

UP-PSC 2025
MAINS-S.I.R.

समग्र INSTANT RECALL

Through Infographics



**WORLD
HISTORY**



WORLD HISTORY

RENAISSANCE

RENAISSANCE: THE AGE OF REBIRTH (14th–16th Century)

An intellectual and cultural movement starting in Italy, marking the transition from medieval to modern Europe

from medieval to modern Europe through the "Discovery of the World" and the "Discovery of Man".

14th Century (Italy)

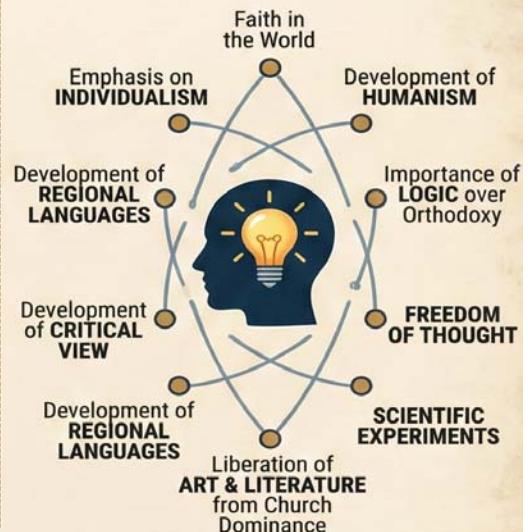
16th Century (Europe)



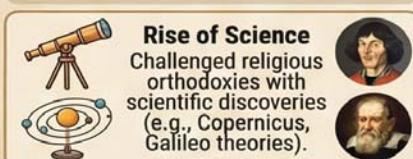
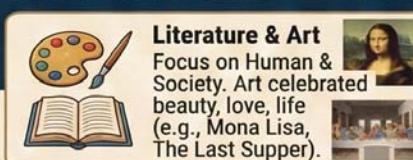
REASONS FOR THE RISE OF RENAISSANCE



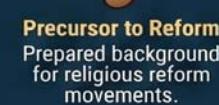
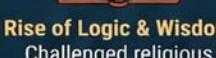
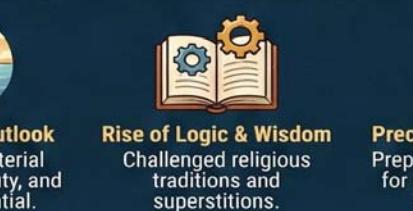
CHARACTERISTICS OF RENAISSANCE



EFFECTS OF RENAISSANCE



IMPORTANCE OF RENAISSANCE



ENLIGHTENMENT PERIOD

THE ENLIGHTENMENT PERIOD

Revolutionary intellectual movement built on the foundations of the Renaissance, Religious Reformation, and Commercial Revolution, prioritizing science, logic, and critical thinking.

FOUNDATIONS & CORE PRINCIPLES

INFLUENCE OF SCIENCE & LOGIC:
Scientific thinking, rationality, and exploration matured. Priority to observation, experiment, critical research.



ENLIGHTENMENT (Wisdom & Reason)

VIEWPOINT ON RELIGION & NATURE:
Knowledge of nature from scientific experiments, not just holy books.

DEISM: Adopting natural religion, opposing superstitions & rituals.

RENAISSANCE

RELIGIOUS REFORMATION

COMMERCIAL REVOLUTION

NEW KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM:
Reaching truth through critical research and empirical evidence.

MAJOR THINKERS & THEIR IDEAS



JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU
(1712-1778)

SOCIAL CONTRACT & GENERAL WILL

- Theory of Natural Freedom:** Man is free by birth, but bound by society.
- Opposition to Social Inequality:** End artificial discrimination (wealth, etc.).
- Origin of State (Social Contract):** Agreement for protection, individual hands over authority.
- Theory of General Will:** State must work for general public will.
- Political Influence:** Seeds of socialism & democracy.



MONTESQUIEU
(1689-1755)

SEPARATION OF POWERS

- LEGISLATURE**
- EXECUTIVE**
- JUDICIARY**
- Theory:** Need to separate Legislature, Executive, Judiciary.
- Opposition to Absolutism:** Power concentration hampers freedom.
- Political Influence:** Adopted in American Constitution & French Revolution.



VOLTAIRE
(1694-1778)

INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM & CRITICISM

- Support of Intellectual Freedom:** Freedom of expression & human rights.
- Criticism of Church System:** Opposed power of church & religious superstitions.
- Satiric Writing:** Exposed social evils through satire.
- Political Influence:** Great influence on French Revolution.

IMPORTANCE & LEGACY OF THE ENLIGHTENMENT



1

PROMOTED SCIENTIFIC & RATIONAL THINKING

Old religious dogmas and traditional authorities were challenged by reason and evidence.



2

FOUNDATION OF DEMOCRACY & HUMAN RIGHTS

Emphasis was laid on freedom, equality, individual rights, and representative government.



3

INSPIRED POLITICAL REVOLUTIONS

Had a profound influence on the American (1776) and French (1789) revolutions, shaping modern political thought.



4

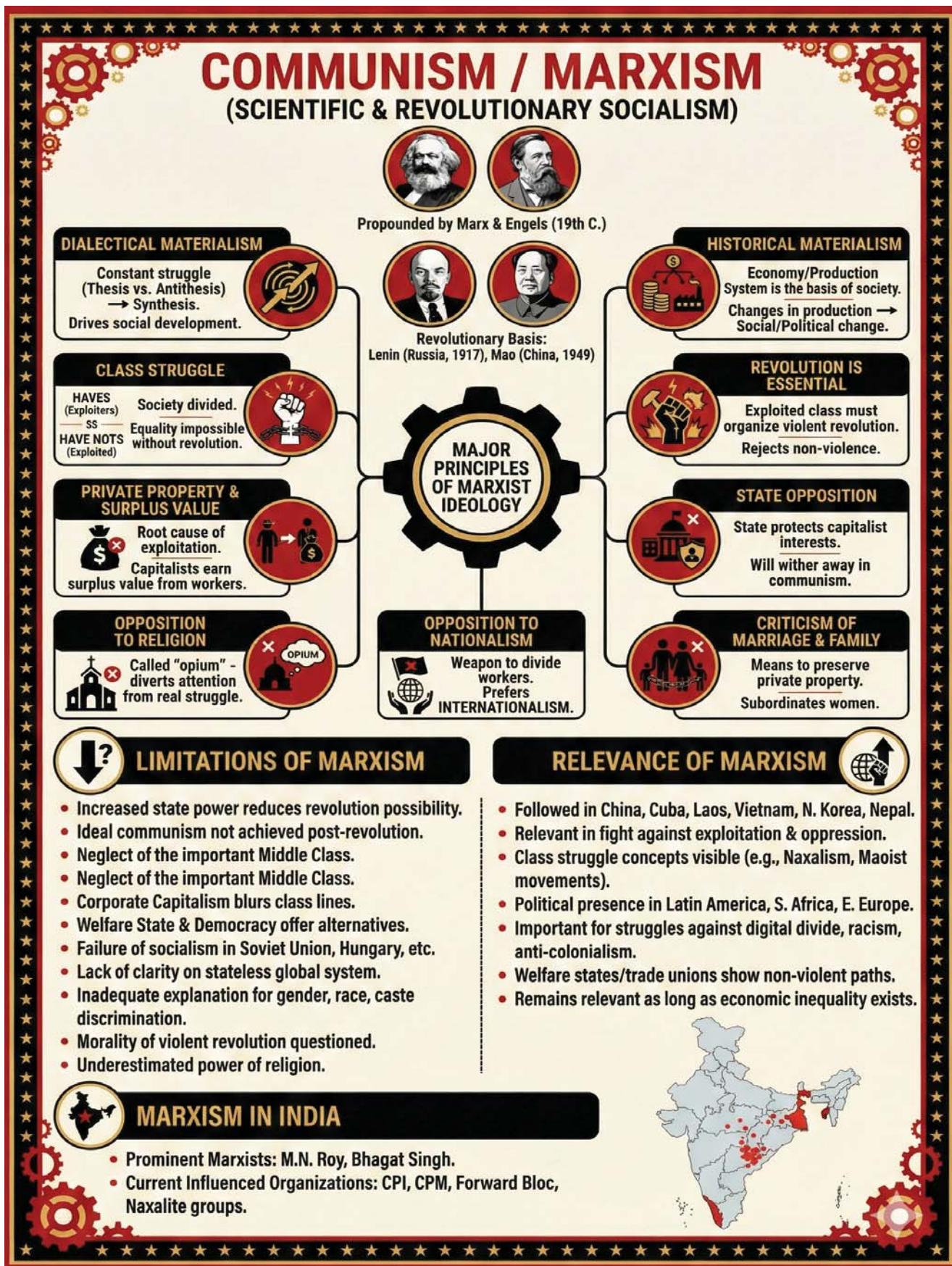
INFLUENCE TOWARDS SOCIAL REFORMS

Developed ideologies of religious tolerance, abolition of slavery, and greater social equality.

IMPERIALISM AND COLONIALISM

IMPERIALISM VS. COLONIALISM:
CONCEPTS & KEY FEATURES

COMMUNISM OR MARXISM



SOCIALISM

SOCIALISM

An Ideology for Equal Economic Distribution & Egalitarian Society

No definite meaning; defined differently by various thinkers.

