

Paper II

World History

War Communism-

1. Nationalisation of industries
2. Collectivisation
3. Joint Farming

Russian Revolution - declarations after takeover

1. Overthrow of system of inequality + estb society where no one could live of the labour of another
2. Land decree - all land ,industries ,banks nationalised
3. Declaration of Rights of Non Russian nationalities - all nationalities to self determination
4. All Secret treaties by Tsarist govt was annulled
5. Claim to all colonial conquests - given up

Features of Soviet Economy in post war Europe-

1. Collectivisation
2. Nationalised banking
3. Large state owned trusts

Eastern Europe adopted Soviet model after-

1. Truman Doctrine
2. Marshall Plan
3. Confir 1947

Why Soviet Union came up -

1. Vacuum left by British Empire
2. Defeat of Nazis
3. Presence of Red Army all over Eastern Europe

4. Nuke weapons
5. Spread of socialist ideologies & US role in stopping them

Factors that aided Soviet Expansion post 1945-

1. Presence of Red Army
2. Wave of socialist thinking

Soviet Foreign Policy -

1. 1917 - first priority ,make peace. Gave up colonial possessions .
2. 1920's - treaty with Turkey + Iran + Afghanistan
3. 1919- Comintern or 3rd international . Encourager socialism in other countries + looked up by subject populace of colonial countries ,eg- India . Comintern - emerged as an arm of Soviet foreign policy
4. 1930's anti fascist policy,not appeasement
5. Insecurity from Western allies - led to Russo-German non aggression pact + gobbling up Baltic states + Finnish war
6. Stalin- knew German army would come East - wanted to create buffer

What is industrialisation?

- Denotes the system of mass production of goods by machines driven by electrical power , steam

US Industrialisation-

Factors that aided it-

1. Homogenous population ,mostly European descent (save Blacks)

2. No tradition of absolute rule
3. Political peace - 2 party system + no interference from Europe
4. Large land available
5. Surplus labour

Similarity between European & US Industrialisation -

1. Development of machines/ power
2. Development of new towns.
3. Development of technology + finance capital
4. Create probs of sanitation, health in major cities
5. Create inequality

- Both Republican + Democrats - had party bosses who controlled industrial interests

US colonialism in Philippines -

1. Industrialisation in US + finding all available colonies taken by major powers - hence focus on Pacific
2. 1896-97 - Philippines revolt - Emilio Aguinaldo
3. Spanish American war - takeover of Cuba + control of Philippines
4. Rebels hoped that Americans would help- not to be . Captured Manila , 1898
5. Uprising against US - crushed
6. Harsh economic conditions - US dominated export market ,70% of export to US
7. US promoted - cash crop based economy
8. 1935 - Protectorate declared with promise to establish democracy in 10 years

Japanese industrialisation -

1. Vigorous state control
2. Invest in capital goods not consumers
3. Emergence of large business houses - *zaibatsu*
4. Technical education encourage - for students to go abroad and learn. Not liberal arts
5. Industrial product feeding the military

Military Fascism in Japan - (similar to Militarism in History -2, additional points)

1. Japanese army - dominant force in society . Links with many secret societies
2. Considered - Liberalism, Socialism - western imports
3. Superiority of Japanese culture + Emperor worship

Why Japan started expansion -

1. Japan's land - poor in agriculture - not much grown except rice
2. Not much mineral resources too
3. Industrialisation - requirement of raw materials - rise of industrial cliques - *Zaibatsu*
4. Control of raw materials - iron ,copper , natural rubber & oil - necessary for industrial development
5. Here - interests of *Zaibatsu* + Military became same

British efforts in Palestine -

1. 1917- Balfour Declaration - favor creation of Jewish homeland
2. 1937- Royal Commission - trifurcation of Palestine
3. 1939- White Paper - independence after 10 years- both Jews + Arabs

Nationalism-

Feeling of belonging to a particular country or group of people

Types -

1. Revolutionary View of nation - citizens within a country constitute a nation in relation to others
2. Nationalistic view- have certain pre existing memories, culture etc

