



ALAGAPPA UNIVERSITY

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KARAIKUDI – 630 003

DIRECTORATE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

B. A HISTORY

III-SEMESTER

10833-HISTORY OF EUROPE (1789 to 1945 A.D.)

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BLOCK- I

REFORMS OF NAPOLEON BONAPART TO NAPOLEON III

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1.0 Introduction

Napoleon was one of the greatest generals, the world has produced. He dominated his age and his name has gone down in history not only of France but of the world. He was a man of enormous energy, self-confidence, fearlessness and resourcefulness. He took a thorough interest in his soldiers individually and remembered the names of the regiments and soldiers by heart.

1.1 Objectives

After going through this unit, you will be able to:

- Discuss the military operations of Napoleon
- Explain the civil administration of Napoleon
- Define the causes for the failure of Napoleon
- Explain the arrangements of Vienna Congress

Early life of Napoleon

He was born in Corsica on 15th August, 1769. France purchased the island of Corsica from Genoa. Hence Napoleon became a French citizen. He joined the army at the age of 17. He was hardly 20, when the French Revolution broke out in 1789. In October 1795 he put down the Royalist insurrection against the National Convention. On his this achievement he was given the commander of Interior. He married Josephine, a widow on 9th March 1796.

1.2 Military Operations

Napoleon's campaign of Italy lasted from April 1796 to April 1797. He had to fight against heavy odds. He had to face the armies of Sardinia and Austria. His soldiers were only small in number. With a poorly equipped army he vanquished the Austrians and Sardinians whose troops were twice as large as his own. Sardinians after surrendering Nice and Savoy offered peace. After the defeat of Sardinia, Napoleon directed his attention towards the Austrians. He crossed the bridge of Lodi and entered Milan in triumph. The Austrians were driven out of Lombardy.

Capture of Mantua and Venice

He next besieged Mantua. The Austrians had retired. They made repeated efforts to relieve Mantua but were terribly beaten. Mantua fell and Venice was conquered.

Conquest of Papal States

The Italian campaign programme of Napoleon included an attack on the papacy. He invaded the papal territory and forced the Pope to sign the treaty of Tolentino. Italy formed a new Republic under the protection of France and pledged to remain neutral.

Treaty of Campo Formio-1797

Napoleon's army crossed Alps and reached to a striking distance of Vienna. The sudden move frightened Emperor Francis II and so he concluded the treaty of Campo Formio (1797). By that treaty, Austria gave to France the Austrian Netherlands (Belgium), recognized French possession of Ionian islands and the extension of the French territory up to the Rhine. Austria also recognized the Alpine Republic and the Ligurian Republic both created by Napoleon and Italy. In return for these possessions France gave to Austria, Venice with the inclusion of Istria and Dalmatia.

Thus the treaty of Campo Formio initiated the process of changing the Map of Europe. It was a great triumph for France. It shattered the remains of the great first coalition and left France without any enemy on the continent. This had raised the fame of Napoleon. He had become the talk of the people of France.

Attitude towards England

Austria being humbled, only one power remained at war with France was England. The Directory appointed Napoleon to the command of the army meant for the invasion of England. But a direct invasion of England seemed impossible without a powerful fleet and he advised the Directory to fit out an expedition for the conquest of Egypt, the key to the East. This would be an indirect blow to England, undermining her supremacy in the East and destroying her commerce. The Directors agreed to his proposal.

Attack on Egypt

Napoleon left Toulon and set sail for Egypt in May 1798. Napoleon's intention was to side-track the attention of British navy in the Mediterranean Sea. He also hoped to proceed from Egypt to India and put an end to British Empire in India with the help of Marathas and Tipu Sultan. There was also the possibility of his attack on Ottoman Empire from Egypt.

Battle of Pyramids

With these design Napoleon reached Egypt, conquering Malta on the way. He also won the famous battle of Pyramids. But the English Admiral Nelson followed him closely and defeated Napoleon at the battle of Nile. This was an unfortunate situation for Napoleon. The people of Egypt also revolted against him. He felt himself isolated, however he managed to escape from

Egypt and reached France in 1799. But the French hailed him as the conqueror of Egypt.

Fall of the Directory

Within France, during Napoleon's absence the affairs of the country had not been managed nicely. While Napoleon was in Egypt, he heard that the Directorate had become unpopular. Now his presence in Paris would turn the situation to his advantage. He secretly planned to overthrow the Directory by a coup and come to power. He studied minutely the political currents in the country. He did not commit himself to any group. Napoleon took the situation in hand and overthrew the Directory on 19th November, 1799 and became the First Consul, a position which he occupied from 1799 to 1804.

The consulate

The executive powers were vested in three consuls who were to be elected by the senate or 10 years. One of them was to be the first consul who was to have the power of making war and peace. Appointing ministers, ambassadors and all other officers both civil and military. The other two consuls had only a consultative voice. The appearance of a popular government was maintained merely to deceive the people and all legislative powers were concentrated in the hands of the first consul.

Attack on Austria and Italy

The first work of the consulate was to meet the second coalition which was formed against France. Russia withdrew from coalition. So Austria and England alone remained. As regards Austria, Napoleon sent Moreau to attack the Austrians from Germany. He himself proceeded towards Italy to attack the Austrians. He crossed the great Bernard pass and appeared before the Austrians who were defeated in the battle of Marengo in 1800. A few months later Moreau also won a decisive victory over the Austrians at Hohenlinden, which opened the road to Vienna. Austria ended the war by signing the Treaty of Lunaville which confirmed the provisions of the Treaty of Campo Formio.

Peace of Amiens

As the war between France and England was proving to be long drawn without the victory of either in sight, the two countries signed the Peace of Amiens in 1802. Under this agreement England promised to withdraw all conquests made upon France and her allies except Ceylon and Trinidad. Britain also was to evacuate from Malta islands. France promised to evacuate Naples and the Papal states. Although the parties signed the peace treaty, both had inward grudges and frustrations. The peace of Amiens was treated simply as a breathing space with war breaking out again between the two countries in 1803.

1.3 Civil administration of Napoleon

The fame of Napoleon rests primarily on his military achievements, but as First Consul he carried out a large number of reforms which have made his name immortal. Napoleon Bonaparte centralized the whole system of local government in France. In 1800 he made the entire local governments subordinate to himself. He reduced the powers of the elective bodies of the departments. The prefects and sub-prefects were appointed directly or indirectly by him. They were also responsible to him. The local councils were allowed to continue. But they were required to sit only for a fortnight in the year to deal with the assessment of taxes. The

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Mayors of small communes were to be appointed by the prefects. The mayors of the big communes were to be appointed directly by the central government.

Napoleon developed the Secretariat of the state. He turned this into the ministry of state under Marat. It enabled Napoleon to supervise the various ministers. A centralized administration was set up for the assessment and collectors of taxes were required to make a deposit in advance of a proportion of the estimated yield of taxes.

Napoleon improved the financial condition of the country. By careful collection of revenue, He was able to add the revenue of the state. Napoleon was able to reduce his expenditure. In 1800, he established the Bank of France which was one of the soundest financial institutions of the world.

Educational reforms

Napoleon did reforms in the field of education. Primary and elementary schools were to be maintained by every commune. They were supervised by Prefects. Grammar schools were started. Special attention was given to the study of French, Latin and elementary Science. High Schools were started in all important towns. Special schools such as Technical Schools, Civil Schools and Military Schools were brought under the state control. The University of France was established to maintain uniformity of education throughout the nation. Its chief officials were appointed by the First Consul. The girls must be taught writing, arithmetic and elementary French. Besides they are required to learn History, Geography, Latin and other languages. The elder girls can be taught botany, physics and natural history.

The Legion of Honour

The revolution had abolished all titles and honours. To strengthen the bonds of loyalty to the Emperor and provide an incentive for hard work, Napoleon instituted the Legion of Honour in 1802. It awarded decorations and titles to men who distinguished themselves in Civil and Military Services.

Works on Public Work Department

Napoleon also concentrated on large number of public works in the country. He used prisoners of war for that work. He took measures to improve the means of communication and trade within the country. He improved the highways during his rule. Napoleon constructed about 229 broad military roads. Thirty of these roads radiated from Paris to the border of France. Two trans - Alpine roads brought Paris touching with Milan, Rome and Naples. Many networks of canals and water ways were perfected. Dikes were strengthened. Many sea ports were enlarged. These works provided work for the unemployed, promoted trade and commerce, and improved agriculture.

Industry

Napoleon did much to promote the economic prosperity of the country. By the continental system, trade with England came to a stand still. To make France stand on her own legs, he promoted industries, set up technical schools, offered prizes to inventors and gave loans and bounties to industrialists to increase production.

Concordat

The two greatest works which had kept the memory of Napoleon still green in the minds of the people are the Concordat and the Code of Napoleon. Napoleon formed that the civil constitution of the clergy had

alienated a considerable section of the people. He wanted to get sympathy from that section of the people by restoring the Roman Catholic Church.

Napoleon regarded himself as the successor of Charlemagne and he wished to restrict the Pope strictly to religious affairs. Negotiations were conducted with the Pope at Paris and ultimately in August 1802, the Concordat was concluded. This governed the relations of the Church and the State in France for 103 years. The Catholic religion was recognized as the religion of the great majority of the French people by this Concordat. The Pope recognized the constitutional clergy, the reduced establishment of the church and the revolutionary land settlement. The Catholic Church was established as the official church of the country. The bishops were to have absolute power over the clergy who took an oath of obedience to the Government and received from it a fixed salary. All bishops were required to resign their seats and those who refused were to be deposed by the Pope. Thus the Catholic Church was reestablished. It was made dependent on the state. This measure healed the schism in the church and thus gave satisfaction to the mass of the population. Napoleon thus made a political use of religion. Though he reestablished Catholicism, he allowed complete toleration to all sects.

France was divided into 50 Bishoprics and 10 Arch Bishoprics and Bonaparte was to nominate men to fill them. In spite of the concordat serious differences arose between Napoleon and the Pope. The Pope did not like the restriction of his powers to purely religious affairs and the dependence of the clergymen of France.

The Civil Codes

Civil code was the important achievement of Napoleon. In 1800, he appointed a committee of four lawyers to draw up a common system of law. It established social toleration to all. The Code of Civil Procedure was also prepared under the orders of Napoleon. Criminal and Penal Codes were also enacted. Capital punishment, imprisonment for life, branding and confiscation of goods were provided. Maximum and minimum penalties were also fixed for various crimes. Jury system was maintained as a means of judgement. Accused persons had to be tried in public. They were allowed to examine witnesses in their own defence. No provision was made for the release of persons by a Writ of Habeas Corpus. The Code of Criminal Procedure was issued in 1808 and the Penal code in 1810. The Commercial Code dealt with general commerce, maritime commerce, bankruptcy and commercial matters. This was a very unsatisfactory code.

The Code of Napoleon was adopted not only in France but was also introduced in every country conquered by the armies of Napoleon. Position of women was made definitely inferior to that of men. It is true that many harsh punishments were retained. On the whole the French codes remained the most convenient and enlightened set of laws in the world. Napoleon was, therefore, hailed as second Justinian.

Art

In the midst of his preoccupations, Napoleon did not neglect the fine arts. He was a patron of art, literature and science. Napoleon for patronage of art. State palaces were not only restored but also enlarged. The city of Paris was beautified. Broad avenues were planned. Paris began to lay claim as the pleasure city of Europe. Its population almost doubled during the era of Napoleon.

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Napoleon as an Emperor

After the Italian campaigns Napoleon became a most powerful man. In 1802, he managed to transform the Consulate for 10 years to one for life, with the right to name his successor. In 1804, the Senate of a new constitution which declared him Emperor of the French. Napoleon himself observed thus : "I found the crown of France lying on the ground and I picked it up with my sword".

Battle of Trafalgar-1805

Napoleon realized the need for a strong army, an adequate number of ships to transport the troops and a strong navy to protect them before he could think of attacking England. Although he raised sufficient army, he was not successful to secure the necessary number of ship to transport the troops. In the matter of navy also, he was helpless. More over, England on its part had all the necessary precautions to defend itself. The Battle of Trafalgar in 1805, therefore brought the defeat to Napoleon although Lord Nelson of England lost his life in this battle. This victory destroyed the French naval power.

Battle of Austerlitz-1805

Austria was zealous of Napoleon's aggression in Italy. Hence Austria and Russia formed third coalition against France. Napoleon recognized the gravity of the situation created by the formation of the Third coalition in 1805. As soon as Napoleon heard of it, he sent his grand army against Austria. At Ulm the Austrian army was defeated. Then Napoleon inflicted a crushing defeat upon Austrians and Russian at Austerlitz in 1805. This victory broke up the coalition and compelled Austria to accept humiliating treaty of Pressburg. By it, Austria gave up Venice and Tyrol. Austria lost three million inhabitants. Her influence in Germany was further reduced. Austria was forced to give some of the valuable possessions in south Germany. He raised Bavaria and Wurtemberg to the rank of kingdoms.

