

Social Science

World of History

History Textbook for Class-IX



(Developed by State Council of Educational Research & Training, Bihar)

Bihar State Textbook Publishing Corporation Ltd., Patna

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FOREWORD

The new syllabus for class IX, in accordance with the decision of Human Resources Development Department, Government of Bihar, has been implemented since April, 2009. Decision has been taken to implement all syllabi - both language and non-language groups - for class IX in the first phase. In the light of the new syllabi, all books (Commerce and Arts) both language and non-language - developed by SCERT, Patna, have been published with cover designing by Bihar State Text-Book Publishing Corporation Ltd.

We are grateful, from the core of our heart, to the Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri Nitish Kumar, the Education Minister Shri P.K.Shahi and the Principal Secretary to department of education Shri Amarjit Sinha for their support towards quality education in school education of Bihar.

We are thankful to the directors of SCERT, Bihar, Patna for his kind cooperation.

Bihar State Text-Book Publishing Corporation Limited will always welcome the comments and suggestions from students, guardians, teachers and educationist so that our effort in providing Bihar highest place among education world could be successful.

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PREFACE

This book has been developed on the basis of the new syllabus 2008 which was developed in the light of NCF 2005 and BCF 2008. The book developed for class IX is to be implemented from 2009.

While developing this book care has been taken to link the subject content with the learners' immediate experiences of their lives outside the school in tune with the emphasis of the NCF 2005 that there should be little gap between the learners' life inside and outside the school. Care has also been taken to ensure that the textbook does not become only a source for examination. In order to encourage creativity among the learners it is necessary to provide them optimum opportunities to be involved in the teaching learning process. These have been given optimum consideration in course of developing this book.

The mind of a learner of class IX is developed enough to understand the important dimensions of history while making a tour of the world of history. The treatment in this book has been made keeping in mind the level of the learners. Attempts have been made to ensure that the book should help the learners understand and explain some basic issues of history. A special feature of this book is that the historical elements have been presented very aptly.

SCERT expresses its gratitude to the subject experts and teachers involved in the development of this book for their cooperation in completing the task. Special thanks to Dr. Imteyaz Ahmad (Director, Khudabhaksha Oriental Public Library, Patna), Dr. Madhuri Dwivedi (Teacher, Patna Collegiate School, Patna), Pankaj Kumar (Teacher, Rajkiyekrit Secondary School, Veer Oiyara, Patna) and Md. Shakeel Raja (Teacher, T.K. Ghosh Academy Govt Secondary School, Patna). Thanks also to Shri Ram Tavakya Tivary, HOD, Humanities, SCERT, and his faculty members whose contribution made the task complete.

We express special thanks to Dr. Syed Abdul Moin, HOD, Teacher Education, SCERT under whose guidance this task was completed. We are obliged to all faculty members and personnel of the council whose cooperation made the task easier.

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Chapter-1

Geographical Discoveries

Sea voyages and geographical explorations constitute important place among the epoch-making incidents of the world history. The incidents which have played the decisive role in heralding the modern age include these geographical discoveries as well. The scientific advancement and economic development especially the trade developments that began in the last phase of the middle age formed the background. The European countries played the leading role because of which they were able to dominate in the modern age. It is another issue that the countries such as Spain and Portugal which initiated the geographical exploration gradually lagged behind and other countries such as England, Holland, France and then Germany registered new success in the field of geographical discoveries.

We know that trade and commerce have been chief source of mutual contact from the days of early civilizations of the world. This trade took place through a specific route. These routes were often used between Europe and Asia even in the ancient and middle ages. However, there were several regions in the world which had human habitats but remained out of contact with the rest of the world. These included America, Africa, Australia and some other parts of Asia. Although in the 13th centuries the travelogues covering the journeys via India till China did make the Europeans aware of the prosperity of South-East Asia but with little impact. In due course, the large scale geographical explorations and the subsequent achievements paved the way for the modern age.

Marco Polo, a Portuguese traveller, in his travelogue has mentioned the prosperity of the Vijay Nagar empire and the grandeur of the court of Kubla Khan, the Chinese ruler.

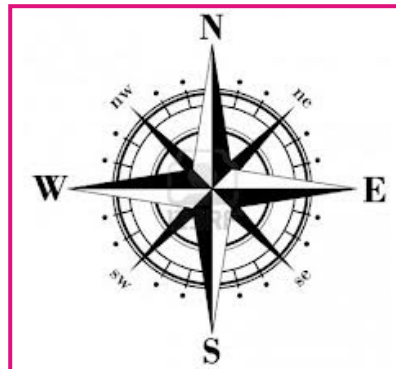
If we study the Mediaeval European history, we will find that it was a feudal age. In this age, neither the trade and commerce were dynamic nor was religion liberal or humane in nature. The knowledge about the earth was little and superstitious. Sea trade was also limited because of limited geographical knowledge. The people of the mediaeval period believed that the earth was flat and so if one went far away in the sea, there was fear of falling into infinity off the edges of the earth. Sea voyage was extremely painful and difficult. Ships were small and unsafe; they also depended much on the wind. People did not have compass or other direction-pointers. Hence, they were afraid of losing the sense of direction and thus wandering into the sea. The state did not give any grant for the sea voyage. In such adverse situations it was very difficult for the sailors and the merchants to cross the ocean like Atlantic.

Geographical explorations and discoveries: a background

Meanwhile certain events and incidents were happening in Europe because of which Europe got ready to free itself from the mentality of the mediaeval age. When the European feudal lords got defeated by the emerging new powers of mid-Asia, the Arabs, in the religious war in the 11 - 12 centuries regarding the control over Jerusalem (situated in the modern Israel now), the European pride basking in the false aura of feudal pride and glory received a shattering jolt. But it had some positive results as well. During the very religious war, the Europeans came to realise that they needed to know all dimensions of the world. These events laid the foundation of the renaissance in Europe.

In the Mediaeval age, the Arabs and then the Turks founded the vast international empires. Till the five decades before the 15th century Qustuntunia was the route through which the trade between Europe and Asia took place. But after the Turkey's control over Qustuntunia in 1543, this route no longer remained a safe passage for the European merchants. For, the Turks had started collecting heavy taxes in lieu of the trade through this passage, compelling the Europeans to look for the alternative options.

Because of the new inventions made in this age the sea voyage and the development of the navy became easier. The Europeans learnt the knowledge of compass from the Arabs. Notch or slot system developed in place of the traditional system of making boats. As a result, big and strong ships came to be built. Telescope had also been invented and this helped immensely in the sea expeditions. The maps had greatly improved. Even astrolabe was very useful in this regard. The Portuguese made new type of fast moving ship Caravel.



Compass

With support from the new equipments and gadgets as well as their courage, the European sailors put their ships in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean sea. In this process, in 1488, the Portuguese merchant Bartolomeu Dias reached Cape of Good Hope, the extreme southern point of the South Africa, via the western Coast of Africa.



Compass



Vasco da Gama

In 1492, Christopher Columbus discovered America. In 1498, Vasco da Gama, a courageous Portuguese sailor, reached Malabar coast of India (Calicut of Kerala). He was welcomed by the local ruler Zamorin. It is to be noted that Vasco da Gama's success owed also to some new resources. He met Abdul Majid, an Indian merchant, in the South Africa and with his help he could get the direct route to come to India. His success encouraged the Europeans. The goods brought by Vasco da Gama from India were sold

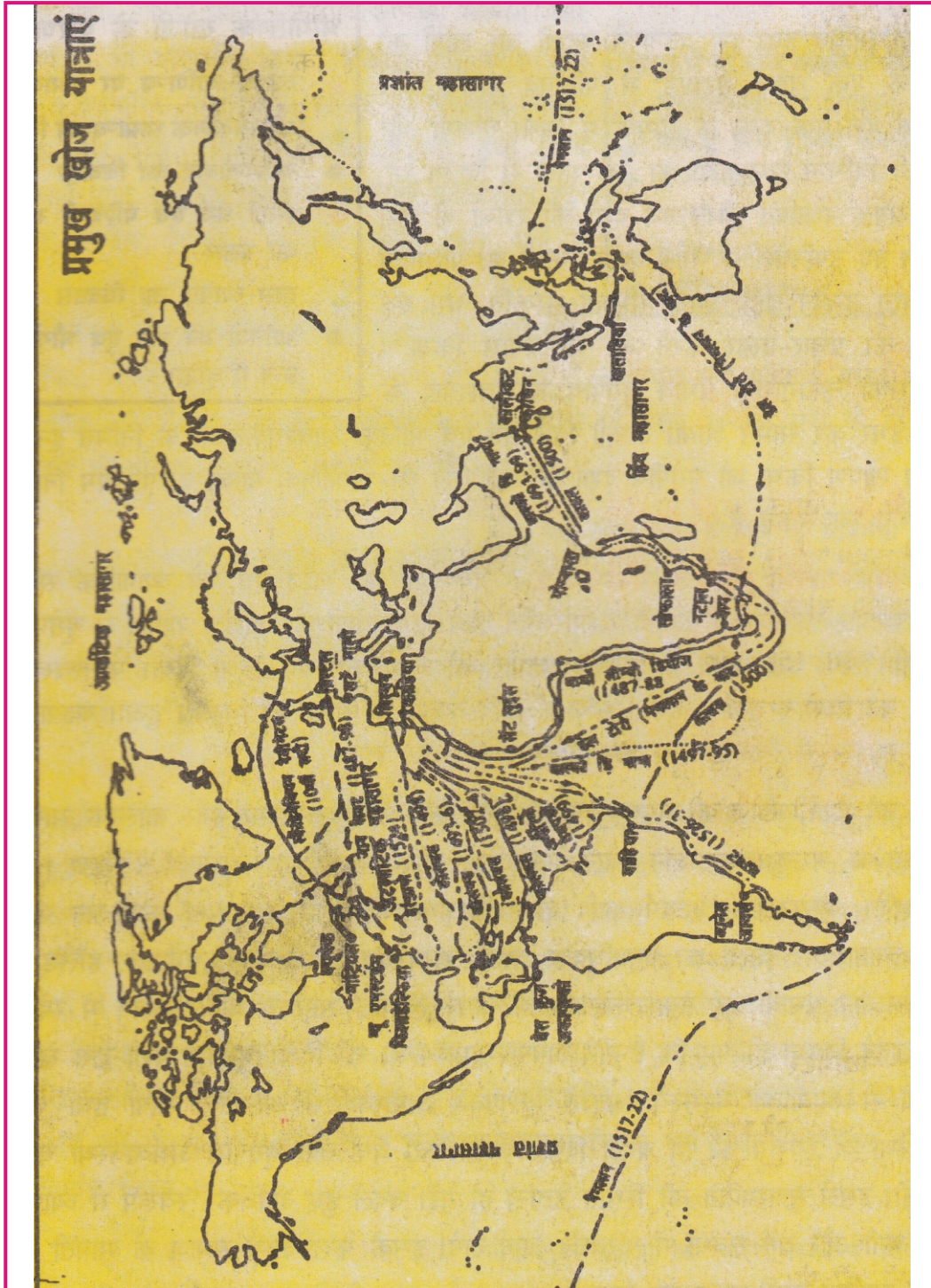
at a price 26 times greater in the European markets. The discovery of America or the 'new world' by Columbus in 1492 was a novel achievement of the Europeans. However, Columbus mistook it as a part of the Indian subcontinent and called its inhabitants the 'Red Indians'. Later Amerigo Vespucci, a Spanish sailor, explored the new world comprehensively and called it a continent. This region came to be known as America after his name. In 1519 Magellan made the first circumnavigation of the earth in his ship and this confirmed the notion that all the oceans are interlinked. Later Colonel Cook also discovered Australia along with the islands of New Zealand. Sir John and Sebastian Cabot discovered the islands of Newfoundland. Different rulers of the European countries also played significant role in encouraging



Columbus

New world: The Europeans called the American continent the new world because before Columbus nobody knew about this part of the world.

geographical explorations and discoveries, the chief among them being the Portuguese Prince Henry the Navigator and the Spanish Queen Isabella. Thus by the 16th century, Europe had come to know the whole world.



Results of Geographical explorations and Discoveries

The results of geographical explorations were important and far-reaching. People for the first time came to know a big part of the universe and people of different countries came in one another's contact. The different civilizations of Asia and Europe that used to live in isolation, came in one another's contact. The discoveries of the new countries promoted not only the trade with the new colonies but also provided them opportunity to spread their civilization, culture, religion and literature. However, the European colonisation emerged as its negative consequences. These European countries exploited their colonies for their developmental and physical needs. More light can be thrown on the results of the geographical explorations under the following heads.

Results of Geographical explorations and Discoveries

- Impact on trade and commerce
- Development of colonial empires
- Development of commercialism
- Spread of Christianity and the western civilization
- Development of slave trade
- End of misconceptions and increase in the geographical knowledge

1. Impact on trade and commerce: The discovery of new countries and the new trade ties brought revolutionary changes in the European trade and commerce. European countries began to be more prosperous by exploiting their colonies economically. As a result, the European trade reached at its peak. This led to the development of currency system and then to cheque (hundi), debenture (rinpatra), trade credit. Trade no longer remained local; it began to take global form.

Before the exploration of the new countries trade was confined chiefly to the Mediterranean Ocean and Baltic Ocean, but now it spread to Atlantic, Indian and Pacific oceans. As a result, the cities such as Paris, London, Amsterdam, Antwerp, etc. became the chief centres of global trade and with this the monopoly of Italy over the European market came to an end. Instead, Spain, Portugal, Holland-England and France gained in influence. Later Spain and Portugal were so engrossed in handling their huge empire that they lost their very empire. The precious metals or goods imported from the new countries discovered by the European countries, especially the gold and silver imported from America, changed the very form of economy. As a result, the

European economy depended on silver for 80 years. This led to inflation. In the changed form of economy, commerce and trade became important and hence there was change in the class relation as well. Consequently, the merchant class became more influential than the feudal class.

3. Development of colonial empire

After the geographical explorations the development of imperialism continued in the form of the founding of colonies and there was a fierce competition among the European countries in this regard. As a result, both the form and nature of trade underwent a change. Organised trade companies took over in place of the individual merchants. These companies tried to get special rights and other facilities. Such companies came into being in countries

such as England, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, France, etc. Some of these companies were sponsored by the tradesmen or merchants and others by the states. Later, colonies were founded in America, Africa, Australia and other groups of islands. In the beginning, Portugal and Spain were the leading colonisers but by the end of the 16th century and beginning of the 17th century, France also came into the race.

Establishment of European companies in India

- Arrival of Portugal-1498
- East India Company - 1600
- Dutch - 1602
- French - 1664
- Danish - 1616
- Swedish- 1731

3. Development of commercialism

Modern capitalism came into being as a result of the discoveries of new countries and global extension of trade and commerce. In this system of economy bullion gained in importance. The value of gold drew the attention of the European countries and so there was the loot and storage of gold and silver at the international level. Spain was leading in finding the gold mines.

4. Spread of Christianity and the western civilization

As mentioned earlier, geographical discoveries helped spread of civilization, culture, religion and literature of the European countries. New geographical discoveries gave a new lease of life to the spread of Christianity which had almost ceased after the failure of religious war. The religious campaigner of Christianity went to Africa, Asia and America to spread their religion. However, there was a negative consequence as well. Attempts were

made in these regions to force or allure by offering money for conversion and so there was protest against this forced conversion and cultural invasion. On the other hand, the wide spread of the religion lessened the power of the church. The knowledge gained through the geographical discoveries led to questioning against religion on several issues. Reasoning came to be used in religious matters as well. This formed the background of the religious reformation.

5. Development of the slave trade

The value of human labour in the trade-commerce, developed as a result of geographical discoveries, encouraged slave trade. The natives of the newly discovered countries such as America, Africa and Australia began to be sold in the European market. In the beginning, the slave trade was at the individual level but by the end of the 16th century it assumed the form of a formal trade. These slaves were used to cut jungles, do farming, make roads, fuel the ships and other tough works. They were also subjected to inhuman and barbaric torture. Thus, it proved to be a negative consequence of the geographical discoveries; the undeveloped, naïve and weak native people were exploited by the so-called civilised and developed ones.

6. End of misconceptions and increase in the geographical knowledge

Geographical discoveries helped in doing away with misconception in connection with geographical knowledge. As a result people began to question the concepts spread by the church. Later it proved a major factor of the religious reformation movement. The discovery of the new hemisphere gave the unprecedented knowledge about the pettiness of Europe and the importance of the world and goaded the people for new inventions and discoveries. Its message is very evident in the Spanish coin '*Samne aur bhi hai*'.

The increased sea activities provided opportunities for the development of different equipment/ gadgets such as maps, compasses, conduct of stars (Nakshatra pranali) used in sea voyages. As a result there emerged a host of scholars and professional scientists associated with these disciplines. Later, this class played a significant role in reformation.

Other results

- Emergence of new cities in Europe especially Italy
- Increase in the importance of the Mediterranean ocean
- Development of capitalism, commercialism and imperialism
- Increase in navigation activities

7. Other results

Due to geographical discoveries inter-continental exchange of different new crops took place. For example, goods like mocha, tea, sugarcane, maize(mecca), potato, tobacco, indigo etc. entered into Europe and from there goods like tea, coffee, tobacco, potato etc. entered into India.

Thus, it can be claimed that the geographical discoveries brought out a new look of the world. There was a change in the thought process and the scientific thought became acceptable, Religious superstition began to be dispelled. On the other hand, commerce and imperialism developed with the discovery of new territories and new routes or passages. This europeanised the whole world.

Exercise

Each of the questions given below has four options indicated by a, b, c & d. Of the four options, one is correct or the most suitable. While answering the questions, please write the option indicators a, b, c, or d against each question as the case may be.

I. Objective questions

1. Vasco da Gama was a traveler from -
(a) Spain (b) Portugal (c) England (d) America
2. From whom did the Europeans learn the use of compass?
(a) India (b) Rome (c) the Arabs (d) China
3. Who discovered Cape of good hope?
(a) Spain (b) Portugal (c) England (d) America
4. In which year was America discovered?
(A) 1453 (b) 1492 (c) 1498 (d) 1519
5. In which year was Qustuntunia destroyed?
(a) 1420 (b) 1453 (c) 1510 (d) 1498
6. Who was the first traveller to make the first circumnavigation of the earth?
(a) Magellan (b) Captain cook
(c) Vasco da Gama (d) Marco Polo

- II. Tick (✓) before the correct statement and cross (x) before the wrong one.
1. The native inhabitants of India are called Red Indians.
 2. The discovery of the Cape of Good hope paved the way to reach India.
 3. India is situated on the eastern coast of Atlantic Ocean.
 4. Marco Polo discovered India.
 5. Jerusalem is in modern Israel.
 6. Lisbon was a very big centre of slave trade
 7. Amerigo discovered the new world extensively.
- III. Answer the following questions in one sentence.
1. Which merchant/ tradesman helped Vasco da Gama in reaching India?
 2. Who discovered Newfoundland?
 3. What is the name given to the fast moving ship made by the Europeans?
 4. Which is the southernmost point of the south Africa?
 5. Why did the religious war between the Christians and the Muslims take place in 11-12th century?
 6. Who captured Kustuntunia in 1453?
 7. Near which Ocean are Portugal and Spain situated?
- IV. Short answer questions (Answer these questions in not less than 30 words and not more than 50 words.)
1. Why is the mediaeval age of Europe called the Dark Age or the Age of Darkness?
 2. What role did scientific gadgets play in geographical discoveries?
 3. How did geographical discoveries affect trade-commerce?
 4. How did geographical discoveries dispel misconceptions?
 5. How did geographical discoveries bring change in the world map?
- V. Long answer Questions (Answer these questions in not more than 200 words.)
1. What is meant by geographical discoveries? How did it reduce the distance within the world?
 2. Explain the reasons of geographical discoveries?
 3. Write the newly discovered lands on the world map and tell how will you have traded with India if you had been in Europe before the geographical discoveries?
 4. What do you understand by the Dark age? How did geographical discoveries help in getting out of the Dark Age?
 5. Describe the results of the geographical discoveries? What impact did it leave on the world?