MEANINGS OF SOCIALISM



BROAD IDEOLOGY:
Equal division of economic resources among all sections of society.



MARXIST VIEW:
The phase after the revolution, dictatorship of the proletariat.



DEMOCRATIC SOCIALISM:
Attempt to establish equality without violence and revolution.

MAJOR FEATURES OF SOCIALISM



ROLE OF THE STATE:
Providing facilities like progressive taxation, employment, education, and health to establish economic equality.



PRIVATE PROPERTY & ENTERPRISE:
Private property allowed but PUBLIC ownership of major means of production.



SUPPORT OF INDUSTRIALIZATION:
Socialists consider industrial production a means to fulfill society's material needs.



VIEWS ON RELIGION:
Considered conservative, but FREEDOM to practice religion in private life accepted.

INDIAN SOCIALISM & POLITICAL INFLUENCE



CONTRIBUTION OF LEADERS:
Acharya Narendra Dev, Jayaprakash Narayan, Ram Manohar Lohia, Nehru in freedom struggle.



CONSTITUTIONAL INCLUSION:
Included in Directive Principles of Policy.



PREAMBLE AMENDMENT:
Added by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment (1976).



CURRENT POLITICAL PARTIES:
Samajwadi Party, RJD, JDU, JDS, NCP etc. influenced by socialist ideology.

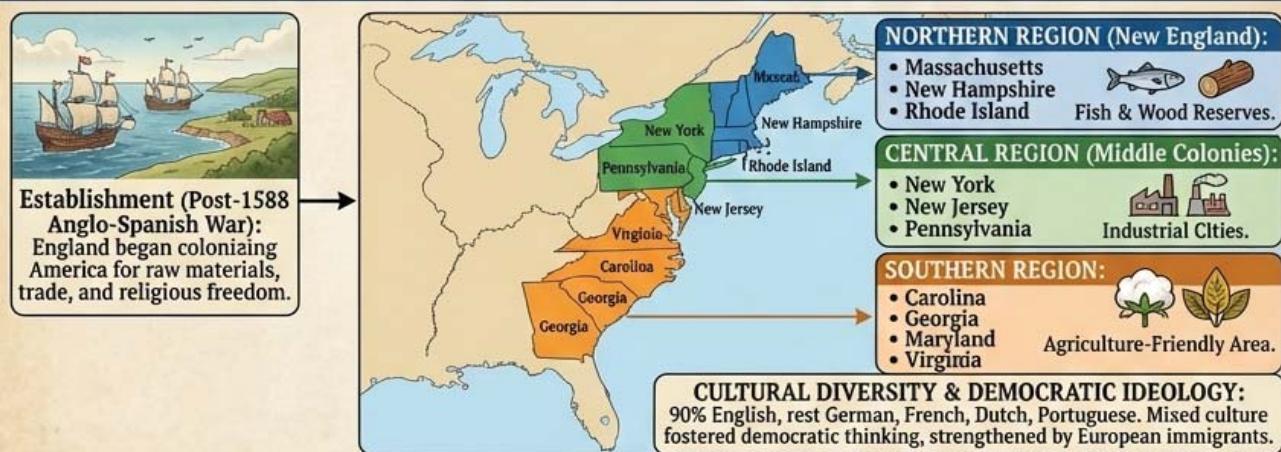
CONCLUSION: Socialism is an influential socio-economic ideology giving priority to equality, active role of the state, and public ownership, adopted in various interpretations globally including India.

AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE/REVOLUTION

THE AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE / REVOLUTION

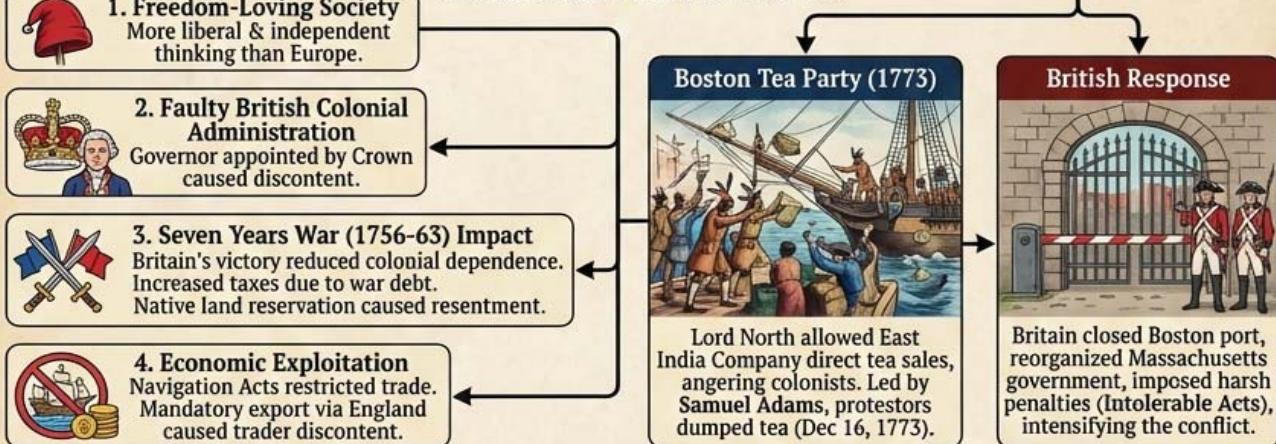
From Colonial Establishment to Global Impact (1775–1783)

ESTABLISHMENT OF BRITISH COLONIES & CONTEXT

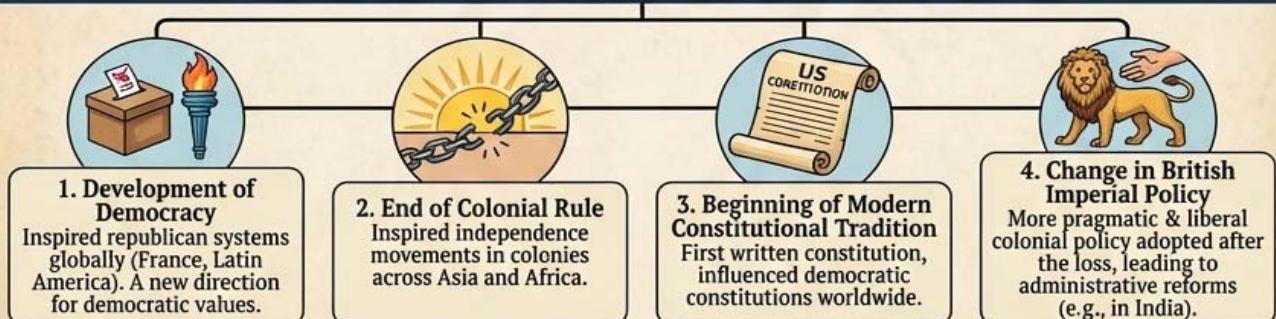


MAIN REASONS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION

LONG-TERM CAUSES ← MAIN REASONS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION → IMMEDIATE CAUSE



GLOBAL IMPACT OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION



CONCLUSION: The American Revolution was not just a fight for national independence but a pivotal event that established principles of freedom, equality, and rights, promoting democratic and republican values and inspiring future freedom struggles globally.

AMERICAN CIVIL WAR (1861-1865)

AMERICAN CIVIL WAR (1861-1865): CAUSES, EVENTS, IMPACT & DEBATE

A pivotal internal conflict between Northern (Union) and Southern (Confederate) states, primarily driven by socio-economic differences and the issue of slavery, challenging the federal system adopted after the War of Independence (1776). It lasted from 1861 to 1865, resulting in a Union victory under President Abraham Lincoln.

MAJOR CAUSES OF THE CIVIL WAR

Socio-Economic Inequality



NORTH: Industrial, wage-based labor economy, developed.
SOUTH: Agrarian, slavery-dependent economy, elite class. Growing regional disparity.

Industry Protection Issue



NORTH: Demanded federal protection (tariffs) for industries.
SOUTH: Opposed tariffs, felt federal government ignored their interests.

Dispute Over Slavery



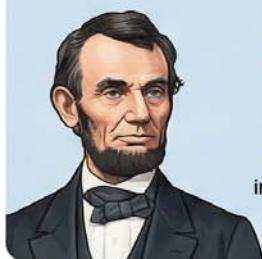
NORTH: Anti-slavery, abolished it.
SOUTH: Slavery deemed necessary for economy, conflict intensified.

Election of Abraham Lincoln (1860):



Lincoln, viewed as anti-slavery and for abolition, won.
Southern states considered it against them and declared secession from the Union, forming the Confederacy.

ROLE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN



Supporting the Integrity of the Union



Emphasized America as an indivisible nation, no secession.
Prevented foreign aid to Southern states.

Abolition of Slavery



Announced Emancipation Proclamation (Jan 1, 1863).
Allowed freed slaves to join the Union army, boosting manpower for the North.

Economic Reform



Implemented first personal income tax to fund the war.
Issued national currency (Greenbacks, 1862) and established National Bank (1863).

TIMELINE OF MAJOR EVENTS (1861-1865)



1861

CIVIL WAR BEGINS
Southern states form Confederacy under Jefferson Davis.



1862

NATIONAL CURRENCY ISSUED
for the first time (Greenbacks).



1863

NATIONAL BANK ESTABLISHED
Emancipation of slaves announced.



1865

CIVIL WAR ENDS
Southern states surrender.
Lincoln assassinated.