In 1806, Prussia was defeated in the battles of Jena and Austerlitz and Napoleon entered Berlin in triumph. After the defeat of Austria and Prussia, the whole of Germany lay in the hands of Napoleon. He had no respect for the Holy Roman empire. Many schemes were prepared and ultimately the confederation of Rhine was set up in 1806.

Treaty of Tilsit-1807

Next Napoleon turned his attention to Russia, the ally of Prussia. After fighting an indecisive battle at Eylau, he obtained a splendid victory over Russia at Friedland in 1807. The Czar was compelled to make the treaty of Tilsit. By this treaty, the Czar agreed to exclude British goods from Austria. An alliance was entered into between Russia and France to divide Europe between the two countries.

The treaty of Tilsit marked the greatest height of Napoleon's power in Europe. He had overthrown every enemy. He was now emperor of France and king of Italy. His influence in Germany was supreme. His will was law in Switzerland. Three of his brothers were kings. Thus did Napoleon encircle France with a ring of vassal states held by his relatives. Thus he became the effective sovereign of all Europe, west of Russian and Austrian frontiers. Austria and Prussia had been humiliated and Russia converted into an ally. Only England remained his enemy and now he determined to crush her.

1.4 The continental System

England was the very soul of every coalition that was made against France. Napoleon tried hard to bring England to knees but failed in the Battle

of Trafalgar in 1805. He found it impossible to make a direct attack upon England. The British Navy was a great threat for him. So he sought to bring England to terms by indirect means as England was a nation of shopkeepers, he wanted to attack her through trade. British prosperity depended primarily upon trade and if, Napoleon thought, that could be destroyed, Great Britain would automatically lose.

Berlin Decree- 1806

The plan was announced by Napoleon in 1806 as “ The British islands are henceforth blockaded. All commerce with them is prohibited; Letters and packages with an English address will be confiscated as also every store of English Goods on the continent within borders of France and her allies; every piece of English goods, all English vessels and those laden with staples from English colonies will be excluded from all European harbours, including those of neutral states.”

Decrees of Warsaw (1807), Milan (1807) and Fontainebleau (1810)

The Continental system was reiterated and extended by the Decrees of Warsaw (1807), Milan (1807) and Fontainebleau (1810). The Milan Decree provided that even neutral vessels sailing from any British port from a country occupied by British troops might be seized by French warships or privateers. Both the Berlin and Milan decrees formed Napoleon's Continental System. At Tilsit, he secured the adhesion of Russia to the scheme of destroying England's trade. Apart from these, the Decree of Fontainebleau (1810) went so far as to order the confiscation or public burning of all British manufactured goods found in the French Empire.

Indeed at the beginning the British Government had to face a lot of difficulty at the hands of neutral states. It was Napoleon who closed Baltic to British shipping. Denmark and Sweden were compelled to join continental league against England. Fearing that the Danish navy might be seized by France and used against England he despatched a Danish fleet to Denmark and demanded the surrender of Danish Fleet, Copenhagen was bombarded and the Danish fleet was forcibly brought to England. The British government also reacted by similar bans on French goods.

The enforcement of the Continental system by Napoleon was not successful as France did not possess a strong navy which could enable him to stop the coming of British vessels to the shores of Europe. All that he could do was to force the European states to refuse to trade with England. However that was also impossible. Europe was dependent upon England and could not live without her. Hence the people of Europe were prepared to defy Napoleon rather than the Continental System.

Effects of Continental system

Although England's commerce faced some difficulties, it went as before. Great Britain could also get on well without skills and luxuries produced in France. On the other hand the prices of necessities of life went up enormously and the greatest sufferers were the inhabitants of the continent. French soldiers also suffered from want of leather and cloth products that had to come from England. These were to be brought in defiance of Continental System. Great Britain held the monopoly of tea, coffee, and sugar. Without which the Germans of the Rhine confederation could not live. The increasing quantities of British goods made their way into the continent through Spain and Portugal under the cover of special permits. Devices of all kinds were adopted for smuggling. Hence prices of goods rose. The sufferers were the people of Europe. The subject allies of France became discontented with

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Napoleon and his rule. To enforce this system, he had to adopt a policy of aggression upon other countries which led to a succession of costly wars.

It was Napoleon's plan to close the Baltic to British shipping. He compelled the two Baltic powers of Denmark and Sweden to join the Continental System against England. Fearing that the Danish navy might be seized by France and used against England, the English Minister despatched a fleet to Denmark and demanded the surrender of the Danish Fleet. The Danes refused. Copenhagen was bombarded and the Danish fleet was forcibly brought to England.

The Peninsular War

It was with the object of enforcing the Continental system that Napoleon was forced to interfere in Portugal and Spain. He demanded of Portugal that she should stop all trade with Britain and seize all British subjects and their property in Portugal. But Portugal refused Napoleon's demand. The result was that French armies made their way through Spain into Portugal. Napoleon's efforts to capture the royal family failed. The British came to the help of Portugal and the Peninsular war started. At the same time Spain also refused the entry of French troops through their country to Portugal. The French army encountered the action of France. They revolted against Napoleon and his Continental System. The French army crossed the borders of Spain and entered into Spain. The Spanish people adopted guerilla warfare.

In the meanwhile the British Government sent the commander Arthur Wellesley to help Spain and Portugal against the French attack. Arthur Wellesley advanced into Spain and won the battle of Talavera. The tactics of Wellington exhausted the French. The Spaniards continued to carry on the guerilla warfare. It was at this time Napoleon was busy with Austria and Russia. This gave a best opportunity for the England to carry on their dealings to their advantages in the Peninsula.

In 1812, Wellington felt strong enough to advance into Spain. He began by storming the two fortresses which commanded the two main roads from Portugal to Spain. He captured Salamanca and entered Madrid. Joseph Bonaparte, fled. After the victory in Spain, Wellington returned to Portugal.

Following Spanish revolt, other European countries also revolted. Russia revolted against the Continental System. The Russian Czar was angry with Napoleon. On the Czar's discontinuation of support of the continental system, Napoleon wanted to teach him a lesson. So in 1812, the French army entered Russia. The French army suffered from starvation. Half of it perished. Yet Napoleon's army marched to the Russian capital. This battle cost Napoleon dearly. The Russians tied. Before leaving the capital Moscow, they burnt it. When the French entered Moscow it was totally deserted. There was no food or shelter for soldiers. So Napoleon ordered the French army to return. On the homeward journey, the Russian winter set in. The soldiers of France suffered many misfortunes. Thus the Russian campaign proved to be one of the greatest disasters in the history of France. Napoleon's invasion of Russia in 1812 proved to be fatal for him.

On reaching the capital city Paris, Napoleon had to meet the threat posed by great powers of Europe particularly Prussia. Russia and Austria joined together to overthrow Napoleon. Britain supported Spain and Portugal to overthrow Napoleon. In the battle at Leipzig the French army was defeated in the year 1813. The war spread to the interior of France leading to the

retreat of the French army. The allies offered Napoleon lenient terms of peace if he surrendered. Realising his imminent defeat, Napoleon resigned himself to the inevitable. He also surrendered. The allies accepted it. Napoleon was sent to the island of Elba, with a salary of \$ 2,00,000 and also with the title of the emperor.

The allies then restored the old Bourbon king Louis XVIII to occupy the French throne. Napoleon spent his days in the island of Elba. He was also watching the reactions of the enemies. When they quarrelled, Napoleon and his followers after hundred days left Elba and reached the coastal town of Cannes. He encountered the royalist army. He then marched triumphantly to the French Capital. King Louis XVIII fled. The allies were much disturbed by the news of Napoleon's takeover of France. They soon sank their differences. Their armies gathered to attack Napoleon. The final battle was fought at Waterloo (in Belgium). The English defeated him and he was forced to surrender again. He was taken as prisoner by the English and sent to the island of St. Helena. He spent the rest of the days in the island and died in 1821.

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1.5 The Congress Of Vienna

Napoleon's exit from the European scene left many unsolved problems. The allies met at Vienna to discuss and settle the various problems connected with the rise and fall of Napoleon. Napoleon had badly mutilated the political map of Europe. He had torn away territories from some states and added them to other states to suit his convenience. However, when he was overthrown in 1814 and sent to the Island of Elba, the problem before the European statesmen was how the map of Europe was to be rearranged. Many emperors, foreign ministers and statesmen assembled at Vienna and carried on deliberations during the winter of 1814-15.

Delegates of the Congress

Lord Castlereagh of Great Britain, Czar Alexander I of Russia, Francis I of Austria, Lord Talleyrand of France were attended this Congress. All the powers of Europe except Turkey were represented in the Congress.

Objectives of the Congress

The Vienna settlement was based on three principles. They are restoration, legitimacy and compensation. As regards the principle of restoration, it was decided to restore, as far as possible. The boundaries and reigning families of the several European countries as they were before the French revolution and the rise of Napoleon.

Arrangements

The Vienna Settlement restored the Bourbons in Spain, Naples and Sicily. The House of Orange was restored in Holland. The House of Savoy was restored in Piedmont and Sardinia. The Pope was also restored with all his possessions in Italy. The various German princes whose territories had been included by Napoleon in the Confederation of the Rhine were also restored to their territories.

During the Napoleonic wars, Great Britain had captured the important Dutch colonies of Ceylon, Cape Colony, South Africa and Guiana. Those colonies were confirmed to her. Besides her acquisitions further strengthened by some more substantial gains. She retained Trinidad from Spain, Mauritius and

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Tobago from France, Malta and Protectorate of the Ionian islands were also restored. Thus she became the greatest colonial power of Europe.

Austria was compensated for her loss of the Austrian Netherlands and she got Lombardy and Venetia in Italy. Sweden was compensated in the form of Norway which was taken away from Denmark. Denmark was punished on account of her alliance with Napoleon for a long time.

Russia was allowed to retain Finland which she had conquered from Sweden. She was also given Bessarabia which she had captured from Turks. She also got most of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw.

Prussia obtained Swedish Pomerania. She also got all the German territories which had been taken away from her by Napoleon. She also got two fifths of Saxony and large district in both sides of the Rhine. By acquiring Pomerania, she rounded her coastline on the Baltic. While her acquisition of Rhine province compelled her to confront France as the companion of Germany. The influence of Prussia in Germany was thus greatly increased, Prussia also became the leader of Germany.

Speaking of the settlement of Germany, all the petty states existed before the French revolution were restored. The Holy Roman Empire that had been abolished in 1806 was not revived. Germany in short was formed into a loose confederation of thirty - nine states. The affairs of these states were to be controlled by a Federal Diet under the Presidency of Austria. The states had also agreed not to make war upon each other and to defend Germany as a whole. The Diet was composed not of the representatives of the people but of the delegates appointed by different states. The Diet was to be presided by the Chancellor of Austria. Although the German confederation was nominally guaranteed by all the European powers, in actual practice Austria dominated the politics in Germany.

Criticism

The territorial settlements made by the Congress of Vienna could not remain permanent. The Union of Holland and Belgium lasted for 15 years. The Italian and German settlements survived for 50 years only. The Polish survived only for a century.

The settlement ignored the Nationalist Movement that had stirred the Poles, the Spaniards, the Italians and the Germans. Poland was put under the control of Russia and it was to be ruled as a separate territory. The Poles had to exert themselves throughout 19th century to achieve their independence. They were crushed under tyrannical rule of Russia. Likewise, Austria took all kinds of measures to prevent the unity of Germany. The Congress completely destroyed the unity of Italy by splitting it into so many states in Germany too also led to the unification of Germany by defying the domination of Austria.

The policy of Congress of Vienna was essentially reactionary. The statesmen who met in the congress felt that the evolution had proved an unmitigated evil, the best course would be to return to the pre-revolutionary sovereigns. It was on this principle that the Congress wanted to enforce legitimacy but in application of this principle it made many mistakes. To keep the balance of power and to strengthen the barriers round France, both the countries of Belgium and Holland were combined. This was a great mistake. For, Belgium was a Catholic country and their culture was united with Holland which was Protestant in religion, Teutonic in speech, there came problems. The question of Nationalism arose. The people of Belgium disliked the domination of Holland over their land.

The Belgians were agriculturists. Their language was also different. They spoke the Celtic language. On the other hand the Holland people who were Protestants and traders; they also indulged on overseas trade and colonisation. As both the nations were culturally and economically different, it was impossible for these two nations to co-exist. Hence, within 15 years after the Congress of Vienna, Belgium revolted against the supremacy of Holland and became, independent.