Chapter-2

American Struggle for Independence

The beginning of modern era in the world history is associated with many events. The discovery of new sea routes in the 15th century by European countries is also included in them. Its goal was to develop new commercial ways so that the economy of European countries might be enriched by trade and commerce. In order to achieve that, Columbus discovered American continent in 1492. Again Amerigo Vespucci told us comprehensively about this large mainland. Gradually European countries established their colonies in this region. France and England mainly established their supremacy in the North America.

At that very time, new political veins were being expanded in Europe and ideas like individual freedom, protest against despotic power, equality and fraternity were being popular among people especially among intellectuals. Geographical distance of American colonies from England and ideological difference of inhabitants gradually created such a circumstances that England and its colonies really came on separate edges. The changing economic situation of that time also increased conflicts between both. Gradually colony dwellers came forward to get rid of the supremacy of England.

Reason :

American struggle for independence is an important event in the world history. It has the following reasons:

1. Lack of political autonomy in colonies: There were mostly Englishmen in American colonies who saw only English parliamentary system and laws. So they wanted that type of democratic system in their colonies while the British ruler was against it. The Governors of Colonies were nominated by the King of

England. They were endowed with many privileges but were not responsible to colony dwellers. As a result there was always a situation of conflict. The colony dwellers were not considered able to govern so they were very dissatisfied.

2. Geographical distance: There was a great distance between England and America. They both were situated at different edges of Atlantic Ocean. Since there was lack of the means of transportation and communication that time, the British government was unable to have effective control over colonies. So the colony dwellers got benefit during freedom struggle.

3. Conflict between religions and social system: There was conflict between American colony and England on religious and social levels. On the one hand the Britishers followed Anglican view and believed in the supremacy of the church, on the other hand the American people have faith in puritan ideology. Having suffered religious harassment, the Protestants and the Puritans took shelter in America leaving England. They were inspired by the feeling of struggle and freedom from the very beginning and many times they demonstrated their military capacity. That is the reason that the Americans did not want to be associated with their motherland. British society was based on feudal and aristocratic system whereas American society was based on equality and democratic system. Thus there was religious and social equality in America which helped them strongly in freedom struggle.

4. Effect of seven-year war : A seven-year war was waged between England and France from 1756 to 1763. Before this war the colony dwellers were strongly associated with England because they were unable to save themselves from the French in Canada. But in this war France was defeated And they came out of fear. Now the only aim of the colony dwellers was to

Reasons of American Struggle for Independence

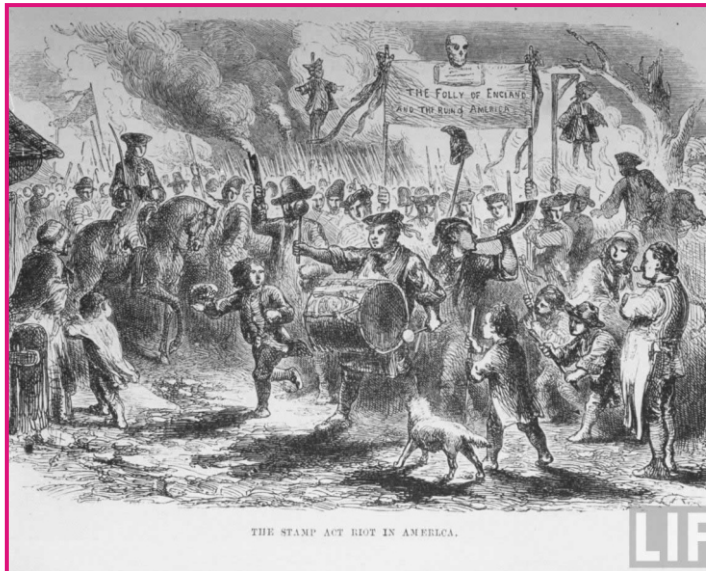
- Lack of political autonomy in colonies
- Geographical distance
- Conflict between religions and social system
- Effect of seven-year war
- Anti-development economic policy
- Objectionable taxes
- The role of writers and preachers
- Despotic policy of George the Third
- Immediate reason Boston Tea Party

dispossess England. Prof. Pollard commented on this war. "The defeat of France provoked the Americans' desire of freedom."

5. Anti-development economic policy: A great conflict arose due to economic reasons. The basic concept of colonialism is that the ruling country has right to exploit the colony economically and utilize its resources. On the other hand, the concept of free trade was developing in which the control over trade by the state was opposed. According to this concept the colony dwellers did not like the interference of England in their trade and other activities. So the developing middle class in colonies wanted the end of the aristocratic rule by England.

6. Objectionable taxes : England had to face a great loss in the seven-year war. So as compensation, the then prime Minister Granville passed stamp act in 1765. According to this act, it was mandatory to fix a stamp of 20 shilling on all the court papers, newspapers etc. This act raised a great fury among colony dwellers and they decided to boycott the goods imported from Britain.

In 1767 the British parliament imposed taxes on all the consumer items. These items were paper, glass, tea and varnish.



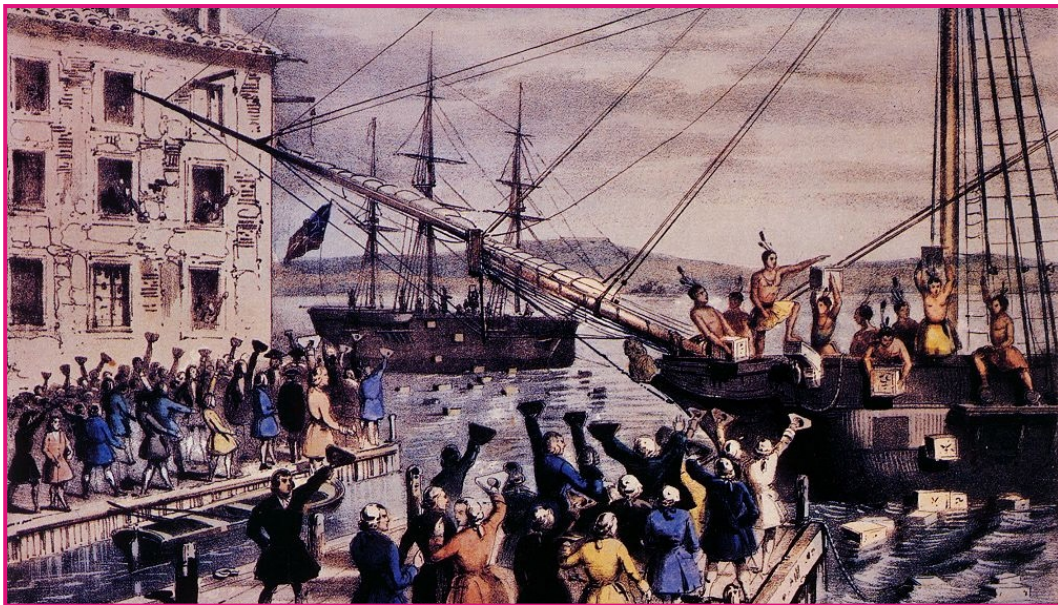
Protest against Stamp Act

The colony dwellers raised their strong voices against these taxes and Samuel Adams littered a slogan - "No representation, No taxes." To oppose the action of British government, the colony dwellers established organisations like 'the sons of freedom' and 'the daughters of freedom.'

7. The role of writers and preachers (Propagandist) : The writers and preachers played a great role in awakening the feelings of freedom. In 1776, Tomas Pan published a magazine 'Common Sense'. It effectively and excitedly advocated the necessity of independence. It opposed monarchy strongly. Tomas Jefferson supported the right to rebel and encouraged their desire of freedom.

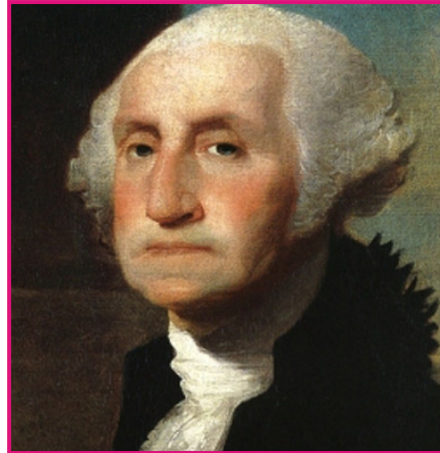
8. Despotic policy of George the Third : The British ruler, George the third, adopted despotic policy for American colony. This policy was not popular even in England. He believed in the doctrine of individual ruling while the power of the council of ministers began to increase in England. The irresponsible ways of George the third ruined the possibilities of peaceful solution of the crisis aroused in colonies which became an important factor of freedom struggle.

9. Immediate reason Boston Tea Party: According to tea act in 1773, East India Company got the monopoly of exporting tea leaf from India to America. The colony dwellers opposed it very strongly. When the ship loaded



Incident of Boston Tea Party

with tea leaf reached the Boston harbour of America, some of the citizen cladding like tribes (Ped Indian) rode the ship and threw the tea boxes into the sea. So the British government imposed commercial ban on the Boston harbour and pushed the American colony into the fire of rebel.



George Washington

On September 1774, the representatives of 13 colonies organised a continental conference in Philadelphia in which it was decided to oppose the British rules and boycott the trade. The first battle between the British army and company dwellers broke out on 18 April, 1775 in Lexington. After that the second continental conference was held in Philadelphia on July 4, 1776. In this conference, 'the manifesto of Freedom' prepared by Tomas Jefferson was issued and George Washington was appointed General of American colony.



Announcement of American Independence

Thus began the American struggle for freedom and it ended on February 3, 1783 by Paris treaty, the constitution of America was formed in 1787 and came in action in 1789. George Washington was nominated the first President of America.

Effects:

American independence struggle is considered to be the line of demarcation in the world history. Its immediate and far reaching implications are remarkable:

1. The British possession of colony of very high value was no more in the possession of Britain and a powerful nation as United States of America came into existence beyond the Atlantic ocean and influenced all the world.
2. American freedom struggle was a revolt against the ban on trade and commerce. So it strengthened the theory of 'Laissez faire' by Adam Smith.
3. George the third and his ministers were blamed for the defeat of England and as a result:
 - a. The dream of George the Third of becoming a dictator was dashed off.
 - b. The Council of ministers of Lord North was dismissed and a liberal council of Ministers was appointed.
 - c. Several steps for reformation in England were taken up very shortly. As
 - i. The parliament of Ireland became nearly free (1782)
 - ii. Catholic Irish people got the right to vote (1793).
 - iii. The Irish parliament was associated with Westminster Parliament.
4. American freedom struggle influenced France too. The French army under the leadership of La Fayette took part in this struggle. When they came back to their motherland they tried to awaken the people against the despotic monarchy. On the other hand the economy of France was badly affected.

5. The participation of people in politics came into practice.
6. The people got religious and internal freedom and the basic freedom was accepted through fundamental rights.
7. The first written constitution came into force in America in 1789 by which the women got the right of property and succession laws were made judicious.
8. America was declared a democratic country and Minsters Quirk's theory 'the separation of powers' was accepted.
9. The right of adults to vote did not come into action and the women were kept deprived of the right to vote. The right to vote was based on property which was not judicious.
10. The United States of America emerged as a new nation for the first time where written constitution, theory of the separation of powers, theory of secularism and the theory of individual freedom were considered as at the fundamental principles of political system. These theories were expanded in Europe also and the French revolution in 1789 adopted them as guiding principles and established them across the world.

Impact of Industrialization

During American Freedom Struggle, the industrial revolution from West Europe was permeating into American society. So there emerged immense possibilities of economic development. There also developed a new work culture; several industries and factories were established. Raw materials to be used in these factories were already available. As a result of industrialisation, the agriculture sector also got encouragement and support of the economic sector and so registered unprecedented success that helped in the emergence of the USA as a strong and powerful developed nation.

The reasons for the failure of England

Though England was a powerful nation and had several colonies around the world, it had to face defeat in American freedom struggle. The followings are the cause of its failure:

1. American colonies were situated at a distance of 300 miles beyond the Atlantic Ocean. So it was not easy to send military forces and food items there in time. The British army, on the other hand, were not familiar with the geography of American region.
2. The American power was underestimated and most of the British took it only as a civil war.
3. The inhabitants of the colony were united and filled with zeal. They were ready to cross any limit for their freedom.
4. The British generals made some strategic mistakes.
5. There was some severe disagreement among the British politicians. Due to the policy of rigidity of George the third, the able and experienced leaders kept themselves aloof from the government.
6. Britain remained deprived of foreign support while American colonies got the full external support. France in particular provided military and financial support to the inhabitants of colonies.
7. America had a capable leader like George Washington who defeated the English army with a great patience, courage and skill.

Table - 1

America's 13 Colonies

1. New Hampshire
2. Massachusetts
3. Rhode Island
4. Connecticut
5. New York
6. New Jersey
7. Pennsylvania
8. Delaware
9. Maryland
10. Virginia
11. North Carolina
12. South Carolina
13. Georgia



EXERCISE

I. Objective type questions:

1. Where is the capital of the United States of America?
(a) New York (b) California
(c) Washington (d) None of these
2. Who wrote 'Common sense'?
(a) Jefferson (b) Tomas pain
(c) Washington (d) Lafayette
3. When was the Stamp Act passed?
(a) 1765 (b) 1764
(c) 1766 (d) 1767
4. Who was the British General in American freedom struggle?
(a) Washington (b) Valles Ely
(c) Cornwallis (d) Curzon
5. When did the constitution of the USA come into force?
(a) 1787 (b) 1789
(c) 1791 (d) 1793
6. In which country was the written constitution first promulgated?
(a) England (b) France
(c) America (d) Spain
7. By which treaty did the American freedom struggle get acceptance?
(a) The treaty of Paris (b) The treaty Villafranca
(c) The treaty of Newly (d) The treaty of Sevres
8. Who was the American General in American freedom struggle?
(a) Granville (b) Jefferson
(c) Lafayette (d) Washington

9. Who was the first president of the United States of America?
(a) George Washington (b) Abraham Lincoln
(c) Roosevelt (d) Al Gore
10. Which two countries were indulged in the seven-year war?
(a) Britain-America (b) France Canada
(c) Britain France (d) America Canada

II. Fill in the blanks:

- _____ gave the theory of 'Lasses Fare'?
- _____ propounded the theory of the 'Separation of powers'?
- General Lafayette was a resident of _____.
- George the third was the _____ of England.
- The secular stage was first established in _____.
- _____ discovered the new world (America).
- The British had _____ colonies in America.
- Modern democratic rule was first established in _____.
- The immediate reason of American freedom struggle was _____.
- _____ wrote the 'Rights of Man'.

III. Pick out the right/wrong statement and put a tick (✓) or cross (✗) mark in the box given alongside.

- George Washington was the first president of the USA
- America is situated in Europe continent
- During American freedom struggle, the organisation Named 'the son and daughter of freedom' emerged
- Columbus did not discover America.
- France was with England in American freedom struggle.
- Jefferson prepared the manifesto of American freedom.
- Stamp Act was passed in the time of Granville.

IV. Answer in about 10 words.

- (1) Democracy (2) Fundamental right (3) Franchise
(4) Colony (5) Monarchy

V. **Short answer type question:**

1. Why was America or 'The New World' discovered?
2. The discovery of New World proved a ban for England. How?
3. The theory of 'Laissez Faire' motivated the colony dwellers for revolution. How?
4. How can you say that American freedom struggle left an impact on France?
5. Did the result of American freedom struggle leave impact on colonial world?

VI. **Long answer question:**

1. Discuss the three main reasons of American freedom struggle.
2. How has American freedom struggle motivated the world democratically?
3. Examine the results of American freedom struggle critically.
4. What are the reasons of the defeat of the British in American freedom struggle?



CHAPTER – 3

French Revolution

The French revolution of 1789 was a landmark in the history of Europe, ending an era and heralding another one. The revolution having abolished monarchy in France installed new thoughts of 'Liberty', 'equity' and 'fraternity and new principle of human right that - 'man is born free' and thus gave challenge to the old traditions of Europe. Outbreak of such type of independence of thought was the result of renaissance in Europe, that gave birth to many nationalist revolutions in the Europe. These revolutions were against feudalist and autocratic system of government as well as the social system responsible for exploitation. In this course, the freedom struggle of America started in 1776 and in 1783 independence of its colonies overthrew the old regime of France and paved way for establishment of a society with independent thoughts. As France had to support America in this war, against Britain so the wave of independence reached France after America and the armies supported the public in France.

To know why and how the French revolution took place, we shall have to study the politics and society of that time. Though France was a powerful country in the eighteenth century and occupied a vast area in the North America, Western archipelago and on the island of Madagascar in Africa, yet the foundation of power was not strong. Lack of economic resources due to protected war and extravagance of the rulers put great pressure of taxes on the people of France and the oppression of social inequalities brought them on the brink of revolution. Hence, explanation of the reasons responsible for revolution can be done in the following ways :

3.1 Political cause:

It was a monarchical system of government in France. The reputation and honour of the empire in the reign of Louis XIV of Bourbon dynasty was on the top but his successors proved incompetent. Louis XVI was enthroned in 1774, who was great, despotic, extravagant and incompetent. He was married to the princess of Austria Marie Antoinette who used to destroy money on festivities and interfere in the state affairs for appointment of her own men on the higher posts. Fifteen thousand employees in the Versailles Palace of King had no work but got heavy amount

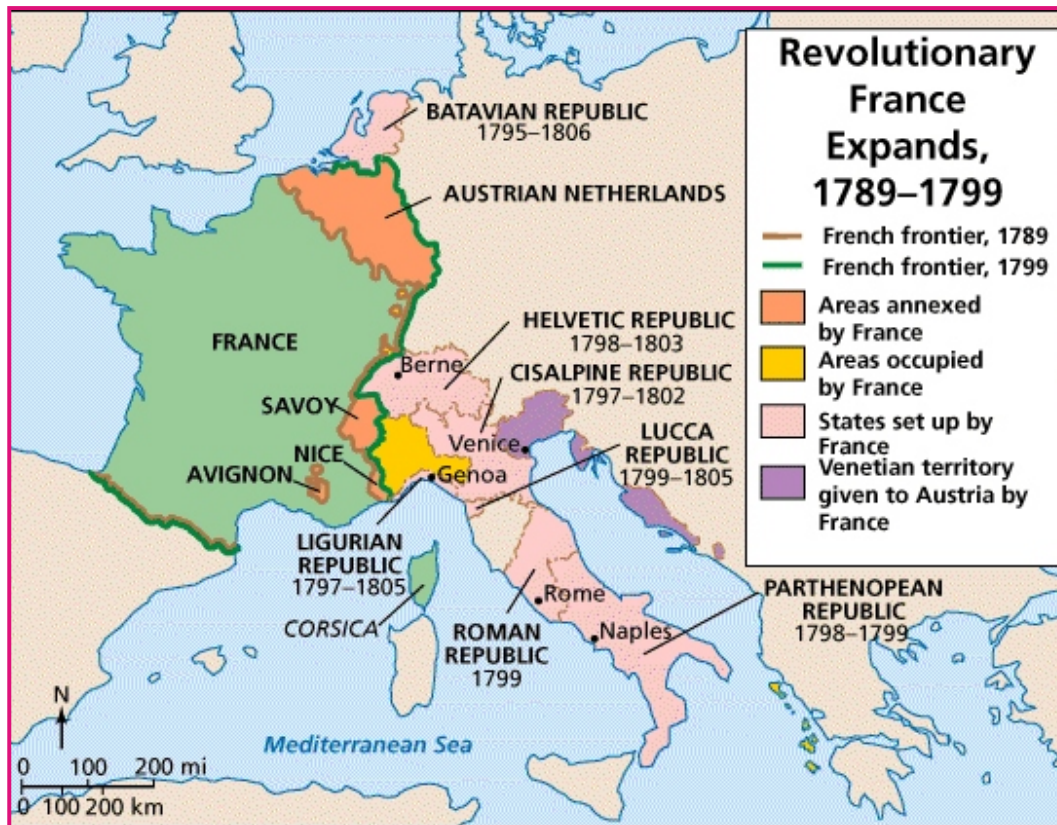
as salaries. Nine percent of revenue spent on them. In the reign of Louis XVI, France got additional burden of Loan of 10 billion livres (the then French currency) in getting thirteen colonies of America free from Britain. The continued lack of economic resources compelled the king to raise the taxes on public for meeting his regular expenses.