RESULTS OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR

POLITICAL & SOCIAL RESULTS



Federal Structure Strengthened
Disparity ended, a real, unified United States emerged.



End of Slavery
Slaves gained freedom and voting rights, establishing democratic values.



Racial Conflict & Corruption
Increased white-black conflict after rights were gained. Post-war chaos led to rising corruption.

ECONOMIC RESULTS



Industrialization & Capitalism
Industrial growth in South unified economy, strengthening capitalist structure.



Mechanization of Agriculture
End of slavery and increased salaried workers led to higher agricultural production.



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End of slavery and increased salaried workers led to higher agricultural production.



National Banking Act (1863)
Implemented uniform interest rate and monetary policy, bringing economic stability.



Policy of Mergers & Acquisitions
Promoted corporate capitalism through company mergers.



Development of Management Education
Rise of big companies promoted management education, enhancing business efficiency.

WIDE IMPACT & NATURE OF THE CONFLICT



American Economy Strengthened
America emerged economically strong, later becoming a world power.



Negative Effects of the War
Massive loss of life (approx. 620,000 deaths), damage to trade, production, and infrastructure, widespread homelessness.



'Second American Revolution'
Post-war economic and political restructuring viewed as the 'Second Revolution'.



DEBATE: Some viewed it as a conflict between two nations due to different lifestyles.
REALITY: A clash between two economic-social systems within one nation (both participated in War of Independence). After the war, the South mechanized, labor systems aligned, and a unified industrial nation emerged.

FRENCH REVOLUTION (1789)

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION (1789)

1 CAUSES OF THE REVOLUTION



POLITICAL REASONS

- Autocratic Monarchy (Louis XIV - "I am the state"), unlimited powers.
- Corrupt, inefficient, hereditary bureaucracy.
- Estates-General not convened since 1614.
- Complex, disorganised laws; public unaware of rights.



SOCIAL REASONS

- First Estate (Clergy): Tax-free, vast lands, religious monopoly.
- Second Estate (Nobility): High positions, tax-exempt, exploited farmers.
- Third Estate (Commoners): Tax burden, no political rights, opposed inequality.
- Supported by lower clergy and middle class.



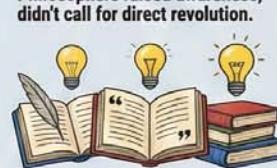
ECONOMIC REASONS

- Economic crisis due to continuous wars & royal extravagance.
- Faulty Tax System: Nobles & Clergy tax-free; heavy taxes on the poor.
- Lack of political will for trade/tax reform.
- Rejection of able economists' proposals (Turgeon, Necker).



INTELLECTUAL REASONS

- MONTESQUIEU: Separation of powers, idealised English constitutional monarchy.
- VOLTAIRE: Criticised church & absolutism, supported ideological freedom.
- ROUSSEAU: Promoted 'Liberty, Equality, Fraternity' via "Social Contract".
- Philosophers raised awareness, didn't call for direct revolution.



2 IMMEDIATE CAUSES & EVENTS (1789)



ESTATES GENERAL (1789)

Meeting called for economic crisis. Third Estate denied equal voting rights, boycotted.



TENNIS COURT OATH (June 20, 1789)

National Assembly formed: "Assembly will not end until the constitution is made."



NATIONAL ASSEMBLY (July 9, 1789)

Declared itself Constituent Assembly.



STORMING OF THE BASTILLE

(July 14, 1789)

Public attacked Bastille Fort. Marked the beginning of the revolution. Louis XVI recognized revolution; power transferred to people's representatives.



3 EFFECTS OF THE REVOLUTION



ON FRANCE (Political & Social)

- End of Bourbon dynasty, Constitution of 1791
- Abolition of Privileged class & Feudalism.
- Decreased church influence, promoted logic & rationalism.
- Tax system improved, paper currency, custom checkpoints abolished.
- Administrative uniformity, autonomous commune, impartial judiciary.
- Declaration of Human Rights: Liberty, Equality, Sovereignty established.



ON ENGLAND & EUROPE (International)

- England: Initial support turned to opposition due to terror; press/meeting bans, labour curbs, nationalism in Ireland awakened.
- Europe: Demand for political reforms vs. Reactionism (Vienna Congress, 1815; Metternich's era).
- Promotion of democratic & nationalist movements.



WORLDWIDE PERMANENT EFFECTS

- Democratic Values: Sovereignty in people, rule by people.
- Propagation of Freedom & Rights (thought, expression, voting, property).
- Social Equality: End of feudal privileges, women's rights demand.
- Rise of Nationalism (Italy, Germany, etc.).
- Expansion of Democracy (Constitutional monarchy, republic).
- Secularism (Separation of religion & politics).
- Rise of Leftist ideology.



4

IMPORTANCE & LEGACY IN WORLD HISTORY

INSPIRED FUTURE REVOLUTIONS & MOVEMENTS

- Inspired Greek freedom struggle (1829), unification of Italy & Germany.
- Foundation for future revolutions (Bolshevik 1830, 1848, 1917), socialist movements.

LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY: FOUNDATION OF MODERN ERA

END OF FEUDALISM & PROMOTION OF DEMOCRACY

- Ended feudal system in Europe, established ideas of freedom, equality, and human rights.
- Concept of Republic spread globally, influencing constitutions and political thought.

NAPOLEONIC ERA (1799-1814 AD)



RISE OF NAPOLEON & CONTEXT

Rise of Napoleon



- Emergence at end of 18th century, Europe.
- Power due to failures of Directory rule (1795-1799).
- Ended Directory (1799), became First Consul.
- Declared Emperor in 1804.
- Suppressed revolutionary ideals, established divine monarchy.



Reasons for Rise



PROTEST



- Directory Failure: Corruption & economic crisis.
- Economic Woes: Currency devaluation, inflation, social discontent.
- Constitution contrary to revolutionary spirit.
- Military Success: Victories in Italy & Austria increased popularity.
- Middle class desire for stability.



Napoleon's Role

- Conqueror, efficient ruler, diplomat, & administrative reformer.
- Expanded France's boundaries, established international prestige.
- Symbol of order & discipline, gained public support.

NAPOLEONIC ERA (1799-1814 AD)



NAPOLEON'S REFORMS & IMPACT

Constitutional & Judicial Reforms



- Constitutional: Power concentrated in Napoleon. Ended republic, established autocratic rule.
- Judicial - Napoleon Code (1804): Uniform law code, simple & fast judicial processes.
- Protected property/land rights.
- Banned trade unions.
- Protected bourgeois interests, neglected working class.



Administrative & Social Reforms



- Administrative: Centralization of governance.
- Central govt appointed mayors.
- Merit-based administration (against decentralization).
- Social: End of privileges, equal rights for all sons on property.
- Legion of Honor established (merit-based).
- Aristocracy re-established (anti-revolution policy).



Economic & Educational Reforms

- Economic: Tax system reformed, strict collection.
- Bank of France established, emphasis on frugality.

- Infrastructure: Roads, ports constructed, trade promoted. Priority to indirect taxes, state interference.
- Educational: Secular & uniform system established. University and Institute of France in Paris. No emphasis on women's education.



Religious Reforms (Concordat 1801)

- Treaty with Pope, Catholicism declared state religion.
- Church became part of state, officials salaried by state.
- Strike against secularism spirit.

OVERALL IMPACT & LEGACY



- Napoleon's rise: Result of political instability, economic crisis, need for effective leadership.
- Reforms gave stability to France, affected European balance of power.
- Many reforms were contrary to revolutionary spirit, rule moved towards dictatorship.
- Era known as the 'Napoleonic Era' due to his profound influence on European and world politics.



NAPOLEON'S WAR VICTORY AND CONTINENTAL SYSTEM

NAPOLEON'S WARS, CONTINENTAL SYSTEM & DOWNFALL (1805-1815 AD)

NAPOLEON'S WAR VICTORY & CONTINENTAL SYSTEM



STRUGGLE AGAINST ENGLAND (1805)



WAR WITH AUSTRIA (1805)



WAR WITH PRUSSIA (1806)



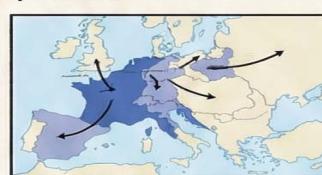
WAR WITH RUSSIA (1807)

Battle of Trafalgar: England's naval victory, Napoleon's naval power crippled.

Victory vs. Coalition (England, Russia, Austria, Prussia). Treaty of Pressburg: Austria loses territory, Holy Roman Empire ends.

Prussia defeated at Jena. Beginning of the Continental System.

Treaty of Tilsit: Russia supports France against England. Napoleon's power at its peak.



CONTINENTAL SYSTEM AND FALL



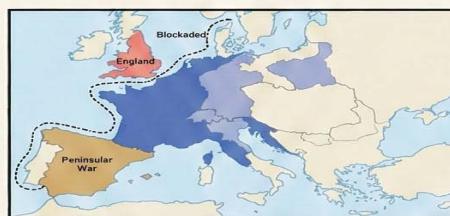
OBJECTIVE

To defeat England by weakening its economy. Restrict England's exports to Europe, favor French trade.



IMPLEMENTATION

Berlin Order (1806), Milan Order (1807) restrict trade with England. All subordinate states banned from trading with England.