The Union of Russia and Finland was dissolved in 1917 and that of Sweden and Norway in 1905. The German Confederation with all its paraphernalia was destroyed by Bismarck. The settlement of Italy was completely upset by Cavour.

Further the settlement on principles of legitimacy was supposed to be in favor of old order and existing rights. But in practice, the smaller states were ruthlessly sacrificed for the benefit of the larger. It also created many unnatural unions'. Thus the Congress of Vienna which aimed at establishing the old regime and reactionary Governments in Europe created many problems. This resulted in many countries to revolt against the reaction and the old order and to work for the creation of new order and for the establishment of nationality and democracy. In short, the Congress of Vienna was a failure in the history of Europe.

Check Your Progress

1. Who drew a civil code ?
2. Who was the Chancellor of Vienna ?
3. Who defeated Napoleon at the Battle of Nile?

1.6. ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS QUESTIONS

1. Napoleon Bonapart
2. Metternich
3. Admiral Nelson

1.7 SUMMARY

- Napoleon was one of the greatest generals, the world has produced.
- Due to his military conquests, he was made the commander of French army
- In 1802 Napoleon became Consul for life
- In 1804 Napoleon became Emperor of France
- He introduced continental system against the Great Britain.
- In the battle of Waterloo Napoleon was defeated and exiled to St. Helena in 1815.
- He was well known for his efficient administration.
- After defeating Napoleon the victorious nations met at Vienna in 1815.
- The Vienna Settlement restored the states as it were before the rule of Napoleon.

1.8 KEYWORDS

- The Legion of Honour : It awarded decorations and titles to men who distinguished themselves in Civil and Military Services
- Concordat : It is an agreement reached on July 15, 1801, between Napoleon Bonaparte and papal and clerical representatives in both Rome and Paris

1.9 SELF ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS

.Short Answer Questions

1. Directorate
2. Napoleon's Code of Law
3. Treaty of Tilsit
4. Peninsular war.
5. Metternich

Long Answer Questions

1. Describe the domestic reforms of Napoleon Bonaparte.
2. Explain the nature of Continental system.
3. Describe the objectives and achievements of the Vienna Congress.
4. Explain the results of the Vienna settlement.

1.10 FURTHER READINGS

1. C.J.H. Hayes,et.(1916). History of Europe. New York: Macmillan Company
2. C.D.M. Ketelbey. (1994). A History of Modern Times from 1789. Oxford: Oxford University Press
3. V.D.Mahajan. (1975). History of Modern Europe Since 1789. New Delhi: S.Chand& Co(Pvt LTD)

UNIT – II THE CONCERT OF EUROPE

Structure

- 2.0 Introduction
- 2.1 Objectives
- 2.2 The Holy Alliance
- 2.3 The Revolution Of 1830
- 2.4 The Revolution Of 1848
- 2.5 Napoleon III
- 2.6 National Movement In Europe
- 2.7 Answers to Check Your Progress Questions
- 2.8 Summary
- 2.9 Key words
- 2.10 Self Assessment Questions
- 2.11 Further Readings

Notes

2.0 Introduction

The idea of a Concert of Europe was tried at the Congress of Vienna itself to effect “a regeneration of the political system of Europe”. The idea was suggested by the Austrian Chancellor, Kaunitz, in 1791. The fear of revolution was so great that the European powers could not remain calm until they had devised some means to reestablish to secure the permanence of Vienna settlement. The European powers wanted to bring the old order and the reactionary principles in the countries of Europe so as to arrest permanently the revolutionary thoughts in Europe. With this object in view, Great Britain, Austria, Prussia and Russia formed two alliances. They were the Holy Alliances and the Quadruple Alliance.

2.1 Objectives

After going through this unit, you will be able to:

- Describe the factors that led to the Concert of Europe
- Explain the causes for the 1830 July Revolution
- Discuss the results of 1848 February Revolution
- Explain the achievements of Napoleon III
- Explain the reasons for the nationalism in Europe

2.2 The Holy Alliance

The Holy Alliance was not a military alliance but a league of sovereigns wedded to the principle of Christian ethic that was to treat the subjects with love and kindness. As Christian rulers they had obligations to discharge for the welfare of their respective subjects. The father of the Holy Alliance was Czar Alexander I who had strong religious impulses. He was influenced to a certain extent by Jeremy Bentham, the famous English reformer, which introduced the idea of Greatest happiness of the greatest number until 1819, Czar Alexander was also much influenced by his Swiss tutor, Laharpe, a disciple of Rousseau. Although the Holy Alliance was taken up seriously by the Czar, many diplomats signed, with few exceptions, British statesman, Castlereagh, contemptuously termed it a piece of sublime mysticism and nonsense. Metternich described it as is as a loud sounding nothing. Castlereagh did not approve of the Holy Alliance because accepting it would mean a crusade against liberalism or implied intervention in the domestic affairs of the countries.

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Quadruple Alliance

The real alliance was infact founded by the Quadruple alliance signed on November 20, 1815 by the big powers. The contracting parties of Russia, Austria, Prussia and Britain agreed to hold congresses from time to time during next 20 years to discuss problems of common interests and needs of European rulers. Although the idea of four sovereign powers of Europe coming together to maintain 'peace, it was subsequently used as a tool of oppression by prince Metternich of Austria. Castlereagh hoped that the alliance could maintain the balance of power in Europe. But it was misused by the, Austrian Chancellor Hence the Quadruple Alliance became a failure. On the other hand the Quadruple alliance paved the way for the concert of Europe in Europe. The system of diplomacy adopted in the Quadruple Alliance and its experiments helped the European diplomats to hold a number of conferences to discuss questions that needed collective deliberations. The result was on many occasions the members of European Concert met at different places. In fact in all the conferences the dominating Personality was the Austrian Chancellor, Metternich. However the Concert of Europe broke up in 1823 after holding four conferences at Aix-la- Chapelle in 1818, at Troppau in 1820, Laibach in 1821 and at Verona in 1822.

Congress of Aix-la -Chapelle (1818)

This Congress met in 1818. It marked the zenith of the system by which the allied powers endeavoured to establish a joint control over the affairs of all continental states. The congress was recognized as the Supreme Council of Europe. The Question of France came in this conference. A compromise was arrived. France had paid off the Whole of war indemnity. Hence the conference decided to withdraw all, the armies of allied powers from the French soil. It also decided to admit France into the Concert of Europe. In fact there were also of opinions between Russia on the one hand and Austria and England on the other on the question of admitting France into the Concert Finally France joined the Concert of Europe.

The Congress also questioned the king of Sweden for ignoring the treaty rights with regard to Norway and Denmark. It also dealt with the disputed succession to the Duchy of Baden.

In spite of the above achievements there arose differences among the powers. This was mainly because of the mutual jealousy, of the powers concerned. When the question of the rebellious colonies of Spain in South America came; there was also a lot of trade between England and those colonies. Britain had also invested a lot of money in these colonies. Hence when the proposal of bringing them back under Spain, Britain refused to agree. On the question of slave trade, Britain suggested a mutual search of slaves This suggestion was not accepted. Further in order to check the menace of Barbary Pirates in the Mediterranean, Russia suggested to station an International fleet in the Mediterranean Sea. Great Britain rejected this Proposal. Because her interests were not only safe but the Barbary Pirates respected the Union Jack.

When Russia proposed that a declaration should be signed by all powers guaranteeing the existing territorial boundaries and also the rights of sovereign powers, Great Britain refused to agree. Austria and Prussia accepted the proposal. This proposal aimed the systematic suppression of nationalism, liberalism and constitutionalism in Europe. As this proposal was rejected by England, the declaration could not be passed in the conference. If

this was passed, there would have been no unification of Italy and Germany. Holland and Belgium could not be allowed to exist as separate nations. Norway and Sweden continued to remain united. Poland, Greece and other European countries would have got independence. Peace would have been secured in Europe at the price of liberty and independence. The credit for the failure of the scheme must go to, Great Britain who opposed the move of Russia, Austria and Prussia.

Notes**Congress of Troppau (1820)**

The second congress met at Troppau in 1820. It was during this time, revolutions had broken out in Naples, Spain and Portugal. The people demanded liberal constitutions in these countries. In Spain the people revolted against the tyranny of the Bourbon ruler. Portugal witnessed another revolution. The Spanish colonies in South America revolted at the attempts of the Spanish king to assert his rule again. The Spanish Bourbon ruler, who was ruling Naples and Sicily in Italy, found himself unable to contain the revolution in these territories. These revolutions alarmed Austria and Russia. In fact Austria was much worried. For it feared that the revolution in Italy would threaten its domination in Italy. Hence the powers concerned the second congress at Troppau in 1820. All the representatives of the conference condemned the revolutions. However they did not arrive at a common decision. Russia even offered armed assistance to the Spanish king to suppress the revolt. This was disliked by France. For France was afraid of Russian interference in a neighbouring country Spain.

Anyhow the congress of Troppau had to deal now with the question of revolutions in Naples. Austria wanted to interfere in Italy. This was opposed by France and Russia. They discussed the general principles. These principles were embodied in the Troppau Protocol which was signed by Austria, Prussia and Russia. They openly supported the interference of the powers in the states which have undergone a change of Government due to revolution. Great Britain however refused to be a party to the above declaration. It did not also join in the police action. She strongly objected to Metternich who was using the congress to subserve the selfish interests of the members. Britain's vehement stand in contrast to Metternich's views in the congress of Troppau created dissensions among the big powers.

Congress of Laibach (1821)

It was held in 1821 at Laibach. Austria was allowed to send her troops to Naples to suppress the revolt. This was easily done by Austria. The revolt at Piedmont was also put down by Austrian troops.

Congress of Verona (1822)

This was the last Congress held at Verona in 1822. In this congress the question of Greek war of independence and the question of Spanish revolt came up. Czar Alexander of Russia wanted to interfere on the question of Greek war of independence leaving aside the other powers. Both England and Austria opposed Russia's interference in Greece. Riddled with so many enigmas the Greek question was dropped from the agenda.

In Spain, there was a revolt against king of Spain Ferdinand II. He appealed to the king of France for help. At the congress of Verona, France had announced her interference in Spain and asked for moral support of the powers. Austria, Russia and Prussia backed France. Great Britain opposed the proposal. But the French sent its force to Spain to suppress the revolt, on the issue. Britain then withdrew from the concert of Europe, thereby driving the final nail in the coffin of congress system.

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Thus the principle of intervention in the internal affairs of the states divided the powers into two camps. Great Britain strongly objected to this in 1818. In spite of it the Protocol of Troppau was made in 1820. Again in 1822, Great Britain opposed French interference in Spain.

Thus this question was one of the major causes for the collapse of the congress in Europe. Besides mutual jealousies among the powers also was another cause for the failure of the concert of Europe. For instance the powers disagreed in the question of slave trade and the suppression of Barbary Pirates. The role played by Great Britain in the concert is significant. For it rendered great service to the cause of nationalism and constitutionalism by first protesting and later leaving the concert.

Metternich

Austria - Hungary played a major role in the overthrow of Napoleon and no wonder Vienna was chosen as the place of deliberations of the resettlement of the map of Europe. Metternich, the Chancellor of Austria, was considered as the conqueror of Napoleon.

Prince Metternich was born in 1773. He entered the diplomatic service of Austria at a very young age. He was able to acquire a lot of diplomatic experience within a short time as he was transferred from one capital to another. When he was hardly 36, he was appointed the Chancellor of Austria and he occupied that position for nearly 40 years. Metternich was the central figure not only in Austrian and Germany politics but also in European diplomacy. He was the most famous statesman produced by Austria in the 19th Century. He was the prince of diplomats and was thoroughly at ease in the intrigues of the European politics. He was haughty and felt that the world was resting on his shoulders.

Metternich was the enemy of the French Revolution and all that it stood for. He described it as "the disease which must be cured, the volcano which must be extinguished, the gangrene which must be burnt out with the hot iron, the hydra with jaws open to swallow up the social order". According to him, democracy could "change daylight into darkest night".

In the beginning of the century he had to play a very difficult role. Napoleon was connected with the royal family of Austria and consequently it was difficult to take action against him. Likewise, Metternich did not want complete collapse of Russia as that was liable to upset completely the balance of power in Europe. No wonder, between 1810 and 1813, Metternich followed the policy of playing off Napoleon and the Czar against each other. When Napoleon attacked Russia in 1812, Metternich promised him help, but at the same time assured Russia that the Austrian troops would not be used against her.

The intervention of Austria in the Battle of Nations in 1813 and in the Campaign of 1814 brought about the collapse of Napoleon and made Austria a dominant power among the victorious Allies.

