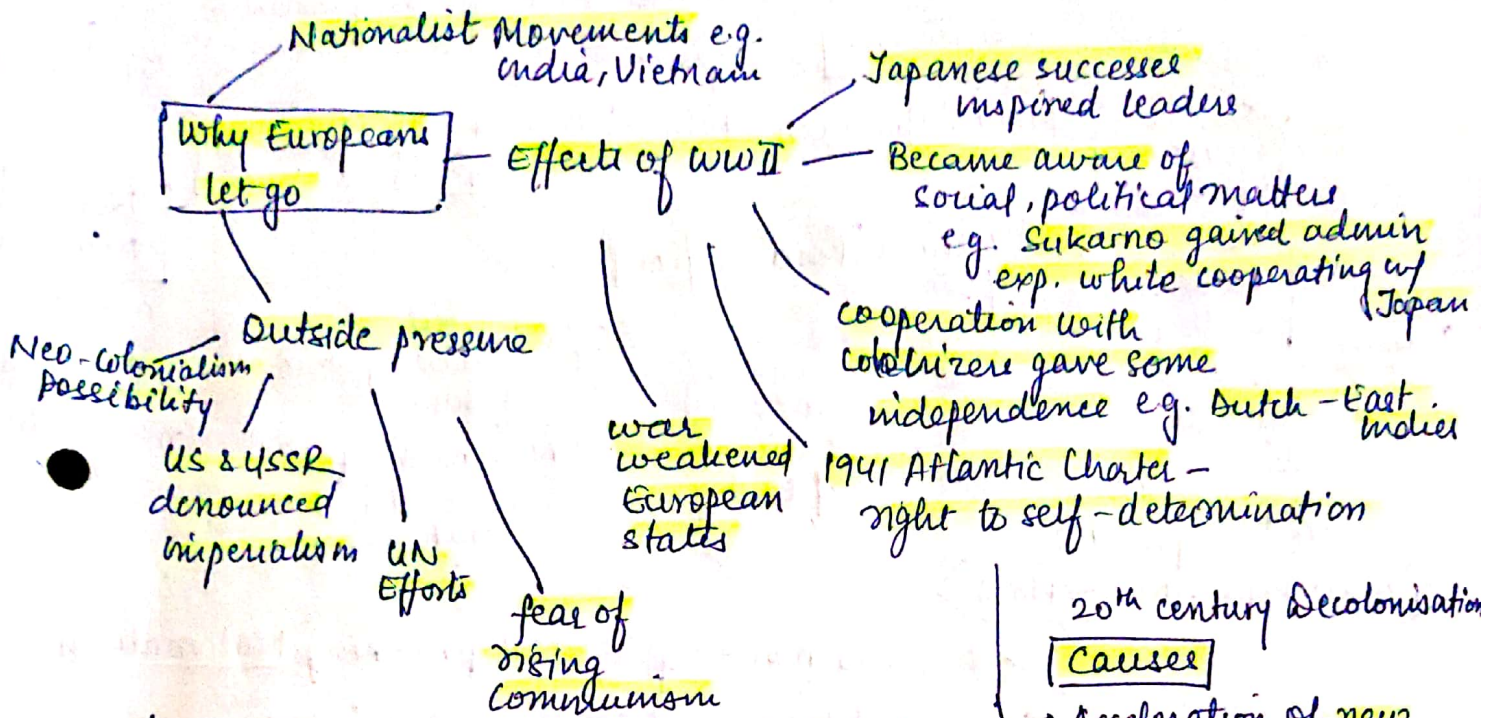
- ① Individual experts act as Govt mouthpiece
 - ② Meets infrequently
 - ③ No Hearings
 - ④ dependence on UN secretariat
 - ⑤ Not focused on individual rights
 - ⑥ No independent fact finding capacity
 - ⑦ closed door proceedings
 - ⑧ No enforcement powers.
- e.g. flawed resolution on Sri Lanka



Conclusion UN needs to recapture the imagination of humanity. It must be rejuvenated in order to ensure it remains world's premier venue in which nations coalesce around a common agenda for global progress in 21st century