The Continental System caused more damage to France than England. Entanglement in Spain weakened Napoleon, leading to his downfall.



RESULTS

England suffered partial loss, continued colonial trade. Europe's economy affected, discontent increased. Led to Spanish War (1808), weakening Napoleon. Rise of nationalism in Spain.

REASONS FOR NAPOLEON'S DOWNFALL & FINAL FALL



POLICY OF CONTINUOUS WAR

Rise based on wars, impossible to win continuously. Growing opposition, resource limitations weakened military.



STRATEGIC MISTAKES

Spanish War (1808): Revolt and guerrilla warfare. Russian Campaign (1812): Delay, climate, logistics failure caused heavy losses.



SPREAD OF NATIONALISM

Imperialist expansion increased nationalism in Europe. Local rebellions and resistance (e.g., Spain, Germany).



FRANCE'S NAVAL WEAKNESS

Trafalgar defeat made sea campaign against England impossible. England remained economically and militarily strong.



FAILURE OF CONTINENTAL SYSTEM

Caused more economic loss to France and allies than to England. Increased discontent.



FINAL DOWNFALL

Defeat at Battle of Leipzig (1813). Allies capture Paris (1814), Napoleon exiled to Elba. Final defeat at Battle of Waterloo (1815), exiled to St. Helena, died there.



Napoleon's downfall was due to unlimited military ambitions, strategic mistakes, and the rise of nationalist movements.

VIENNA CONGRESS AND METTERNICH

VIENNA CONGRESS & METTERNICH SYSTEM (1815-1848)

CONGRESS OF VIENNA (1815)

Post-Napoleon Europe: Restoring Stability & Old Order



Prince Metternich (Austria)



Lord Castlereagh (England)



Czar Alexander I (Russia)



Talleyrand (France)

OBJECTIVES

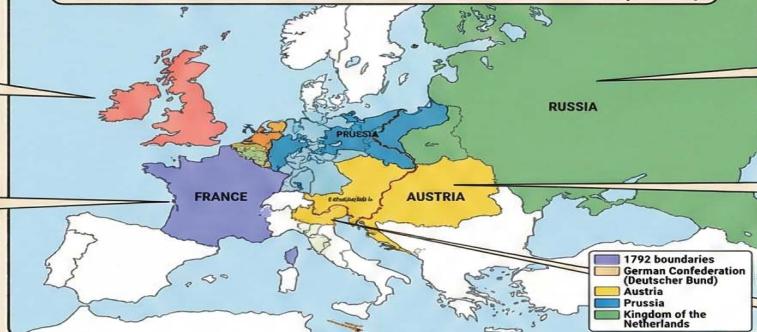
- To restore European map changed by Napoleon
- To prevent spread of French Revolution ideals & nationalism
- Redistribution of territories among victors
- To establish a balance of power



MAIN PRINCIPLES

- Balance of Power: Strengthen neighbours to control France
- Reward and Punishment: Reward anti-Napoleon, punish supporters
- Principle of Legitimacy: Restore old dynasties, e.g., Bourbons in France

EUROPE AFTER VIENNA CONGRESS (1815)



England gained Malta, Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon

Russia gained Warsaw & Finland

France returned to 1792 borders, indemnity imposed

Austria gained Lombardy & Venetia

Germany divided into smaller states, Austria dominant

OTHER FUNCTIONS



International Law & Constitution: maritime trade, diplomacy rules



Proposal against slavery: dependent on state will



Concert of Europe: International body to prevent war

CRITICISM



- Disregard for nationalism & liberalism: Monarchy over public sentiment
- Arbitrary demarcation: Belgium merged with Holland, discontent
- Contradictions: Legitimacy applied but powerful interests prioritized
- Reactionary approach: Suppressed democracy, nationalism

Result: Established temporary peace but suppression of ideals led to 1848 Revolutions & Unification movements.

METTERNICH SYSTEM (1815-1848)

Policy of Reaction & Stability under Austrian Leadership



METTERNICH'S POLICIES & OBJECTIVES

- Reactionism & Absolutism: Maintain status quo, suppress revolutions
- Opposition to Nationalism & Liberalism: End French Revolution influence
- Protection of Austria's Interests: Prevent nationalism in multi-ethnic empire



- Diplomatic Control: Strict restrictions in Germany & Italy
- Censorship & Repressive Policies: Control press, monitor intellectuals, ban foreign contacts
- Carlsbad Decrees (1819): Ban nationalist organizations, press control

SUCCESSES (1815-1828)

- Prevented major wars for 40 years (Temporary Peace)
- Maintained Austria's sovereignty
- Suppressed nationalist movements in Germany & Italy
- Created Concert of Europe for international balance

FAILURE & DOWNFALL

- Could not stop nationalism & liberalism (Industrialization & social change strengthened them)
- European Revolutions (1829-1848): Greece & Belgium independence proved failure
- Revolution of 1848 & Fall: Metternich fled due to uprisings
- Status quo policy ineffective against growing nationalism (Encouraged German & Italian unification)

CONCLUSION



Metternich's system brought temporary peace but failed to suppress nationalism and democracy, leading to the 1848 Revolutions and German/Italian unification. Despite being reactionary, his balance of power concept influenced future international organizations like the League of Nations.

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

(Mid-18th Century Onwards)

DEFINITION & TRANSITION:

Shift from handicraft-based to machine-based production systems, enabling large-scale manufacturing through scientific inventions and technical research.

**BACKGROUND & KEY CAUSES**

Renaissance, Enlightenment, Reformation:
Promoted rationality & scientific thinking

Fall of Feudalism/Rise of Nation-States:
Centralized governments supported economic policies

Rise of Middle Class & Mercantilism:
Merchant class and trade revolution aided capital accumulation

Population Growth:
Increased demand for goods and labor

Geographic & Economic Advantage of England:
Coal, iron, waterways, global trade control

Development of Factory System:
Shift from domestic to organized production

Scientific Progress:
Steam engine, spinning machines, transport improvements

French Revolution (1789):
Spread liberal/democratic ideals, supporting industrialization

Nationalism:
Industrial superiority as a criterion of power

WHY ENGLAND FIRST?

Geographical & Natural Resources:
Marine position for cheap trade, huge coal/iron reserves, humid climate for textiles

Agricultural Reforms & Population:
Enclosure Movement created large farms & surplus capital; displaced labor moved to cities; growing population increased demand

Economic & Political Stability:
Post-1688 parliamentary democracy, strong banking & mercantilism ensured capital

Colonial Empire & Trade:
Strong navy, extensive colonies provided cheap raw materials & markets

Scientific Environment:
Commercial adoption of inventions like steam engine & spinning jenny

MAJOR INVENTIONS & INNOVATIONS**TEXTILE INDUSTRY**

1733: Flying Shuttle (John Kay) - Faster weaving	1764: Spinning Jenny (James Hargreaves) - Increased yarn
1770: Waterframe (Richard Arkwright) - Water-powered textile	1785: Powerloom (Cartwright) - High-quality cloth

IRON & COAL

1750: Smelting with Coal (Derby) - Cheaper iron	1815: Safety Lamp (Humphrey Davy) - Mine safety

TRANSPORTATION

1761: Canal Construction (Bridgewater) - Cheaper water transport	1769: Steam Engine (James Watt) - Boosted industry & transport
1814: Railway Engine (George Stephenson) - Railway revolution	1869: Suez Canal (Ferdinand de Lesseps) - England-Asia trade link

COMMUNICATION

1844: Telegraph (Samuel Morse) - Faster contact	1850s: Modern Postal System (Rowland Hill)
1876: Telephone (Graham Bell)	1901: Wireless Radio (Marconi)

MAJOR RESULTS & GLOBAL SPREAD**ECONOMIC RESULTS**

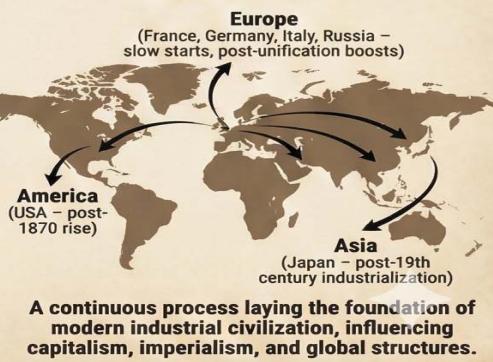
Increased Production & Trade
Urbanisation: Migration to cities
Economic Inequality & Imperialism
Banking & Currency System expanded
Free Trade adopted over protectionism

SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES

Rise of New Classes: Capitalists, middle, working
Degradation of Human Relations
Disintegration of Joint Family
Decline of Morality & Consumerism
Labor Movement & Trade Unions
Child Labor increased
Women's Movement for equal rights

POLITICAL & IDEOLOGICAL

Demand for Democracy
International Factionalism & Colonialism
Ideologies: Free Trade (Adam Smith), Socialism (Owen, Simon, Blanc), Marxism (Marx & Engels, 1848)
Globalization & Environmental Crisis concepts emerged

GLOBAL SPREAD

RISE OF NATIONALISM IN THE 19TH CENTURY

RISE OF NATIONALISM & UNIFICATION OF ITALY (19TH CENTURY)

RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

DEFINING NATIONALISM: Highest devotion to nation; balanced progress vs. extreme conflict.