At the Congress of Vienna (1814 -15), Metternich was given the greatest amount of attention and under his leadership of Europe passed from France to Austria. He was able to secure as much as could possibly be got for Austria. In exchange for the distant Austrian Netherlands, he got Lombardy and Venetia in Italy. He was able to put the members of the Habsburg royal family on the thrones of Parma, Modena and Tuscany. In this way, he secured effective control over Italy. Likewise, he secured for his country a dominant position in the affairs of Germany. Austria was to be the controller of the German Diet and without her approval nothing could be

done. He was able to create a strong barrier on the frontiers of France so that she might not be able to create any trouble in the future.

Metternich stood for the maintenance of the status quo in Europe. He wanted to make the Vienna Settlement permanent. So he entered into the Quadruple Alliance with Prussia, Russia and Great Britain. It was decided among the Great powers to meet from time to time “with a view to discuss the problems facing them and thereby maintain the peace of Europe”. In 1818 was held the first Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle. An attempt was made to guarantee the territorial status quo as established by the Congress of Vienna but the attempt was unsuccessful on account of the opposition of Great Britain. However, in 1820, the protocol of Troppau was adopted in spite of the opposition of Great Britain. According to that protocol, the European powers were given the right to interfere in the internal affairs of those States where revolutions took place and those revolutions endangered the safety of other States. The protocol enabled Metternich to police the whole of Europe and crush liberalism and nationalism wherever it raised its head. It was in pursuance of this policy that Austria was able to crush the revolts in Naples and Piedmont. Likewise, France was given the mandate to interfere in Spain and restore the Spanish king to absolute power. The era of Congresses ended in 1822 after the Congress of Verona when Great Britain left the Congress on the question of Spain and her American colonies. However, Metternich had secured what he wanted. Thousands of persons were imprisoned, exiled or executed. Arbitrary government was established. Metternich himself was satisfied with the results.

Estimate of Metternich

Metternich dominated the politics of Europe from 1815 to 1848 and no wonder we talk of the Metternich era. For a long time, he decided as to how events were to shape themselves in Europe. In 1824, he stated that “they look for me as Messiah”. However, Metternich had to admit that he was fighting for a lost cause. Metternich fought a losing game. According to Hayes, in spite of the efforts of Metternich the old regime was doomed and could not be saved.

About Metternich Professor Alison Phillips says, “For a timid and tried generation, he was a necessary man; and it was his misfortune that he survived his usefulness and failed to recognise that while he himself was growing old and feeble, the world was renewing its youth. Metternich died in 1859.

Check Your Progress

1. When did Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle held?
2. When did Congress of Verona held ?

2.3 THE REVOLUTION OF 1830

1830 July Revolution

The first Empire set up in 1804 came to an end with the fall of Napoleon in 1814 except for a brief period of occupation for 100 days in 1815 by him. The Vienna settlement of 1814-1815 restored monarchy in France. Louis XVIII, the brother of Louis XVI who became the king in 1814, never forget the lessons of the French revolution. He followed a policy of compromise and reconciliation. He also issued a liberal charter.

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The Charter of 1814

On 4th June 1814, Louis XVIII issued a liberal charter which made provision for setting up a Parliament on the British model, guaranteed the rights of the people and assured equality before law. It was this charter that had created differences among the Moderates and Ultra Royalists which finally led to the July Revolution of 1830.

The Charter of 1814, guaranteed some kind of liberal principles. A parliamentary type of government was assured. The king was to be the head of the state and he was given the power of making all appointments, issuing ordinances, declaring war, making treaties of peace, alliances on commerce and soon. He was also the commander of army and navy. There was also provision for two houses in the legislature. The chamber of Peers was to have members nominated by the king. The second was the chamber of Deputies. The members of this chamber of Deputies were to be elected by the person who paid 300 francs as direct taxes. It could request the king to introduce legislation in a particular subject.

The Roman Catholic Church was established but religious freedom was given to others also. The nobility of Ancient Regime were restored. Liberty of Press was guaranteed. The citizen of France was to have the right of employment. The importance of the charter lies in the fact that it accepted the work of the French Revolution and the Napoleonic regime. This was clear from the recognition of equality, press freedom, religious toleration and so on.

There were two political parties in France namely the Moderates and the Ultra Royalists. The moderates were liberal people. They were the upholders of the charter of 1814. On the other hand, the Ultra Royalists were against the charter of 1814. They stood for absolutism and privileges. They wanted the church to control education. They were against toleration of other religions. They favoured the censorship of the press. They were for the restoration of the confiscated property of the nobility. As Louis XVIII followed a policy of moderation; he did not give any heed to the any demands of the Ultra Royalists.

Causes for the July Revolution

White Terror

The Ultra Royalists created a reign of terror called the "White terror" after the defeat of Napoleon in the battle of Waterloo in 1815. The Royalists attacked the Bonapartists. The Catholics attacked the Protestants. Everywhere there were plots and murders. The Royalists who were against liberal ideas and supporters of nobility and kingship were highly outrageous and created all kinds of violence. This movement was called as "White Terror".

In this atmosphere of violence the elections were conducted. In the elections, the Royalists were able to sweep polls. Richelieu, the leader of the royalist party was made the head of the ministry. Talleyrand and Fouché were dismissed. In the Chamber of Deputies, there was a majority for the royalists. Although Louis XVIII was for the policy of moderation, the chamber of Deputies under the royalist leader Count of Artois demanded revenge against the enemies. Many of the Bonapartists were either imprisoned or exiled. This was the situation that prevailed till September 1816.

Moderates in Power

New elections were held in 1816 and the Moderates were entered into the chamber of Deputies. They remained in power upto 1820. In 1817, a new electoral law in favour of the moderates was passed. It was during the period of Moderates, the Congress of Aix La Chapelle decided to withdraw the allied armies from France. In 1819, a new press law was passed by which censorship was abolished and press offences were allowed to be tried by the juries.

While everything was going on in favour of the moderates there came a new situation in France which dislodged the moderates from power in the year 1820. It was more or less a plot hatched by the Ultra Royalists against the moderates. In February 1820, the Duke De Bern was assassinated by a native. The Duke was the son of Count of Artois. This Count of Artois was the brother of Louis X III, who became the King of France in 1824. It was also said that the murder was the work of a fanatic belonging to the Ultra Royalist. There were also different versions attributed to the murder. But the Royalists propagated that the murder was mainly because of the policy of moderation followed by the king. They even said that such kinds of murders happened in the country mainly because of the liberal policies adopted by the moderates who were in power.

Domination of Royalists

The result was that there came favourable situations for the Ultra Royalists and they came to power. Richelieu came once again ahead of the ministry in 1820 and he continued upto 1821. With the coming of Ultra Royalists to power, the era of reaction began. Almost all the ministerial heads of the Ultra Royalists followed extreme type reactions. This became the immediate cause for the outbreak of July revolution of 1830. For example during the period of Richelieu, the censorship of press was restored. The electoral law was changed The secret ballot was abolished. Double vote was given to the landed gentry, After Richelieu, Villele succeeded as head of ministry. He was in office from 1821 to 1827. He was more reactionary than Richelieu. He tightened the censorship of press. The church was given full control over education. There was propaganda for the supreme control of monarchy. In order to support the landed gentry and manufacturers, high tariffs were imposed. In order to restore the Bourbons in Spain, French troops were sent.

In the meantime Louis XVIII died in the year 1824. Charles X became the king of France. During the reign of Louis XVIII, he was the leader of the Ultra Royalists. He was for the establishment of absolute power of the king. He also stood for the supremacy of the church and was prepared to sacrifice anything for the sake of monarchy. His government was a government of priests. All his reactionary measures were strongly opposed by the liberal minded people. While the press opposed the church policy of the government, steps were taken to curtail the press freedom more. The king ordered that no newspaper was to appear without the sanction of the king. The contents of the newspapers were to be censored by the government. An attempt was also made in 1827 to pass a law by which the freedom of the press was to be completely ended.

In the year 1828, Villele was succeeded by Mortignac as the head of Ministry. He was a man of moderation and followed a policy of compromise. The church was deprived of its control over education. He stopped the censorship of press. Powers were also given to local Self-government. This

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infuriated the reactionary people. Hence he was forced to resign and Prince Polignac succeeded him as the head of the Ministry. Polignac was not only a fanatic but reactionary. There was a lot of criticisms of his government all over the country.

Four Ordinances

On the advice of Polignac, the king issued four ordinances from the Royal Palace on July 25, 1830. The first ordinance banned the publication of newspapers without the assent of the Government. By the second ordinance the legislature was dissolved. The third altered the electoral laws and the fourth fixed the date for new elections.

The people raised a storm protest against the new ordinances. The Paris mob raised the standard of revolt. The journalists led by Thiers drafted a letter of protest and challenged the validity of the ordinances. They appealed to the people of Paris to resist these ordinances. There was tension in the city of Paris. Revolutionary committees were formed. Barricades were erected on the streets of Paris to fight the royal army. But they were demolished by the government. The National Guards and the regular troops also joined with the people who became the masters of Paris on 29th July, 1830. Statesmen like Thiers and Talleyrand suggested to offer the throne to Louis Philippe, the Duke of Orleans and the offer was accepted by him. Charles X abdicated in favour of his grand son, Henry, Duke of Bordeaux, better known as Count of Chambord. Nobody bothered about him and consequently Charles X and his family left for England. It was in these circumstances that the July Revolution took place in France in 1830.

Importance of the July Revolution

The July Revolution of 1830 was of great importance in the history of France. It sounded the death-knell of the divine Right Theory of Kingship. The reins of Government passed on from the hands of the Bourbons to the Orleanists. It brought about a change in the ruling dynasty. The monarchical system was continued in spite of the protests from the Republicans. Minor changes were made in the constitution. The king was deprived of his power of making ordinances. The Ultra-Royalists became insignificant. The chambers were given the power to initiate laws. The freedom of the press was restored. Some of the liberal ideas of the French Revolution of 1789 such as secularism, liberty and equality were guaranteed as a result of this revolution.

Effects of the Revolution

The Revolution was not without its repercussions in other parts of Europe. It is common saying that whenever France sneezes, Europe catches cold.

In 1830 Catholic Belgium revolted against Protestant Holland. By the Treaty of London signed in 1830, the powers of Europe including Holland recognized not only the independence of Belgium but also its neutrality. The Belgians did not like the domination of Holland over their country. The July Revolution gave the spark. The performance of revolutionary opera gave the signal for the beginning of revolt. The French felt sympathy with Belgium rebels and the revolt in Belgium spread from the cities to the countryside.

The July Revolution of 1830 also affected the Italian politics, it had encouraged the revolutionary movement further. The Papal States were the worst affected. The result was that there were uprisings in the Papal States and also in states of Piedmont, Parma and Modena.

The Revolution spread to Germany also. After the Vienna Settlement Germany was disunited. There was the domination of Austria over the states of Rhineland. The Germans were also working for the unification of their

country. It was during this period, the July Revolution of 1830 had its effects on Germany. This had influenced the Germans to clamour for liberal constitutions in their states. Liberal constitutions were also conceded in many of the states.

2.4 THE FEBRUARY REVOLUTION OF 1848

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After the abdication of Charles X, his cousin Louis Philippe, the Duke of Orleans, came to the throne in 1830. He associated himself with the middle classes. He professed democratic and republican principles. Hence the people believed him. He ruled for 18 years. He was called the citizen king. He gave up the symbols of ancient monarchy. He behaved like an ordinary citizen. He sent his children to ordinary schools. The Government was proclaimed parliamentary and representative. He was extremely polite.

At the same time we must remember that his government was bourgeois and liberal. In fact in his government, industrial capitalists and liberal minded persons like Laffayette and Casimir Perler were in power. Louis Philippe followed a policy of evolution. He aimed at the development of foreign trade and the establishment of friendly relations with neighbouring states. He believed in the policy of peace.

Growth of socialist movement

This was also a period of Industrial Revolution in France. The society was dominated by bourgeoisie and middle class. Although these people respected the liberal and democratic ideals, they were not in favour of the common people. As Louis Philippe was influenced by the group, his regime was bourgeois in action, in purpose and in personnel. This was the reason for the socialists and other progressive people to concern his bourgeois policy. As such, he encouraged industries. Factories were established in France. To make France an industrialised country. Machines were imported from England. Railways were constructed. He encouraged private companies. He stood for private initiative and, individual thrift. He did not do anything which could be called "Socialistic". He condemned the starting of public industries.

To protect the industrial capitalists many steps were taken. As the industries in France were not in a position to compete with British industries, the policy of protection was continued. However there were agitations for the establishment of Free trade in the country. Although, as a result of industrial revolution in France, Louis Philippe took measures to safeguard the interests of the industrial capitalists, he had not taken interest in looking after the condition of workers. Their condition was unsatisfactory. No labour legislation was passed.

