# Chapter 2

#### **WORLD IN THE TWENTIENTH CENTURY.**



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#### **Africa 1914**



#### Why do the African countries share straight borderlines?

- The Europeans who reached Africa in search of natural resources partitioned Africa at the beginning of 20th century.
- On the basis of some agreements among the European countries they devided the African nations amongst themselves by just drawing straight lines on the map.

# How did Industrial revolution cause colonization? Prepare a flow chart and explain.

The advent of large -scale industries enhanced Capital investment

**Over -production** 

Search for markets

Competition among the European countries
To capture markets

**Trade relations with Asia, Africa and Latin** american colonies

Using political power and militory forces the European countries economically exploited these nations.

#### How does imperialism differ from colonization?

Colonization	Imperialism
The European countries economically exploited the nations that they had already established trade relations.	Flow of finance capital to colonies
They imposed their dominance using legal system,administrative measures ,militory force etc.	Imposing a nation's political, economic and cultural dominance.
They considered colonies as the source of raw materials and market for their industrial products.	Colonial masters started to invest capital in the colonies.

#### **How did imperialism affect the colonies?**

- Traditional economic sytem of the colonies was destroyed
- Administrative and judicial system were replaced
- Poverty and unemplyment increased
- Natural resources were widely exploited.

# **THE FIRST WORLD WAR 1914-1918**

#### **CAUSES**

Conflicts among the imperialists to establish colonies.
This competition led to conflicts among them
It caused mutual distrust and enmity.
Signing of militory allainces
Aggressive nationalism
Assassination of Francis Ferdinand ,the heir to the throne of Austia by a Serbian youth

## **Militory allainces**

Tripple allaince	Tripple entente
Germany	England
Austia-hungury	France
Italy	Russia

#### **Movements based on aggressive nationalism**

Pan -slav	Pan - german	Revenge movement
Russia	Germany	France
To unite the slavic people of Serbia, Bulgaria, greece etc. In Eastern Europe under her leadership.	To unite the Teutonic people In central europe and balkan provinces.	To regain Alsace -Lorraine from Germany during her war with France in 1871.

# The imperialist crisis

#### **Moroccon areas**



#### **Moroccon crisis**

- A secret treaty was signed between Britain and France in 1904.
- According to this Britain recognised the claim of France over Morocco
- It was opposed by Germany .
- France agreed to transfer a part of French Congo to Germany.
- Germany agreed to concede Morocco to France in return.

#### Balkan areas



#### **The Balkan crisis**

- The Balkan region was a part of the Ottoman Empire
- In 1912 ,Balkan League defeated Turkey
- The conflict among the allied nations in sharing the benefits of war led to the break -up of the league
- And resulted in wars among them.

#### <u>Impacts of first world war</u>

- Over 10 million people died
- Economic dominance of Europe diminished
- Poverty, unemployment and inflation increased.
- Liberation movements in Asia and Africa strtengthened.

# The treaty of Versailles was an example of the vengeance against the defeated nations – discuss.

- According to this treaty,
- German colonies were devided among the various powers.
- Germany was forced to pay a huge war indemnity
- The Allies occupied rich mines of Germany
- War guilt was imposed on Germany
- Germany was disarmed.

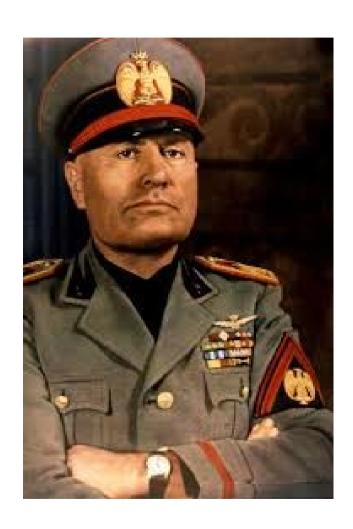
#### **Economic depression**



#### <u>Impacts of economic depression</u>

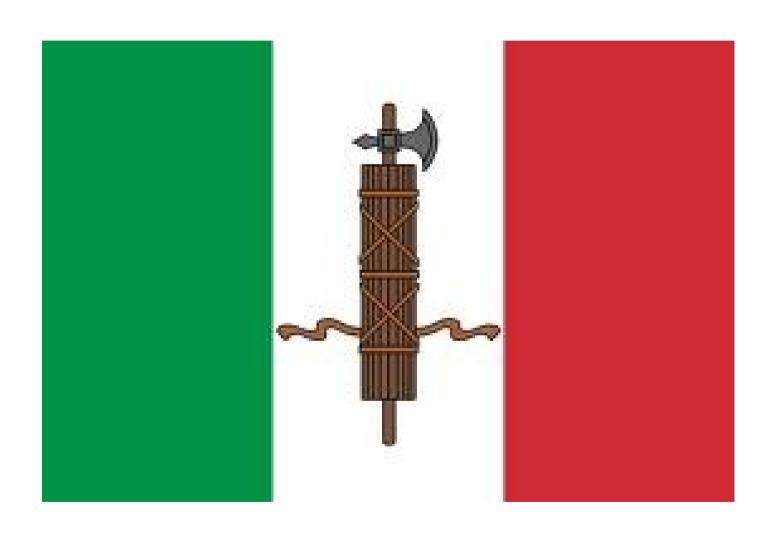
- Unemplyment and poverty
- Uncontrollable inflation
- Banks collapsed