FRENCH REVOLUTION & NAPOLEON
Spread ideas of liberty, equality, fraternity and nationalism across Europe.
Napoleon's rule awakened nationalism and provided revolutionary benefits.



EFFECT OF VIENNA CONGRESS (1815)
Rearranged Europe's map; suppressed nationalist and liberal feelings, restoring old order.

UNIFICATION OF ITALY: OBSTACLES & SUPPORTING FACTORS

OBSTACLES



FOREIGN DOMINANCE
(Austria's strict control)



GEOGRAPHICAL & CULTURAL DISPARITY
(Industrial North vs. Rural South, different traditions)



POLITICAL DIVISION
(Many small states, lack of uniformity)



ELITE CLASS OPPOSITION
(Feudal interests)



LACK OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
(Weak economic base)



SUPPORTING FACTORS



NAPOLEON'S INFLUENCE
(Foundation of nationalism)



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
(Capital, railways, agriculture)



REVOLTS & MASS MOVEMENTS
(Carbonari, 1820-30 revolts)



LIBERAL MONARCHIST IDEAS
(Piedmont-Sardinia, Young Italy)



POPE'S LIBERAL POLICY
(Support for change in 1846)

PROCESS OF UNIFICATION OF ITALY (FIVE PHASES)

(till 1850)



SPREAD OF NATIONALISM & EARLY REVOLTS
Secret organizations like Carbonari.
1820 Naples revolt crushed by Metternich.
1830 revolts.
Mazzini develops unification ideal.

(1850-1859)



CAOUR'S DIPLOMACY & WAR
Cavour strengthens Piedmont economically/militarily.
Crimean War support (1854).
War with Austria (1859), Lombardy acquired.



(1859-1860)



CENTRAL & SOUTHERN UNIFICATION
Referendums in Parma, Modena, Tuscany.
Garibaldi conquers Sicily & Naples, unifies South.



(1860-1861)



KINGDOM OF ITALY PROCLAIMED
First Italian Parliament (Turin, 1861).
Victor Emmanuel II accepted as ruler.

(1866-1870)



FINAL UNIFICATION: VENICE & ROME
Venice acquired after war with Prussia (1866).
Rome unified in 1870.
Italy becomes independent sovereign nation (1871).



Patriots Cavour, Mazzini, Garibaldi, and foreign cooperation played an important role.

KEY FIGURES IN ITALIAN UNIFICATION



GIUSEPPE MAZZINI

INSPIRER OF NATIONALISM: Poet-idealist, awakened national consciousness.
YOUNG ITALY MOVEMENT (1831): Founded secret organization for rebellion and unification.
INSPIRATION & STRUGGLE: Led 1848 Roman Republic. Aroused faith in unification possibility.



GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI

BORN LEADER & SOLDIER: Fought against Austria (1848), supported Cavour.
VICTORY OVER SICILY & NAPLES (1860): Captured South, declared dictator.
CONTRIBUTION: Handed over rights to Victor Emmanuel II, merging South into Italy.



VICTOR EMANUEL II

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP: Transformed Piedmont-Sardinia into a powerful state (1849).
REGIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS: Acquired Lombardy, Naples, Sicily through Treaty of Zurich.
UNIFICATION COMPLETION: Controlled Austria by treaty, took (1870). Plebiscite established Italy.

UNIFICATION OF GERMANY

UNIFICATION OF GERMANY
(19TH CENTURY)

In the early 19th century, the clash between progressive revolutionary forces and reactionary forces fostered the rise of nationalism, paving the way for unification.



OBSTACLES TO UNIFICATION



RELIGIOUS, POLITICAL, SOCIAL, & ECONOMIC INEQUALITIES

Disparities between different German states.



AUSTRIA'S EXCESSIVE INTERFERENCE

Austria opposed unification to maintain its dominance.



OBJECTION OF ELITE LAND-OWNERS & WEAK MILITARY

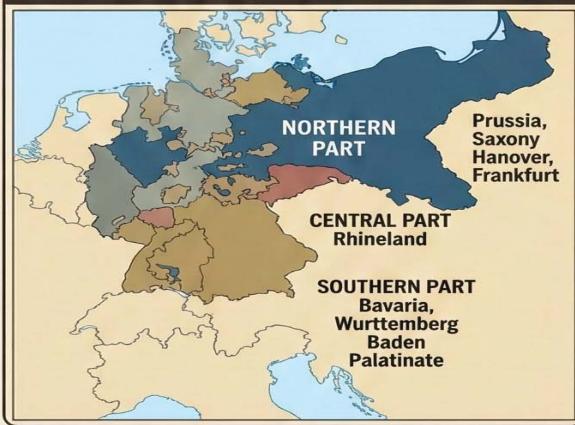
Elite class opposition and military weakness; lack of public awareness.



INFLUENCE OF THE POPE & SMALL STATE OPPOSITION

Pope's influence in the south and kings of small states opposing unification.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISION OF GERMANY (EARLY 19TH C.)



FACTORS HELPFUL IN UNIFICATION



ROLE OF FRENCH REVOLUTION & NAPOLEON



- Napoleon's victory at Austerlitz (1805) ended Austrian dominance and weakened Holy Roman Empire.
- Rhine Union of 39 states (1806) and uniform French laws fostered unity.
- Napoleon's invasion strengthened German nationalism.
- Economic reforms abolished guilds, promoting free trade and integration.



INTELLECTUAL MOVEMENT



- Philosophers & Scholars (Hegel, Kant, Humboldt, Novalis) promoted nationalism.
- Burschenschaft (1815) formed by Jena students opposed Metternich's policies.
- Historians & Poets (Dahlmann, Ranke, Boehmer, Häusser, Heinrich Heine, Arndt) encouraged national feeling.



ECONOMIC & INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT



- Zollverein (Customs Union) 1819: Led by Prussia, promoted economic integration.
- Industrial Revolution: Coal & iron production, railways, and industries enabled geographical & economic unity.
- New Capitalist Class: Supported political unification for economic benefits.



BLOOD AND IRON POLICY (ROLE OF BISMARCK)



- Bismarck (Prussian Chancellor) used military and diplomatic measures.
- Defeated Austria (1866), separating it from German affairs.
- Defeated France (1870-71), completing unification.
- Unified Germany under Prussian leadership using economic and military power.

Napoleon's policies, intellectual movement, industrial development, and Bismarck's "blood and iron" policy together made the unification of Germany possible, establishing the German Empire in 1871.

UNIFICATION OF GERMANY (1864–1871)



THE ARCHITECTS & THE POLICY



King William I of Prussia
Bismarck's "Blood and Iron" Policy (1862):
Unification through military power and diplomatic realism.

STAGE 1: DANISH WAR (1864) & TREATY OF GASTEIN (1865)



- Conflict over Schleswig-Holstein. Prussia & Austria defeat Denmark.
- Treaty: Schleswig to Prussia, Holstein to Austria.



STAGE 2: AUSTRO-PRUSSIAN WAR (1866) & TREATY OF PRAGUE



Battle of Sadowa (Königgrätz): Decisive Prussian victory.

- Bismarck isolates Austria.
- German Confederation abolished.
- North German Confederation formed under Prussia.

STAGE 3: FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR (1870–71) & TREATY OF FRANKFURT



- Spanish succession dispute used. France defeated.
- Treaty: Alsace-Lorraine to Germany, France pays indemnity.

COMPLETE UNIFICATION & INFLUENCE (1871)

- Berlin made capital. William I declared German Emperor.
- Germany emerges as dominant European power.
- European balance of power shifts. Enduring Franco-German hostility laid foundation for WWI.
- Proved power of nationalism, militarism, diplomacy.



COMPARISON: UNIFICATION OF GERMANY vs. ITALY

SIMILARITIES

- Led by Powerful Principality (Prussia/Piedmont)
- Napoleon Awakened Nationalism (French Revolution influence)
- Key Personalities (Bismarck/Cavour)
- Common Enemy: Austria

DIFFERENCES

- Bismarck Lacked Public Support vs. Cavour Supported by Public
- Bismarck Used Iron & Blood vs. Cavour used Diplomacy & Alliances
- Austria's Greater Interest in Germany
- Bismarck Lacked Allies Like Garibaldi/Mazzini

Bismarck's skillful diplomacy and "blood and iron" policy, without public support, unified Germany under Prussian leadership through three wars, fundamentally changing the European political landscape.

FIRST WORLD WAR

FIRST WORLD WAR (1914–1918): GLOBAL CONFLICT & ITS AFTERMATH

A seminal event affecting the global balance of power, driven by imperialism, colonialism, factionalism, and nationalism.

CAUSES OF THE WAR



1. Imperialism & Colonialism: Post-Industrial Revolution competition for colonies among European powers leading to conflict.



2. Factional Conflict: Europe divided. Tripartite Treaty (Germany, Austria, Italy, 1882) vs. Tripartite Alliance (England, France, Russia, 1907).



3. Nationalism & Rivalry: France sought Alsace-Lorraine recovery; Russia aimed for Balkan dominance.



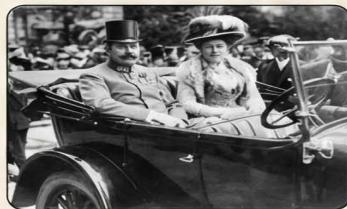
4. Balkan Crisis: Serbia's goal of unifying Slavic nations increased tension between Austria-Hungary and Russia.