In the long run, the middle class monarchy of Louis Philippe became very unpopular with all sections of the people. This was mainly because of a number of political parties which opposed Louis Philippe for different reasons. For example the legitimists are a party who stood for Bourbon monarchy. They were reactionary. They did not like to bring any liberal reform in the country. They considered Louis Philippe as an usurper and they favored the grandson of King Charles X to the throne. They considered the government of Louis Philippe a, revolutionary and bourgeois.

The Socialists also condemned Louis Philippe as bourgeois. The reason for their condemnation of Philippe differed from the other political parties. Their feeling was that the government of Louis Philippe did nothing

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for the welfare of the workers. Their condition was worst. The government used force to crush the meetings of the workers. It did not allow the workers to form their organizations. When the workers agitated for improving their conditions through strikes, which the government crushed. It suppressed trade unions and political clubs. This was also a period for the development of socialistic ideas in Europe particular in France.

Saint Simon

Saint Simon was for co-operative state directed by scientists and engineers. His followers established socialist humanization cult near Paris and they were a source of trouble to the government. Fourier was in favour of the establishment of co-operative communities.

Louis Blanc

Louis Blanc said that the state must guarantee a living wage to all workers. Proudhon was a radical revolutionary and his followers stood for destruction of private property and authorization of government. Thus the socialist propaganda did a lot to add to the discontentment of the people.

The Catholic party was not also happy with the government. They hated the Liberal policy of the government in matters of religion. The patriots condemned the submissive foreign policy. They stood for national honour and national glory. They were helped by the Napoleonic legend. Napoleon's achievements were glorified by them. He was considered as a hero and regenerator of society. This party also gained popularity on account of the writings of Louis Napoleon. They compared the achievements of Louis Philippe with those of Napoleon and criticised Louis Philippe's achievements as practically nothing.

The reformers were a party of moderate and liberal reforms. They also condemned Louis Philippe. They stood for eradication of corruption. Louis Philippe did nothing to satisfy the reformers too; the grievances of the workers also attracted the attention of the reformers. These reformers were the republicans; it was under these circumstances that a few intellectuals and writers argue for electoral, social and economic reforms. The Republicans and the socialists demanded universal suffrage. Louis Blanc advocated universal suffrage towards bringing a socialist state. To solve unemployment problems, he suggested national workshops.

Guizot

Guizot was appointed as Prime minister in 1840. As the king and his prime minister were totally opposed to any reforms, the opposition parties got united for the first time and demanded electoral reforms in 1847.

Reform Banquets

Between July and December 1847, a large number of banquets were held in which the speakers advocated reforms publicly. All opposition parties planned to hold a banquet in February 1848 in Paris. About 1,70,000 guests were invited to participate in the banquet. Guizot, the head of ministry took steps to forbid the opposition parties from holding it. As a result 30 thousands came to Paris on February 22 and the crowds were seen on all streets chanting, "Down with Guizot". There were also shootings. About 23 demonstrators were killed and about 30 were injured.

The situation was also going on to worsen. In the evening the mobs plundered the gunshops and erected barricades. The National Guard also came to quell the revolt. But they also joined with the insurgents. There were street fightings between the mob and the regular troops. Louis Philippe tried

to handle the situation but failed. Ultimately he abdicated in favour of his grandson and left for England.

Effects of the Revolution

Thus Louis Philippe met with failure. He failed, because he had not won over all the sections of the people. He merely depended on the middle class only who were small in number. Hence his government was hated both by aristocracy and the general mob. He did not take any step to win over the people to his side.

Further in this revolution, the socialists played a vital role. As the government refused to do anything to improve the lot of workers, the socialists took the situation to their advantage. After the overthrow of Louis Philippe, the second Republic was proclaimed on 26th February 1848. A provisional government was established in which the republicans, the socialists and other reformers took part.

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2.5 NAPOLEON III

Louis Napoleon was born in 1808 in Paris. He was the son of Louis Bonaparte, younger brother of the Napoleon I. He had his education in Switzerland and Germany. He had gone to Italy in 1831. He was a man of energy. By 1839 he wrote a book viz "Napoleonic Ideas" in which he propounded his own political ideas. According to him "The Napoleonic Empire was the perfect realization of the principles of 1789. It rested upon the foundations of national sovereignty. It employed universal manhood suffrage". He also put forward a plan for the relief of unemployment and the material prosperity of France. He maintained that it would be his business to assist capitalists opening up new fields of industrial enterprise. Although he talked of liberalism. In practice he was a political adventurer, bent on securing power and willing to retain by devious means as long as he could. He really saw himself as a benevolent dictator.

When there was a revolution in France in February 1848, he went to Paris and offered his sword and services to the Second Republic. When the election to the National assembly took place he did not stand for elections. However his supporters carried on propaganda in his favour. When by-elections took place in June 1848, he was elected in his absence from four departments. But Louis Napoleon resigned. But in September 1848, he was again re-elected from five constituencies and he took his seat in the National Assembly on 26th September 1848. When the elections for the presidency took place in December 1848, he was elected with a thundering majority. He became the president of the Second Republic of France from 1848 to 1852.

Napoleon as President (1848-1852)

The constitution of the new Republic laid down that the President could serve for a four year term with the provision that an immediate re-election should not be sought for. It also made provision for a unicameral chamber. Louis Napoleon utilized the opportunity within the short period at his disposal to increase his popularity and then transform the Republic into an empire. He kept the workers in good humour. He entered them to his heart by making provision for old age insurance in 1850. By promoting industries and undertaking schemes of public utility like the construction of railways, he posed as a friend of the common man. He earned a good name among the Catholics by sending an expedition to Rome in 1849 to restore the Pope.

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Above all, he carefully nursed the Napoleonic legend. The prestige of the Republic was sinking in the country and that of Napoleon was increasing. He appealed everything directly to the people.

There were many persons in France who started in terms of setting up a monarchy or a dictatorship. As time passed, the growing friction between the executive and the legislature became apparent. The assembly passed a vote of confidence against the ministry and it to resign. However, the president refused to appoint another. Instead he reappointed the ministry which had been censured by the Assembly. The Assembly refused to increase the allowances of the president. Louis Napoleon made up his mind of maintaining his position by force. In November 1851 he gave to the assembly an ultimatum that it must reestablish universal suffrage at once. When the assembly refused to do so, the president decided to act. On the mid night of December 12, 1851, the opponents of the government were arrested. A presidential decree dissolved the assembly and restored universal suffrage. A promise was made that the people should be given an opportunity to express by plebiscite their approval or disapproval. Troops were posted at all important points. All oppositions were put down. The plebiscite took place on December 20, 1851 and the president was empowered to prepare a new constitution for the second republic.

Napoleon III as Emperor

Napoleon III was a firm believer in royal absolutism. He concentrated in his person all powers. The legislature had no real power. The ministers were appointed by him and made responsible to him. He vigorously censored the press. The liberty of the people was trampled under foot. On 14th January 1852, the president promulgated a new constitution. The life of the president was extended to 10 years and vested him absolute power.

He had a supreme control over the army and the navy, deciding peace and war and administering the laws. He appointed and dismissed the ministers at his own discretion and those were responsible to him as individuals. Press laws controlled the publication of the newspaper and required heavy amount as surety. The judicial system was converted into an instrument of tyranny.

The legislature was composed of three bodies. Namely the legislative body, the council and the senate. The legislative body of 250 members were, elected on the basis of universal suffrage for a term of six years. This had not a shadow of power. This had no independence. It could neither initiate laws not even amend bills introduced by the government. The president was chosen by the emperor. The session lasted for only three months in the year. The legislative body was kept as a show of consultative body. It had nothing in shaping the policy of the government. The council of state was allowed a larger share in legislation. It prepared measures for the legislative body. The senate consisted of 150 members nominated by the emperor. Its power was limited. It merely examined what the legislative body approved. An important feature of the new system was the use of the plebiscite by which the emperor could directly appeal the people over the needs of their representatives. This was intended to support the president's authority. This system of autocratic government continued upto 1860.

Domestic Reforms

Napoleon III did some good things to promote the material welfare of the people. He promoted industries. Being a votary of free trade, he reduced

the tariff duties. He improved the communications in the country by constructing railways and canals, by establishing steam-ship lines and by opening of telegraph service. He lost also the sympathy of the industrialists by signing a treaty of commerce with England which lowered the duties on imported goods. The emperor was thus in conflict into two power sections of France. Hence his counsellors advised him to pursue a policy of moderation. He passed a decree on November 24, 1860. This allowed the legislative body and the senate once a year to debate and criticise the policy of the emperor. Parliamentary discussion was also authorized. He also empowered the assembly to vote on separate items of the budget.

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Social and Economic Reforms

Although Napoleon followed a policy of autocracy and engrossed all the powers to himself and was compelled to follow a policy of moderation only at later times, he never failed to fulfill the promises made to the people. Social order was restored. Industry was encouraged. Means of communications were improved. Roads, canals and harbours were constructed. The railway system of France was completed from North to South and from East to West. Trans Atlantic Navigation companies were organised. Credit was provided for agriculture, industry and commerce. Two central banks were established. Land banks were set up in Paris and other provinces. The improvement of the means of transport added to the prosperity of the peasants. The government took keen interest in vineyards. Encouragement was given to feeding of horses.

He followed a liberal policy in the industrial sector. The control of the government over private business was gradually lessened. Facilities were provided for the introduction of machinery. The production of coal was more than doubled and in the production of steel and iron, France was placed in the second rank. Machine methods were followed in spinning and weaving of cotton goods and to a lesser extent in woolen industry.

Being a convinced free trader, he made France a great free trading country. He believed that free trade would bring solid advantage to the French people. He effected reductions in duties in Iron, Steel, Coal and certain other raw materials. He approved the so called Cobden-Chevalier treaty which lowered duties on English goods entering France and opened the English market to French manufacturers and wines.

He gave encouragement to agriculture too. He encouraged scientific farming organised agricultural societies and model farms. He made steps climate waste lands drain swamps and preserve forests. Paris was rebuilt, made more spacious, more sanitary, more splendid and more defensible. Magnificent public buildings were constructed in Paris. An attempt was made to make Paris the most beautiful and most attractive city in the world.

He also tried to impress upon the workers that he was one of them. He went about engine cabs with locomotive engineers. He talked on the roads. He drank to the health of masons, carpenters and plumbers. Subsidies were given to their organisations. Labour associations were legalised. A law of 1863 allowed the labourers to form co-operative societies. The right of workers was recognized by Law of 1864.

In spite of these liberal reforms, opposition to Napoleon III mounted up. Forces of liberalism gained as time went on. He moved with the time and yielded concession after concession. The legislature was given full powers to

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transact business without any let or hindrance. In spite of all unfavourable trends, he received an impressive vote of confidence in the plebiscite of May 8, 1870. But his regime disappeared under the wave of a foreign invasion only a few months after the promulgation of the new constitution.

Foreign Policy

Establishment of Colonies

Napoleon III annexed Algeria to France. In 1863, he established a protectorate over Cambodia. Indo-China came under the control of France. In a joint expedition with England, China was forced to open many ports for European trade. In the colonial field, Napoleon annexed the whole of Algeria and it became a great prosperous dependency. He joined hands with England in military actions against China and many Chinese ports were opened for trade to the Europeans.

In 1849, Louis Napoleon sent French troops to Rome to overthrow the republican regime and thereby restore the Pope. The republic was defeated and the Pope was restored. The French troops remained in Rome from 1849 to 1870.

The Crimean War (1854-1856)

The Crimean war broke out as a result of a religious issue between the Roman Catholic Church and the Greek Orthodox Church over the management of the Holy places in Palestine. In the Eastern Question, France played a leading part. On behalf of the Catholics, Napoleon III laid claims to the possession of Holy places in Jerusalem, a claim contested by Russia as the representative of the Greek Church. Russia demanded that the Turks should grant a virtual protectorate over all Orthodox Christians within their empire. Britain and France did not like the claims of Russia. They wanted that Constantinople and the straits should be kept out of Russian hands. In 1853-1854, Russian troops entered Wallachia and Moldavia. France and England went to war to prevent the Turkish Empire from being crushed by Russia. Thus the Crimean war broke out. The war ended victoriously for France and England. According to the terms of the Treaty of Paris signed in 1856, the Tsar renounced his claim to protect the Christians in the Balkans. The war took the prestige of France to a high level.

Austro-Sardinian War (1859-60)

Napoleon III got involved in the Austro-Sardinian war. Cavour, the Prime Minister of Sardinia, entered into a treaty with Napoleon III who promised to help Sardinia against Austria in return for Nice and Savoy. Sardinia was to occupy Lombardy and Venetia. After the battle of Solferino, Napoleon III stopped war all of a sudden. When the Austrian troops evacuated Tuscany, Parma and Modena and Lombardy, he recognised the annexation of these regions with Sardinia and he got Nice and Savoy.