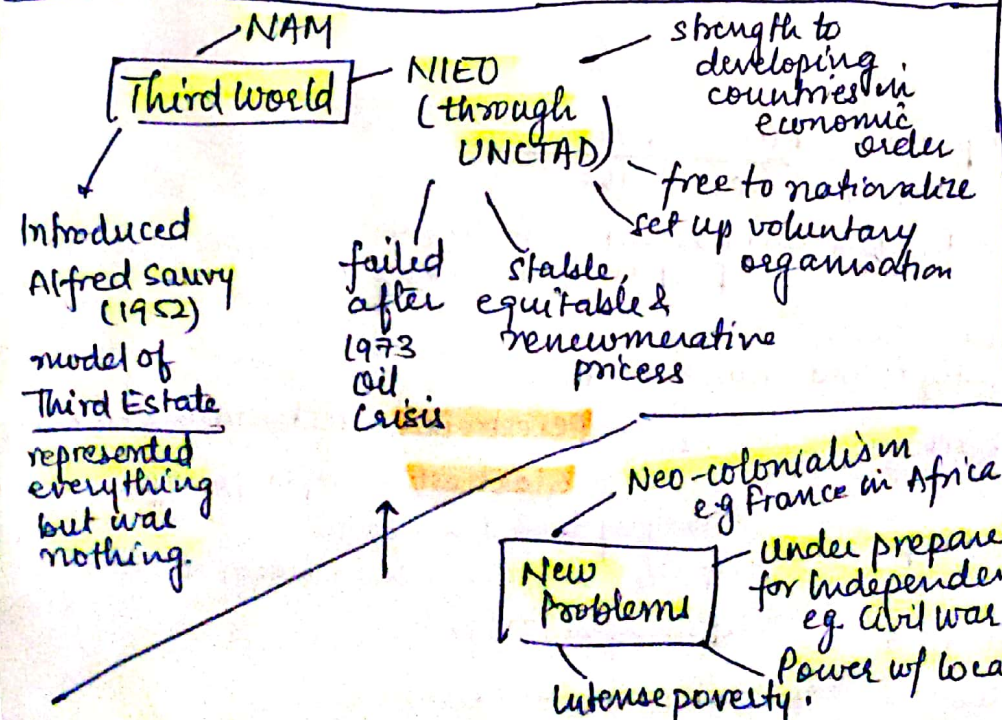
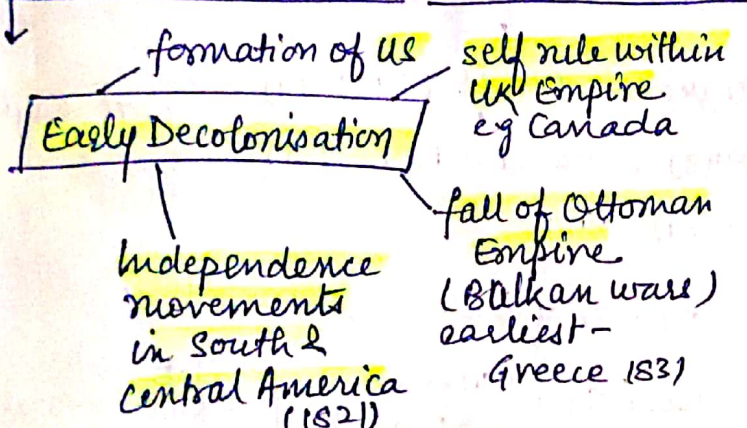
Decolonisation

(sometimes also includes internal decolonisation e.g. US giving status of sovereign constituent member to Puerto Rico)