5. Aggressive Policy of Germany: Kaiser William II's expansionism and naval build-up alerted England and France.

BACKGROUND & EVENTS

28 June 1914



Assassination of Austria's Crown Prince Archduke Ferdinand in Sarajevo triggers the war.

28 July 1914: War Begins

Global conflict involving major powers and their colonies.



RESULTS OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR



POLITICAL RESULTS

- Fall of Monarchies:** End of monarchy in Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Turkey; establishment of democracy.
- Rise of Totalitarianism:** Emergence of Fascism (Mussolini, Italy) and Nazism (Hitler, Germany).
- League of Nations Established (1920):** Formed for global peace and conflict resolution.
- Rise of America:** Emerged as the world's leading economic and political power.



SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES

- Expansion of Women's Role:** Increased participation in agriculture, industry, business; led to political rights.
- Reduction in Racial Discrimination:** Soldiers of different races fought together, fostering social equality.
- Establishment of ILO (1919):** International Labor Organization formed for workers' rights.
- Effect of Total War:** Unemployment, decline in education, epidemics, social instability.
- Scientific & Technological Development:** Warships, submarines, chemical weapons, aircraft, antibiotics.



ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES

- Negative Economy Effect:** Approx. ₹60,000 crore spent; many countries went bankrupt.
- Increasing Burden of Debt:** Heavy debt on warring nations; high inflation.
- Loss of Industries:** Production affected, industries closed, trade negatively impacted.



The First World War had far-reaching effects on global politics, economy, and society, promoting democracy, authoritarianism, and nationalism, setting the stage for the Second World War.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION (1917)

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION (1905 & 1917): CAUSES & PHASES

REVOLUTION OF 1905 (FIRST PHASE)

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR (1904-05)



Russia's defeat exposed military & economic weakness, increasing public discontent.

DEMAND FOR POLITICAL REFORMS



People demanded a representative house (Duma) for political voice.

BLOODY SUNDAY (1905)



Tsar's army fired on peaceful protest; public outrage turned fierce.

FORMATION OF DUMA & FAILURE



Tsar formed Duma, but dissolved it repeatedly. Failed as a complete revolution but prepared the basis for 1917.

FAILURE BUT FOUNDATION

REVOLUTION OF 1917 (SECOND PHASE)

FUNDAMENTAL CAUSES



AUTOCRATIC MONARCHY

Autocratic rule of Tsar Nicholas II based on divine principle; exploitation by nobles & church.



SOCIO-ECONOMIC INEQUALITY

Society divided; deep conflict between exploiter and exploited classes.



MISERABLE PEASANTS

Most land (67%) owned by nobles & church (13%). Heavy taxes, semi-slavery state. Socialist Revolutionary Party organised peasants.



EXPLOITATION OF WORKERS

Limited industrialisation controlled by foreign capital. Excessive work, no minimum facilities. Socialist parties organised workers.



EFFECT OF SOCIALIST IDEOLOGY

Socialist revolutionary parties raised issues. Socialism above race/religion. Mensheviks (constitutional) vs. Bolsheviks (violent revolution).



ROLE OF INTELLECTUALS

Gorky (The Mother) & Tolstoy (War & Peace) inspired people. Socialist thinkers awakened rights awareness.

IMMEDIATE CAUSES



PARTICIPATION IN WWI

War weakened economy, increased soldier discontent, brought distress to public.

FOOD CRISIS & FAMINE (1916-17)



Agricultural production fell, prices rose, public discontent reached its peak.



RUSSIA'S DEFEAT IN WAR

Military failures and lack of supplies led to discontent among soldiers and civilians.

TWO PHASES OF 1917 REVOLUTION

FEBRUARY REVOLUTION (End of Tsar rule)



OCTOBER REVOLUTION (Establishment of socialist rule)

This revolution was not limited to Russia only, but became the reason for the spread of socialism all over the world.

PHASES OF REVOLUTION (RUSSIA)

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION (1917) & ITS RESULTS

PHASES OF REVOLUTION (1917)

1. REVOLUTION OF FEBRUARY, 1917

END OF MONARCHY



- Workers' strikes & demonstrations in Petrograd.
- Soldiers supported protesters, destabilizing Tsar's rule.
- Revolutionary Soviet formed, with Duma members formed provisional government.
- Tsar Nicholas II abdicated, monarchy ended.
- Provisional Government (Leader: Kerensky) emphasized capitalist reforms, failed public expectations.

2. REVOLUTION OF OCTOBER, 1917

ESTABLISHMENT OF SOCIALIST RULE



- Bolsheviks (Lenin) opposed Provisional Govt.
- Demand for state control over industry, production & distribution (supported by workers/peasants).
- Bolsheviks occupied govt. buildings, communication centers, military bases.
- Kerensky's govt. fell, new government under Lenin.
- Council of People's Commissars formed (Lenin - Chairman, Trotsky - War Minister).

TRANSITION: Revolution of 1905 laid democratic foundation but failed. Revolution of 1917 ended monarchy, established socialist rule, inspired global movements, and prepared Cold War background.

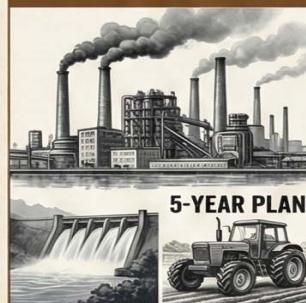
RESULTS OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION (1917)

POLITICAL RESULTS



- Rule of the proletariat established (Socialist Regime under Lenin).
- Brest-Litovsk Treaty (1918) - Russia withdrew from WWI, treaty with Germany.
- Capitalism vs Communism struggle began (Cold War background).
- Leadership in anti-colonialism, inspired independence movements.

ECONOMIC RESULTS



- State-controlled economy (Increased production).
- Scientific & technological development (Self-reliance, education, energy emphasis).
- Development of planned economy (5-Year Plans, saved from 1929 global recession).

SOCIAL RESULTS



- End of feudal & aristocratic class (Church & privileged classes ended, economic equality).
- Free & compulsory education (Increased literacy).
- Promotion of gender equality (Women got equal rights, opportunities in education & work).

GLOBAL IMPACT



- Inspiration to socialist movements & ideology.
- Establishment of International Labor Organization (ILO) for workers' rights.
- Concept of planned economy became popular.
- Inspiration to freedom movements (Asia & Africa).
- Foundation of Cold War laid (Global competition: US vs USSR).

CONCLUSION: Russian Revolution influenced the entire world, popularized socialism and planned economy as alternatives to capitalism, inspired anti-colonial struggles, and laid the foundation for the bipolar world order.

LENIN: IDEOLOGY AND CONTRIBUTION

LENIN: IDEOLOGY AND CONTRIBUTION

Leader of the Bolshevik Revolution, Father of Russian Socialism,
Adapter of Marxism to Russian Conditions

LENIN'S IDEOLOGY


1. LEADERSHIP OF PROLETARIAT REVOLUTION
Organized and conscious Communist Party leads until entire proletariat becomes conscious.


2. ROLE OF IDEOLOGY
Socialist ideology as the main means of proletarian awareness and revolution.


3. SUPPORT OF WORLD REVOLUTION
Aiming for a class-less, state-less society with global proletarian cooperation.


4. CAPITALISM AND IMPERIALISM
Advocated ending not just capitalism, but also its highest stage, imperialism.


5. ROLE OF FARMERS
Involving farmers in revolution, implementing land reform and collective farming.

**MAJOR PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS FACED BY LENIN****1. PROBLEM OF FIRST WORLD WAR**

Signed Brest-Litovsk Treaty (1918) to exit war. Humiliating but necessary for internal reforms.

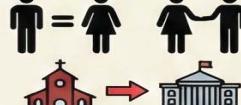
2. CIVIL WAR (1918-1922)

RED ARMY WHITE ARMY & ALLIES
Conflict led to Red Army, Bolsheviks and White Army.

Faced "White Terror" campaign. Established CHEKA (secret police) to suppress opponents and end war.

3. DEBT PROBLEM

Refused to repay old Tsarist debts. Reorganized the entire Russian economy.

4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Social Reforms: Equal rights, church property state-owned, privileged class abolished.
Development: Emphasized industrialization and energy production (electrification).

CONCLUSION: Lenin led the Bolshevik Revolution by adapting Marxism to Russian conditions, establishing proletarian rule. His efforts laid the foundation for a socialist economy, social equality, and industrial development, earning him the title "Father of Russian Socialism".

STALIN: IDEOLOGY AND CONTRIBUTION

STALIN: IDEOLOGY AND CONTRIBUTION**STALIN'S IDEOLOGY AND POLICIES****SOCIALISM IN ONE COUNTRY**

Strengthened socialism in Russia first, contrary to Trotsky's world revolution. Focus on domestic build-up.

STATE CONTROLLED SOCIALISM

State-implemented socialism from above; total control over agriculture, industry, communication, and public relations.

COLLECTIVIZATION OF AGRICULTURE

Private agriculture abolished; farmers organised into collective farms; mechanisation promoted.

PLAN BASED ECONOMY

Planning Commission (1925) established; Five-Year Plans implemented for agriculture, industry, and arms production.

**SCIENTIFIC AND INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT**

Priority to literacy campaign & scientific education; literacy rate reached 90% by 1941.

VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES

Economic progress sacrificed personal freedom; public endured strict discipline and sacrifice.