The Poles

He had united the support of the French people to help the Poles in their efforts to liberate from the subjugation of Russia. The liberals of France stood for Polish independence. The French Catholics wanted Napoleon to help the Poles because the Poles were Catholics. However, when the Poles actually revolted in 1863, he did not help them. Because he was afraid that Austria and Prussia would help Russia. In that case a war with Russia was bound to be suicidal to France. The result was that the Poles were ruthlessly crushed and consequently both the liberals and Catholics of France were disappointed.

Mexican Project

Napoleon's interference in the Mexican problem was quite foolhardy. Mexico had obtained independence from Spanish rule. Napoleon's great Mexican adventure contributed much to the loss of his popularity. Mexico had to owe public debts to the governments of France, England and Spain. When the government of Mexico repudiated the public debts of these countries, France, England and Spain decided to interfere to enforce their rights. When the other two powers did not resort to any military action and tried to manage the situation in one way or the other, Napoleon sent in 1862 an army of 30,000 French troops to Mexico. His intention was to establish a Catholic and Latin empire in Mexico. He also wanted to please the Catholics of France by giving them an opportunity to convert the people of Mexico. In 1864, Napoleon III made Maximilian, the brother of Austrian emperor the emperor of Mexico. However USA kept quiet so long as the Civil War was going on in their country. But as soon as the war was over, the American government applied Monroe Doctrine and asked France to quit Mexico. Napoleon III was thus forced to evacuate his troops in 1867. Maximilian delayed the matters and consequently was shot dead. Thus the Mexican enterprise proved to be a failure. It acted a boomerang against Napoleon III.

Franco-Prussian war (1870-1871)

Napoleon III grew jealous of the rising power of Prussia. He demanded at different times Palatinate, Luxemburg and Belgium as the prize of his neutrality. But Bismarck refused to give him anything. In the Austro-Prussian war of 1866, Napoleon III expected that Prussia would be defeated and Germany would become hopelessly weak. However his expectation became a failure. The Austrian defeat at Sadowa completely upset everything. It was the traditional policy of France to keep Germany divided. But the victory of Prussia over Austria at Sadowa led the unification of Germany. This became a great challenge to France and a threat to her security also. Hence war between Prussia and France became inevitable.

The policy of Prussia towards France also created conflicts between the two countries. Bismarck gave an undertaking to Napoleon III in 1865 that compensation would be given to France towards the Rhine, perhaps Rhineland or Belgium. After the war of 1866, Napoleon III tried to get compensation for France. He asked for Belgium but in vain. He also failed to get Rhineland too. He was, also prevented from buying Luxemburg by Bismarck from Holland. Instead in 1867, Luxemburg was made an independent state. Hence to meet the Prussian challenge he began to reorganise the French army.

It was at this time the people of France were getting fed up with the policies of Napoleon III. Many French men were thinking of restoring the Bourbons. But the middle class including businessmen and professionals wanted to establish a republic in France. All these weakened the position of Napoleon III. At the same time there was a lot of anti-Prussian feeling in France. The liberals of France detested Prussia as a reactionary state. The Catholics of France disliked Prussia as an intolerant Protestant state. The patriots of France also hated Prussia.

Bismarck also believed that a war with France was inevitable because unification of Germany could be completed only after the defeat of France. War was welcomed in both the countries. Prussia considered France as an aggressor. The Southern States of Germany joined Prussia against France. Prussia started the offensive and defeated the French at the battle of Sedan.

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The victory of Sedan was a decisive one and after that, the French army surrendered and Napoleon III was made a prisoner. This led to the fall of the Second Empire in France and the proclamation of the Third Republic in September 1870. The war ended by the Treaty of Frankfurt of 1871 by which France was compelled to cede Alsace and a part of Lorraine to Germany, and France had also to pay a war indemnity of 500 million francs.

Estimate

The character of Napoleon III was an amazing compound of contradictions. At one time, he posed as a deliver and at another time he behaved as a betrayer. Sometimes he acted cleverly and sometimes foolishly. He lacked push and initiative. He lacked precision both in action and judgement. He marched against the forces of nationalism and liberalism. The second Empire lasted from 1842 to 1852,

Check Your Progress

5. Which law recognized the right of workers ?
6. Which year the Treaty of Frankfurt was signed?

2.6 NATIONAL MOVEMENT IN EUROPE

The French Revolution had inspired people all over Europe. It spread the ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity and generated the spirit of nationalism. Napoleon, though he established a monarchy in France, carried forward the revolutionary ideals of equality and nationalism. Napoleon's empire gave to Europe a form of unity, even though it was imposed by him through conquests. A new concept emerged which bound people together with a sense of belonging and unity. Nations began to be formed by those who shared a common tradition and common territory.

Between 1830 and 1848, a number of revolutions broke out. Though most of them failed, a few of these revolutions succeeded. Belgium rose in revolt against the union with Holland and the consequent Dutch domination. In a conference held in London, the European powers declared that Belgium would be an independent country. In 1831 Belgium was created a separate kingdom with Leopold as the king. While Belgium was successful, the Polish revolt was crushed by Russia. Greece was under Turkey. Towards the end of the 18th century the national consciousness of the Greeks was stimulated by an intellectual revival which recalled the glories of the ancient Hellas. The struggle for independence began in 1821. By the Treaty of Adrianople (1829) Turkey recognised the independence of Greece. The republic that was set up in Greece was replaced by a monarchy in 1832. The independence of Greece was an incident of great significance. It provided the first example of the victory of nationalism since the downfall of Napoleon.

The Austrian Empire was composed of a number of kingdoms inhabited by different races, speaking different languages and having different cultures. There were the Germans in Austria, the Czechs in Bohemia, the Magyars in Hungary, the Poles in Galicia, the Italians in Lombardy and Venice and the Slavs in south-east Austria. All these peoples had become conscious of their national unity and had developed national aspirations. Revolts had broken out in France in 1830 and 1848. The Revolt of 1848 ushered in a period of widespread revolts throughout the Austrian

Empire. The Magyars of Hungary and the Slavs of Bohemia clamoured for national autonomy and constitutional government.

Finally in 1867 Hungary was recognised as an independent kingdom. A nationalist movement had also started in Prague. There the Czechs rose in a nationalist revolt demanding self-government for their kingdom. Austrian Emperor was forced to recognise the Czech Government. Though temporarily successful, most of these movements within the Austrian Empire ultimately ended in disaster.

Independence of Belgium

During the French revolutionary war, the Austrian Netherlands were conquered by the French and they remained a part of France for 20 years. Holland was conquered by France and for many years continued to be a part of France. After the fall of Napoleon in 1814, the ruler of Holland was restored and he gave a new constitution to the people. The Congress of Vienna decided to set up a strong barrier state on the north east of France and consequently united the Austrian Netherlands of Belgium with Holland.

However, the statesmen assembled at Vienna ignored certain realities. For centuries, the two parts had been separated and consequently there was not much in common between the two countries. The people of Holland were Protestants and those of Belgium Catholics. They also differed from the matter of language.

Revolt

The July revolution gave the necessary spark. The revolt was deliberately planned by Polignac and stirred up by foreign agitators, most of whom were French. The French felt sympathy with the Belgian rebels because they weakened the barrier state and created an opportunity for the annexation of Belgium. The revolt spread from the cities to the countryside. There was a danger of all the European Powers being involved in the trouble. The independence of Belgium and the separation from Holland was a violation of the Peace settlement of 1815 which the European powers had pledged themselves to maintain. The regulation of the affairs of Belgium was submitted to a conference at London. Hostilities were stopped. The independence of Belgium was recognized in principle by the conference before the end of 1830. A protocol defining the frontiers was signed by the powers of January 1831.

Austria - Hungary

The ideals of February Revolution in France influenced the people of Austria also to fight against the absolutism of Metternich. The result was that there were demonstrations in Vienna in March 1848. Metternich ran away. After giving many concessions, the Austrian emperor also ran away. In March 1849, a new constitution for the Habsburg Empire was announced. The February Revolution of 1848 affected the fortunes of Hungary. The new constitution of 1849 in Austria centralised all the nationalities and allowed to have their provincial diets. The Hungarians did not like the idea of their being put on the same footing as other nationalities and consequently, Hungary declared herself independent of Austria. But Austria with the support of Russia defeated the Hungarians.

Italy

The February revolution 1848 had its influence in Italy. The ideas of the French Revolution had been spread over to the areas of Italy. The people of Northern Italy rose against Austria. In fact Austria faced a worst crisis.

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Her troops were driven out of Milan and Venice. The king of Piedmont was encouraged by revolutionaries breaking out everywhere to declare war on Austria in order to expel her from Italian Peninsula.

Germany

The February Revolution of 1848 encouraged in nationalistic spirit of the Germans. The smaller states felt for the unification of Germany and tried to remove the domination of Austria in Germany. Thus the Revolutions of 1830 and 1848 had its effects in other states of Europe.

2.7 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS QUESTIONS

1. 1818
2. 1822
3. Charles X
4. The Ultra Royalists
5. Law of 1864
6. 1871

2.8 SUMMARY

- The Holy alliance was not a military alliance but a league of sovereigns wedded to the principle of Christian ethic that was to treat the subjects with love and kindness.
- The Congresses of the concert were held at four different places
- They were the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, Congress of Troppau, Congress of Laibach and the Congress of Verona.
- The July Revolution of 1830 sounded the death knell of the Divine Right theory of Kingship.
- The February Revolution of 1848 encouraged in nationalistic spirit of the Germans.
- Metternich dominated the European politics between 1815 and 1848.
- No country escaped from his evil machinations. Metternich can be rightly called the “Prime Minister of Europe”
- Napoleon III did some good things to promote the material welfare of the people. He promoted industries.
- The Franco Prussian war ended by the Treaty of Frankfurt of 1871 by which France was compelled to cede Alsace and a part of Lorraine to Germany, and France had also to pay a war indemnity of 500 million francs.
- The French Revolution had inspired people all over Europe. It spread the ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity and generated the spirit of nationalism.

2.9 KEYWORDS

- Reform Banquets : In Paris ,between July and December 1847, a large number of banquets were held in which the speakers advocated reforms publicly.
- Concert :arrange (something) by mutual agreement or coordination.

2.10 SELF ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS

Short Answer Questions

1. Holy Alliance
2. Tsar Alexander I
3. White Terror
4. Four Ordinances
5. Charles X
6. Franco -Prussian war

Long Answer Questions

1. Write about the working of the Concert of Europe.
2. Examine the causes for the formation of the Quadruple Alliance
3. What do you mean by the Metternich System.
4. Analyze the causes and effects of the Revolution of 1830.
5. Describe the Foreign policy of Napoleon III.

2.11 FURTHER READINGS

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UNIT-III UNIFICATION OF ITALY

Structure

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- 3.0 Introduction
- 3.1 Objectives
- 3.2 Mazzini
- 3.3 Victor Emmanuel II
- 3.4 Unification of Germany
- 3.5 Bismarck
- 3.6 Answers to Check Your Progress Questions
- 3.7 Summary
- 3.8 Key words
- 3.9 Self Assessment Questions
- 3.10 Further Readings

3.0 Introduction

Ancient Italy which became united and expanded into a mighty Empire under Rome was broken into several states during the middle ages. Napoleon conquered Italy and united all these small states for a short while. But this good work was undone by the Vienna settlement of 1815. The Vienna Settlement of 1815 failed to unify Italy. It broke up Italian unity and made it a mere geographical expression. Ferdinand I was restored to Sicily and Naples. The Pope was restored to Rome and the Papal states. Lombardy and Venice were annexed to the Austrian empire. Sardinia and Genoa were added to the kingdom of Piedmont. Thus the Austrian rule was predominant in Italy.

3.1 Objectives

After going through this unit, you will be able to:

- Explain the role of Cavour in the Unification of Italy
- Evaluate the process of the Unification of Italy
- Discuss the role of Bismarck in the Unification of Germany
- Explain the results of Franco-Prussian war
- Analyse the reforms of Bismarck

Resorgimento

The wars of Napoleon in Italy kindled and stirred the national feeling which went by the name of Risorgimento. In the eyes of the people of, "Napoleon was an Italian cast in the Imperial mould". After the downfall of Napoleon, the work of unification was carried on by secret societies like the Carbonari. Naples rose into open revolt in 1820. With the help of the Austrian army, Ferdinand I, the king of Naples, put down the revolt and severely punished the rebel leaders. The revolution spread to Piedmont in 1821. The people as such were not against the ruling family. They only wanted a new constitution and were against Austria. There were many revolts in Italy against the existing conditions. They stimulated the wide movement of thought and feeling. This became important in Italian history. They were given the title of "Resorgimento" the revival or resurrection.