Phases-

1. Pre 1789- Proto nationalism , vague ideas of clan/ lineage .
Eg- Scottish Highlanders
2. Post 1789- ideas of liberty, equality . Also emergence of mass politics ,need to cater to large sections of people

Characteristics -

1. Single administrative system
2. Monopoly on use of force
3. Fixed boundary
4. Many cases - single language (French/ English)

Factors that aided Nationalism -

1. French + American revolution - liberty, equality etc
2. Industrial revolution - means of communication - easier to bind a nation together
3. Gradual democratisation of polity- vote banks
4. War - eg- Peninsular war for Spain, Revolutionary wars for France
5. Development of languages needed for Administrative ,Judicial functions

Chinese Revolution of 1949 (rest present in History part 1) -

American Policy -

- US interested in helping China since it would tie down Japanese troops there
- Supplying weapons + advisers
- Chiang's passive policy towards Japs criticized by Gen J. Stillwell - developed hostility with him
- Americans wanted Mao & Chiang to work together to fight Japs - send an emissary
- 1943 - US renounced claims in China
- Atomic bombs over Japan & surrender ,1945
- Truman send George Marshall to negotiate a deal between the Nationalists & CCP , US however secretly helping Chiang

Civil War -

- US helped KMT take over areas vacated by Japanese, USSR did the same with Manchuria & handed it over to CCP
- KMT forces poorly paid , poorly organised + no motivation. CCP armies - disciplined & trained
- Eventually - Chiang escaped to Taiwan ,guarded by US fleet

Why CCP won ?

1. Greater support from peasants & workers
2. KMT became corrupt but CCP worked to alleviate rural problems
3. Support from US made Chiang loom like a western stooge . Mao received no such support . In fact Stalin asked him to accept a demarcation line as he was anxious to avoid a showdown with US
4. Superb guerrilla tactics of Mao

Effect upon International Relations -

Upon USA -

1. Major embarrassment for US policy
2. Saw it as a victory of Communism

3. Credence to Domino theory
4. Worldwide plot of communism
5. Beginning of cold war

Upon international relations -

1. Saw balance of power tilt towards the Communist bloc as the two bigger countries in the world - USSR & China both were under Socialist rule
2. Inspiration to socialist movements & ideas in solving problems
3. Inspiration to national movements all around the world
4. Initially welcomed by USSR. Later Sino Soviet rivalry for leadership of the socialist bloc.
5. Beginnings of Cold war

German Empire - Despotism from above -

1. Bismarck - distrusted mass politics
2. Hence - Reichstag elected, yet secret voting allowed + only males
3. Emperor - control over Police, Army, Bureaucracy
4. Control of Prussian Junker class

Conclusion- Only a cloak of democratisation

- American Revolution-

Is it because of more freedoms allowed in America did the revolution arise?

1. Less monarchical tradition in US
2. More owner farmers
3. American frontier spirit, self help attitude

4. Freedom of trade

Economic interpretation of the Constitution- Charles Beard

1. North - wanted strong govt as believed that only a strong central govt will help business
2. South - wanted a loose govt as it believed that a strong govt would lead to concentration of resources in North + lead to increasing taxes

Was the British threat to American independence exaggerated ?

1. Mercantilism =yes , but more freedom than other colonies of Britain ,eg- India
2. Taxes = yes bit per capita burden not so.much
3. Political repression was there but since 1730's they had provincial assemblies where debate was permitted. Compare that to India

❖ America - Democracy based upon Slavery -

1. Jefferson , who wrote the Declaration of Independence was a slave owner
2. Slave owning interests made sure that Slavery was recognised in Constitution
3. Slavery linked to Right to Property which was held in great esteem

Legacy of the French Revolution -

1. Ideas of liberty, equality
2. Ideas of republic - republics existed in ancient time, Greece, Rome but French republic more broad based
3. Political ideas - elections , franchise
4. Modern political jargon- conservative, liberal
5. Journalism received a fillip

Cultural Legacy-

1. Political mobilisation around ideas
2. Vocabulary - conservative, liberals
3. Political journalism
4. Printing press

Total war-

- Eric Hobsbawm calls period between 1914-1945 age of total war

Feature-

1. Wars of annihilation
2. Even when war is not there smaller events grab headlines
, Great Depression

Why developed?