There was lack of control on the despotic kingship. Though the States General was the parliamentary institution, yet it was a big example of the autocracy of the King after 1614 till 1789 years. There was no meeting of the cabinet. It vindicated the autocracy of Louis XIV, who said "I am the state", but since he was a competent and able ruler, he suppressed the revolts successfully. Thus, he was having the sole power of the state, but his successors lacked such qualities.

To have a check on the autocracy and arbitrariness of the King, there was an institution in France, named Parliaments, established in the form of court. It was 17 in number. The post of judges were reserved for nobility and aristocratic class and the posts were hereditary. As per need, the King compelled them to agree his will on the basis of money. Thus, practically and virtually the King had its control over it.

Political reasons:

- Despotic and incompetent
- The cabinet did not meet till 1789 years.
- The policy of highly centralisation.
- Lack of autonomous government.
- Influence of Marie Antoinette



Political map during French Revolution

The tendency of centralisation was the biggest defect of French revolution. Always, there was lack of autonomous government, while in the neighbouring England, the autonomous institutions ran such type of government. In France, everywhere, there was dominance of Versailles palace. In addition to the King, Marie Antoinette misused the power. That made the people totally against the concepts of monarchy. By 1789 the people became impetuous for participating in government. That time there was no institution in France to control their violent attitude.

Social cause :

In the eighteenth century, the French society was divided in three Estates or classes. The first Estate comprised clergy with about 1 lakh 30 thousand population (1,30,000), the second Estate was the group of Nobility, having about 80,000 families or 40 lakhs people. These two groups were exempted from taxes. That time the population of France was about 2.5 crores. They had 40 percent of total land in France.

90 percent people belonged to the third Estate and having no special power. They were bound to provide services to their masters, to work in the houses and fields of their masters, provide military services or indulge in road construction works. They had to pay all types of taxes. Doctors, lawyers, judges, lecturers, businessmen, teachers, writers, artisans and labourers were included in this group, and lived in the urban areas.

These middle class people were called Bourgeois, who played very important role in the French revolution.

The middle class was extremely discontented, the most important reason of it was that being capable and prosperity they did not avail of the social status like that of nobility. In spite of prosperity and progress they were deprived of all types of political rights. All high posts of the states were reserved for the aristocrats. They were of the view that the basis of social status should be heredity rather than ability. The behaviour of the nobility towards bourgeois was very rude.



Naturally, they felt very humiliating. For this reason, the most important slogan of the French revolution was 'Equity', started by bourgeois class.

The condition of the peasants, in the French society, was miserably sad. They had to pay many types of taxes. It is said that before the revolution in France, the nobility fight, they clergy pray and the people pay.

Economic cause

The external wars and squandering of money had weakened the economic condition of France. Every year the expenditure exceeded the income so imposition of taxes was in vogue. The tax system was based on the principle of inequality and partiality. The way of fixation and realisation of taxes was also not equal. At every five or six years the French government gave contract to the capitalists for realisation of taxes. These capitalists were known as 'tax-farmer'. They realised more and more taxes from the ryots and paid a fixed amount to the government and the rest amount they kept themselves. Thus the poor farmers had been facing great economic difficulties.

Economic dis-contentment among people of France brought the country to the brink of revolution. Various types of taxes were imposed upon them to meet the burden on state exchequer. Peasants had to pay the taxes on land. In addition to that they had to pay the religious tax to the Church. Many types of indirect taxes were paid even on the commodities of daily use such as salt and tobacco. In addition to this they had to pay many gifts, tall taxes, tributes etc. as feudalist tax. Thus the economic condition of the French people was becoming pitiable day by day.

Social Causes

- Unequal taxation system
- Awakening among bourgeois class of political rights.
- Discontentment to social inequalities.
- Miserable condition of the farmers

Economic Causes

- Unequal taxation system
- Burden of land tax, religious tax and other feudalist taxes.
- Problem of unemployment
- Restriction of guild, provincial income tax, discontentment among the traders due to feudalist income tax

In addition to the economic burden of taxes the problem of unemployment prevalent in the society played a very important role in making the economic condition of France pitiful and miserable. In those days industrial revolution had taken place and the use of machine had begun in the country. As a consequence manual workers, artisans and cottage industries suffered badly and became unemployed. During revolution they supported revolutionaries against the king.

Besides, unorganised government system had made the mercantile life of France handicapped. The French faced many types of trouble in exchange of trade due to lack of uniformity in their life. Various types of restrictions such as band and guilds, trade related rules in towns, provincial income tax, feudalist tax etc. were imposed on traders. Development of trade had almost stopped under the circumstances. The traders wanted to get trade free from all restraints.

Thus, in a situation of dissatisfaction and injustice the economic growth of the country had blocked and government extravagance made by Louis XVI and Mari Antoinette for their pleasure extremely affected the state exchequer. In these circumstances, the government instead of being economical, focused on taking loan and imposing taxes.

Military cause

There was immense dissatisfaction among the armies of France. The farmers were appointed in military. They were indignant for lower salary, strict administration and substandard diet. They were appointed on lower posts only, the higher offices were reserved for nobility.

Military Cause

- Disparity in appointment
- Fixation of low salary
- Arrangement of substandard food diet.

Personal and religious cause

There was absence of all types of freedom in France, there was no freedom of speech, writing, expression of thoughts and religious liberty.

Catholic religion was state's religion and the followers of Protestant were severely punished. Not only that, there was also lack of personal freedom. The king or any of his men could arrest any person. Warrant of arrest was issued in absence of accusation and charge; it was called letters-de-cachet.

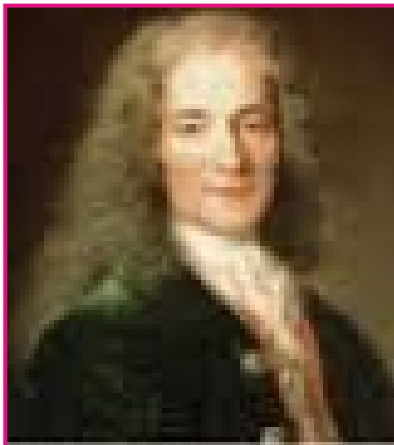
In France, there was lack of uniformity in law' there were 400 laws in force. Nobody knew that under which law the judgement of his case would be given.

Personal and Religious Cause

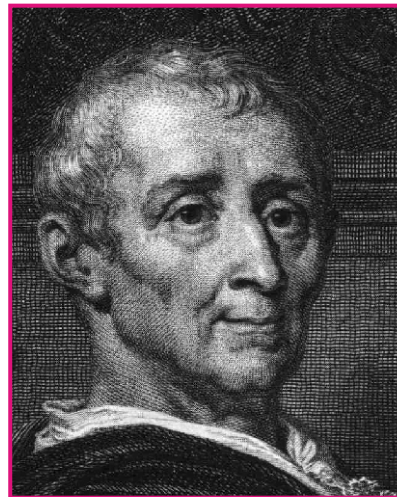
- Lack of freedom of speech, writing and expression of thoughts
- Absence of religious freedom
- Arresting of people without accusation
- Lack of uniformity in law

Intellectual cause

In respect of French revolution, it is said that it was a bourgeoisie revolution, in which the educated class revealed the then political, social, economic and religious faults. The French intellectuals initiated the intellectual movement. Montesquieu, Voltaire and Rousseau were the prominent figure among them.



Voltaire



Montesquieu

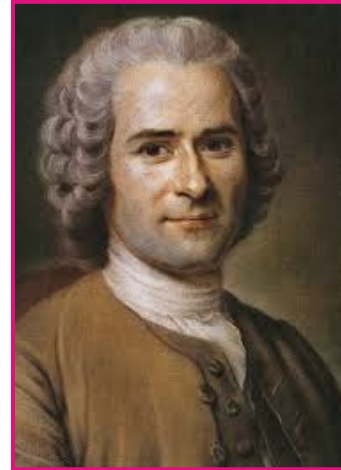
Montesquieu in his book, 'The Spirit of Laws', gave the theory of

separation of power for keeping the three wings of government Executive, Legislature and Judiciary separate from one another.

Voltaire revealed the weaknesses of Church, society and monarchy. Though he

was not pro-democracy yet he was a strong supporter monarchy in favour of people. Montesquieu and Voltaire wanted reforms but Roseann wanted a drastic change. He, in his famous book, 'Social Contract', accepted state as an institution formed by people and General will as sovereign. So he was a supporter of democracy.

The essays of Didro's encyclopedia spread the revolutionary ideas in France. The famous economist like Quesnay and Turgot, in France, criticized economic exploitation and economic control in the society and supported policy of Laissez-faire.



Ruso

Impact of Foreign incidents

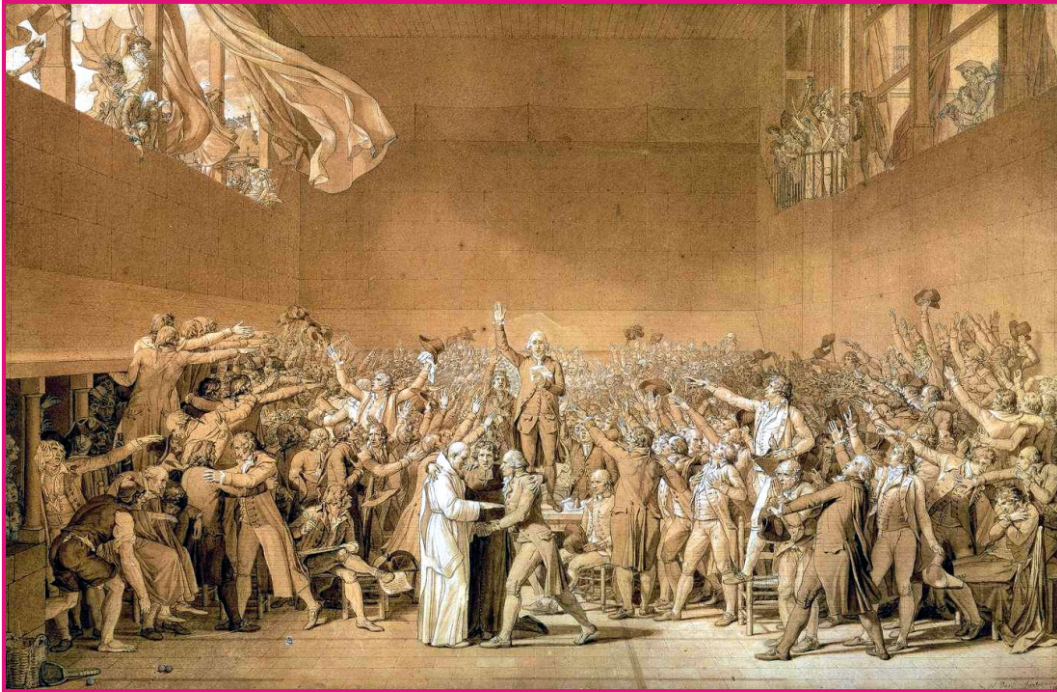
The glorious revolution in England. The glorious revolution in England in 1688, and formation of constitutional government paved way for political change in France.

Impact of foreign independence:

- Glorious revolution in England.
- American struggle for freedom

America's Freedom Struggle

During America's freedom struggle, the French Army took part against England under the leadership of Lafayette, democratic government was formed in America. It was a source of inspiration for the French people and the revolution got further strength. The economic condition of France became so weak that the country was unable to control it and finally it became immediate cause of the revolution.



Oath of Tennis Court

3.2 The episode of revolution

In 1789, Louis XVI was in need of money, so he called a meeting of States General on 5th may, 1789. 300 representatives, each of the first state and the second state and 600 representatives of the third states ensured their participation. The third states demanded right to vote for all representatives. On the basis of democratic principle. The demand was turned down by the King. So all representatives of the third states came out raising voice against the decision. On June 20, when they assembled to organise a conference they saw that the hall, venue of their conference was full of the royal guards. So all the representatives of third state gathered in Tennis Court. They declared their meeting National Assembly and took oath that the assembly would not be dissolved until the constitution for minimising the power of King was ready.

Rumours regarding dissolving the assembly by king and arresting of its members spread. Hearing this people gathered there in a huge number, leaders like Mirabeau and Obesio were leading them. Though Mirabeau belonged to feudal family still he was in favour of rumouring the special powers of feudal.



Fall of Bastille

On 14 July 1789, the revolutionaries besieged the state prison of Bastille in Paris. The fort of Bastille was a symbol of despotism of monarchy. After a four hour besiege, they succeeded in breaking the gate of the prison and making the prisoners free. The end of Bastille prison signified the downfall of despotic power. That is why 14th July is celebrated as the Independence Day in France.

After 14 July 1789, Louis XVI was a king only in name and the National Assembly began to prepare Act for the country. The Assembly passed the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen on 27 August 1789. Through this declaration all the people got the right of expression of thought and follow

religion of their choice. Together with individual freedom, they got freedom of speech. The press were also awarded freedom. Now the State was not allowed to arrest anyone without filing a case and could not acquire their land without paying compensation. The most important decision for the middle class people was that the taxes were equally imposed on all classes and they were permitted to have personal property. The revolutionary decision was extremely important not only for France but for the entire Europe.

The National Assembly in 1791 prepared the draft of constitution in which the theory of separation was adopted. Thus constitutional assembly came into force in France.



Rights of Man and Citizen

Although Louis XVI accepted the new constitution, violent revolt started after the death of Miravio. The nobility opposed the constitution even in the foreign countries. In April 1792, the National Assembly of Austria declared war against Porsche and Sewaai. Till that time all the citizens had not got right to franchise. Election to the National Assembly had to be conducted indirectly. The issues discussed above had become a matter of criticism. Among the critics the prominent were the members of the Jacobin Club comprising the shopkeepers, artisans, watch makers, labourers, day labourers etc. The Jacobin Club was named after the former Convent of Saint Jacob with Maximilian Robes pierre as its head.

3.3. Reign of Terror

Robespierre was supporter of the leftist. So being disgusted with dearness and shortage of food items he started violent revolution and established reign of terror. Around seventeen thousand people were prosecuted and hanged in fourteen months. Robespierre was foster of direct democracy. Election was conducted by guaranteeing right to vote to all persons above the age of 21 whether they possessed property or not. On 17 September 1792, the newly elected Assembly was christened as 'Convention' and the power of the king was withdrawn. Louis XVI was prosecuted in the charge of treason and hanged on 21 January 1793. Mary Antoinette was also hanged later on.

Till October 1793, the reign of terror established by Robespierre was at its zenith. The Convention declared French as the only national language. Rules were compiled; the tradition of sending slaves to colonies and the tradition of primogeniture (system in which the eldest son receives all the property when his father dies) were abolished. New National Calendar (22 September, 1792) came into force. All these were established by Robespierre as a token of dignity and excellence of absolute power. But all these proved just temporary. Due to his terrorist activities a special court awarded him death punishment on July 1794. After that a new constitution was framed in 1795 through which republican government came into force. Later on Napoleon Bonaparte declared himself as chief of the republic and imposed his own code of law. His reform measures helped immensely in progress of the then France.

3.4 Consequences of the revolution

End of Ancient Regime: By ending the ancient regime the French Revolution gave birth to modern era by which 'Liberty', 'Equity' and 'Fraternity' got impetus.

Secular State: The revolution established a secular State by separating religion from State. Intellectualism emerged in the religious sphere and religious freedom was awarded to the people.

Establishment of Democracy:

The French revolution ended the doctrine of Divine Right and established democracy.

Dignity of Individual: For the first time the National Assembly emphasised on the greatness of individuals; and the fundamental rights and duties for the citizen were declared.

Beginning of Socialism: The French Revolution provided strength to the socialist attitudes too. The Jacobins safeguarded the rights of common people and favoured the poor against the rich. Their political rights were declared.

Growth in Trade and Commerce: As a consequence of the

revolution the guild system, provincial income tax and other economic sanctions were lifted from the merchants that led to the development of trade and commerce. It was the reason that during the 19th century France was next to England in the field of trade and commerce.

Abolition of Slavery: The revolution abolished slavery. In 1794 the Convention passed the ' Slave Emancipation Law'; though later on it was abolished by Napoleon. In 1884 slavery was eradicated finally from the French colonies.

Responsibility of education upon the government: Till date education was confined to churches. Now this accountability was shifted to the government. As a consequence of this, Paris University and many educational institutions and research centres were opened in France.

National Calendar: A new National Calendar was implemented in France. The calendar was divided into twelve months on the basis of seasons and they were named after Brumaire, Thermidor etc.

Results

- End of Ancient Regime
- Establishment of Secular State
- Establishment of Democracy
- Recognition of Individual's dignity
- Beginning of Socialism
- Growth in trade and commerce
- Abolition of Slavery
- Responsibility of education upon government
- Beginning of National Calendar
- Women Movement

Women Movements: The women of France had also participated in the French revolution with a view to bringing about a change in the French society. They had established an organisation 'The society of Revolutionary and Republican Women'. Olympe de Gouges, a leader, had played very important role in the organisation. Under her leadership, the demand of political rights for women as equivalent to male was accepted, but they were not guaranteed political rights in the beginning. The French revolution taught a lesson of awakening by which later on the women movement continued till a long time. And as result of that the French women got the right to franchise in 1946.

3.5. Effect of the revolution on other countries

The effect of French revolution influenced not only France but other countries of Europe too. The people of Italy and Germany and other countries welcomed Napoleon as 'the harbinger of revolution' when making reforms in France he reached there in course of his victory campaign. He gave a lesson of nationalism to the people of those countries.

Effect on Italy: That time Italy was divided into different groups. After the French Revolution, Napoleon gathered his troops in the different parts of Italy and made preparation for war and organised Italy State. By fighting unitedly, sense of nationalism developed among them and this paved the way for future unification of Italy.

Effects on other countries

- End of Ancient Regime
- Effect on Italy
- Effect on Germany
- Effect on Poland
- Effect on England

Effect on Germany: That time German was also divided in 300 small states that were condensed into 38 states by the effort of Napoleon. The Germans followed the spirit of the French revolution - 'Liberty', 'Equity', and 'Fraternity' -and later on the unification of Germany receive strength through it.

Effect of Poland: Napoleon the forerunner of French revolution infused restlessness for independence in Poland. Earlier it was divided among Russia, Prussia and Austria. Though Poland did not get independence quickly but nationalism was transfused among them through the French revolution. As a result of a long term effort an independent state of Poland could be established after the Second World War.

Effect of England: England was also influenced by the victory campaign of Napoleon but later on became the reason of its downfall. Nevertheless the influence of the Revolution appeared in England to a great extent. The people of England started raising voice against feudalism. As a result, in 1832 'Parliament Reforms Act' was passed in England by which the power of landlords was abolished and many ways were opened for reforms in favour of the people of England. The revolution provided immense contribution in the development of the industrial revolution of England.