The 'Resorgimento' movement was a moral one. It was based on the ideal of unity of Italy. Politically the revival was patriotic and national. It was against Austrian domination in Italy. It was democratic and liberal. There was also a demand for parliamentary form of government. This movement

expressed its wish for freedom of press and the establishment of a republic. It also stressed the need for reducing the powers of the church. Of course this was a broad movement. Such a movement could not be incorporated in one single programme. The chief persons responsible for the unification of Italy were Mazzini, Victor Emmanuel II, Cavour and Garibaldi.

3.2 Mazzini

Mazzini was a professor of anatomy in Genoa, he was the chief inspirer of the revolutionary movement in the country. His views and ideals were within the scope of the Risorgimento movement. In the 1820's he studied the writings of romantic writers of France, Great Britain and Germany. His favourite writers were Dante, Shakespeare, Byron and Victor Hugo. Even during his childhood days, he began to brood over the ills affecting his country. In all his writings he expressed his unhappiness over this situation. He was strongly against foreign domination in Italy. He joined the Carbonari and participated in its secret activities, in 1830, he was arrested and sent to Savona prison. He was released after six months. His vast experience helped him to found an organisation known as "Young Italy" in 1831. This organisation superseded Carbonari as the centre of nationalist agitation. Mazzini believed that only the young men of Italy could bring the unification of Italy. He established a number of branches of Young Italy all over the country. Through speeches and writings he inspired the youth. He appealed the youth to meet the workers, the peasants and other common men and explain to them the evils of foreign rule.

He made a fervent appeal to the king of Sardinia, Charles Albert to take over the leadership. Mazzini continued to strengthen the society of "Young Italy" as vanguard for the national movement. The Young Italy worked as a secret organisation. They awakened the masses from their lethargy and directed them to struggle for unity and independence.

Mazzini believed that Austria must be driven out of Italy. At the same time, he was not, in favour of any foreign help to drive out the Austrians from Italy. He was able to create a faith among the people for the holy task. He was also able to convert a large number of persons into a missionary spirit which he himself possessed for the cause of Italian unification.

3.3 Victor Emmanuel II (1849-1878)

The overthrow of the French monarchy under Louis Philippe in 1848 was a signal to similar revolutions all over Europe. Italy did not escape from the storm. On the eve of 1848, nationalism in Italy became wide spread. The year 1848 opened many problems. Charles Albert, the king of Sardinia, declared war on Austria. But he was defeated by the Austrian forces at Custoza in 1848. Popular agitation was increasing in Naples and Sicily for reforms. In Papal states, Tuscany and Piedmont there were demands for new constitutions which would transfer the real power to the hands of the people. In Lombardy and Venetia, the people were highly indignant of Austrian power. Hence there came nationalistic and democratic movements in all states of Italy.

It was this spirit that had created revolutions in different states of Italy during 1848. Revolutions broke out in Sicily and Naples which resulted in the granting of new constitutions for these states. The demonstrations in Piedmont, Tuscany and Papal states succeeded in getting liberal constitutions.

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It was at this time there came news of a revolt in Vienna and Metternich also ran away. These favoured the revolutions in Northern Italy. Austrian troops withdrew. A republic was established in Venice. The rulers of Parma, Modena also ran away. There was a popular demand in all states of Italy. A republic was also established in Rome under the leadership of Mazzini. The Pope ran away to Naples and appealed to powers for help. In 1849 Mazzini led an insurrection in Rome. The Pope was driven away and Rome was proclaimed a republic in 1849. The republic was placed under a Committee of three of which Mazzini was one.

Now all eyes were turned towards King Charles Albert of Sardinia to accomplish the great mission of driving out the Austrians and also of working for the unity of Italy. Hence Charles Albert renewed the war against Austria. The Italian forces won a victory over the Austrian troops. But the Italian forces were defeated in the battle of Novara. Charles Albert abdicated and his son Victor Emmanuel made peace with Austria. The defeat of Italian in Novara had some bad effects in Italy. Reaction started in Italy. The ruler of Tuscany was restored. Pope was restored with the help of Louis Napoleon. The Austrians captured Venice. The only state which had not cancelled the liberal Constitution was Piedmont. Absolutism and reaction triumphed everywhere.

Although the movement of 1848-49 had failed, something had been gained. There also came opinions to work for the unity of Italy under the leadership of the monarchical government of Piedmont. This received a greater welcome from all sections of the people in Italy. The people also were desirous of taking part in this movement with great enthusiasm.

Further the situation in Italy was favourable to this movement. The failure of revolts in Italy before 1848-1849 was due to many causes. Austria's position was strong now in Italy. It was not possible to oust her without foreign help. The Italians hitherto felt that they would achieve unity of Italy without any outside help. Now it was felt that it was impossible. To drive out the Austrians from Italy some outside help had become a necessary one. To achieve this some kind of diplomacy had also to be worked out at the international level. This could be done only by a dynastic representative state like Piedmont. Victor Emmanuel II promised to work towards Italian unity and agreed to be the king of a united Italy.

Cavour(1810-1861)

Perhaps the most important actor in the drama of the Unification of Italy was Count Cavour, the Prime minister of Victor Emmanuel II. "Italy as a nation is the legacy, the life work of Cavour. He has been rightly called the "Bismarck of Italy". His policy was to liberate Italy from the clutches of Austria and unite her under the Royal House of Savoy.

It was at this juncture, Cavour a great diplomat and statesman joined the cabinet of Piedmont in 1850 and he became Prime Minister in 1852. He started his work with the conviction that the help of a foreign power was necessary to drive out the Austrians from Italy. That is why he participated in the Crimean war and also secured the help of Napoleon III of France.

Further he also felt that if Piedmont was to be the leader of Italy, it must progress politically and economically. It must be made a model state so that other states may recognise her as their leader. So he introduced major reforms for the prosperity of Piedmont and Sardinia. He encouraged trade and commerce. He built railways, introduced modern postal system and banking. He organised new taxation system. Shipping was encouraged. The power of church was also reduced. He followed a policy of Free Church, in a free state.

Religion was diverted from politics. He organised the army on modern lines. He spread news about the prosperous conditions prevailing in his kingdom. He sought sympathy through propaganda literature for the cause of Italian freedom from foreign rule.

Crimean War (1854-1856)

When the Crimean war broke out in 1854, Cavour advised Victor Emmanuel II to join the side of England, France and Turkey against Russia. Sardinia entered the war with two aims especially to be in the good books of England and France so that later their help might be sought to crush Austria. Russia got defeated in the war. The Crimean war set the ball of Italian Unity moving.

After the victory over Russia, the Congress of Paris was held in 1856. In this congress Cavour was able to condemn the Austrian rule in Italy. He raised the Italian question to the level of an international question. Cavour thus got the sympathy of European countries for this cause particularly that of Napoleon III.

Austro-Sardinian War (1859-60)

The Crimean war earned for Cavour the friendship of Napoleon III of France. He utilized the opportunity and entered into a treaty with Napoleon III of France. Napoleon III who promised to help Sardinia against Austria in return for Nice and Savoy. Sardinia was to occupy Lombardy and Venetia. Accordingly there was a period of nine months between the agreement at Plombiers and the outbreak of war. During this interim period, Cavour made preparations for war. There were press attacks on Austria. There were military marches and military demonstrations. Everything was done to force the Austrians to declare war. Austria itself sent an ultimatum to Piedmont demanding immediate demobilization or war. Cavour refused. Calculating French help, he increased the number in the Sardinian forces. Austria got alarmed at the rising power of Sardinia. So Austria declared war on Sardinia in 1859. Napoleon III came with a French army to help Sardinia. The Austrian forces were defeated in the battles of Magenta and Solferino and driven out of Lombardy.

Napoleon III came to the help of Piedmont. The Italians described him as "Our liberator and our Saviour". However Napoleon III changed his mind and stopped the war all of a sudden. Austria was to give Lombardy but not Venetia. The rulers of Parma, Modena and Tuscany were restored. The Treaty of Zurich ratified the terms of armistice. Cavour did not oppose the action of Napoleon III. Cavour resigned for some time but he returned.

When Lombardy was evacuated by Austrians, the people of Modena, Parma and Tuscany voted for annexation to Sardinia. Napoleon agreed to this and for that Nice and Savoy were given to him. Thus the Austrian hegemony was driven out in North Italy except Venetia.

As the diplomacy played by Cavour had been stopped in North Italy, the attention had now been turned to South Italy. In the south, the people of Sicily revolted and appealed to Garibaldi for help. Garibaldi started the revolution with 1000 red-shirts for Sicily. Cavour sympathised with Garibaldi. He gave him secretly all help.

Garibaldi

Garibaldi, the soldier and hero of adventure, was also responsible for the unification of Italy. Garibaldi was born at Nice in 1807. For many years

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he lived as a sailor's life. He joined Young Italy of Mazzini. He took part in the revolt organised by Mazzini in 1834. He was condemned to death. He escaped to South America as an exile for 14 years. When he heard of the revolt by 1848, he rushed to Italy. Thousands of persons joined him to fight against the Austrians. As the campaign failed he went to Rome in 1849 in defence of republican regime in Rome. Somehow he managed to escape with 4000 troops. He was pursued by the Austrians. In this pursuit, he had to be in the forests and mountains. Many of his followers died. Finally he, again escaped to America and lived in exile.

In 1854 he came back to Italy. In 1859 he collected a large number of volunteers to fight against the Austrians. In 1860, there was a revolt in Sicily. His volunteers were called as "Red Shirts". They helped Garibaldi to become the master of the Island in this task, the local insurgents of Sicily also supported him. Hence he succeeded in occupying Sicily. From Sicily he moved to the mainland and was able to defeat the forces of the ruler of Naples. Within five months he had conquered the kingdom of 11 million people. Naples and Sicily were annexed with the Kingdom of Piedmont. Garibaldi then planned to move to Rome and but was not allowed to do so.

Annexation of Venetia (1866)

In the Austro-Prussian war, Victor Emmanuel II sided with Prussia. Bismarck, the Prussian Prime minister, promised to force Austria to surrender Venetia to Italy. The Austro-Prussian war ended in a victory to Prussia. As a reward for the help rendered, Bismarck forced Austria to surrender Venetia to Italy.

Annexation of Rome (1870)

Rome still remained in the hands of the Pope who had the support of Napoleon III of France. Napoleon he was forced to withdraw his troops from Italy on account of his fight against Prussia. King Victor Emmanuel appealed to the Pope to merge. But it went in vain. The Italian troops marched to Rome and occupied it. The Pope was allowed to rule over Vatican as sovereign. The finishing touch to the Unification of Italy was given by the proclamation of Rome as the capital of Italy in 1870. It was in this way the unification of Italy was completed.

Check Your Progress

1. What is the name of the Secret society?
2. Who started Young Italy Movement?
3. Who was the king of Sardinia?

3.4 UNIFICATION OF GERMANY

One of the most remarkable changes of nineteenth century was the transformation of Germany into an imposing powerful empire. Politically Germany was a divided land. Germany was split up into several independent kingdoms, duchies, principalities and free states in the middle ages and long after. **Factors that led to the Unification**

Role of Napoleon

Napoleon Bonaparte abolished the title of the Holy Roman Emperor in 1806. He reduced the number of German states from 360 to 39 and organized them into the confederation of the Rhine. He unconsciously roused the spirit of nationalism in the minds of the people. The Congress of Vienna retained the confederation, but placed it under the control of Austria.

Vienna Congress

Germany, like Italy was a geographical expression rather than a nation. The Vienna Settlement with regard to Germany was also disappointing. The Germans expected that the Vienna Congress would work for a unified Germany. Instead, they got a German federation of 39 states. Provision was made for a federal diet which was to be presided over by Austria. The ruler of every state was a sovereign within his territory. In addition, there were also other non-German elements in the Federal Diet. Hanover, which was under England, was included in the German confederations. The Duchy of Holstein which was under the king of Denmark was also included in the German confederation. These foreign elements could not be expected to throw in their weight in the cause of German unity. Austria was the arbiter of the fate of Germany. It may be noted that the German Diet at Frankfurt came to have an international character since the rulers of Britain, Denmark and Netherlands sent their representatives to it by virtue of their possessions in Germany. Unfortunately the German Diet did not represent the aspirations of the people since it consisted of the representatives of the rulers, who were feeble and suspicious of one another. Frederick William III of Prussia alone could have been expected to lead the patriotic and liberal forces in Germany. But he fell under the influence of Metternich and consequently joined hands with him to suppress all signs of nationalism and liberalism in the country.

With such was the state of affairs in Germany, the initiative was taken by the universities of Germany. Jena became the centre of German liberalism and the university students started the movement which went on growing year after year and the nationalist movement continued in university circles. The students' associations began to spread from Jena and within two years, 16 universities came under their control. They also organised secret societies. Students who had fought in the war of liberation came back to the universities to found a new kind of secret organisation i.e. "Burschenschaften". In 1817 this society of Jena university organised the Wartburg Festival to celebrate the anniversary of the Battle of Leipzig and the centenary of the Reformation. In this festival, of course there was no revolutionary plan but it ended with a bonfire in which various symbols of reaction were consigned to the flames.