THE CONTEXT OF REVOLUTION**WHY DID PROLETARIAT REVOLUTION TAKE PLACE IN RUSSIA? (The Russian Condition)****TYRANNICAL MONARCHY**

Autocratic Tsarist regime; citizens lacked rights.

**EXPLOITATION OF FEUDAL & CHURCH SYSTEM**

Peasants and laborers exploited by elite class and church.

**LACK OF INDUSTRIALIZATION**

Mainly agricultural; working class interests ignored.

**FIRST WORLD WAR & ECONOMIC CRISIS**

War led to food crisis, inflation, unemployment, and military defeat.

**SPREAD OF SOCIALIST IDEOLOGY**

Socialist ideology organised and awakened farmers and laborers.

WHY DID PROLETARIAT REVOLUTION NOT TAKE PLACE IN ENGLAND? (The British Condition)**CONSTITUTIONAL RULE & CIVIL RIGHTS**

Parliamentary democracy and recognised workers' rights.

**LABOUR MOVEMENT & REFORMS**

Labour laws (e.g., post-Chartist movement) controlled discontent.

**DISTRIBUTION OF COLONIAL BENEFITS**

Colonial benefits spent on worker welfare (health, insurance, bonus), reducing revolutionary need.



CONCLUSION: Stalin adopted harsh policies to strengthen socialism in Russia, making the country economically and militarily strong, but violating civil rights. His Five-Year Plans and industrialisation made the Soviet Union a superpower, profoundly impacting society.

ECONOMIC DEPRESSION

THE GLOBAL ECONOMIC DEPRESSION OF 1929

From Superficial Prosperity to Worldwide Instability
(Triggered by US Stock Market Crash, Oct 1929)

MAJOR CAUSES



EFFECTS OF WORLD WAR I

Post-war demand slump.
Excess production & fall in prices.
Debt-based reconstruction
deepened crisis.



SURPLUS PRODUCTION & DECLINE IN DEMAND

Increased output vs. limited consumer demand. Reduced purchasing power led to agricultural & industrial crises.



UNEVEN DISTRIBUTION OF GOLD

US & France held 60% reserves.
Currency shortage, inflation in others.
Gold standard abandoned.



SPECULATION & FINANCIAL IRREGULARITIES

Excessive US stock market speculation led to 1929 crash. US stopped lending to Europe.



TARIFFS & ECONOMIC NATIONALISM & PROTECTIONISM

Import duties & restrictions for self-sufficiency. Sharp fall in international trade aggravated crisis.



FAULTY CREDIT POLICY & EXTERNAL DEPENDENCE

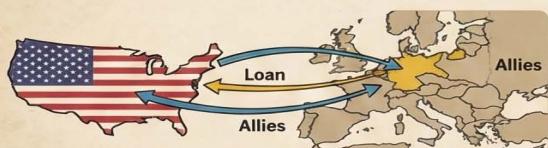
Europe's over-reliance on American loans. US banking crisis stopped loans, causing European financial crisis.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE ECONOMIC CRISIS (1919-1932)



1919-1923: POST-WAR INSTABILITY & COMPENSATION CRISIS.

Treaty of Versailles (Germany's 136bn mark debt).
Ruhr annexation (1923).
Hyperinflation, currency devaluation.
Middle class devastated.



1924-1929: DAWES PLAN & TEMPORARY ECONOMIC STABILITY.

Dawes Plan (1924): Currency reorganized, international loans.
Young Plan (1929).
Dependence on American loans for recovery.



1929-1932: THE GREAT DEPRESSION & GLOBAL CRISIS.

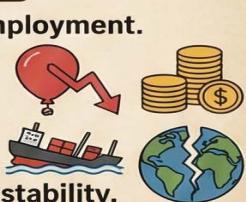
US stock market collapse (Oct 1929).
US loans stopped.
Huge decline in trade, production, employment.
Lausanne Agreement (1932): Germany exempted.



EFFECTS OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION



- Decline in industrial production & large-scale unemployment.
- Significant inflation & fall in commodity prices.
- Fall in government revenue & budget imbalances.
- Significant fall in international trade & economic instability.



CONCLUSION

CONCLUSION: The Great Depression exposed capitalist weaknesses, encouraged nationalist policies & protectionism. Its effects formed the backdrop for WWII, fostering fascism (Germany, Italy) and shifting the global power balance.

ROOSEVELT'S NEW DEAL PROGRAM

ROOSEVELT'S NEW DEAL PROGRAM (1933): A Response to the Great Depression

Launched by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, a comprehensive package of economic reforms, government intervention, and welfare policies aimed at reviving the US economy, eliminating unemployment, and strengthening social security.

MAIN OBJECTIVES



1. To revive the economy – promote demand and consumption.



2. Employment generation – reduce unemployment through public works.



3. Economic assistance to the poor – encourage production by increasing purchasing power.



4. To increase government intervention – abandon free economy policy, adopt planned economy.

MAIN INITIATIVES AND REFORMS

Agricultural Reform



Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) 1933: Increase farmers' income, reduce crisis.

Agricultural Loan Act: Cheap loans to farmers.

Industrial Reforms



National Industrial Reconstruction Act (NIRA) 1933: Workers' rights, wage increase.

National Reconstruction Administration (NRA) formed (later unconstitutional).

Wagner Act (1935): Right to form unions.

Monetary and Banking Reforms



Emergency Banking Act 1933: Regulate credit, currency.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC): Secure bank deposits.

Devalued dollar, abolished gold standard.

Social Security and Welfare Schemes



Social Security Act 1935: Old age pension, unemployment insurance, disability assistance.

National Employment Service Act (1933): Employment opportunities for unemployed.

Infrastructure and Regional Development



Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA): Hydroelectric projects, irrigation, industrial development.

Housing Authority (1937): Improve urban and rural housing.

RESULTS AND IMPACT



Employment opportunities increased, economic reform accelerated.



Government intervention increased; planned economy prioritized over free economy.



Social security system strengthened; welfare state concept gained strength.



Banking and industrial structure strengthened for future crises.



American economy gradually stabilized; full recovery took place during WWII.

CONCLUSION: The New Deal helped recover from the Depression and became the foundation of the modern welfare state, expanding government's role from regulator to active economic planner. A major global economic reform model.

FASCISM: MUSSOLINI'S DOMESTIC POLICY

FASCISM: MUSSOLINI'S DOMESTIC & FOREIGN POLICY

FASCISM & MUSSOLINI'S DOMESTIC POLICY

FASCISM

- Totalitarian Ideology
- Autocratic Rule
- Dictatorship
- Militarism
- Nationalism

Opposed to Democracy, Socialism, Communism. Promotes Personality Cult, State Supremacy, Violent Repression.

RISE OF FASCISM IN ITALY

CAUSES

- WWI Effects (Discontent, No expected benefits)
- Paris Peace Conf. (1919) (Territorial Claims Rejected, National Humiliation)
- Economic Crisis (Unemployment, Inflation, Industrial Crisis)
- Fear of Communism (Russian Rev. Influence, Capitalist/Middle Class Insecure)
- Political Instability (Weak Govt, Growing Discontent)

CHARACTERISTICS OF FASCISM

- Dictatorship & Militarism
- Devaluation of Democratic Institutions
- Personality Worship & Blind Devotion
- Opposition to Communism & Liberalism
- Violent Authoritarianism

MUSSOLINI'S DOMESTIC POLICY

ESTABLISHMENT OF DICTATORSHIP

- Abolished democratic institutions
- 1925-26: Issued orders without Parliament approval.
- 1926: Banned opposition parties; Fascist Party sole legitimate party.
- 1928: Only Fascist Council candidates in elections. Secret police 'OVRA', media censorship, forced loyalty.

ECONOMIC POLICY (SYNDICALISM MODEL)

- State-controlled economy; cooperation between capitalists & workers emphasized.
- Syndicate system: Joint representation in industrial policy
- 1934: Nationwide economic corporation established. Nationalised railways & iron industry; increased government control.

MODERNISATION & INDUSTRIALISATION

- Wastelands cultivable, rural electrification, promoted shipbuilding.
- Protection to indigenous motor companies (e.g., FIAT), increased import duty.
- Construction of roads, schools, ports; revived Roman glory.

LATERAN TREATY WITH POPE (1929)

- Recognised Vatican City as independent state.
- Political Treaty: Vatican sovereignty, Pope no longer 'prisoner'.
- Economic Treaty: Compensation for confiscated church property.
- Religious Treaty: Catholicism as state religion, religious education compulsory.

MUSSOLINI'S FOREIGN POLICY & EXPANSIONISM

MUSSOLINI'S FOREIGN POLICY: AGGRESSIVE EXPANSIONISM & IMPERIALISM

MAIN OBJECTIVES

- Respected international position.
- Imperialist expansion in Mediterranean & Africa.
- Strengthen naval power.

POLICY OF IMPERIALIST EXPANSION

EARLY EXPANSION

- Rhodes & Dodecanese Is. (1923): Took control after WWI
- Occupation of Fiume (1924): Annexed via treaty with Yugoslavia
- Tangier Crisis (1930s): Show of power, Mediterranean as 'Lake of Italy'

ITALY **GERMANY** **JAPAN**

INVASION OF ABYSSINIA (ETHIOPIA) (1936)

- Ambition to regain control after 1896 defeat.
- Inspired by League of Nations inaction (Japan's Manchuria).
- Invaded Oct 1936. International condemnation, but Italy occupied.