1. Colonialism - sharpened rivalries
2. Nationalism - fever pitch
3. Weapons development
4. Age of mass politics

Features of total war-

1. Mobilisation of entire resources for war ,eg- Nazi 4 year plans
2. Entire populations at war
3. Tech developments - make mass killings possible , eg- Tanks, aeroplanes etc.
4. Industrial giants to feed war machine ,eg- Von Krupp
5. Ultimate weapons - Rockets, V-2 bombs ,Nukes

League of Nations - failure?

1. Success of any organisation - depends upon-
 - A. Ability to avoid war
 - B. Conflict resolution
2. League stopped nearly 30 conflicts

3. Mainly middle powers ,eg - Vilna conflict in Lithuania
4. However - bigger powers - no , eg- Italian attack on Ethiopia 1936, Japanese invasion of China -1937
5. Apart from that - ILO established,
6. Anti-slavery law
7. Attempt to codify international law

20th century - Age of Extremes ,Eric Hobsbawm

Negatives-

1. Genocide
2. Extreme wars
3. Nuke weapons

Positives -

1. Scientific discoveries ,eg- Vaccines for Malaria, Cholera
2. Humanitarian concerns ,eg- Red Cross , Amnesty

Balance of Power-

1. Early 20th century - Concert of Europe also
2. Equilibrium of power maintained
3. No 1 power allowed to dominate
4. If 1 power gained strength - others hang up ,eg- Anglo-French alliance against Russian Empire in Crimea
5. British Empire played this role- world's policeman

Why Britain -

1. Largest Empire
2. Stakes everywhere
3. Largest Navy- could reach anywhere

❖ 20th century - how different from others

1. Population in 19th - 1 billion , now - 6 billion

2. Previously - camps & Empires , now free countries
3. Previously - monarchy main form of govt , now democracy is the norm
4. Previously no international organisations, now - UNO, WTO, IMF etc
5. Science & tech - communications not developed previously, now - developed

❖ Arms Race

A feeling amongst nations that leads to the competitive development of weapons

Chronology-

1. Manhattan Project
2. Hiroshima - Nagasaki
3. USSR developed bomb -1949
4. Space race + missiles race
5. Later UK, France, China

Features-

1. Increasing distrust of others
2. Scientific + technical knowledge input
3. Deterrence theory
4. Increasing military spending
5. Thinking of the military options as the only solution to solve problems

Domestic factors -

1. Domestic pressure- Republicans & Democrats
2. Social- distrust others- McCarthyism
3. Economic - war industries - Lockheed Martin or Boeing
4. Academic pressure - writings of Selig Harrison
5. Inter services rivalry - US Navy & Air Force over who would develop & control nukes

Arms reduction -

1. Cuban missile crisis-1963 , tipping point ,world came close to nuke war
2. Anti Ballistic Missile Treaty & SALT I - 1974
3. NPT, CTBT
4. IAEA formed to keep a check of nuke weapons
5. Later NSG, MTCR , Australia Group

Evaluation of efforts

Positives -

1. Reduction in nuke arsenals
2. Understanding of MAD
3. More pressure on govts to spend on welfare than arms

Negatives -

1. Nuke hierarchy- post 1974 all nations who acquired nukes declared illegal
2. Couldn't stop - Pak or North Korean illegal weapons program
3. Couldn't stop nuke proliferation, eg- AQ Khan

❖ Books that have an impact upon world events -

1. **Wealth of nations** - Adam Smith , British Economic Policy
2. **Common Sense** - Thomas Paine , argued why America should separate from Britain- American Revolution
3. **Uncle Tom's Cabin** - Harriet Beecher Stowe - slavery issue
4. **India- The Most Dangerous Decades-** Selig Harrison- argued that emergency last nail on coffin of India
5. **End of History** - Francis Fukuyama - no alternate to capitalistic model of society
6. **Clash of Civilizations** - Samuel Huntington - clash between West & major civilisations