3.6. Nature of the Revolution:

In terms of the French revolution, it is said that its nature was totally decisive, therefore, the pace and direction of the revolution was same as the other revolutions. However, before deciding the nature of a revolution it is important to see the causes of the revolution; which class of the society took main part in the revolution and which class of the society received maximum advantages. Many historians have told that the French Revolution of 1789 was a bourgeois (middle class) revolution. According to them the revolution established government of another privilege class instead of an already privileged class. There was no dearth of capital among the middle class of France. They often used to give loan to the government but they had no participation in power. However, there were many causes of the French Revolution, but the discontentment among the middle class and arousing public consciousness by them made the revolution inevitable. All the philosophers who aroused the intellectual consciousness belonged to the middle class. Most of the leaders who headed the revolution also came off the middle class. It is true that the peasant and the workers unitedly made the revolution success; but power did not come in their hands. The abolition of feudalism by National Assembly on 4 August 1789 and the economic policies adopted by them clarified that the bourgeois group had the upper hand in the revolution. The middle class got advantages from the revolution; the common people were not given the right to vote. By formulating a law, the National Assembly banned the organisation of the factory workers. Use of the slogan of the revolution 'Liberty', 'Equity' and 'Fraternity' was just for abolition of special privileges of the clergy and feudal; and to get special privileges for the middle class. From 1789 to 1815 the authority of power

remained in the hands of middle class. This was the reason that the Jacobin group had done temporary effort for administering political and economic rights to the proletarian group. On the basis of the facts the view of the historians that the nature of the French revolution was middle class seems factual. Because the bourgeois was the remarkable cause of the revolution, they headed the revolution as well and they got the maximum advantages.

Conclusively, the French Revolution of 1789 initiated such an era in France in which foundation of liberty, equity and fraternity was laid down and human rights was protected. At the same time, the other European countries were also influenced by these thoughts and a chain of reforms of new age started there also.

EXERCISE

I. Objective Questions:

- 1 .When did the State Revolution of France happen?
a. 1776 b. 1789 c. 1779 d. 1832

2. When was the Bastille fallen?
a. 5 May 1789 b. 20 June 1789
c. 14 July 1789 d. 27 August 1789

3. Who belonged to the First Estate?
a. commoner b. peasants
c. clergy d. king

4. Who belonged to the Second Estate?
a. clergy b. king
c. nobility d. middle class

5. Who belonged to the Third Estate?
a. philosophers b. nobility
c. clergy d. judges

6. Voltaire was a.....
a. scientist b. mathematician
c. writer d. craftsman

7. Which principle Rousseau was follower of?
 - a. socialism
 - b. General Will
 - c. separation of powers
 - d. autocracy
8. Which book was written by Montesquieu?
 - a. Social Contract
 - b. Law of the Spirit
 - c. Das Capital
 - d. Macro Knowledge
9. Who was the king of France at the time of State Revolution?
 - a. Napoleon
 - b. Louis XIV
 - c. Louis XVI
 - d. Moravia
10. When is the Independence Day celebrated in France?
 - a. 4 July
 - b. 14 July
 - c. 27 August
 - d. 31 July

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Louis XVI took the throne inAD.
2.was wife of Louis XVI.
3. The Parliamentary System of France was called.....
4. The capitalist contractual tax collectors were known as.....
5. The Principle ofwas established by Montesquieu.
6. 'The Social contract' is the famous book of.....
7. The national Assembly of France declared.....on 27 August 1789.
8.was the famous leader of the Jacobin Club.
9. Slavery was completely abolished in.....
10. The women of France got right to franchise inAD.

III. Short Answer Questions:

1. What were the political causes of the French Revolution?
2. What were the social causes of the French Revolution?
3. Throw light on the economic causes of the French Revolution.
4. Explain the intellectual causes of the French Revolution.
5. What do you understand by 'letter de cachet'?
6. What was the influence of American freedom struggle on the French Revolution?

7. What do you understand by human and peoples' right?
8. What was the effect of French Revolution on England?
9. The French Revolution influenced Italy, How?
10. How was Germany influenced by French Revolution?

IV. Long Answer Questions:

1. What were the causes of the French Revolution?
2. Mention the outcomes of the French Revolution?
3. The French Revolution was a bourgeois revolution. How?
4. What was the contribution of the philosophers of France in the French Revolution?
5. Mention the achievements of the French Revolution.
6. How did the French Revolution influence the European countries?
7. 'The French Revolution was a landmark'. Support the statement.
8. How was Louis XVI responsible for the French Revolution?
9. What was the role of Jacobins in the French Revolution?
10. Which reforms were passed in France by National Assembly and National convention?



CHAPTER- 4

HISTORY OF WORLD WARS

First World War (1914-1918)

The year of 1914 is worth mentioning for such a war that engulfed the entire world and the countries indulged in the war destroyed their all resources. Almost all countries of the world, directly or indirectly, were affected by the war. The war changed the political, economic condition and geographical boundaries of many countries. Causes of the war can be traced in the following forms:

Competition of imperialism

The process of colonialism for expansion of market has started just after industrial revolution. In such a way the formation of a colonial region was impossible without giving challenges to the previous imperialist domination. Germany and Italy entered the race very late. So they got very few colonies, but their desire for imperialism was endless. By 1914 Germany had achieved much in industrial sector. It had left, Britain and France, behind. Germany was in great need of market for raw material as well as finished goods. The old imperialist countries had already divided most of the countries of Asia and Africa among themselves. In such a condition the German imperialists wanted to control the economy of decadent Turkey. For this, Germany required approval of the Sultan of Turkey over its railway line project between Berlin and Baghdad. France and Russia opposed this plan of Turkey.

The imperialist ambition of Japan was on increase after its victory in Russian-Japanese war in 1905. By the end of nineteenth century, America had also emerged as a powerful nation and it was taking interest in maintaining the freedom of trades because its interest was in danger due to emergence of other powers.

Radical nationalism

By the second half of the 19th Century the communication of nationalism in the European countries spread in a violent way. The people of same caste, religion, language and historical traditions wanted formation of separate country.

Most of the residents of Austria-Hungary and in Turkey Empire belonged to Slav Community. They started an all slav movement which was based on the philosophy that all Slavs are one nation. It made the relation of Austria-Hungary bitter with Russia. Similarly all German movement started with an objective of expansion of German empire in the Balkan Peninsula. Thus, the radical imperialism created a tense situation among the countries of Europe.

Militarism

The European countries were paying all their attention on military power. The main European countries like France, Germany and others were incurring 85% of their income on military preparedness. In 1913-14, the number of regular army was 8 lacs in France, 7 lac 60 thousand in Germany and 15 lacs in Russia. From early time, Britain had its domination in the field of naval power. Germany took it as a challenge and started making marine to demean England. Germany manufactured a ship named Imperator, the biggest ship of that time. Thus, Germany became the second strongest nation after England.

Formation of Alliance (Blocks)

Being victim of Covetousness, the strongest countries had started formation of blocks (alliance) according to their interests. They were

finalising a strategy of nation keeping their vested interests in the centre. Consequently the entire Europe got divided into blocks. Gradually, Europe was turning into a military camp. This process was in progress in Europe from the nineteenth century. The Chancellor Germany, Bismark is known as the founder of factionalism. He made a duplex treaty with Austria in 1879. A triple alliance came into existence in 1882 comprising Germany, Austria-Hungry and Italy. Bismark had founded this triple alliance against France. Though the credibility of Italy was doubtful, because its main objective was to usurp some part of Austria-Hungary in Europe and win Tripoli with the support of France. France, Russia and Britain made a triple national treaty against the triple alliance. it was accommodating alliance based on some common benefits and understanding. The presence of both the blocks prepared field for a terrible war.

Whole drama

Before the beginning of the First World War in 1914, there were happenings some incidents had which were drawing the war near. They were the issues belonging to Balkan Peninsula and questions related to Morocco. On the basis of a mutual agreement in 1904, Britain was free to establish colony in Egypt and France got Morocco. Germany was greatly irritated on this. Germany was clamouring independence of Morocco and France was totally careless before his interest. By 1911, France captured most of the part of Morocco.

In 1904 Austria captured Turkey. Serbia was also interested in the region. They were interested in establishing a joint Slav State in the Balkan. For this it had support of Russia. Russia warned Austria to start a war. Germany did not like it and openly came into favour of Austria. Finally, Russia had to retreat, but this aggravated enmity between Russia and Germany. At the same time, the attitude of Germany was equally venomous against France. The Chancellor of Germany Bismark wanted France to be powerless. He had grasped the rich French states of Alsas and Laurence. Germany had strongly opposed France in Morocco also. Consequently, the gap went widening and it brought the world war nearer.

Beginning of War

The war started from an ordinary incident. If the entire Europe had not divided into blocks and an environment of bitterness and enmity not prevalent, the incidents could not have happened. Arch Duke Ferdinand was assassinated on 28th June, 1914 at Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia. For this incident, Austria held Serbia responsible and put demands before Serbia which Serbia turned it down, taking it as a very severe blow to independence. Consequently, Austria declared war against Serbia on 28th July, 1914. Russia assured Serbia to extend full support and started preparation for war. Germany declared war against Russia on 1st August, 1914 and against France on 3rd August, 1914. German Army entered Belgium on August 4th to put pressure on France. On the same day, Britain declared war against Germany and now it started to take a very extensive shape. Some other countries also indulged in war. Japan declared war against Germany, with a view to usurping German colonies in the far-east. Turkey and Bulgaria went in the favour of Germany. Italy, in spite of being a member of triple alliance sat on the fence for sometimes and finally joined war against Germany and Austria-Hungary. Thus the assassination of Arch Duke Ferdinand came up as the immediate cause of war.

End of war and peace Treaties

Another incident took place in 1917. It was separation of Russia from war. Till now, more than 6 lakhs soldiers of Russia had been killed. The economic condition of Russia had also become worse. With Bolshevik government coming into power, its leader Lenin issued a notification having proposal of establishing peace in other's region without arms and without compensation of war. Though these conditions and withdrawal of Russian army from war was inevitability of her own internal organization, but Germany took it as weakness of Russia and put some difficult terms and conditions before it. In spite of that Russia accepted it and withdrew from war. A Russia-Germany peace treaty took place in March 1918 and Russia completely separated itself from war.

After Russia turning aside from the war, voices were raised to end the war. The countries indulged in war did not express their wish openly but their people raised voice against the war. Military rebellion were happening in some places. The morale of common people all over the world became high through the new government in Russia. The people of war affected countries raised voice against their own government. The U-boat submarine of Germany started to sink the ships moving towards British seaport. At the sinking of the ship 'Lusitania', America reacted very strongly as American citizens were on board. When Germany did not stop this act even after America's ultimatum on April 6th, 1917 America declared war against Germany. The situation of war totally changed after America's involvement in the war. In July, 1918 British, France and American started a joint military campaign and Germany and its alliance started to loose. Bulgaria moved away from the war in September and Turkey surrendered in October. Political discontentment was increasing in Germany and Austria-Hungary. The emperor of Austria and Hungary surrendered on November 3, 1918. A revolution erupted in Germany and it became a republic country. German Emperor Kaiser William Second migrated to Holland. The new German government signed a ceasefire treaty on 11 November, 1918 and thus the war came to an end.

In such conditions, the American President Woodrow Wilson offered peace programme in 1918 that was known as fourteen points programme. It covered matters related to carry out open dialogues between states, freedom of the sea, reduction in weapon, independence of Bulgaria, restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France, establishment of independent states in Europe, formation of international organisation to guarantee independence to states. Thus, some points of Wilson were included in the peace treaty.

Treaty of Versailles

A conference of the victories powers (Allies) was held between January and June 1919 at Versailles a sub-urban town of Paris and then Paris itself. Although 27 countries participated in the conference but three

More countries Britain, France and America were playing dominant role. More influential in the debate were Prime Minister David George of the United Kingdom, Prime Minister George Clemenceau of France and President Woodrow Wilson of the United States. They were finalising the conditions of peace treaty and imposed forcibly over the defeated countries. The defeated nations were not given any importance. Russia was also kept out side of the process of peace-treaty. The main treaty was done with



Versailles Treat

Germany on 28th June, 1919. This is known as the Versailles Treaty. The defeated Germany was compelled to sign the treaty. In the treaty, Germany was held responsible for the war. The territory of Alsace-Lorraine was restored to France. The war fields of Saar region of Germany was brought under League of Nations. Germany had to give some parts of its pre-war territory to Denmark, Belgium, Poland and Czechoslovakia. Rhine basin area was decided to make military free zone. Germany troop was limited to 1 lakh and deprived of the right to keep air-force and submarine. The winner countries distributed the German colonies among themselves. Britain and France distributed among themselves Toga and Cameroon. The colonies located in South-West Africa and eastern Africa were handed over to Britain, Belgium, South Africa and Portugal. All German colonies in Pacific region and all domain in china were given to Japan. China was supported by Allies during war and its representative had participated in the Paris conference. But the controller of German rights did not return the Chinese territory to China rather handed over to Japan. Germany had to pay compensation to the Allies

for their loss and damage. For this a heavy amount of 6 billion and 10 crore point was fixed.

Separate treaties were made with German allies. Austria-Hungary was bifurcated. Austria was asked to grant independence to Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Poland. She had to give her territories to these countries and Italy. Many changes were done in Balkan region. Many states were carved out and territories were transferred among them. Baltic state, part of the Russian Empire was declared independent. Under the treaty made with Turkey, the Turkish empire was badly damaged. Palestine and Mesopotamia (Iraq) were transferred to Britain, while France got Syria. The system by which the transfer of countries and region was done, is called as 'Mandate System'. In principle, the mandate power, Britain or France, had to rule over these countries. Really they were governed like colonies. Most of the area of Turkey was given to Greece & Italy and it was decided to make Turkey a small state itself.

Charter of league of Nations was an integral part of these treaties. It was mentioned in the fourteen points formulae of President Woodrow Wilson. Its objective were to maintain peace and security, peaceful settlement of international disputes and to compel the member countries for not to take help of war. An important provision was related to sanitation. It also included economic and military actions against any aggressive countries, ways for improving the condition of labourers and social conditions of the member countries.

Consequences of the War and Peace-Treaties

The first world war was the most hovering ravage among all the wars and the comprehensiveness and was extremely tragic. According to various assumptions about 45 crore were affected by the war. The number of casualties in the war fighting is said to be 90 lakhs, which is about one seventh of the people participated in the war. Lakhs of the people were handicapped. A large number of civilian lost their lives in air attack, famine and epidemics. Economic and political system of many countries were

damaged that caused many social problems.

Emergence of new political system

The first world war and many peace-treaties concluded after the war brought about political changes in many countries. Many monarchy lost its existence, democratic system emerged in many countries and the world came across with new communist government. Many ruling dynasty as Romanov regime of Russia, Hohenzollern of Germany and Habsburg in Austria Hungary vanished. The rule of Ottoman dynasty in Turkey ended shortly after the war. Austria and Hungary became two separate states. Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia emerged as independent countries.

New European supremacy came to an end and the United states emerged as world super power and left Europe behind in terms of military and economy. After a short time Russia also came as a world super power on the world scene. The freedom movement going on in the countries in Asia and Africa got support and strength.

European claim of supremacy diminished because imperialist Europe always tried to publicize that Europe and its people are superior. This myth was jolted by defeat of Russia in Russia-Japan war in 1905 and the freedom movement in the countries of Asia and Africa intensified.

Background of the Second World War

The people were badly affected by the expensiveness and holocaust of the first world war. All nations did not want to even think about such war. For this, international organisation was established. But the Treaties of Versailles and Paris prepared background of next world war. The ways by which the decisions were imposed on the defeated countries and they were badly treated, it was obvious that recurrence of a war was remittent. But it was not expected that the war will start so quickly. The first world war could not eliminate imperialism rather than agreement signed after it further intensified the speed of imperialism. Though league of national and international organisation was formed to stop war, but inspite of some elementary success it could not succeed in preventing the war.

The Second World War (1939-1945)

By the end of 1936 the states displeased with the Paris agreement had got themselves freed from their duties of the provision. Now they were making claims of compensation and in absence of compensation threatened war. Due to apprehensive of war, the British government that wanted to present an example by following the policy of disarmament, gave up this idea and engaged in making weapons on the basis of decency. The league of Nations was simply a mere expectator and finally the expected war erupted. In course of discussion of the second world war it would be relevant to mention that end of first world war and the whole episode from the Paris treaty to 1939, that was responsible for the second world war.

Absurdities of Versailles Treaty

The seed of the second world war was sown in the very Versailles Treaty. The Allies (Winner countries) continued to believe principles through secret treaties since Paris Peace Conference. On the one hand Russia unveiling the conditions of secret treaties, exposed the truth of the Allies, on the other hand the defeated countries became angry to know the reality.

Aversion of Pledge

Having signed the legislation of League of Nations all member states had promised to save collectively the territorial integrity and political freedom of every country. But when the time came all strong and capable countries did not adhere to their pledge. Russia was not made member and America denied to be a member. China continued to be affected by the imperialist policies of Japan and Italy regularly oppressed Abyssinia. France contributed to the destruction of Czechoslovakia. Hitler had been usurping Czech states but Britain and France kept mum. Aggressive attitudes got much support from the policy of treachery. Japan attacked China and captured Manchuria. Abyssinia became prey of the aggressive policy of Mussolini. Hitler could not bear the success of Mussolini and attacked on Austria and Czechoslovakia. He invaded Poland also and so the Second World War started.

Civil War

Factionalism and military pacts were also responsible for the second world war. Many treaties were signed in Europe in the name of maintaining peace and in a result of that Europe re-divided into two blocks. One block was led by Germany and the other by France. Behind the factionalism there was similarity of principles and unity of interests. Italy, Japan and Germany believed in the principle of fascism and was had a common policy of expansionism. These nations were annoyed by the Versailles treaty and at any cost wanted to be free from the imposed terms on them.

On the other hand France, Czechoslovakia, Poland and other countries had similar interest because they had got large benefits through Versailles treaty and wanted to keep it intact. Initially, Britain was not associated to the block but one of circumstance she had joined it. Till then Russia was aloof and both the bocks were watching with scepticism but circumstances compelled Germany become closer to Russia. The whole atmosphere of Europe became violent and tense due to this factionalism. Every small matter was important in a violent atmosphere.

Armament

In the atmosphere of factionalism and misgiving every country was feeling herself unsecured. Consequently weaponisation got impetus. Chamberlain, Finance Minister of the British Government, who wanted to present an example of disarmament, in the March 1937, declared that now the expenditure on defence will not meet out now only through tax. He presented a proposal of a loan of 40 crore pound and to expand 1.5 billion pound as defence in a period of five years. The Prime Minister of Britain Baldwin supported the proposal by saying that his objective was to control invasion. Military budget of every country was increasing and every nation was equipping its army with modern weapons. More emphasis was given on air-force and navy. This military preparation communicate the feeling of insecurity.

Failure of League of Nations

Due to inadequate and deceptive power of league of nations and lack of cooperation among the member countries became cause of the Second World War. The league of nation easily settled the petty disputes of small states but he felt helpless in terms of big states and finally it did not get support of capable and powerful countries. At the moment of any decisive action the powerful countries raided for their vested interest. Thus the failure of league of nation, paved the way for the second world war.

World-wide Economic Recession

After the world war a world wide economic recession appeared in the period of 1929-30. No way was looking in future to come over it. In 1931, it reached the culmination. Non-payment of loan completely by America to Europe in the winter season of 1929 was the first international expression of this calamity. After that, the whole world suffered a depression in purchasing powers consequently, there was a tremendous fall in prices. The figure of unemployment increases by leaps and bound in every country.

Emergence of new ideologies (Hitler and Mussolini)

In Europe, Nazism and Fascism emerged after the first world war. On the basis of these principles the Nazi Government was formed in Germany under the leadership fo Hitler and the government in Italy was formed under the leadership of Mussolini on the principle of Fascism. Both these principles emphasised on the power and guidance of nation and so both nations started to attack on each other that created the situation of world war. For nation's pride, both the countries made basis to imperialist covetousness.



Hitler

Japan, Germany and Italy wanted to resolve economic difficulties by expanding their empire as well as the pride of nation.