ROME-BERLIN AXIS & AXIS NATIONS

- Relations with Britain & France deteriorated.
- Rome-Berlin Axis (1936) signed.
- Joined Anti-Comintern Pact (1937) with Japan; Axis Powers formed.
- Left League of Nations (1937).

INTERVENTION IN SPANISH CIVIL WAR (1936-39)

- Supported General Franco's fascist army.
- Opportunity for naval/air bases, war resources.
- Franco victorious (1939), fascist regime established.

ROLE IN SECOND WORLD WAR

- Captured Albania (1939)
- Pact of Steel (1939): Defensive alliance with Germany.
- Neutral after Poland invasion (1939); Joined Germany against Allies in 1940.

CONCLUSION: Mussolini's domestic policies strengthened dictatorship & nationalism, while foreign policy was based on aggressive expansionism and military power, paving the way for WWII and exposing the League of Nations' failure.

HITLER IN GERMANY

The Rise and Rule of Hitler's Nazi Germany



Adolf Hitler, a WWI veteran, rose to power amidst post-war turmoil in Germany. Appointed Chancellor in 1933, he swiftly established a totalitarian Nazi regime, dismantling democracy and setting the stage for World War II with his aggressive nationalist ideology.

THE RISE TO POWER: KEY FACTORS

Reaction to a Humiliating Treaty



Reaction to a Humiliating Treaty
The post-WWI Treaty of Versailles fueled public desire for a strong leader to restore national pride.

Exploiting Economic Despair



Exploiting Economic Despair
The 1929 Great Depression caused mass unemployment, making Hitler's promises of economic recovery appealing.

Fear of Communism & Political Failure



Fear of Communism & Political Failure
The weak Weimar Republic and fear of communism drove support from capitalists and the middle class.



Master of Propaganda
Hitler's powerful public speaking and strategic use of propaganda captivated and mobilized the German people.

THE NAZI IDEOLOGY: CORE PRINCIPLES

THE 'MASTER RACE'



Promoted the racial purity and superiority of German Aryans over 'inferior' races like Jews and Slavs.

THE STATE IS SUPREME (FUHRER PRINCIPLE)



The state and its leader (Führer) held absolute power; individual importance was non-existent.

AGGRESSIVE EXPANSIONISM (LEBENSRAUM)



Believed in military conquest to acquire 'Lebensraum' (living space) for the German empire's expansion.

POLICIES IN ACTION

DOMESTIC POLICY: TOTALITARIAN CONTROL

TOTALITARIAN CONTROL



Eliminated all opposition parties, abolished civil liberties, and used the Gestapo (secret police) to enforce rule.

Domestic Policy: Systematic Persecution



Implemented anti-Jewish policies, stripping Jews of rights and sending millions to concentration camps.

FOREIGN POLICY

ABOLISHING VERSAILLES



A primary goal was to defy the treaty's terms, re-militarize Germany, and reclaim lost power.

CREATING A PAN-GERMAN EMPIRE

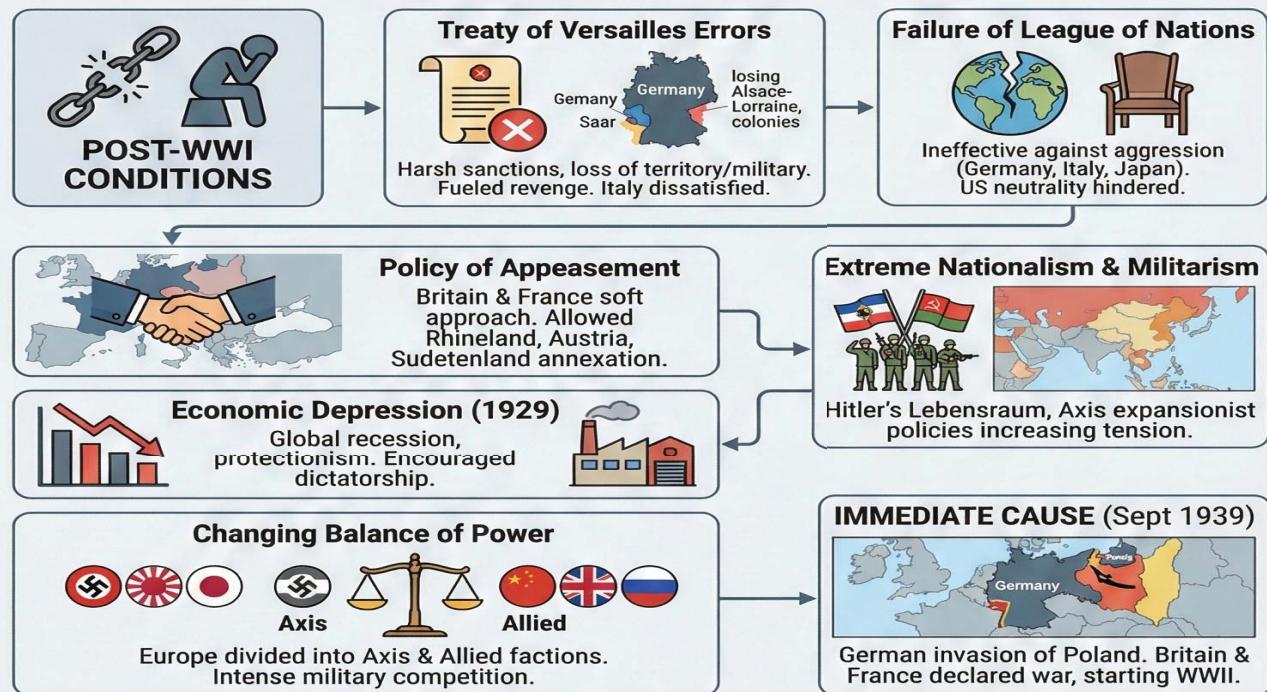


Aimed to annex territories with German-speaking populations like Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland.

SECOND WORLD WAR

SECOND WORLD WAR (1939-1945): BACKGROUND, CAUSES, AND RESULTS

BACKGROUND & MAIN REASONS



KEY RESULTS & GLOBAL RESHAPING



POST-WAR ERA: Rebalance of power, end of European dominance, rise of superpowers, Cold War dynamics, and new international diplomacy with UN.

COLD WAR AND EMERGENCE OF TWO BLOCS

THE COLD WAR & EMERGENCE OF TWO BLOCS (1945-1991)

An era of ideological, political, economic, and military competition between the USA and USSR without direct global conflict. Term coined by Bernard Baruch (1946); also known as 'Nerve War'.

WESTERN BLOC (AMERICAN LEADERSHIP)



Capitalist/Democratic Bloc.

Objective: Stop the spread of Communism.
Includes: USA, Britain, France, West Germany, etc.
Key Alliance: NATO (1949).



EASTERN BLOC (SOVIET UNION LEADERSHIP)



Communist/Socialist Bloc.

Objective: Spread Communism and World Revolution.
Includes: USSR, Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, etc.
Key Alliance: Warsaw Pact (1955).



CAUSES OF THE COLD WAR



- Historical & Ideological: Bolshevik Revolution (1917), Western delay in recognition, Appeasement of Hitler, Ideological conflict (Capitalism vs. Communism).
- WWII & Post-War Issues: Inadequate aid to Russia, Atom bomb secrecy, End of Land-Lease, Violation of Yalta Agreement (1945) regarding free elections in Eastern Europe.
- Geopolitical & Military: Soviet control over Eastern Europe, Non-withdrawal from Iran, Soviet pressure on Greece & Turkey, US & Soviet spies and propaganda, Competition for balance of power after defeat of Germany & Japan.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE COLD WAR (1945-1991)



PHASE 1: INITIAL PHASE (1945-1953)

- Truman Doctrine (1947 - Aid to Greece/Turkey)
- Marshall Plan (1948 - Economic Aid to Europe)
- Berlin Crisis/Airlift (1948-49)
- NATO (1949)
- Soviet Nuclear Test (1949)
- Korean War (1950-53 - Proxy War)

PHASE 2: TENSION & COMPETITION (1953-1962)

- Warsaw Pact (1955)
- Hungarian Revolution (1956)
- Sputnik Satellite (1957 - Space Race)
- Cuban Missile Crisis (1962 - Highest Tension)



PHASE 3: ESCALATION & DÉTENTE (1963-1979)

- Vietnam War (1955-75 - Proxy War)
- Influence in Third World (Africa/Asia)
- SALT I (1972) & SALT II (1979 - Arms Control Treaties)

PHASE 4: LAST PHASE (1980-1991)

- Afghanistan War (1979-89)
- Glasnost & Perestroika (1985-91 - Reforms by Gorbachev)
- Fall of Berlin Wall (1989)
- Dissolution of Soviet Union (1991 - End of Cold War)



EFFECTS OF THE COLD WAR



Global & Military:
Bipolar World, Limited UN Role, Nuclear Arms Race & Space Technology, Formation of Military Alliances (NATO, Warsaw Pact).

Economic & Social:
Boost to US Capitalist Economy, Failure of Soviet Planned Economy, Intense Ideological Conflict & Propaganda War.

Developing Countries:
Center of Proxy Wars (Korea, Vietnam, Afghanistan), Rise of Non-Aligned Movement (NAM).