#### **fascism**



Mussolini

## **Fascist symbol**



#### Fascism was a product of the first world war-discuss.

- The first world war devastated both the allies
- Many European powers lost their power
- Unemployment, poverty and inflation gnawed their entire system
- Fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany rose to power capitalizing on the political and economic chaos

#### **Characteristics of Fascism**

**Glorifying the past Justifying war** Adorning the purity of race Miliitory dictatorship, destruction of political rivals **Diffusion of aggressive nationalism** 

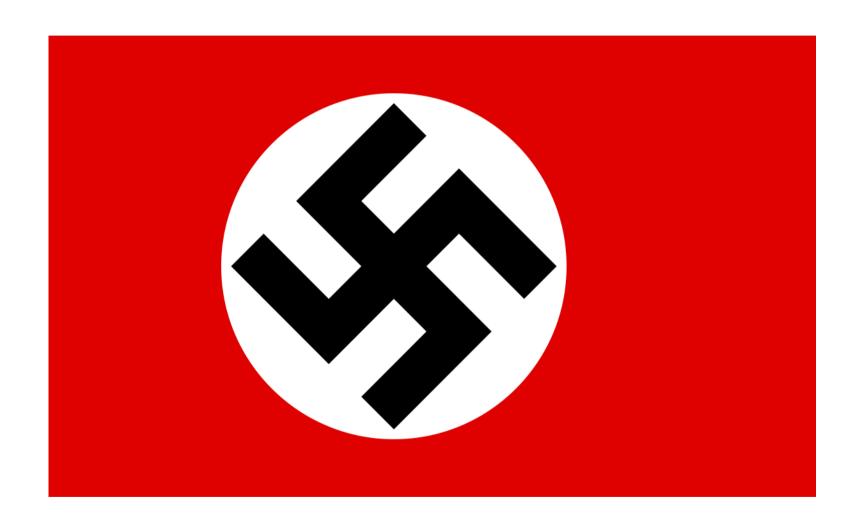
# <u>Discuss the circumstances under which the Fascist party</u> <a href="mailto:came.to">came to power in Italy</a>.

- Italy got nothing, though she was with the victors
- Post war destruction of industries, unemployment, inflation etc. Kept people away from the government.
- Industrialists, in fear of Italy moving to socialism, were prompted to support Fascism.

## **Adolf Hitler**



#### Nazi flag



#### Factors that helped Hitler came to power

- The treaty of Versailles
- Economic destruction and inflation
- Failure of German government and resultant political uncertainty.

#### **Holocaust**



Jews were massacred in specially built concentration camps

#### <u>Gestapo</u>



**Secret police troop** 

### **Brown shirts**



#### **Anne frank**



# The ideologies put forth by both Fascism and Nazism had several similarities. Find some examples and complete the table.

Ideology	Fascism	Nazism
Purity of race	Restore ancient Roman Empire	Aryan race
Annihilation of enemies	Violence and ferocity	Holocaust
Militory dictatorship	Black shirt	Brown shirt
Aggressive nationalism	Conquer Ethiopia and Albania	Attacked Austria and Czechoslovakia.

#### **Second world war**

<u>1939 - 1945</u>

### "The war to end all wars."



#### **Causes**

Treaty of Versailles

Germany attacked Poland

 Failure of league of nations as an inter national peace organisation Policy of Appeasement

# **Militory allainces**

Axis powers	Allied powers
Germany	England
Italy	France
Japan	China (America, Soviet Union)

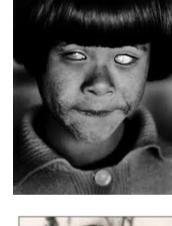
#### **Impacts**

- Over 10 million people died
- European dominance in world diminished
- America and Soviet Union emerged as global powers
- Formation of the U.N.O

# Ferocity of war













#### U.N.DAY

# **October 24 1945**

• <u>Head quarters - U S A .</u>

# **U.N Head quarters**



### **Decolonization**

The colonies started to secure freedom from the Imperialist control.

# **Freedom fighters**









### **Cold war**

.Ideological or deplomatic war

- Between the capitalist bloc and socialist bloc
- This enmity based on ideological conflict and diplomatic confrontations are called cold war

### **Non - Aligned Movement**

 The liberated nations of Asian, African and latin American nations decided not to join any of the bipolar blocs

 They realized that the cold war was yet another face of imperialism and it would threaten the world peace

Thus formed the non align movement

# **Architechs of N.A.M**









# **Yasser Arafat**



## <u>palestine</u>



# Examine how imperialist interests caused the unrest in west asia

# **Zionism** With an objective to the establishment of an homeland for jews The nation Israel was formed in 1948 Israel siezed palastine Formation of palastine liberation movement The oslo pact

## Causes for the disintegration of the Soviet Union

- Deviation from the basic principles of socialism
- Failure in bringing about changes in economic sector
- Over importance to defence
- Corruption and ineficiency of the bureucracy

# <u>Unipolar order</u>

America emerged as a global power and centre of world politics following the disintegration of Soviet Union this is called unipolar world order

# Neo Imperialism

Multi national componies, began to interfeare in the economic, social and cultural sectors for serving the interest of the capitalist countries.

# How does neoimperialism affect the economy of third world countries?

- The multi national companies competed one another to control the resources.
- Promoted consumerism to sell their products
- Developing nations were considered as the markets for products
- The economy of many countries started to collapse

# Concepts of neo- imperialism

Liberalisation

Privatisation

**Globalisation** 

# How far does globalisation influence developing nations? Discuss.

- Led to the destruction of indegenous culture
- Public sector undertakings were destroyed
- Natural resources were looted