By the end of 19th Century Japan had emerged as a powerful and industrial country and got regional advantage after First World War. And for that colony had become inevitable and so he began to make great effort for the expansion of empire. In 1931 he invaded China and captured her territory of Manchuria. The aggressive campaign of Japan continued and with the support of Germany and Italy he won Burma in the



Mussolini

Second World War and started planning to attack over India. Thus the imperialist ambition of Germany, Italy and Japan became cause of the Second World War.

Appeasement Policy

The appeasement policy of England also was to a great extent responsible for the Second World War. The Capitalist Western Countries looked down upon socialist Russia. They wanted that Hitler should attack on Russia, so that both the countries become weaker and then they would destroy them. So initially the western nations to accepted Hitler's demand but when they felt that the demand and ambition of Hitler was on increase, they withdrew support. But it was too late. In course of appeasement, Munich agreement was the last step. Hitler wanted to occupy Sudetenland. For this, Hitler and Mussolini met in Munich in 1938, where England and France recognized Hitler's possession on Sudetenland. In 1939, Hitler captured whole Czechoslovakia and later on he demanded Danzing support and Polish Corridor from Poland. Poland didn't agree when Germany attacked Poland.

Beginning of the War and the whole episode

The war started on 1st September, 1939 with Germany invasion on Poland. Two days later on 3rd September, 1939, Britain and France declared war against Germany. From security point of view, Russia wanted possession on three Baltic States; Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Foreign Ministers of all three countries were called in Moscow and all of them signed a treaty of mutual cooperation with Moscow. Through this treaty, Russia got permission to keep its trump in all the three states and Russia, in return promises to maintain the territorial integrity of these states.

Russia, for her security, felt it necessary to keep her influence on Finland. On this issue a dialogue took place between both the countries but in the meantime the dialogue broken and Soviet (Russia) attacked on Finland. Finland surrendered on 12th March, 1940. On the same day Russia and Finland made an agreement that allowed Soviet Russia all facilities that she viewed necessary for her security.

Victory on Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and France

On April, 1940 Germany defeated Norway and Denmark, and her troops started marching ahead and till June, 1940 took Belgium and France under her possession.

France surrendered on 22nd June, 1940. In the meantime Italy had entered in the war from the German side.

Aggression on Russia

Germany invaded Russia on 22nd June, 1941 and captured a large territory. German troops marched towards Moscow but Russia gave a very strong resistance that compelled Germany to retreat. Germany did not succeed in capturing Moscow, attacked on the southern part of Russia, and in August 1942 German troops reached near Stalin guard. The fight continued about 5 months. Stalin reorganised his security system in August-September and motivated Russian army and Russian citizens with fresh enthusiasm to stop enemy.

In the meantime Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister visited Russia and described the Planning of Allied countries to Stalin and got his acceptance. Then the Russian army started a very strong counter attack against Germany. Finally the Russian army got success in defeating German army in February. In February, 1943, thousands of German army and officers surrendered themselves.

Japan's Invasion on Pearl Harbour

On 7th September, 1941, Japan made a severe attack on American naval base of Pearl Harbour located in Hawaii island. Due to this attack the American fleet for pacific-ocean was completely destroyed and so America declared war against Japan on 8th December 1941. After that



Japan's Invasion on Pearl Harbour

Germany and Italy declared war against America. After America entering the war, all countries of American continent joined the war against Germany, Italy and Japan (The Axis Power).

Second front

In Europe, after 1942, a very fierce battle took place between Germany and Soviet Russia. Germany was badly defeated in the war. In the defeat of Germany, the role of the second front was very important. The second front comprised America, England, Russia and France. They all endeavoured collectively and defeated German troops on 6th June, 1944. Italy had already met with defeat and made a pact with allied countries. Finally, German surrendered on 7th May, 1945.

The allied nations made a fierce attack on Japan in 1945. America dropped atom bomb, most deadly modern weapon, at Hiroshima in Japan on 6th August, 1945. Consequently, Hiroshima completely disappeared. America dropped second atom bomb at Nagasaki town of Japan on 9th August, 1945 and completely destroyed it. Japan had no way except to surrender. So they surrendered on 2nd September, 1945 and thus the Second World War came to an end.



Europe at time of Second World War

Consequences of the Second World War

Loss of life and wealth

The war caused great loss of life and wealth. It was the most devastating war in the history. The fascist had converted a very big territory of Europe into graveyard. The Germans killed about 60 lakhs Jews and lakhs of people were killed in the torture camp. Assessment of loss in Japan due to Atom bomb was not possible. There is no example in the history about such a big loss of human being. More than 5 crore people were killed in the Second World War. This included about 2.2 crores military and more than 2.8 crores civilians. About 1.2 crore people were killed in the torture-camp by tyranny Fascists. 60 lakh people of Poland lost their lives, that was about 20 percent population of the country. The loss of Soviet Russia was most terrifying. About 2 crore people lost their lives that was about tenth part of the total population. About 60 lakh Germans were killed, which was tenth part of the population.

The loss of physical resources, apart from human loss was extremely huge. Many ancient towns were completely destroyed. The financial loss of the Second World War was very substantial, presumably it was about 13 trillion, 84 billion and 90 crore dollars.

During the Second World War modern weapons were developed and used for destruction. The atom bomb was the most hazardous. The USA was the first country to use atom bomb against Japan, during the Second World War. The first atom bomb was dropped in July, 1945. Till then Germany had surrendered.

End of European Superiority and Colonies

After the Second World War, the control of European nations in the Asian continent had more or less ended. India, Sri Lanka, Burma, Malaya, Indonesia, Egypt etc. got independence after the Second World War. Superiority and excellence of Europe disappeared. It was said that the sun never set in the Empire of England, but after the Second World War it was setting.

Downfall in the power of England and rise in the power of America and Russia

Germany, Japan and Italy were defeated in the war directly but England was indirectly defeated in the war. After the war England was no more, the biggest power of the world. The colonies of England got freedom. The power and resource of England became limited. America and Russia with its unlimited economic resource emerged as powerful nations in the world politics.

Establishment of United Nations Organisation (UNO)

After the Second World War, UNO was established and endeavours were made to maintain peace. The Second World War brought forward two decisive centres Peace and Disturbance, development of atom bomb and making weapons as well as formation of United Nations organisation; that is still trying to maintain peace in the world.

Formation of blocks in the world

Earlier, in the world politics the supremacy of Britain was manifest everywhere. But after the Second World War the world got divided into capitalist and socialist blocks. America was leading the capitalist block while Russia was the leader of the socialist block. A third block emerged as an organisation of non-aligned countries. They were primarily newly independent and developing nations. The character of capitalist nations and their imperialistic attitude changed. Now they began to avoid from establishing ingenious colonies and focused them on the economic system of the colonial countries. Thus the character of imperialism also changed.

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EXERCISE

I. Objective questions

Write the symbolic letter (a, b, c, d) of the correct answer.

1. Which did the First World War begin?
a. 1941 b. 1952 c. 1950 d. 1914
2. Who was defeated in the First World War?
a. America b. Germany c. Russia d. England
3. Which country was separated from the war in 1917?
a. Russia b. England c. America d. Germany
4. Map of which continent was changed due to Versailles Treaty.
a. Europe b. Australia c. America d. Russia
5. Triple Alliance Comprised
a. France, Britain & Japan b. France, Germany and Austria
c. Germany, Austria and Italy d. England, America and Russia
6. When did the Second World War begin?
a. 1939 b. 1941 c. 1936 d. 1938
7. Which country is credited to defeat Germany?
a. France b. Russia c. China d. England
8. Which country was defeated in the Second World War?
a. China b. Japan c. Germany d. Italy
9. Where was the first atom bomb dropped in the Second World War?
a. At Hiroshima b. At Nagasaki
c. At Paris d. At London
10. When did the Second World War end?
a. 1939 b. 1941 c. 1945 d. 1938

II. Fill up the blanks with suitable words:

1. The _____ empires declined as a result of the Second World War.
2. German aggression on _____ was the immediate trigger of the Second World War.
3. _____ was the first to surrender among the Axis Power.
4. The conditions of the _____ treaty was responsible for the second world war.
5. America dropped the second atom bomb on _____ sea port of Japan.
6. The seed of the Second World War was hidden in the _____ treaty.
7. After the First World War _____ emerged as a world power.
8. After the First World war the Allies signed _____ treaty with Germany.
9. The credit of formation of league of Nations goes to the American President _____.
10. The league of Nation was established in _____.

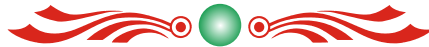
III. Short answer questions:

1. Mention any four causes responsible for the First World War.
2. Which were the countries included in Triple Alliance and Triple Entente? What was the objective of their formation.
3. What was the immediate cause of the First World War?
4. What is the meaning of All Salaav Movement?
5. What type of cause was radical nationalism during the First World War?

6. “The Second World War was the result of the First World War.” How?
7. How much was Hitler responsible for the Second World War?
8. Explain any five causes of the Second World War.
9. What is the policy of appeasement?
10. Why was the League of Nations unsuccessful?

IV. Long answering questions:

1. What was the cause of the First World War? Write in brief.
2. What was the result of the First World War?
3. Was the Versailles Treaty an imposed treaty?
4. How did the system of Bismarck pave the way for the First World War?
5. What was the causes of the Second World War? Write in detail.
6. Explain the outcomes of the Second World War.



CHAPTER- 5

NAZISM

The rise of dictators was the most destructive among some important political changes that occurred in Europe amidst the two wars. The rise of Fascism in Italy under the leadership of Mussolini and Nazism in Germany under the leadership of Adolf Hitler are the two examples. Nazism is an aggressive ideology by which the supremacy of the nation is most significant. The sacrifice of individual freedom for the sake of the state and total control over economy by the state were mentioned. Efforts were made to avenge the injustice done against Germany and restore its honour and pride. The following are the causes of Hitler's rise and the rise of Nazi movement.

1. Establishment of democracy

Emperor Kaiser Wilhelm Second was unable to control the devastating situation caused after the defeat of Germany in the First World War (1914-18). So, in this odd situation he resigned and escaped to Holland on 10th November, 1918. In this situation, the Socialist Democratic Party assumed the power and established democracy in place of monarchy and nominated its leader Fredrick Abott, Chancellor of

Germany. This new government signed the war closing treaty on 11th November, 1918. Afterwards the constituent assembly was formed and its first meeting was held on 5th February, 1919 at Weimar. That is why this constitution is known as Weimar Constitution or Weimar Republic.

Contemporary situation in Germany:

1. Establishment of democracy
2. Humiliating treaty of Versailles
3. Economic crisis
4. Severe conditions for compensation

The constitution is implemented on 10th August, 1919. According to the Weimar Constitution, Federal system of government was formed and emergency power was invested in President. This very Weimar is considered as the source of emergency power of the President in Indian constitution. But the new Weimar democracy failed in controlling the post war situation in Germany and the people got more furious.

2. Humiliating treaty of Versailles

After the First World War, the imperial Germany was forced to sign the humiliating treaty of Versailles on 28th June, 1919. In fact, it was a harsh and imposed treaty.

By this treaty Germany was divided into many parts. The area Alsace-Lorraine was returned to France and the 'Saar' coal mines situated at German region was handed over to France for 15 years. Now the area came into the control of the League of Nations. It was decided to demilitarise the Rhine river valley region. Germany was also paralysed to demilitarise it which was not right for a dignified nation like Germany. So Hitler tried to gain privilege through the dissatisfaction aroused by the peace treaty at Versailles.

3. Economic Crisis

This time Germany was trapped in adverse economic crises. It had to face financial damage in the war. After the war, a great many factories were closed and the unemployment was in its extreme extent. In this adverse economic crisis, a greater amount was imposed on Germany to pay for compensation. This time even the agricultural condition was not very well. Its industrial cities snatched by the Allied countries and all the German trades were paralysed. The whole of Germany was thus trapped in mismanagement and dissatisfaction which formed the background of Hitler's rise.

4. Severe conditions for compensation

Germany was compelled to pay compensation amounting to 6 billion and 10 crore pound. But it was impossible for Germany to pay such a great amount. The Allied countries always continued making pressure on Germany to pay the amount which was not a practical measure.

5. Increasing crisis of communism

There was an impact of Russian revolution, 1917 on Germany. Communist organisations were also formed over here. The communists tried to uproot the Weimar Republic and establish the supremacy of the down-trodden class. So the industrialists, capitalists and landlords were afraid of them. Hitler raised voice against communism and gained sympathy of the rich persons of the society.

So it can be said that the situation in Germany was very miserable after the First World War. There were disappointment with the leadership and they found luminous leader like Hitler who had a magical voice and charismatic personality. He promised for affluence and glorification of the nation. The German being allured by his words, handed over their future in his hands. The background of Hitler rise was thus formed.

Hitler and his work

Adolf Hitler was born on 20th April, 1889 in Braun au in Austria in an ordinary family. He could not be brought up in a proper way. He wanted to be a painter in his childhood, but his aim could not be fulfilled. So he got a job in Army. In the First World War (1914-18) he fought by the side of Germany and gained 'Iron Cross' for his excellent bravery. But he became disappointed after signing on the Versailles treaty by Germany. After the war, he became the member of 'German Workers' party.' In 1920 this party was renamed 'National Socialist German Workers' Party.' Gradually Hitler became its leader.



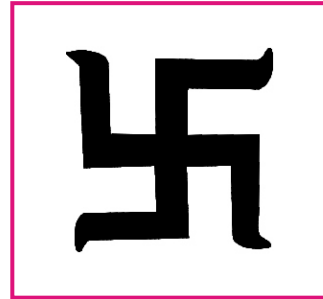
Adolf Hitler

Hitler gathered around him some persons like Rodolf and Goebbels who were experts in spreading hungama and rumours. Their policy was "Spread the rumour in such an extent that it seems to be true." According to the conditions of Versailles treaty France captured Ruhr, a rich industrial area of Germany. So the German raised their voice against France. Hitler was in search of such an opportunity and he rebelled against the Weimar Republic in 1923 with Ludendorff. The rebel failed and Hitler was arrested. In imprisonment, he wrote his famous autobiography 'Mein Kamph', in which he presented the outline of his forthcoming programme. At the end of 1924, he was released. Now he began to reorganize his party. He adopted 'Swastik' the emblem of Aryans' sacredness 'Swastik' as a symbol of his party and organized it on the military pattern. Though the democratic under the leadership of statesman started several programmes to check the increasing impact of the Nazi party. The treaty of Locarno in 1925 secured an honourable position for Germany and it got the membership of the League of Nations. The Nazi party got 32 seats in the Reichstag the German parliament in 1924, but the number reduced to 12 in the election held in 1928. The impact of Hitler and the Nazi party thus began to be minimum. But Hitler did not lose his courage. This time the worldwide economic recession brought the message of revival for Hitler. Germany was badly affected in world economic recession. Now the Weimar began to lose the faith of the Germans. Hitler gained too much from this situation. He started abusing the Weimar Republic, Versailles treaty and the Jews for the misfortune of Germany. The middle class and unemployed youths were his supporters. Now the strength of the Nazi party began to rise by leaps and bounds. It got 107 seats in the election held in 1930 and 230 in 1932 but didn't get chance to form the government. Later, the President Hindenburg nominated him Chancellor on January 30, 1933. As a result he assumed despotic power and announced election. He managed the system in such a way that only the members of the Nazi party could win the seats. The democracy in Germany thus fell down and the Nazi revolution started. Hitler called it the 'Richs III'. After the death of Hindenburg in 1934 the posts of the Chancellor and the president were merged. Now Hitler was

all in all in Germany. He adopted the Nazi philosophy and foreign policy. So a tense situation was created in the world and the Second World War came to be nearer.

Nazi Philosophy

1. Nazism is an ideology which is opposite to democracy and liberalism. So after assuming power, Hitler banned the freedom of press and speech. He washed away the opposition parties. He imposed ban even on educational institutions and means of communications. Efforts were thus made to finish the democratic voice which proved to be dangerous for Germany.



Symbol of the Nazi Party

2. This ideology is a strong opponent to international socialism. Hitler raised voice against socialism and got the support of the German capitalists. He got indirect support of England and France also and his strength multiplied. As a result the whole world stood on the verge of horrible war.

3. Nazi ideology is based on the concept of totalitarianism. According to it, everything is inside the state and nothing is opposite or out of it.

4. This ideology forces upon the radical nationalism. Hitler advocated the radical nationalism to get the power. Since there was a tradition of radical nationalism and militarism in Germany. Hitler tried to take advantage of this tendency. He mentally

Word 'Natsi' is made of taking primary words of 'Natsiyonal' which is a German language word. 'Natsiyonal' is the first word of Hitler's party. Therefore people of this party were called Natsi.

prepared the Germans to revenge their humiliation. Now the whole of Germany was rung with the vigour of war.

5. Nazism forces upon the unchecked power of the emperor. He assumed despotic power in Germany. As soon as he assumed the power, he organized spy police 'Gestapo'. Its terror very soon spread in Germany.

He formed a special cell and smashed his political opponents. Hitler himself set the building of the Reichstag on fire and accused the socialists of it. By this way he finished their political career. Now there was only one party in Germany The Nazi Party, and only one leader Hitler.

6. Nazism glorifies armed forces and violence.

Hitler through Nazism thus took much advantage of the dissatisfaction in Germany. But he tried tirelessly to improve economic situation of Germany and very soon Germany turned into a greatest industrial power in Europe. But Hitler used his strength in negative direction which proved for Germany. However, to be a nationalist is good for a nation, but the efforts were made to relegate the spirit of the Germans through radical nationalism, which was not good for a nation. Hitler established dictatorship in Germany. Its forthcoming consequences were not fruitful and the whole world came on the verge of the Second World War.

Impact of Nazism

1. Anti-freedom feelings were encouraged in other European countries.
2. Anti-peace environment was created in the world and the doctrine of the League of Nations for mass safety was hurt.
3. Anti-Communist movements increased in the world.
4. Appeasement policy came into fashion in Europe.
5. The Second World War (1939-45) broke out.

Hitler's Foreign policy

After the First World War, the humiliating treaty at Versailles was imposed on Germany by the Allied countries. The military and economic strength of Germany was paralysed. The whole of Germany was against the

Weimar Republic and Allied countries. So Hitler tried to take advantage of this situation and very cautiously adopted his foreign policy. The main theories of his foreign policy were -

1. To break up the Versailles treaty
2. To unite the whole German race
3. To spread the German empire
4. To check communism

He took the following steps to implement his ideology:

1. Parting with the League of Nations: Hitler at first in 1933 demanded to implement the conditions of Geneva disarmament treaty on all the nations equally. When Hitler did not succeed in his plan, he called the German representatives off and announced to give up the membership of the League of Nations.

2. To break up the Versailles treaty: In 1935, Hitler announced to break up all the conditions of Versailles treaty. He made army service compulsory in Germany. He very clearly said that now Germany was free from all the conditions of the Versailles treaty.

3. A ten-year pact with Poland: In 1934, Hitler made a ten-year non-aggression pact with Poland, in which it was decided not to encroach the borders of each other.

4. Compromise with Britain: In June, 1935 a compromise was made between Germany and Britain, in which Britain admitted that Germany may increase its military power (army and air forces) provided that it may not increase its navy forces more than 35 percent. It was Hitler's great diplomatic victory.

Foreign Policy of Hitler

- Parting with the League of Nations
- To break up with Versailles treaty
- A ten-year pact with Poland
- Compromise with Britain
- Rome-Berlin axis
- Compromise against Comintern
- Integration of Austria and Czechoslovakia
- Invasion on Poland



Germany at Hitler time

5. **Rome-Berlin areas:** The invasive policy of Hitler kept Germany aloof from international forum. So, Hitler tried to do friendship with Italy and Rome Berlin axis was thus formed. These two friends helped General Franco, the military ruler of Spain.
6. **Compromise against Comintern:** In 1936, a compromise against Comintern was made to escape the danger of communism.
7. **Integration of Austria and Czechoslovakia:** The aim of Hitler's foreign policy was to unite the people who speak German. So he wanted to make Austria a part of his empire. Italy first opposed but finally Austria was diluted in German empire. As a result, Hitler's strength increased a lot.