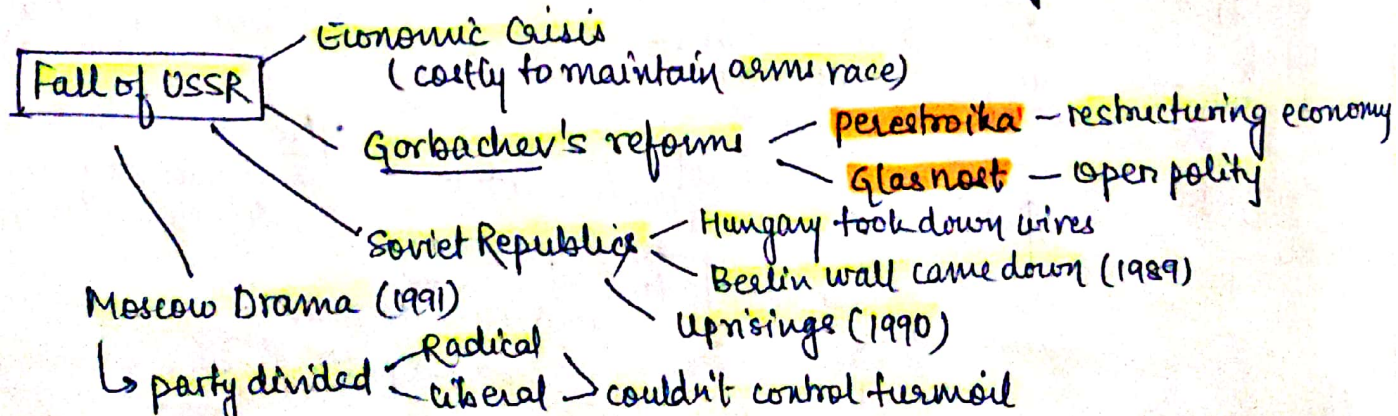
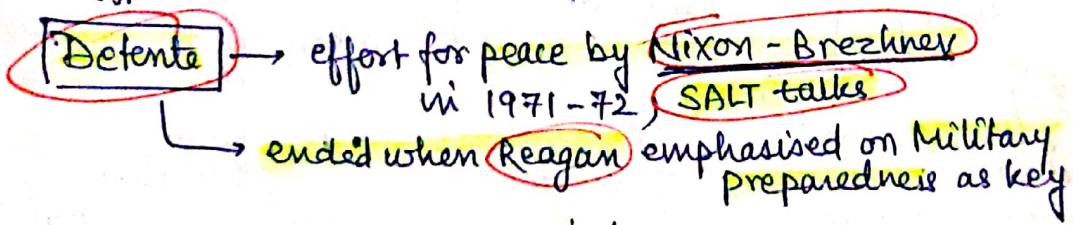