❖ Challenges to the Unipolar World -

Initially-

1. Developing countries resistance to globalisation ,eg- WTO negotiation
2. Regime change by US , eg- Iraq, Libya

Now-

1. Terror
2. Climate Change
3. Xenophobia + Rise of Protectionism

❖ *Third World-*

Represents a group of countries who though are separated by geography or culture have a set of common socio- economic objectives

1st time used by French demographer - Alfred Sauvy, 1952

- Previously used - political sense , eg - no bloc politics
- Now - economic , social similarities

Features of 3rd World countries -

1. High population
2. High growth
3. Many are battling domestic or foreign insurgency

❖ *Causes for success of Japanese militarism-*

1. Political- Lack of faith in parliamentary institutions + failure of parliamentary leaders
2. Social-Tradition of authoritarian rule , eg- Emperor, Shogun, Samurai
3. Economic - Great depression , military leaders argue that the only way to power was to capture the raw materials & colonial expansion

4. International - Japan internationally isolated post WW I. USSR , Germany distrusted her due to colonies . US/ UK also distrusted her.
5. Clique of military leaders

❖ U.N

6 major organs-

1. Gen Council - closest to World Parliament . All nations . Can take action if UNSC doesn't. Forum for disputes .
2. UNSC- P5 powers . Veto given, can sanction military strikes
3. ECOSOC - Not just end wars but also roots cause - poverty & hunger
4. Trusteeship Council
5. ICJ
6. Secretariat

Achievements of UN-

1. Political - UDHR, 1948 + End decolonisation (1960 - many countries), prohibit racism
2. Economic - UNDP working to end inequality in world
3. Social - WHO declared elimination of smallpox. UNICEF - working toward eliminating malnutrition.
4. ILO- passed more labour laws in last 50 years than the last 2000 years of human history
5. UNPKF - stopped many wars + genocide

Stopping conflicts -

1. Netherlands & Indonesia , 1949
2. Israel Palestine issues-1948
3. Korean War ceasefire, 1950
4. UNMOGIP - 1947
5. Congo conflict - Katanga

Failures -

1. Cold war - veto used
2. US intervention in Vietnam, USSR in Afghanistan
3. USSR repression of Czechoslovakia ,1968
4. Nuke weapons - proliferation
5. Terror now

Systemic failures -

1. Failure to reform UNSC
2. To make terms of trade equitable for poorer nations
3. Transfer of tech
4. Save smaller nations from climate change vagaries

Analysis-

1. More success on the social ,economic front than political .
2. More consensus on the former
3. Main reason - each nation still guided by selfish interests than take a world view
4. However , more dialogue than wars
5. World parliament - UNGA- representation of all family of nations

❖ Japanese Factor in Decolonisation-

1. Japan welcomed as liberator
2. Asia for Asian propaganda - take countries out of western influences
3. Myth of European invincibility - broken
4. Encouragement to industries + raw materials by Japanese for own purpose -undermined dependence upon plantation
5. Japanese atrocities - spurred on nationalism
6. Later when the colonial powers returned to re establish rule ,the people resisted.,,eg - Sukarno in Indonesia

❖ Why was Free Trade bad for the colonies ?

1. Free Trade only can only work when both parties are in a similar level of economic progress
2. Otherwise one sided development
3. In reality , colonies were forced to open their markers for cheap goods while the colonies' own goods were restricted by high tariff walls

❖ Indirect rule in some places ,not others ,why?

1. Indirect rule preferred when complex social scenario , diverse populace & lack of knowledge to administer
2. Colonial powers - all power no responsibility
3. Did intervene if interest threatened

❖ External factors that helped the rise of Japan

1. Great Britain - busy with India (NCM) + Economic cost of WW I
2. US - Isolationism
3. USSR - Civil war + economic reconstruction
4. Other European powers- war fatigue

US Colonialism

- US expanding westwards - population expanding + industrial development
- Desire to stay out of European wars (1812 war was an example to American policy makers)
- 1823 Monroe Doctrine -
- No interference by Europe in America's
- Any interference would be treated as aggression