A lot of Germans lived in Sudetenland of Czechoslovakia. So Hitler asked Czech government for Sudetenland which the government refused to do. At last, at the request of England, France and Italy in Munich Summit (1938), Sudetenland was handed over to Germany. But Hitler wanted to get the whole of Czech Republic. So, in 1939 he gobbled up the entire country. Afterwards, he usurped the harbour of Memel. But the Allied countries played the role of mere spectators and the strength of Hitler remained increasing.

8. Invasion on Poland: The next target of Hitler was to attack on Danzig harbour of Poland. Some land part of Germany was handed over to Poland to go to the Baltic sea which was called Polish Corridor. Hitler asked Danzig harbour and Polish Corridor and when he attacked Poland over this issue on 1st September, 1939, France and England interfered and the Second World War broke out (1939-45). In this war, the system of Hitler tottered and his initial success was turned into defeat before the strength of the Allied countries. In 1995, when the victorious army reached Berlin, Hitler suicide. Thus the world got rid of a dictator and for the peace in the world the United Nations Organization was established on 24th October, 1945.

Table – 1	
Year	No. of members (Nazi party)
1924	32
1928	12
1930	107
1932	203
The position of the Nazi party in Reichstag (the lower parliament).	

EXERCISE

I. Objective Questions:

1. Where was Hitler born?
a. Germany b. Italy c. Japan d. Austria
2. Which was the symbol of the Nazi party?
a. Red Flag b. Swastik c. Black shirt d. Pigeon
3. Who wrote 'Mein Kampf'?
a. Mussolini b. Hitler c. Hindenburg d. Statesman
4. The main industrial area of Germany was
a. Alsus Lauren b. Rhor
c. Ivanov d. Berlin
5. The currency of Germany was
a. Dollar b. Pound c. Mark d. Rouble

II. Choose the true statements:

1. Hitler was not the supporter of democracy.
2. Nazism is the supporter of Jewism.
3. There was despotic government in Nazism.
4. The seeds of Hitler's rising were inherited in the Versailles.
5. Military forces and violence were glorified in Nazism.

III. Fill in the gaps:

1. Hitler was born in
2. Hitler assumed the rank of Chancellor in Germany in
3. Hitler parted with the League of Nations in
4. The originator of Nazism was
5. Was the lower parliament in Germany.

IV. Write notes in 20 words:

1. Dictator
2. Versailles Treaty
3. Appeasement Policy
4. Weimar Republic
5. Communism
6. Riruve III

V. Match the following:

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Gestapo | a. a city in Germany |
| 2. Weimar | b. Worship place of the Jews |
| 3. Cinegawn | c. Spy police |
| 4. Brown shirts | d. Private army |
| 5. Hindenburg | e. The President of Germany |

V. Short answer type questions:

1. "The Versailles treaty prepared the background of Hitler's rising". How?
2. How did the Weimar Republic help in the rising of Nazism?
3. How can you say that the Nazi programmes prepared the background of the Second World War?
4. Did the fear of communism make the German capitalists
5. What is Rome - Berlin - Tokiyo axis?

VII. Long answer type questions:

1. Throw light on Hitler's personality.
2. Hitler's foreign policy was a tool for regaining the lost pride of Germany. How?
3. Nazism was the supporter of despotism and opponent of democracy. Illustrate.



CHAPTER – 6

FOREST SOCIETY AND COLONIALISM

Forest Society and Colonialism

From the very beginning, forests have been a Chief resource for India. About 22-25 percent of the land is covered with forests, where several races and tribes inhabit. It is believed that they are the natives of Indian peninsula. That is why they are called 'Adivasis'. In India their population is next to Africa. There is a symbiotic relationship between adivasis and forests. Forests are deeply related with tribal economy and culture. They are totally dependent on forests for food, fuel, wood, household, stuff, herbs, medicines, fodder and agricultural equipments. Their culture is influenced by forests. They worship a variety of trees. The tribes living in forest society classify themselves on the basis of races (castes) in place of class i.e. Paharia, Chero, Kol, Urano, Ho, Santhal, Chuar, Khariya, Bhil, Munda and so on.

Bihar is a chief tribe in India which resides in Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Gujrat, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Tripura. Gond is the next chief tribe residing mostly in Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujrat. The Santhals, the third chief tribe are generally living in Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa and West Bengal. The tribes like Urano, Meena, Munda and Khond also live in these very states.

By the 18th century, these tribes used the forests for their livelihood. Their lives are very simple and in their social life, they adopt the policy of non-interference. But by the end of the 18th Century, they became prey to colonialism. That is why they raised their heads many times against colonialism with weapons which resulted in the revolution in 1857 and in several other movements. Though some measures for improvement were

taken up, yet it is a vital question why these simple forest dwellers raised their weapons. For the answer, it is necessary to peep carefully into the various aspects of the forest society and its culture.

Political life

In the 18th century, the forest society was divided into tribes. Each tribe was organized under a headman (Mukhiya) for their safety. The main duty of the headman was to provide safety for his tribe. Gradually these haeadmen started their monopoly on the tribes. They succeeded in gaining some privileges for themselves. To continue as a headman, it was necessary to be skilled in wars and able to safeguard his tribe. Every tribe had

its own system of governance. In this system the power was decentralized. Traditional tribal institutions were endowed with legal judicial and executive powers. 'Maniki' and 'Munda' systems in Singhbhoom and 'Manjhi' and 'Paragnait' in Santhal Pargana are in vogue even these days. These systems are commanded by the headman of the tribes. During the British rule they were tempted by the Englishmen and became their supporters. They helped the British in the collection of revenue even by a harsh way. But later, when the adivasis were facing political exploitation, the headman helped their people in many places.

Political Life

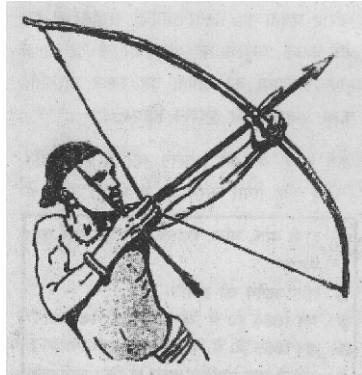
- Organisation of tribes under headman
- Decentralizations of power
- 'Maniki' and 'Munda' systems for revenue collection in Singhbhum
- 'Manjhi' and 'Paragnait' systems in Santhal Paragana

Social life

The Adivasis were the men of meek and mild nature. Generally they kept themselves along from the rest of the societies, but the Englishmen interfered in their social life. For economic benefit, they instated the leaders of the tribes as landlords. The intrusion of Christian missionaries in

Social Life

- Interests in dancing, singing and hunting
- 'Sarhul', the main festival
- Ban on hunting



Adivasi people with Teer Dhanush



Dancing Adivasi people

the forest society was encouraged which shattered their social systems. Their intimate relationship with forests was also broken down. They cut wood in the forest, and used it for fuel. They gathered grams for fodder. Hunting deer, partridge and other birds and animals was their hobby and play. Their social life was so simple that they led their lives quite freely. Dancing and singing were their hobbies. They engaged themselves in cultivation. Their songs and dances were influenced by various aspects of agriculture. Their most important festival 'Sarhul' was celebrated on the third of the Chaitra bright fortnight. This festival is very popular even these days. The women in tribal society were completely free and used to help male members in earning their livelihood.

To be affected by the colonisation, the British banned the hunting of small creatures but they were free to prey big ones. For the British large wild and savage animals were the symbols of primitive society. They believed that by killing dangerous animals, they would civilize the tribal people. As a result, various species of animals began to be extinct. They thus tried their best to destroy the social environment of the forest society. It caused to originate opposability against them.

Economic life

The economic life of the forest society was based on agriculture. They did farming at different places by 'Ghumantu', 'Jhoom', or 'Podu'

Economic life

- Agriculture based economic life
- 'Jhoom' or 'Podu' method farming

methods. Where they thought the place to be unfertile, they cleared the forest and prepared a new land for farming. The Englishmen had to face difficulties in imposing and collecting land-cess (lagan), so they banned these methods of farming. Excessive land-cess and oppressive ways of revenue collection enraged the tribal people. Many a society had to change their habitation. Afterward, they raised their heads against the English.

The Adivasis were engaged in farming as well as in other industries. They were in the trade of ivory, bamboo, spices, fibres, rubber etc. and prepared lac. They

reared up the worms of lac on butea, plum and kusum trees and prepared lac in factories. In 1970, the trade of lac began to flourish.

- Trade of Ivory, Bamboos, Spices, Fibres and Rubber. Development of lac industries
- Establishment of 'forest service' in 1864.
- Indian Forest Act in 1865
- Started Zamindari system by the British for economic benefit

They were engaged

also in tasar industries. By the 19th century, the British started clearing the forests for manufacturing rails, coaches and seats which affected the lifestyle of the adivasis. Dietrich Vandis, a German forest expert started 'forest service' in 1864 and in 1865. Indian Forest Act was enacted which banned the tribal people from cutting the trees and safeguarded the forests for wood production. It adversely affected the social life as well as economic of the adivasis. The British government started Zamindari system there to collect revenue. Now the adivasis were economically exploited by the landlords, and money-lenders. Gradually they turned from farmers into labourers and their economic condition got worse. They nowhere got justice. The plice helped money-lenders instead of them. For debts, they usurped their land, cattle and so on. In this situation the adivasis had to keep themselves as bonded labours as a result, their economic and physical exploitation grew up. So in this situation they started organizing themselves on the basis of castes as Santhali, Kol, Munda etc. But by these organisation, they never attacked on their own another groups.

Religious life

From the very beginning, these adivasis of forest society were in favour of non-interference policy. They were always ready with arms and weapons to check any kind of foreign intrusion. The British adopted the policy of commercial colonialisation and tried to intrude tribal areas but for a long time they did not succeed. So they made Christian missionaries intrude into the tribal regions to educate and civilize the people there, so that they could get a proper way to serve their purpose. Afterwards, these missionaries began to denounce their culture and religion and started their religious conversion. A large number of adivasis adopted Christianity and improved their conditions. They got qualitative change by education but they began to hate their own races. The adivasis took it as encroachment on their social and religious lives by the English and started resisting them. In this situation, the religious feelings inherited in the forest society originated several leaders and movements.

Religious Life

- Intrusion of Christian missionaries and evocation for religious conversion of adivasis
- Religious dissatisfaction in all tribes after hurting religious feeling.

These leaders believed that God would remove their miseries and rescue them from foreign exploitation. He has magical power to diffuse the effect of cartridges. This self-confidence of these leaders provoked the adivasis to voices against the British. According to the historical proofs, in the middle of the 18th century, the efforts of the British to intrude Chhotanagpur and Santhal Paragana were opposed forcibly and violently.

Paharia movement

This was a warlike race. The people of this race were inhabitants of Rajmahal hills in Bhagalpur. Here a first, the British converted the headmen into landlords and authorised them to take revenue. They provoked the money-lender, contractors, revenue officers, police and forest officers to exploit the adivasis. As a result, they were forced to be trapped into debts and handed over their fertile land to non-adivasis. It ruined the economic base of

the tribes and made them poor. So for the first time a rebel against the revenue policy of landlords broke out. Tilka Manjhi was the leader of this rebel. He was the first Santhali who not only rebelled against the landlords but also made violent action against the landlords but also made violent action against the British. Tilka Manjhi was born in 1750 in Tilakpur village near



Tilka Manjhi

Sultanganj in Bhagalpur Commissionery. In 1779 he for the first time raised arms to lessen land-review and get the land of the formers back from the landlords. The British army helped the landlords. So Tilka Manjhi made the Tilakur forest his shelter where he planned to attack his enemies. He attacked Augustus Clave Land, the first collector of Bhagalpur because he did not like that any outsider should interfere the lives of forest and tribal society of hills, exploit them and hurt their social and religious feelings. He is the first Santhal, who attacked the Collector which bow and arrow in 1784 and wounded him which later caused Clave Land to die. For his violent action and anti-British policy, he was arrested and put to death in 1785 on the roundabout in Bhagalpur hanging with Bunyan tree. Tilka Manjhi thus died for the freedom of his region. Though his movement failed, it paved the way for the forthcoming Santhal movement. Tilka Manjhi showed an example of sacrifice for the sake of his motherland fighting against the exploitation and oppression by the British. The place where he was hanged is now known as Tilka Manjhi Chowk (Bhagalpur). The stature of Amar Shaheed Tilka Manjhi tells us the story of sacrifice to protect the rights of poor farmers.

Tamar movement

In 1789, the Urano tribe of Chhotangpur started movement against the exploitation by landlords. In history, it is known as Tamar movement. It continued till 1794 and it ended cruelly with the help of the British. But the fire of revolt did not put out. Further it broke out with the revolts of Munda and Santhal.

Chero movement

The Chero tribe residing in Palamu region of Jharkhand revolted against their ruler, Chudaman Roy. In 1800, they revolted against the exploitation by the British under the leadership of Bhushan Singh. The British army came to help the ruler. They under the command of Colonel Jones finished the movement and in 1802 Bhushan Singh was hanged to death.

Chuar movement

The Chuars were found in Midanapur, Bankuda and Manbhoom regions of Bengal province. They were dissatisfied with the revenue system of the British. So under the leadership of Shiromani, the queen of Karangarh they unfurled the flag of revolt. This revolution against the British continued for a long time. In 1789, it was at its climax. But on April 6, 1799 Queen Shiromani was arrested and sent into prison in Kolkata. But the revolt was not finished completely. Later they joined the revolt done by Ganga Narayan of the Bhoomij tribe.

Different tribal movement

- Paharia movement
- Tamar movement
- Chero movement
- Chuar movement
- Ho movement
- Kol movement
- Bhoomij movement
- Santhal movement
- Munda movement
- Kandh movement

Ho movement

In 1820-1821, a great revolt broke out in Chhotanagpur of Singhbhum. Jagannath Singh was the king who accepted the protection of the British. The Ho opposed the exploitation and growing power of the king. But the British army finished it cruelly. Later they joined Munda movement.

Kol movement

Kol movement was started in 1831 in Chhotanagpur region by Munda, Urao and several other tribes. It has a special importance in the history of India. From the very earlier, they were living peaceful tribal lives. Later when British revenue system and exploitation policy were imposed on them by the landlords, Kols opposed 'Manaki' and 'Mahto' who were as landlords. According to their custom, a post named 'Pahan' was created to perform

secular activities. Manaki and Mahto were for his assistance. These Manakis who were once co-operators of the Kols, became landlords and started their social and economic exploitation for not paying the land-cess. A large number of Hindu, Muslim and Sikh traders entered his area and became money-lenders. The land of Kols began to go out of their possession. In this situation, the Kols revolted against the landlords and dikus (non-tribal races). This revolt spread to Palamu region.

About 800 to 1000 people were killed. The aggressive and violent form of this revolt drew the attention of the British. Though this revolt was suppressed, the English knew that they could not ignore the Kol society. As a result, 'South-West Frontier Agency' came into existence to establish exploitation-free governance for the Kols and they were assured to make the criminal court simple and easy. Later these Kols were proved a significant source of inspiration in the freedom movement of India.

Bhoomij movement

In 1932, the Bhoomij movement started under the leadership of Ganga Narayan, the son of the landlord of Virbhoom. In history, it is known as 'Ganga Narayan Hungama'. The British government imposed so much revenue on them that they with the supports of Ho and Kol revolted against colonial government. All the tribes mentioned above played an important role in the 'Sipahi mutiny'. When the mutiny broke out, they were in the army in Chaibasa battalion. They plundered the treasuries of Ranchi and Doranda and opened the gate of the jail. They opposed the English in all possible ways for the safety of their rights.

Santhal movement

Among the revolts done by the adivasis, the Santhal movement has a significant place because the people of this very region first started the revolt and played a key role in the revolution in 1887. The region from Bhagalpur to Rajmahal which was known as 'daman-e-koh' was the dwelling place of the most of the Santhals. To be vexed with the non-tribes and the English, they unified themselves. The four sons of Chulu Santhal of Bhaganadih Siddhu,

Kanhu, Chand and Bhairav encouraged the Santhals. Sidhu declared himself the incarnation of 'Thakur'. By 1854, the adivasis started organizing meetings to get rid of excessive imposition of revenue, social ban and several other economic troubles. A meeting of Santhals was held on 400 villages were collected with arms and the order of Thakur was read out that they should revolt against the anarchy of landlords, money-lenders and government to establish their own system based on justice and religion that is the governance of Satyug. Sidhu and Kanhu declared freedom. It was said that there was no government or officer over them and the Santhali government was established. These adivasis held out a march in villages.



Sidhu

In July, 1855, on the call of men and women, the revolt of the Santhals started. Very soon about 60 thousands Santhals collected with arms and weapons. Thousands of adivasis were told to be prepared for the revolt. Started with the murder of tyrannical daroga, Mahesh Lal in Disi. Government offices and the houses of money-lenders and Englishmen were attacked.

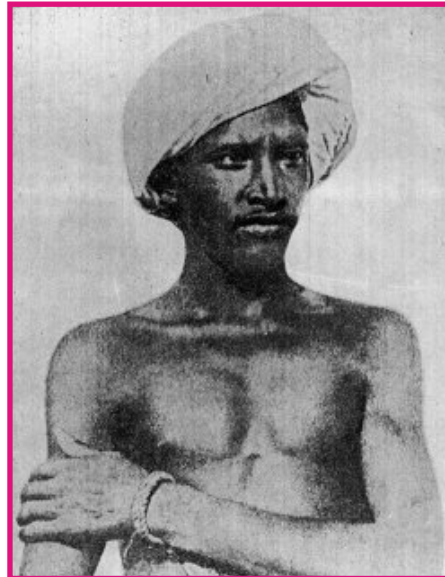
The main cause of Santhal's dissatisfaction was the railway project from Bhagalpur to Vardhwan. The contractros engaged a large number of labourers but did not pay them their proper wages. When they refused to work, they were beaten badly. The rebellions misbehaved railway contractors and project engineers because they used to compel them to work without proper wages, they disturbed railway services from Bhagalpur to Rajmahal. A great many Englishmen were killed. They attacked those people who were the supporters of non-tribes (dikus) and colonialism.

The British got afraid of the organised revolt of the adivasis and they suppressed them with the help of army who were called from Kolkata and Purnea. About 5000 Santhals with Kanhu were killed. The British destroyed a great number of villages and brutally and imposed Marshall Law in disturbed areas. Sidhu was arrested with many other leaders. In this revolt, the Santhals showed unperishable spirit, but it came to be failure because they had no modern technology of wars. They mostly fought with bows and

arrows. When the revolution broke out in 1857, these Santhals were with revolutionaries and helped them against the British. Though the Santhal movement brought about no remarkable changes in situation, the British adopted a new administrative policy for the region. In 1885, the 'ordinance 37' was passed and Santhal Paragana became a district. It was declared 'excluded area' and administration came under the direct control of Governor General.

Munda movement

In 1899-90, Munda adivasis in Chhotanagpur raised their voice against colonialism under the leadership of Birsa Munda. Birsa Munda was born on 15th November, 1874 in Ulikatu village near Tamar in Palamu district. From his very childhood, he was brilliant. He expressed his anxiety for the poverty and exploitation of adivasis and got angry with the landlords who were the supporters of colonial revenue and judicial system and exploitation policy. He was deeply influenced by religion and had firm faith in God. So in 1895, he declared himself as a



Birsa Munda

messenger of God. On the basis of religious movement, he started equipping adivasis with arms and weapons, and made them aware of their rights. He awakened not only Mundas but also other tribes and unified them. On 25th December, 1899, he attacked Christian missioneries. On 8th January, 1900 the British government badly suppressed this movement. About 200 men and women were killed and 300 captured. Several leaders were also arrested. The government announced an award of Rs. 500/- for his arrest and as a result, on 3rd March, 1900 Birsa Munda was arrested and in June he died of Cholera in Ranchi jail.