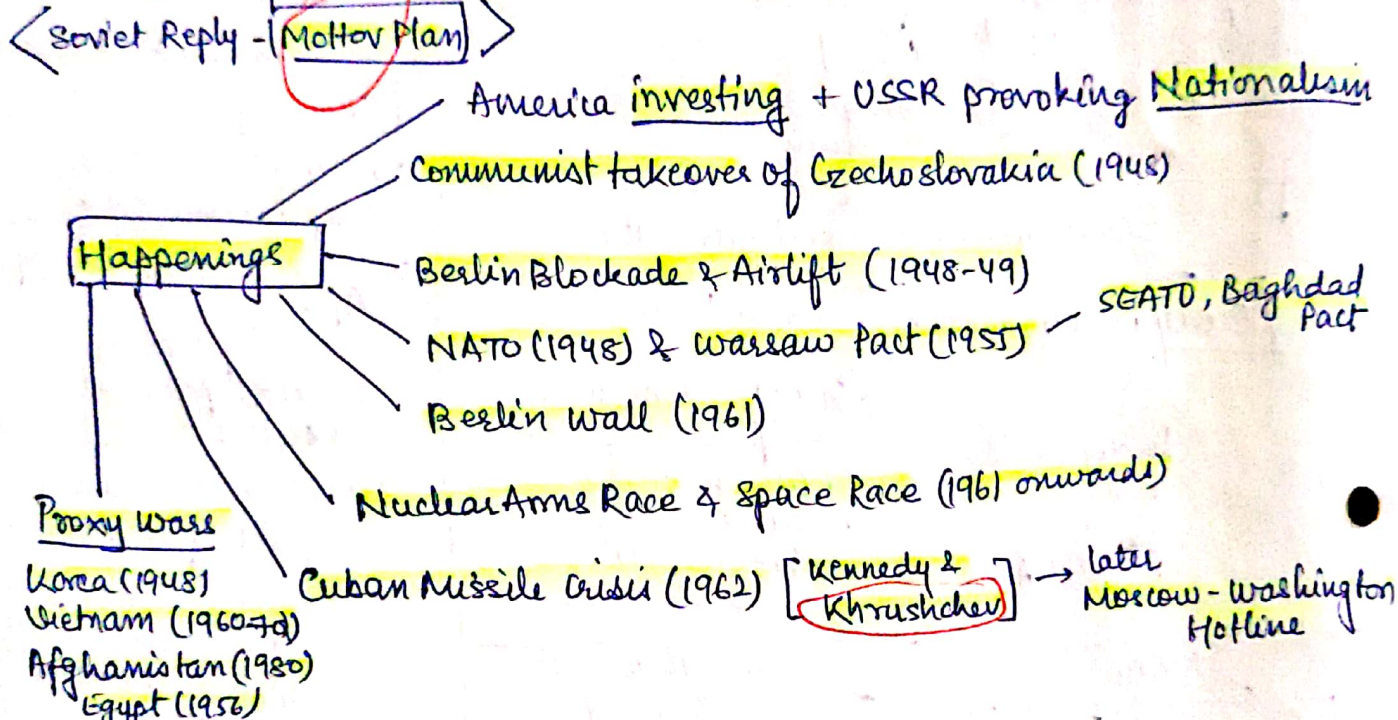
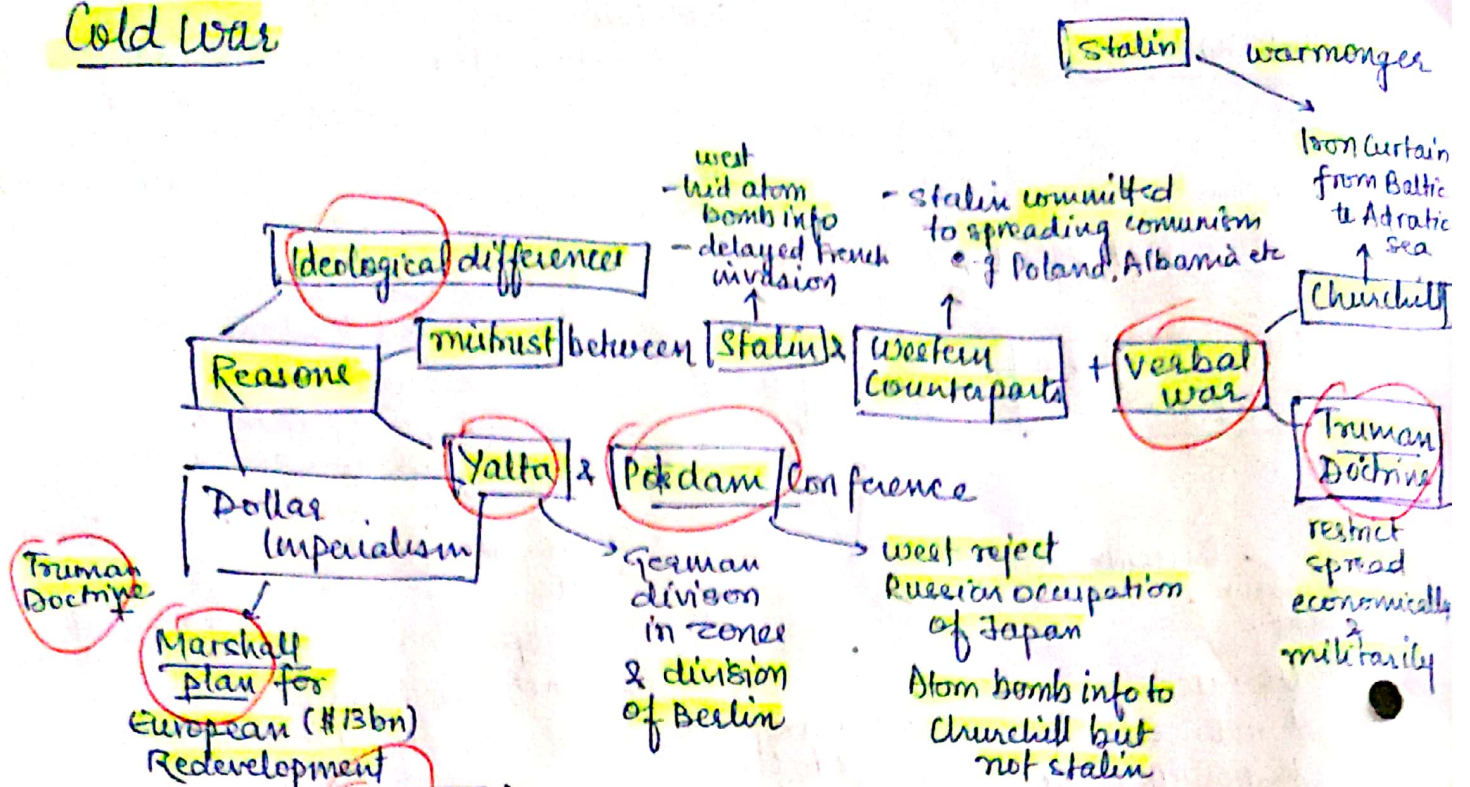