Signified -

A. American isolationism

B. Setting out America's sphere of influence.

- . Post 1865 - unity - look outwards - Pacific
- 1881 - started claiming Hawaii
- 1898- Got control over Cuba + Guam ,
- Puerto Rico from Spanish
- 8. Philippines came under influence
-
- Later - annexed Hawaii
- In Latin America - indirect influence through 10. MNC + regime change (Neo Colonialism)
- eg- Manuel Noriega regime , Contra rebels, Salvadore Allende killing
- In Far East - Commodore Perry in Yedo bay, 1854 + Treaty of Kanagawa
- In China - Me Too Policy - equal pieces if the the Chinese lemon
- 1905 - Roosevelt negotiated for reading rights in Far East
- 1904 - Roosevelt declared America's intent to interfere in affairs of South American nations

Why did the US refuse to join the League of Nations even though President Wilson had played a key part in it ?

1. Wilson - Democratic Party, post war Republicans came to power
2. They believed -
 - Europe's problems should not be brought to America's
 - Policy of Isolationism
 - League of Nations = supra national govt

Why did the Wall Street Crash affected European Nations -

1. Europe had taken vast amounts of loan from US
2. Their repayment depended upon Germany paying up

3. Germany defaulted - USA came to the rescue in form of Dawes Plan, Young Plan
4. 1929 crash affected all

What is Stalinism-

- Economic & social policy followed by Joseph Stalin between 1919-1950's
- Officially within Marxist Leninist framework

Feature -

1. Rapid industrialisation ,focus on heavy industries
 2. Collectivisation of agriculture
 3. Centralisation of state powers
- Due to massive repressions & abuses. Stalinism is used in a pejorative sense

Differences in Russian & Chinese model of Communism-

1. Chinese - more power to communes which acted as local units of self govt . In Russia communes were heavily controlled by local party bosses
2. Less focus on heavy industries in China
3. Decentralisation of industrialisation
4. China - Focus on peasants & agriculture

Corporate State Model

- Under Mussolini
- Cooperation of both workers & employers needed to avoid class conflict
- Workers unions + employers both were grouped into Corporations which had representatives from both sections
- Workers were not allowed to strike & employees were not allowed to declare lock out

- Workers given some sops such as holidays + some higher wages

❖ British Democratic Politics - 1815-50 -Parliamentary reformers, Free Traders , Chartists

Quote -

1. *Roots of Chartism are partly Political & partly economic*
2. *Chartism was a knife & a fork, bread & cheese question*

Reform Act of 1832 - act of Parliament which brought wide ranging changes

Composition of House of Commons -

- 658 seats , in England & Wales
- 2 types - Counties & Boroughs
- Counties - landed gentry , Boroughs - mercantile ,traders
- Size of boroughs varied . Some had declined - yet elected 2 MP's - rotten boroughs

Franchise -

- 10 shilling qualification - made in 15th century - still prevailed
- Sizes of electorate varied . Some rotten boroughs had 2 MP's & only 100 voters

Women's suffrage -

- Jeremy Bentham - 1817 1st spoke of it
- Later - William Thompson ,1825

Corruption -

- Corruption endemic . Pocket Boroughs- under control of patrons .
- Sometimes multiple voting

Attempts at reforms-

1. William Pitt the younger was in favour of reforms . 1786 - bill introduced , but defeated
2. Post 1789 - zeal for reforms abated
3. 1819- Pro reform rally in Birmingham - similar meeting in Manchester - fired upon - Peterloo massacre
4. Some acts passed to quell dissent

Reform during 1820's -

- Since direct challenge to electoral system was rejected by Commons - other reforms such as reforming rotten boroughs
- As a reaction to Catholic emancipation act -Tory party agreed to reforms
- Working class believed reform would bring better socio-economic reforms
- Middle class - resented Corn Laws + wanted enfranchisement of themselves not whole population

Reform Bills -

- Many political unions formed across the country - Thomas Attwood
- After 3 attempts - Bill was passed

Results -

- Created 130 new seats , abolished 56
- Extended franchise - 10 pound minimum qualifications for freeholders
- Voter registration + courts to review electoral disputes

Limitation -

- The 10 pound rule split the movement between middle class & working - gave rise to Chartists
- Even though many middle class men got into Parliament , later events showed that men of land suffered very little
- Voter bribery - remained a problem
- Total franchise still less