Though the policy of British government suppressed the movement of Birsa Munda, yet it had an impact on government. It was a warning to British government. So, the government made complete arrangement to remove dissatisfaction of Munda and other tribes. The result of Birsa's movement was that reasonable and responsible government came into action. Later, this movement proved a source of inspiration for Tara Bhagat who was participating in freedom movement (1914). The government did a lot to improve the conditions of the adivasis.

Kandh movement

Besides these tribal movements the Kandh movement of Orissa is also very remarkable. Kandh used to live in huge plateau region spreading from the Madras to Bengal. In this tribe, 'Mariaa Pratha' (Man killing tradition) was in vogue to get rid of miseries and troubles. In 1837, the British government tried to ban this vogue. At that time, a leader named Chakra Bisoi opposed strongly and accused the British of interfering into the social and religious life of the adivasis. In 1857, the Kandh also raised weapons against the English.

The 'Bhuiyan' and 'Juang' tribes of Orissa also revolted against the feudal and suppression policy of the king. The flag of revolt was unfurled in 1867-68 under the leadership of Dharanidhar Nayak.

Revolts against colonialism started in many other states of India. In 1879-80, the adivasis revolted against excessive imposition of revenue and 'vetti pratha' (forcibly labour tradition). Bhil and Gond tribes also revolted against the British government for their existence.

As a result, in 1935, the then legislative assembly passed the resolution of education and reservation for the adivasis. The constitution of free India declared them backward class and made arrangement of reservation and all types of privileges for them in article 342. In 1952, the government implemented 'New Forest Policy' which has been amended time to time. This is a significant step taken by the government for the protection of forests and the rights of adivasis.

Though the adivasis dwelling in forest society were free from the colonial exploitation, yet their movement did not stop. Only their forms were changed. These movements were transformed into regional movements and they started demanding separate states for them. On 1st November, 2000 the government of India formed Chhatisgarh from Madhya Pradesh and on 15th November, 2000 Jharkhand from Bihar.

Thus we find that the tribes inhabiting in forest society struggled long against colonial exploitation which paved a way for reformative activities in future.

EXERCISE

I. Objective questions:

1. When was Indian Forest Act implemented?
a. 1864 b. 1865 c. 1885 d. 1874

2. When was Tilka Manjhi born?
a. 1750 b. 1774 c. 1785 d. 1850

3. When was Tamar movement started?
a. 1784 b. 1788 c. 1789 d. 1799

4. Where did 'Chero' tribes live in?
a. Ranchi b. Patna c. Bhagalpur d. Palamu

5. Which tribe formed 'South-West Frontier Agency' to establish a governance free from exploitation?
a. Chero b. Ho c. Kol d. Munda

6. When was the Bhoomij movement started?
a. 1779 b. 1832 c. 1855 d. 1869
7. Who was the leader of the Santhal movement in 1855?
a. Shibu Soren b. Siddhu
c. Birsa Munda d. Mangal Pandey
8. When did Birsa Munda attack Christian missionaries?
a. 24 December, 1889 b. 25 December, 1899
c. 25 December 1900 d. 8 January, 1900
9. In which article of Indian constitution, the adivasis were declared backward class?
a. Article 342 b. Article 352
c. Article 352 d. Article 360
10. When did Jharkhand get the status of a state?
a. November, 2000 b. 15 November, 2000
c. 15 December, 2000 d. 15 November 2001

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Most of the tribes live in _____.
2. In the 18th century, the forest society was divided into several _____.
3. _____ intruded in the forest society with the purpose of imparting education.
4. Dietrich Vandis, a German foreign expert established _____ in 1864.

5. _____ was the first Santhali who raised weapon on the English.
6. Ho tribes were the inhabitants of _____ in Chhotanagpur.
7. The region from Bhagalpur to Rajmahal was called _____.
8. The Santhal movement broke out in _____.
9. Birsa Munda was born in _____.
10. Chhatisgarh was formed in _____.

III. Short answer type question:

1. Throw light on the political status of the forest society.
2. How was the social life of the forest society?
3. How was the economic life of the forest society in the 18th century.
4. How did the Christian missionaries influence the forest society in 18th century?
5. What was the aim of 'Indian Forest Act'?
6. What do you mean by Chero movement?
7. What was Tamar movement?
8. Write about 'Chuar movement'.
9. Where did Chakra Bisoi do for the tribes of Orissa?
10. What were the consequences of the regional movements of the tribes?

IV. Long answer type questions:

1. Throw light on the tribal life in India in the 18th century.
2. Who was Tilka Manjhi? What did he do for the tribal area?
3. What do you mean by Santhal revolt? What role did they play in the revolution of 1857?
4. Who was the leader of Munda movement? What did he do against colonial exploitation?
5. What are the reasons that compelled the English to adopt the policy of interference in the forest society?



CHAPTER – 7

PEACE EFFORTS

The League of Nations

The First World War ended in 1918, but the problems created out of the destination of the war was full of challenges for the victorious nations as well as the whole world. After the war all leaders of the world wanted peace. There was not any institution in the Europe to make effective efforts to forested the war by solving the despitus through mutual dialogues. So, from the beginning of the war England, France, America and other countries emphasised on establishment of an international institution for maintaining peace and security in the world. But it was not possible in the tense atmosphere of war. After the end of World War, the league of Nations was formed in 1919 in Paris and its main credit goes to the then American president Woodrow Wilson, who underlined the necessity of formation of an international organisation in his fourteen point proposal. Finally, comprising many programmes, the league of nations came into existence on 10th June, 1920.

Objective of League of Nations

The objective of the League of Nations was to maintain international peace and peaceful solution to the problems created out of war. The organisation tried to persuade confidence towards internationalism and implement the treaties made before and after the war. To solve the social and economic problems, created by war, was among the priorities of the League of Nations.

Member countries of League of Nations

As the organisation was established after war so initially only victorious or Allie dcountries (France, England, Russia etc.) and few nations that remained neutral during war were members of the organisation. Number of the member countries was about 31. Later on the number increased to 60. To acquire membership of League of Nations, it was compulsory for a country to be independent and sovereign and two-third member of league of Nations agree to include it into the organisation.



10th meeting of League of Nations at Geneva

Organs of League of Nations

In the first section of league of Nations, there was a list of member nations and in the second section there was mention of its three main organs.

- The General Assembly
- The Council
- The Secretariat

In addition to this, International Court and International Labour organisation were the other essential wings. There were various

commissions such as Security Commission, Military Commission, etc. for successful disposal of different functions under the League of Nations.

Assembly:

It was assembly of the representation of the League of Nations in which the representatives of the member countries remained present. Each nation had right to cast one vote. The working language of Assembly was French and English. The function of the Assembly was to accord membership to the new nations, review and amendment of the rules of the league of nations, approval of the appointments of judges of International Court of Justice and the Secretary General, etc. The Assembly did not interfere with internal matters of a nation. But there was discussion and debate over international issues. All decisions were taken by passing a resolution through majority.

The Council

The role of the Council was like an Executive Council. It comprised two types of members; permanent and temporary. England, France, Japan and Italy were its founder as well as permanent members. Later on Germany and Russia also got its permanent membership. Nine small states formed its temporary members. The Council had right, like Executive Council, to discuss all subjects and take concrete decision under the aegis of the League of Nation. In this context its roles and functions were stronger than the Assembly. The administration of the minority dominated area of 'Saar' and 'Danzing' in Germany, to take decision on important issues related to war and peace. Passing orders for members and nominator of the Secretary General etc. were the important functions of the Assembly.

America was among its founder members, but did not admitted its membership, so initially there was only four permanent members, that was expanded later on.

The Secretariat

A secretariat was founded for administrative work of the League of Nations with its headquarter at Geneva. Under the secretariat there were 12

departments that worked on the economic, political and diplomatic problems of international level. It prepared regulation and protocol of all treaties selected to the countries of the League of Nation.

International Court

The objective of the section of the International Court was to resolve various international political and diplomatic disputes and controversies. The headquarter of the International Court was at Hague, a city in Holland (modern Netherlands). The court used to give opinion to the General Assembly on the important issues and explain various ruled. But its discussions were not obligatory.

International Labour Organisation

The period of the First World War (1914-1918) was a period of the development of socialist and labour movement in Europe. Because the need of surplus production during war increased the importance of industrial labourers. It got support from the Russian Revolution of 1917 (Bolshevik Revolution) and thus need for the betterment of the miserable economic and social condition of the labours of European countries was felt. So after the war the International Labour organisation was founded for the sake of labourers interest and improvement of their condition. It's headquarter was in Geneva.

The peace efforts of the League of Nations

The objective of the establishment of the League of Nations was international peace and mutual cooperation. Though these functions were primarily the part of political activities, yet its socio-economic aspects were not lesser either under political activities. Even if the League of Nations did not succeed in solving international disputes, disarmament and control over aggressive nations, but the League of Nations played a commendable job in removing the problems crated due to war. The league of Nations did many important function in this regard. As the primary function of the League of Nations was to control the war like situation, so it remained successful in resolving the early minor disputes. In a very short period of 10-15 years the league examined about 40 little and big fights and gave its decision. They were adhered to conciliation, mediation and request by the League of Nations.

Role in resolving the international disputes

The efforts of the League of Nations in their work can be said successful. The League of nations remained successful in resolving the

dispute in 1920 over Aland Island, the Silesia dispute between Germany and Poland and the dispute over Vilna, the capital of Lithuania, between Poland and Lithuania.

In the Greek and Bulgaria war in 1925 the League of Nations presented the expansion of war in Balkan region by putting pressure over Greece. It was the biggest achievement of the League of Nations. Similarly, the right of Peru over the city of neighbouring state Columbia was declared unjust and Columbia got that region back. The policy of referendum and international pressure was adopted for resolving the above problems.

But due to ineffective role of the League of Nations, over many international problems, the pretentious countries got strength, as in 1931 China became prey to Japanese imperialist policy and in spite of the initiatives of the League of Nations Japan did not withdraw its troops from the Manchuria state of China. The imperialist ambition of the Italian dictator Mussolini got strength from the failure of Manchurian crisis and he attacked on African country Abyssinia and included it into his territory. The League of Nations imposed economic sanction over Italy at the protest of Abyssinia. But it did not make much impact and thereby the weaknesses of the League of Nations were exposed.

Consequently, small nations started to lose faith in the League of Nations. Being encouraged by the victory of Mussolini in Abyssinia, Hitler started defying treaty of Versailles. He annexed Czechoslovakia in 1938, and as soon as he attacked on Poland on 1st September, 1939, the Second World War began. The supporters of democracy were defeated in the Spanish Civil War in 1936 because of the intervention of Hitler and Mussolini. The League of Nations remained just a spectator of this intervention. It was a heavy blow on the ideals of democracy and a furor of war began under the leadership of autocrats. In addition to that, powerful nations, like England and France openly came into support of Italy in Greek-Italy conflict. The intervention of powerful nations on various international issues raised questions on the relevance of the League of Nations.

Though military rivalry between Germany and France was responsible for the failure of disarmament conference held in 1932. The League of Nations also did not take any effective measure to make it successful. Thus the League of Nations remained unsuccessful in solving other political and international problems. This failure finally gave birth to the circumstance of the Second World War.

Success of the League of Nations in other sectors

In spite of political failures the League of Nations played commendable role in other sectors. These tasks were mainly related to public welfare. The League of Nations played leading role in solving the problems of prisoners of wars and making them free from the torture-camps as well as rehabilitating the displaced and refugees after the war. The League of Nations got immense success in controlling epidemics and deathful infectious diseases. Various organisation of the League of Nations helped to improve the economic condition of many war affected nations of Europe. The League of Nations achieved tremendous success in solving social problems such as ending slavery system, stopping sale and purchase of women, reducing unreasonable trade of opium, protecting minorities, and establishing cooperation among political and social sectors on the basis of internationalism. The international labour organisation, founded under the aegis of the League of Nations, performed many commendable tasks. The organisation got managed different types of facilities for all the labourers of the world. The working hours and remuneration were fixed. The most significant achievement of the League of Nations was its contribution towards proper regulation and moderation of international law.

Causes of the failure of the League of Nations

The great effort of the League of Nations for international peace and mutual cooperation ended in a very short time, as the Second World War erupted in 1918, only after 21 years of the First World War. There were many reasons of that:

The practical success of the League of Nations in the then international politics depended on the big and powerful nations. But from the very beginning the League of Nations remained deprived of this support. The League of Nations was founded due to continuous effort of the then American president Woodrow Wilson. But later on America was not a member of this organisation itself. The separation of powerful nations from this international level organisation was also a cause of its failure. In the beginning Russia was kept out from its active membership but when the

European countries became stunned by the ambitious activities of Hitler, Russia was included in the League of Nations in order to maintain the balance of power. But till then League of Nations had become an ineffective organisation. Germany was included in the League of Nations through the treaty of Locarno in 1925. But its faithfulness was not to be trusted because the League of Nations was an integral part of the treaty of Versailles, for which Hitler had taken pledge to Annihilate. The policy of fascism of Mussolini, the autocrat ruler of Italy, had no faith in world peace at all. Mussolini believed that war was very important to the progress of human civilizations.

Now, in this situation, the effectiveness of the League of Nations depended only on the support of Britain and France but they were less interested in making the policies of the League of Nations successful they were rather more interested in fulfilling their interests of imperialism and capitalism, and so they misused the League of Nations to achieve their objectives.

The despotic and aggressive policy of powerful nations weakened the League of Nations. As all the nations opposed the Italian aggression on Abyssinia and demanded economic sanction on Italy. But the warning of Mussolini stopped England and France to act in this direction. This clearly exposed the weakness of the League of Nations. There was no opposition to the defying policy in the League of Nations. The sense of mutual non-cooperation among the members of League gave strength to the aggressive policy of Hitler. Actually, Hitler observed the reaction to each of his steps and having not seen any large scale opposition, he continued expansion of his empire.

The global economic depression of 1929-30 drew attention of all nations towards their economic interests. The economic nationalism created out of it proved irrelevant to the principles of the League of Nations, international peace and mutual non-cooperation. In addition to it, lack of its own military and polity constitution was not able to make its sanction effective. All these were responsible for the failure of the League of Nations.

If the evaluation of the success and failure of the League of Nations is done, barring its failure in some important political issues; its initiative of novel tradition of international cooperation and amity are a source of motivation for the present international politics. It showed a new path to the international politics by removing the demerits of hidden diplomacy. Later on, the establishment of the United Nations Organisation after the Second World War was consequence of experiment and experiences of acquired through it.

United Nations Organisation (UNO)

After the Second World War the need of maintaining peace was felt more than the First World War. The war proved more dreadful and baneful as atomic weapons were used. The Allied hopeful of victory, prior to the end of war, decided to establish an international organisation that would not be ineffective and faulty like the League of Nations rather thoroughly powerful, so that no menace emerge to the world peace. The establishment of the UNO after the Second World War was result of this development.



Just after the end of Second World War a poster of UNO in favour of international cooperation and support

- James Palace declaration 12th June, 1941.
- Atlantic Charter 14th August, 1941
- United Nations declaration 1st January, 1942
- Moscow declaration October, 1943
- Tehran declaration December, 1943
- Yalta Conference Feb. 1944 (U.S.S.R.)

These declaration paved the way for establishment of United Nations Organisation.



Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin in Yalta Conference; February, 1945

Background of establishment of United Nations Organisation and Sanfransisco Conference

In 1944 during a meeting Dams tan Oakes in Washington D. C. of the U.S.A. such an organisation was visualized that contained many elements of the League of Nations. But there was inclusion of some ideas that lesson could be taken from the shortcomings of the League of Nations. The representative members of the Allied Countries America, Great Britain and Russia assembled in the conference. The new charter was accepted at the conference that began on 25th April, 1945 in the city of Sanfransisco, in America. On 26th June, 1945 the representative of fifty countries, including India, signed the charter. On 24th October, 1945 all its conditions were accepted and on the same date the United Nations Organisation came into existence. The cognomination of the organisation was done by Franklin D. Roosevelt the then President of America.



The emblem of United Nations Organisation, the world map is surrounded by two olive branches

Aims and Objectives of United Nations Organisation (UNO)

The aims and objectives of UNO is mentioned in the articles of its charter, in which the following important objectives were inherent.

1. To maintain peace, to check aggression and solve international disputes peacefully
2. To make friendly relations among the world nations stronger on the basis of the principles of self-determination and equity.
3. To acquire international support to solve the economic, social and cultural problems of various nations and arouse the sense of respect and honour among nations towards human rights and freedom.
4. To make United Nations Organisation such a centre where harmony and balance could be established among the functioning to achieve the goals.

Principles of United Nations Organisation

To achieve the above mentioned goals and objectives few principles were prescribed in the charter. They are here under:

- The organisation will based on the principles of nations' equality.
- Every member nation will honour the charter of United Nations Organisation and will not violate it.
- All member nations will settle their quarrels and disputes peacefully.
- Member of the organisation will not destroy the freedom and territorial integrity of any other nation by aggression or any other ways.
- Any nation that violates the rules of charter will not get any support from any member nation.
- If any non-member country will try to disturb peace, the organisation will act against her.
- United Nations Organisation will not interfere in internal matters of any member nation.

The feeling of world peace, security and co-existence is inherent in the above objective and principles of United Nations Organisation. It is certainly helpful in maintaining international fraternity and equity. The assembly of most of the nations of the world under its banner proves that even today the relevance of its principles and objects are same as it was at the time of establishment. Presently, there are 192 members of this organisation. Montenegro is its 192nd member that received its membership in 2006.

Organs of the United Nations Organisation

The headquarters of UNO is situated in New York, a city in the USA. There are six main organs of UNO, having duty to provide help on international level in the field of social, political, economic and others. The main organs are:

1. General Assembly

This is the most important organ of the United Nations Organisation. It consists of the representatives of all member nations and every member is entitled to cast a vote and participate in the debate. The Assembly meets once in a year. Usually, all important functions of UNO are carried out by the organs such as granting membership to nations and their expulsion, election of secretary general and decision on other economic issues are taken by the Assembly.

2. Security Council

The security council has primary responsibility for maintaining peace and security. In political matters, the security council is executive body of the UN. It consists of 5 permanent and 10 non-permanent members.

The five permanent members of UNO are America, England, France, Russia and China.

3. The Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) studies matters related to social, cultural, educational and health at international level and gives information to the security council on its demand. It has separate groups for different fields in the world. As UNICEF, UNESCO, Human Right Commission, International Labour Organisation etc.

4. The Trusteeship Council

This body of the UN works as international trustee for the security of the interests of the inhabitants of the region where there is government with full autonomy. As four groups of island of Micronesia in the Pacific Ocean are under governance of the United States of America by the director of this organisation. Thus this organisation has four objectives:

- a. To increase international peace and security.
- b. To help the people in the development of self-government and independence.
- c. To increase faith towards human rights and freedom
- d. To exercise equality in the matters related to social economic and commerce.

5. International Court of Justice

This is a main legal institution of UN. It was founded in the aegis of the League of Nations and decided international disputes. But with the establishment of UN it was accorded status of an International Court with its headquarters at Hague (the Netherlands).

6. The Secretariat

Among the six bodies of UN the secretariat has its own importance. The Secretary General is the Chief Executive Officer of the organ. This is headquarter of UN where representatives of the member nations are called to work as employee. The six recognised language for UNI are English, French, Chinese, Russian, Arabic and Spanish.

First Secretary General of UN was Trigveli. The Present one is Banki Moon of South Korea.