20th century Decolonisation Causes

- Acceleration of new imperialism w/ Opium wars & Scramble of Africa
- war imperialism created peasant unrest & middle class
- mass nationalism
- impact of depression
- domestic issues, protectionism, tariff crippling colonial industries
- genuine bureaucratic revolts.
- possibility of neo-colonialism
- Labour govt in UK (1945-57)
- France - British influence, defeat in Indo-China (1954)



Cold War



Capitalism, Socialism, Communism

Pillars of Capitalist Economy

Capitalism: economic & political system in which trade & industry of a country is owned by private for profit.

Market Profit at any cost

Communism: theory or system of social organisation in which all property is owned by community and each person contributes & receives according to their ability and needs.

developed by Karl Marx in 1845, established in France - Paris Commune (1871)

Russian & Chinese Revolution led to its spread — In Africa - Congo, Ethiopia, Somalia, Angola, Mozambique, Cuba

Socialism: political & economic system under which means of production are owned by community as a whole & administration ensuring the equitable distribution of wealth

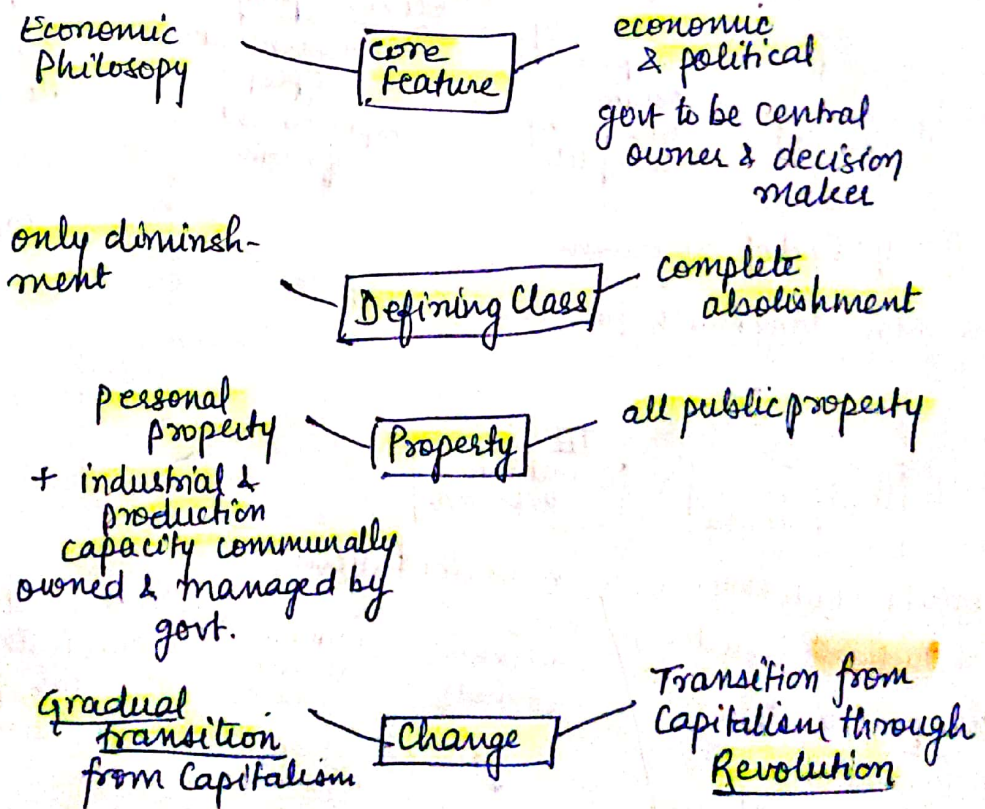
First Intl. (1864), Second Intl. (1889) — objective to bring unity to all socialist parties. Extinction due to internal rivalries before WWI

- Socialistic ideas have made Capitalism less exploitative

e.g. Henry Ford realised pay good wage to workers would generate more demand

less exploited workers will be happy in Capitalist system

Socialism vs Communism



Chinese Revolution / Vietnam Revolution

China

- ① Conquest of China
 - Two Opium wars
 - Taipeing Rebellion
 - exposed weakness
- ② Protection (integration)
 - Boxer Uprising 1899 (hatred among Europeans)
 - US suggestion 'Open Door Policy'
 - economic integration → political
- ③ Rebirth - Young China Movement (Reforms - political, cult)
 - Father of Modern China - Kang Hsu Tse

④ Two Revolutions

1912: End of Monarchy

Manchu ruler voluntarily left; pressure from 1) West 2) Boxers 3) Young China Mnt

National Assembly - Dr. Sun Yet Sen (Maker of Mod. China)

3-point programme

Nationalism
as unifying force
(End of personal identity)