Assessment-

- Launch modern democracy ,with obvious glaring faults
- Further reforms led to increase in polling stations , reduced polling - single day
- Development of modern political system

Free traders

- 1815, corn laws were passed
- 1840 ideas of Adam Smith and David Ricardo became popular (Wealth of nations & principles of Political Economy)
- proponents of free trade were Richard Cobden , Robert Peel and James Wilson
- Richard Cobden observed that corn laws lead to higher prices
- James Wilson used The Economist to spread free trade ideas
- As free trade ideas spread other nations of Europe also implemented similar policies
- 1828 French government reduced duties on coal ,iron , machinery
- 1860- Commercial treaty between England and France. Similar treaties in Germany and Italy
- Free trade - broad economic growth + more competitive + levelling playing field
- Hence - better than mercantilist policies.

❖ British Laissez Faire -

1. Jeremy Bentham -

- Individual is the best judge of own happiness
- Utilitarian- most happiness of max number
- Brought to focus - role of an individual & free economic choices

2. Adam Smith

- Refuted the mercantilist argument of promotion of export + stopping of import
- He argued that higher import duties led to lesser competition in domestic market + inefficiency in production
- Pvt self interest + division of labour can lead to overall economic benefits
- Nations that specialise in a particular good would make full use of labour and resources - would lead to benefit of both exporting & exported countries

3. David Ricardo -

- Theory of comparative advantage
- Says - nations who lack in absolute advantage could still profit from producing goods at lower opportunity cost

4. James Mill -

- Explained that higher import tariffs led to absolute economic losses
Eg - increase in prices of corn would lead to rise in rent costs of land + wage costs
- Advocated - free competition

Corn Laws -

- During Napoleonic wars - Britain could not import grain till 1815
- Post 1815 - the landowners feared that cheap foreign grain would come ,hence - Corn laws
- Adam Smith + James Mill - showed how higher imports led to higher economic costs - theory of free trade
- By 1846 - Corn Laws abolished , large role - theory of comparative advantage

Chartists -

- Working class movement for political reform
- Existed from 1838-58
- Name from People's Charter of 1838
- Can be interpreted as continuation of 18th century fight against political corruption + democratic reforms

Why developed ?

- Reform Act of 1832 , no measures for working class
- Working class felt betrayed by middle classes
- Sense of alienation - deepened - Poor Laws
- Poor laws - deprived poor of outdoor relief + workhouses where families separated
- Huge discontent - gave Chartists the numbers
- Working class felt - solution - political reform + voting rights
- Chartist press - Poor Man's Guardian - increase awareness

People's Charter -

- By William Lovett - 6 main demands -
 1. 1 vote per man
 2. Secret ballot
 3. No property qualifications
 4. Payment to MP 's
 5. Equal constituencies

6. Annual elections

- 1838 , Many associations - different demands
- National Convention -1839, cohesion of demands
- Petition signed by 1.3 million people , MP 's refused to hear
- Newport rising - many killed . Discredit to the movement

2nd petition ,1842-

- 3 million signatures - yet again rejected
- Wave of strikes - workers resolved to cease work till demands met
- Collectively called Plug Plots as the workers decided to remove plugs from steam boilers
- State arrested leaders - Fergus O'Connor , Thomas Cooper

3rd petition,1848-

- Revolutionary movements of 1848 + election of Fergus O'Connor = impetus to movement
- Chartists announced 6 million signatures -clerks counted 1. 9 million- many forged + pseudonyms
- Credibility damaged

Causes of failure -

1. Failed to get parliamentary approval
2. Alienation of middle classes
3. Damage of credibility after 1848
4. Chartists divided amongst themselves regarding aims and methods
5. Position of economy improved after 1842 this lead reduced appeal of Chartists

Legacy -

1. No direct reforms . Not until 1867- urban working men were given vote
2. slowly all the demands of The Peoples shorter when it except for annual elections
3. Some leaders of movement were transported to Australia where they imported their beliefs
4. 2 years after suppression of movement elections were held in Victoria (Australia) where Universal adult franchise and secret ballot was practiced
5. In Africa - colonial chartism- improved welfare + freedom of speech