A Scene of the General Assembly of UN

Success and Failures of United Nations

The achievement of United Nations in both political and non-political sections have been great. The aspects of its success and failure can be discovered these achievements. The UN has played a very important role in turning off many war like situations. It may not be fully correct but it can be said that its role stopped the world to reach the threshold of the third world war. It played a very successful role in mitigating the ferocity of disputes and preparing a platform for mutual discussion. Various institutions of UN extended significant support in eradicating economic, social and health related problem in the undeveloped, backward and developing countries in the world. The role of UN has been outstanding in solving the problems, created out of natural catastrophe, such as rehabilitation work, checking epidemics and economic compensation.

As the world peace has been given the highest priority in the principles and objectives of UN so the organisation is making efforts in this direction. In this context the success of UN is noteworthy.

The role of UN has been satisfactory in reducing the international tensions among various countries in Asia. In 1946, UN compelled for the withdrawal of Russian forces living in Iran illegally. The UN succeeded in 1953 in ending the war continued between North and South Korea. In 1956 did a commendable job by deploying international Army over Suez issue. In 1959, UN sent its team to come over the Lebanon crisis. The situation in West Asia over Palestine-Israel issue had become grave but intervention of UN lesser it to a great extent and succeeded in diminishing tensions among Arab States. In 1988, the eight year long war between Iran and Iraq was ended and established peace in that region by the efforts of Pere de Culler, the Secretary General of UN. UN took very strong steps for a ceasefire in Indo-Pak war in 1965. Pakistan attacked on India in 1971 over the question of Bangladesh's freedom, the Security Council made successful effort towards freedom of war captives. Many disputes and problems arouse in granting independence in Africa continent due to European colonial policy.

Due to European colonial policy many disputes and problems arose in granting freedom in Africa continent and civil war erupted there; but UN played a very effective role here in solving the problem. Even in present time the role of UN peace force is very significant in preventing civil war in Nigeria, Angola, Sierra Leone and other countries. The Iraqi occupation of Kuwait in 1990 was established illegal by UN and Kuwait was freed from Iraqi forces.

UN's failure

Through UN got many achievements in maintaining world peace by its political role, yet it has been unsuccessful in solving many disputes. It has not yet got expected success in terms of disarmament. UN proved unsuccessful in solving the problems related to Arab-Israel war (Palestine), Namibia issue, apartheid policy in South Africa and the problem of Iraq and Kashmir.

Causes of failure

Lack of Economic self reliance

All economic activities of UN are fulfilled by the economic contribution of the member nation. So the member having large contribution has its supremacy. As the headquarter of UN is in New York in America and America bears half of the expenditure of UN, so its intervention in the functioning of UN is obvious.

Factionalism

There has been influence of various groups in UN and so it has to face difficulties and to work on many issues. The effect of G-8, the group of developed nations and strategically powerful groups NATO, SEATO, WARSAW etc. has diminished the importance of UN and their political interventions have also increased its failure.

Regional Imbalance in the Security Council

Due to lack of representation of all continents in the security council problems arise. Among five permanent members of the security council three countries represent Europe. Actually more problems are related to Africa, South America and the Asian countries, and their representation as

permanent member in the security council (except China) is nil. It is worth noting that only the permanent members avail the right of Veto, the last means of intervention on any issue. It is almost misused for the fulfilment of the interests of the powerful nations.

Lack of permanent Army

There is a need of army to control any aggressive nation. Unfortunately, UN does not have its own army. After declaring a country assailant, by the security council, the aggression is controlled only after getting military from the member nations. Many a time it is felt that the member nation is reluctant to send its force. But India having full trust in the values of United Nation, has sent its forces on many occasions, under aegis of the United Nation Organisation.

Ambition of Industrial Countries

The character of imperialism is transforming. Now, the countries attack directly rather than fulfil their political objectives through economic pressure. Due to this the world is divided into groups of developed and developing countries. The ongoing disputes in World Trade Organisation, oil related politics and the outsourcing in the service sectors are few examples.

It can be said that the endeavour of this organisation towards world peace has not been ineffective. Though, it might be unsuccessful on some issues, that is discussable, but it has been successful in reducing international tension, to have check on aggressive nation and its non-political affairs. The success and failure of any organisation depends on the will and view points of the members. So, there is need to make the objectives and principles of the organisation successful. Only then the effort of the world peace can be successful.

EXERCISE

In each of the following questions there are four options a, b, c, d among which one is correct or the most suitable. To give answer to the question write the symbol, against question number, which is right or the most suitable one.

I. Objective questions

1. The headquarters of the secretariat of the League of Nations was:
a. in New York b. in Paris
c. in Genva d. in Berlin
2. Which was not a member of the League of Nations?
a. England b. the United States of America
c. France d. Germany
3. What was the main objective of formation of League of Nations?
a. to prepare background for the second world war
b. to prevent wars in future
c. to develop misunderstandings among nations
d. none of these
4. League of Nations was established in the year
a. 1945 b. 1925 c. 1920 d, 1895
5. Which among the following is the main organ of United Nations Organisation?
a. The Economic and Social Council
b. The International Court of Justice
c. The Security Council
d. International Labour Organisation
6. Where is the headquarters of the United Nations situated?
a. Geneva b. Washington D.C.
c. New York d. London
7. United Nations Organisation was outcome of which conference?
a. Dam Stan Oakes b. San Fransisco
c. Geneva d. Paris

8. What is the number of United Nations Organisation at present?
- | | |
|--------|--------|
| a. 111 | b. 192 |
| c. 190 | d. 290 |

II. Very short answer question:

1. How many permanent and non-permanent members are there in the Security Council?
2. Which is the main organ of League of Nations?
3. On which date was United Nations established?
4. Who is the Present Secretary General of UNO?
5. How many articles are there in the charter of UN?
6. What is the number of non-permanent members in the security council?
7. Who is the Chief Officer of UNO?

III. Short answer questions:

1. How was the League of Nations established?
2. Why did league of Nations not succeed in solving the question of disarmament?
3. What was the reason of failure of League of Nations? Write any four reasons.
4. Write the objectives and principles of UNO.
5. What are the non-political functions of United Nations Organisation?
6. Mention any four achievements of UNO.

IV. Long answer question?

1. Mention the circumstances of the establishment of League of Nations.
2. Explain the reasons of the failure of League of Nations.
3. Mention the relevance of the objectives and Principles of UNO.
4. Explain the role of main organs of UNO.
5. Write the importance of United Nations Organisation.



CHAPTER- 8

AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

The Word 'Agriculture' is formed with the two Latin words 'Agros' and 'Culture'. 'Agros' means land and 'culture' is meant for ploughing. Thus, 'agriculture' means 'ploughing of land'. Though animal husbandry, forestry, fishery also fall under agriculture.

Agriculture began in the Neolithic age, but well-planned development of agriculture is seen in Indus valley civilization especially in the Bronze-age. The Indus river brought more alluvial soil with it than the Nile river of Egypt did and left it on the flood-affected plains which increases production. The proof of the use of ploughs in the Harappan civilization is available in Rajasthan. The Harappans perhaps used wooden ploughs. But it is not known whether the ploughs are drawn by men or oxen. The sickles made of stone were used for reaping the crops. But there was no tradition of irrigation from canals or drains.

The people of the Indus valley civilization produced wheat, barley, mustard, cotton, pea and corns. They grew two types of wheat and barley. The barley found in Banvoli is of the best quality. Besides them, they grew sesame and mustard. But the situation of the people living in Lothal in the Harappan age was different. It seems that the people of Lothal grew rice even in 1800 BC because its proof has been found there. In Mohanjodaron and Harappa and even in Kalibanga, corn was collected in big granaries. We can say this thing by the example of the cities of Mesopotamia where barley was given as wages.

The credit for growing cotton first goes to the people of the Indus valley civilization because the production of cotton first started in the Indus region. So the Greek called it 'Sindon' which originated from the word 'Indus'.

India is mainly an agricultural country. Indian society is a farmer society. So agriculture is an important part of India economy. About two-third of the population depend on agriculture. Whereas 11% of world land is fit for agriculture. 51% of Indian land is fit for the cause. Agriculture contributes 35 percent to national gross income of India. There was a high percentage of fertile land in India. But a misfortunate aspect of Indian agriculture is its uncertainty both in quality and quantity. The farmers are not sure about their crops even till the last moment.

Agriculture is the backbone of life in India. The production was very less than labour just after independence due to excessive burden of population on agriculture and lack of modern technique and means of irrigation. But after independence the production increased by the efforts of the government of India.

Bihar is mainly an agricultural state. About 80% of population here depends on agriculture. Agriculture is the main source of livelihood for the people of the state. About 70% of the land of Bihar is fit for agriculture and 60% of it is pure farming area. In fact agriculture is their life style. There are many reasons of the importance of agriculture in Bihar. Most of its plain area is fit for agriculture and has been related to agriculture for centuries. The commercialization of agriculture, industrialization and unfamiliarity with modern technique are its regrettable aspects. Even today farming is done by old techniques in Bihar. The per hectare production is very minimum and the agriculture is in its backward state in Bihar due to growing burden of population on agriculture, absent land possession, lack of irrigation, small and scattered farms, insufficient use of fertilizers, old technique of farming and lack of good seeds. Due to dependence on the monsoon, the agriculture is called 'gamboling with the monsoon'. The farmers do not get proper price of crops due to defective system of marketing. This is why the condition of Bihari farmers is miserable and they are compelled to find shelter in another states for their livelihood keeping their farms aside. The agriculture of Bihar is intensive and about four crops are sown and cultivated here in a year. For example :

- 1. Bhadai crops :** These crops are sown in May-June and reaped in August-September. Maize, millet, jute, udad, hemp, and madua are the main crops of this season.
- 2. Agahani crops :** It is sown in July-August and prepared in November-December. Paddy, horse gram, sesame, potato, oilseeds, vegetables, maize, cotton, sugarcane, jute etc. are main crops.
- 3. Rabi crops :** These are the crops of the spring season. These are sown in October-November and prepared by March-April. They need much more irrigation. Wheat is the main Rabi crop. Besides it, barley, gram, pea, mustard, lentil, chick ling vetch, pigeon-pea etc. are grown on a large quantity.
- 4. Summer crops:** These are the crops of summer season which are grown in the area where there is arrangement of regular irrigation. These are sown in March-April and harvested in June. Paddy, maize, moong, gram, mango, banana, water-melon, cucumber, vegetables and onion are the main crops of this season.

These are varieties of crops in Bihar. These crops are classified on the basis of their nature:

1. Food crops: Paddy, wheat, maize, millet, gram, barley, pulses, oilseeds, etc.
2. Commercial or Cash crops: Sugarcane, jute, cotton, tobacco, potato, oilseed, pulses, chillee, spices, etc.
3. Beverage crops: Tea is a beverage which is grown in Kishanganj.
4. Fibrous crops: Cotton, jute, silk, etc.
5. Fruit crops: mango, banana, litchi, guava, etc.
6. Spices: Chillee, garlic, turmeric, coriander, fenugreek, etc.

Rice or paddy: Rice is the main crop of Bihar.

Climate : Paddy is the crop of ward and humid climate

Temperature : 20°C 200°C

Soil : Mould

According to the data of 1999-2000, the land fit for paddy is much more in Rohtas district.

Wheat: Wheat is the second main food crop of Bihar.

Climate : Temperate zonal
Temperature : 10°C 15°C (at the time of sowing)
20°C 30°C (at the time of sowing)
Rain : 50 cm 75 cm
Soil : Light mould
Area : Rohtas, East Champaran, Siwan



Maize: Maize the third main food crop after rice and wheat.

Climate : Warm and humid
Temperature : 25°C 30°C
Rain : 50 cm 100 cm
Soil : Deep mould soil with nitrogen
Area : Saran, Siwan, Gopalganj, Muzaffarpur, Vaishali, East Champaran, West Champaran, Samastipur, Begusarai, Khagaria, Saharsa, Madhepur, Purnea, Katihar

History of different types of cultivation

About 70% of population in India depends on agriculture. That is to say that the society in India is an agricultural society. When the people knew about arming they lacked ways and means. Agriculture is only a chance.

Jhoom farming:

In the beginning of civilization, the people started cultivation after clearing the forests. Even these days, jhoom farming is very popular in the tribal society in Lids. Since the tribal society take the earty as their mother,

they do not want to plough it. So, they set the forest on fire before the rains, and scattered the seeds on ashes. There being rained, plants came out of them. Similarly, they set the downward forest on fire next year. However, this type of farming affects the environment.

Traditional farming:

The farmers did traditional farming. They kept some seeds from the production for next year use. They depended on rains for irrigation. It rains in India from the monsoon which is uncertain. There is sometime deluge and another time drought. Animals performed most of the agricultural activities. This type of traditional farming did not enhance production. The quality of seeds reduced due to their regular use. Traditional farming took much time and the fertility of soil reduced gradually. This type of farming is in vogue even today.

History of different types of cultivation

- Jhoom farming
- Traditional farming
- Intensive farming
- Crop cycle
- Composite farming
- Plantation or bagani farming

There was very less production due to British policy and mismanagement of land. The land got deserted because of compulsion for indigo production. It caused regular famine. But after independence, the production increased by the land management of the government and development in the means of irrigation.

In the decade of 1960, the production of food grains increased expectedly in green revolution. Modern technique and scientific system in agriculture are introduced. The seeds of higher quality were developed through hybridism. Agriculture is developed as a trade due to the use of fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides and development in irrigation by multi-purpose projects and farming with modern equipment.

Intensive farming:

Where there was arrangement of irrigation, the farmers started using fertilizers and insecticides on a large scale. Agriculture is mechanized by the use of machines to complete the different processes of agriculture. So, the production per hectare increased. Intensive farming means farming of more than one crops in the same farm.

Crop cycle: The fertility of soil reduces due to cultivating the same crop regularly. So a pulse is sown between two cereal crops. It is called crop cycle. There are nitrogen stabilizing bacteria in the roots of plants of pulses. They increase the fertility of soil by stabilizing nitrogen of atmosphere. These days the fertility of land is increased by using different types of fertilizers.

Composite farming: The farming of two or three crops in the same farm and at the same time is called composite farming. Through it more and different types of crops are grown.

Plantation or Bagani farming: Plantation farming is a special type of shrub farming or tree farming. It was started by the British in the 19th century. It is a single crop farming. Rubber, tea, coffee, coco, spices, coconut and fruits like apple, grapes, orange etc. are grown. This type of farming needs more capital. Factories for processing tea, coffee and rubber are established near the farms. This type of farming is done in the mountain area of north-east, Sub-Himalayan region of west Bengal and in the hills of Nilgiri, Annamalai, Ilaichi of Peninsular India.

Needs in Rural Economy:

Different types of farming is needed in rural economy because most of the rural population depend on agriculture. With the rapid growth of population there is need of different types of farming, the modern ones for more income. The fertility of soil is regained by modernisation of agriculture and economy is strengthened as well. Cash crops develop the industries and the farmers get more income.



Cotton farming

Changes in rural economy in present time

A great change has occurred in rural economy in present time. Rural farmers are changing their agricultural activities through awareness and modern technique.

By modern technique, the rural farmers are growing such types of crops that they get ore income. The government is also encouraging the cultivation of such crops. The government is providing loan for the benefit of farmers and for compensating the destruction of crops through crop insurance. This type of production helps industries and people get employment.

Main commercial crops of Bihar

Banana: Hajipur and Navgachhiya region of Bihar is suitable for banana farming. The soil and climate here is fit for banana. So in this region, banana production is assuming the form of a trade. As a result, rural economy has been strengthened.



Litchi: Muzaffarpur region is very popular for Shahi Litchi. The farmers here are increasing their income by growing litchi on a large amount. There is demand of Shahi litchi in international market. Litchi is adequately used in food processing industries.

Sugarcane farming

Sugarcane: From the very earliest, Bihar is famous for sugarcane farming. It is produced on a large scale in Purnea, Saharsa, West Champaran region of Bihar. Sugarcane is an industrial crop. Sugar, jaggary etc. are made of it. Sugarcane farming is thus a great means of income. Besides it, the rural farmers can increase their income by establishing cottage industries of jaggary.



Sugarcane farming

Agriculture has a great contribution in Indian economy. Still, the conditions of farmers are not so good. At many places, the farmers have to commit suicides. So the government has to pay attention to it. The conditions of farmers may be improved by grading the agriculture as an industry. The forthcoming generations will have to be motivated to honour agricultural activities. Chapters related to agriculture should be added to their curriculum. Technical and scientific views should be encouraged for increasing agricultural production.

Agriculture can be a medium of social change. Through social change, agricultural production will increase. The economic conditions of farmers will be strengthened by producing raw material for industries and surplus production. When the economy is better, the standard of their living will be improved and they will move towards education. By increasing income, mechanised agriculture will begin. Thus there will be a change in society.

Scientific view in agriculture

Scientific view in agriculture will be very beneficial for farmers. The production is not very beneficial for farmers. The production is not very satisfactory in traditional farming. Whereas the quality of seeds will be reduced by using the same type of seeds again and again, the fertility of soil is also affected by producing the same type of food grains. Because of dependence on rains for irrigation, the crops are in deluge. However, the production increased because of the use of scientific methods. Through plant processing, high quality of seeds were produced by pollinating the plants of less desired quality with those of more desired quality. These seeds give better crops in a short time. The fertility of farms is regained by the production of fertilizers. Crops may be saved from destruction by sprinkling insecticides and pesticides.

Different means of irrigation help the plants maintain moisture. Agricultural activities are performed timely with the help of modern equipment and the time is saved. Crop-cycle, multi-crop farming, composite farming etc. helped in increasing agricultural production. That is why Green Revolution became possible in 1960. Scientific view in agriculture is thus very useful.

EXERCISE

I. Objective questions:

1. Which is found in the roots of pulse crops?
 - a. Nitrogen stabilizing bacteria
 - b. Potassium stabilizing bacteria
 - c. Phosphate stabilizing bacteria
 - d. None

2. Shahi litchi is mainly produced in
 - a. Hajipur b. Samastipur
 - c. Muzaffarpur c. Siwan

3. Rabi crops are sown in
 - a. June-July b. March-April
 - c. November d. September-October

4. Banana is produced in Bihar in
 - a. Samstipur b. Hajipur
 - c. Saharsa Muzaffarpur

5. Which district of Bihar is the greatest producer of Rice?
 - a. Siwan b. Rohtas
 - c. Sitamarhi d. Hajipur

6. in which season are the summer crops grown?
 - a. summer season b. winter season
 - c. rainy season d. spring season

7. Pick out the fibrous crop
 - a. mango b. litchi
 - c. Paddy d. Cotton

8. Chose the Agahani crop
 - a. rice b. jute
 - c. moong d. wheat

II. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

1. Cotton is a _____ crop.
2. Maize is a _____ crop.
3. India is mainly an _____ country
4. _____ third of the population in India depends on agriculture.
5. 'Agriculture' is formed with the two words of Latin _____ and _____
6. _____ district is the greatest produce of rice?
7. There is an intensive type of farming in Bihar under which _____ crops are sown and harvested in a year.
8. _____ climate is needed for rice.
9. _____ soil is needed for wheat.
10. Maize needs _____ climate.

III. Short answer type question:

1. How many types of farming are mainly done in India?
2. What is the difference between Rabi crops and Kharif crops?
3. What is plant hybridization?
4. What is composite farming?
5. What do you mean by Green Revolution?
6. What do you mean by intensive farming?
7. What do you mean by Jhoom farming?
8. Write about crop-cycle.
9. What do you mean by plantation or bagani farming?
10. Suggest the ways for changing rural economy in present time.

IV. Long answer type questions:

1. How can you say that India is mainly an agricultural country?
2. How is scientific view useful in agriculture?
3. The agriculture in Bihar is 'gambling with the monsoon'. How?
4. How can agriculture be a medium of social change?
5. What is the scientific view in agriculture? Explain.