Democracy
in phases
- military
- one party
- complete

Economic policy
- Empowerment of people
- Empowerment of nation

1949: End of Capitalism

1937 - Mao's long March from South to North

1949

I Political Reforms

(A) Military Rule (1949-54)
End of Tuchars (feudalism)

(B) One party system
constant elected through universal adult franchise

III Economic Reforms

(A) Soviet Pattern

Kolkhoz (failed)

FYP for Heavy Industries

↓ Mao's great leap forward

① Cooperative farming
② Cottage industry

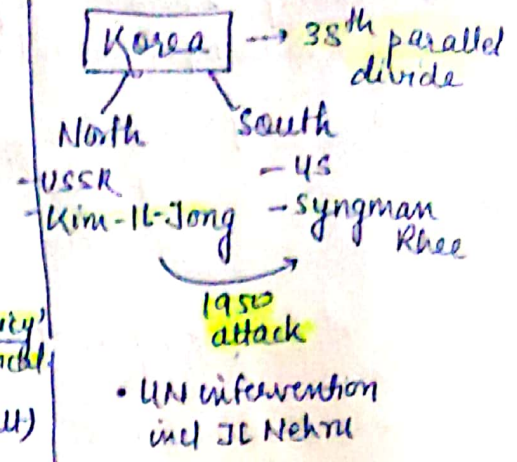
Den Xio Ping
- turned china into global power

II Cultural Reforms

(1) Hundred Flower Campaign

→ change in every aspect
Mao - friction free China

Korea

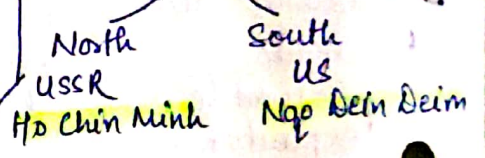


Vietnam

- French colony
- Freedom in 1941 after Japan overran
- Defeat of Japan 1945
- France → Viet-minh resisted.

Geneva Convention 1954

Division on 17th parallel



1960 - National Liberation Front (NLF) + Viet Cong (Gueilla)

↓ Fear of Domino Effect

Policy of Brickmanship by John Foster Dulles i.e. Military Action

Kennedy
safe village Policy (separation)

Johnson
Military Action (organe gas)

Nixon
Vietnamization ≈ Salva Judum

1967 - My lai Massacre by Navy seals

1971 - peace negotiations

1972 - independence.

leave Vietnam & leave future in hands of locals

Israel and Iran

Israel

1897 world Zionist Organisation (Theodor Herzl) declared Palestine as natural homeland of Jews

WWI Britain accepted support Zaghlul Pasha (Egypt)
Hussain (Hejaz)

Picot Agreement

(Csauch)
Hejaz & Syria (France) Palestine & Mesopotamia (Britain)

1917 - Balfour Declaration

1919 - Mandate System of League of Nation

settlement of foreigners on lease in Palestine

to review

1937 Peel Commission 3 part Israel
Palestine
space for Britain to maintain peace

1945 - US sent 1 lakh Jews when USSR successfully created two red walls

1948 - David Ben-Gurion declared Israel as independent

↓
1st Arab - Israel war - Arab defeated

1957 - Egypt nationalised Suez Canal citing Treaty of Constantinople 1898

↓
2nd war → ended by UN intervention

1967 - 3rd war when US was taking on Vietnam

↓
6 Day war → Israel took away Gaza Strip & Sinai Desert (Egypt)
Golan Heights (Syria)
West Bank (Jordan)

Israel - Palestine prob → Israel Arab prob.

Shreyans Kumat (AIR 4) - t.me/shreyansupsc

Iran

early 20th century - Ottoman Empire

↓
Reza Khan Pahlavi rose to power with British assistance

↓
1925 BP estb Anglo-Iranian Oil Industry

↓
1931 - supplementary Treaty to increase royalty

↓
1951 Md. Mossaddegh came to power (people + USSR support)

↓
1955 CIA coup - Pahlavi back
+
Baghdad Pact of 1955
ASIAN NATO

Anti west sentiments in Iran

- 1) Birth of Israel & its anti-muslim activity
- 2) Reforms & Steps by Pahlavi:
 - Land Reforms angered Shia clerks (priests)
 - white Revolution 1963 to modernise education & eliminate old customs
 - SAVAK (secret police) forceful imposition of will of ruler
 - large part of oil income amassed by Pahlavi

↓
Ayatollah Khomeini

1979 - Iran turned Islamic Republic