Sporadic agitations of this nature continued for the next two years. But in 1819, the situation took a serious turn when a young student named Karl Sand murdered a reactionary journalist Katzebu who was suspected 'a Russian spy'. Metternich who was trying to establish reaction in Germany decided to take full advantage of the circumstances. With the approval of the King of Prussia, he summoned the representatives of the nine important states of Germany at Carlsbad in August 1819 and passed a series of decrees which were later approved by the Federal Diet.

Carlsbad Decrees

According to the Carlsbad Decrees a special representative of the ruler of the state was to be appointed for each university. He was to reside in the place where the university was situated. The agent was to see to the strictest enforcement of the existing laws and disciplinary regulations. He was to observe carefully the spirit which was shown by the teachers in the universities through their lectures. It was the duty of the ruler to remove from the universities those who were considered

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to be abusing their legitimate influence over the students. Such a teacher was not to be employed in any other university or educational institutions. The laws against secret and unauthorised societies in the universities were to be strictly enforced. By Carlsbad Decrees; the emperor of Austria became the head by an all-powerful German police system". The Carlsbad Decrees were the high water mark of Austrian influence in Germany.

Zollverein or Customs Union

The first step towards German unity was taken in the sphere of commerce. Prussia took the lead and the other states followed suit. Most of the states entered into a Customs Union or Zollverein in 1834 to avoid the tariff duties levied by each member of the Confederation against the goods of other members. Austria kept herself out of the Union. The commercial unity of most of the German states sowed the seeds for the political unity of Germany.

The main terms of entry in to Zollverein were complete free trade between state and state, uniform tariff on all frontiers and net proceeds to be divided in proportion to population of the states concerned. In this, Austria was completely in different to the Zollverein. Metternich did not attach any importance to commerce and consequently ignored the activities of the Zollverein. However after the overthrow of Metternich in 1848, Austria made a determined effort to join the Zollverein. Prussia resisted the same and was successful. The importance of Zollverein cannot be minimised. For the first time, Germany became a fiscal and commercial unit. The Zollverein united the German states in bonds of mutual economic interest. It united them under the leadership of Prussia. Thus the Zollverein is considered in every real sense to have been the beginning of German unity.

Frederick William IV

During the long reign of Frederick William III, much could not be expected from Prussia. However, he was succeeded by the new king Frederick William IV. He possessed a strong will and intellect. The provincial estates were allowed to meet regularly and discuss their affairs freely. The: freedom of press was restored. Yet he refused to grant a parliamentary constitution. In February 1811, he called for a meeting of all provincial estates in Berlin and it was to be known as the United Provincial Diet.

From 1830 to, 1848, there was going on persistent agitations in the smaller states of Germany. The object of these agitations was two fold namely unification of Germany and the establishment of constitutional and liberal governments in the states. In 1847, a meeting was held and a liberal programme was adopted. Agitation was to be carried for the cancellation of Carlsbad Decrees. Religious toleration, freedom of press and trial by Jury were to be guaranteed. Representative assemblies were to be set up in every state. A representative, assembly was to be provided for the whole of Germany.

When the news, of February revolution reached Germany the ruler of Baden gave a, new constitution to the people and his example was followed by other States. The ruler of Baden was forced to abdicate and Hanover and Saxony also got liberal constitutions. So far as Prussia was concerned, there was some trouble and the king gave a liberal constitution. There was also clash between the people and the troops. Finally the troops were removed 'from the capital. The king also promised to become the leader of a free and new-born German nation". On March 5, 1848 a number of liberal leaders

came together at Ems and entrusted a committee of seven with the task of summoning parliamentary conversion. They met at Frankfurt on March 31, 1848. It consisted of 500 members drawn from the parliamentary assemblies of the different German states. Frederick William IV of Prussia issued a proclamation in which he promised to assume the leadership of the national movement.

The Frankfurt Parliament

The Frankfurt Parliament consisted of about 300 members at the beginning. Later on its members rose to 550. Heinrich Von Gagern was elected its president. It was dominated by professors and journalists. The fundamental rights of the people were agreed upon. Civil and religious equality, freedom of press, abolition of special privileges were all guaranteed.

Austria was excluded. Provision was made for a hereditary king and a German confederation. The throne of Germany was offered by Frankfurt parliament to Frederick William IV of Prussia on 28th March 1849. But the same was rejected on 3rd April 1849. The factors for this was that he was a conservative and he was not for revolutionary thoughts. He believed in Divine Right of kings. He was not prepared to accept the constitution framed by the Frankfurt Parliament. Above all, the real reason was that he was not prepared to fight against Austria and thus the work of Frankfurt Parliament ended. The people of Germany had tried to frame a constitution but their efforts failed. The failure of Frankfurt parliament convinced the Germans that some other method had to be followed to bring about the unification of Germany.

At the same time it is taught a lesson to the people of Germany. There could be no unification of Germany so long as Austria was strong enough to oppose the same. The unity could not also be achieved by constitutional means. Austria could be turned out only if Germany had a stronger force than that of Austria and that force could come only from Prussia.

William I, the ruler of Prussia

William I was a man of parts. He believed in the destiny and mission of Prussia. He was a Prussian to the core. In 1861 on the death of Frederick William IV, William I became the king of Prussia. He was a Prussian to the core. He believed in autocracy. He insisted on army reforms. There was a dead lock between him and the liberals. The liberals were not for army reforms but for constitutional reforms. To handle the situation, William I invited Bismarck from Paris. It was under these circumstances Bismarck was appointed the minister-president of Prussia in 1862.

War with Denmark (1864)

As long as foreign kings held possessions in Germany Bismarck calculated that for bringing about German unification, the defeat of Denmark constituted the first phase. This question was related to the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein which were under the control of the king of Denmark. He ruled those duchies not as king of Denmark but as duke of these two German states. There was great pressure for the merger of these two German states with the kingdom of Denmark. The king yielded to the pressure and accordingly merged those two states in to his kingdom. By doing so, he violated an earlier settlement reached at London. This act provoked Bismarck. Bismarck decided to make the best of the opportunity in the cause of German unification. He did not want the Duchies to go to Denmark. He wanted to include them in Prussia. Hence he wanted to create a war with Denmark. For this he entered in to an agreement with Austria to take

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joint action against Denmark so that ultimately there may be aquarrel with Austria on the question of the division of the spoils of war.

With these objects in view, an ultimatum was given to the king of Denmark demanding from him the cancellation of the constitution promulgated by him. As he refused to do so, both Austria and Prussia declared war against Denmark. The Danes were no match for the combined armies and by the treaty of Vienna (1864) the king of Denmark surrendered the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein to Austria and Prussia.

Afterwards there arose the question of their division. Austria suggested that both of them should be handed over to the Duke of Augustenberg. But Prussia refused to do so. Finally it was agreed by Convention of Gastein that Austria was to occupy and administer Holstein and Prussia was to occupy and administer Schleswig.

Austro Prussian War (1866)

Austria grew jealous of the rising power of Prussia. A war between the two was quite inevitable. Bismarck's next plan was to create war with Austria. He first worked for isolating Austria in Europe. He established friendship with Russia. It was time that Russia and France were coming closer. Bismarck wedged between them and made the Russians to support Prussia. Prussia maintained and cultivated personal friendship with Alexander II and influenced Russia not to support Austria.

Next he tried to win over Napoleon III of France to his side. While he was the Prussian ambassador in Paris in 1862 he tried to cultivate good relations with Napoleon III. He also made an interview with Napoleon III. As a result of the interview, Napoleon III promised the neutrality of France in the event of war between Prussia and Austria.

Bismarck won over Italy to his side too. Italy was the arch-enemy of Austria. In the unification of Italy, Bismarck assued to help Italy in getting Venetia from Austria. Thus he got the support of Italy. Thus Bismarck isolated Austria. Afterwards he entered in to the Austro-Prussian war.

The war between Austria and Prussia was a very short one. Prussian military organisation was so efficient that Austria could not stand before it. Moreover Austria had to fight on two fronts at one time. She had not only to fight against the Prussian attack but also against the Italians who declared war against Austria at the same time as Prussia did. Austria was also defeated by Prussia in the battle of Sadowa. The treaty of Prague was concluded in 1866. By this treaty Austria acknowledged the dissolution of German confederacy as hitherto constituted. She also accepted to a new organisation of Germany without the participation of imperial Austrian state. Venetia was to be given to Italy. Hence all the States North of Mainz were to join the North German confederation under the leadership of Prussia. The southern states of Germany were allowed to be independent.

The Austro-Prussian war had made Prussia as the leader of Germany. She also came to be regarded as a great military power. Bismarck was the leader of these activities in Germany, and hence the cause of liberalism was lost. An authoritarian government was established.

Effects of the war

The Austro-Prussian war had far reaching effects. Austria was excluded from Germany and Prussia emerged as the leader of Germany. The military efficiency of Prussia was also recognized in Europe. She also came to be regarded as a military power.

Franco Prussian War (1870-1871)

Bismarck had only one more enemy to deal with and that was Napoleon III of France. Napoleon III grew jealous of the rising power of Prussia. The Southern states of Germany had still be united. It was not also possible to do so with the help of force. Hence Bismarck handled the situation very cautiously. Between 1867 and 1870. Bismarck followed a policy of winning over the Southern states by a policy of conciliation and help. He gave them money. He gave them military officers to train their armies. Efforts were made to impress upon them that Prussia was their friend.

Bismarck was successful in isolating France diplomatically. As Italy had been betrayed in 1859 by Napoleon III of France, it annoyed with France. Taking advantage of this situation, Prussia helped Italy in 1866 to get Venetia from Austria and Italy was grateful to Prussia.

Bismarck then was able to secure the neutrality of Russia. Russia too had not forgotten the Crimean War in which France defeated her. Bismarck even won over Austria too by giving her very favorable terms. Although Prussia was victorious in the Austro-Prussian war, he did not allow the Prussian armies to march towards Vienna. Prussia also had not demanded a heavy war indemnity from Austria. These created good relations between Austria and Prussia.

Napoleon III also wanted a war with Prussia. Moreover opposition to Napoleon III was increasing in France and he felt that the only way to win over the support of all sections of the people of France was by declaring a war against Prussia. So France declared war on Prussia.

The war kindled the patriotism of the Germans and the Southern German states made common cause with the North. The quarrel between France and Prussia arose over the issue of the Spanish succession. The Spanish throne fell vacant and it was offered to a relative of the King of Prussia at the instance of Bismarck. After rejecting the crown twice, prince Leopold accepted it finally. His action provoked France since she did not like to see Prussia becoming strong on both sides of her borders. There was also a long agitation in France against the offer. Therefore a strong note was sent to Prussian King. On the advice of the Prussian King Leopold declined the offer. Yet agitation continued in France. At the same time he demanded an assurance from the king of Prussia that he would never in future allow the renewal of the candidature of Leopold. As regards this question, France sent to his ambassador Benedetti at Ems to see the Prussian king. But the Prussian king declined to meet the French ambassador. On this issue France considered this as an insult. Hence in France, there was a cry for war against Prussia. This war broke out between Prussia and France. Prussia inflicted a crushing defeat on the French at Sedan. Napoleon III became a prisoner. The war ended by the treaty of Frankfurt of 1871 by which France ceded Alsace and Lorraine to Germany. The Southern states of Germany also joined the German confederation. It was in this way that unification of Germany was completed. In France after the death of Napoleon III, a republic was established.

.Check Your Progress

1. When did the Austro-Prussian war held?
2. Who was Frederick William IV? .Check Your Progress
1. When did the Austro-Prussian war held?
2. Who was Frederick William IV?

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3.5 BISMARCK

Otto von Bismarck was born in a noble family in 1815. By dint of his ability, he rose from position to position and finally became the Chancellor of Germany. Bismarck was an absolutist. He had no faith in parliamentary institutions. He believed in autocracy and military force. He was for reorganization of the Prussian army. He was not for constitutional methods. He ran the country in an autocratic manner. He wanted to solve everything by force. He followed the policy of "Blood and Iron".

Policy of Bismarck

With Bismarck as the Prime minister dawned a new era of progress in the history of Germany. The German Confederation under the leadership of Austria stood more as an obstacle than a means towards German unification. There was jealousy between Austria and Prussia. Bismarck believed in a policy of blood and iron. He was a man of iron with nerves of steel. He was no believer in parliaments and in liberalism. But he had unlimited faith in Prussia and Prussianism. The first task of Bismarck was to build up German national unity under the leadership of Prussia.

Bismarck's part in the Unification of Germany

Bismarck waged three wars to achieve German unity. He waged a war with Denmark in 1864 and took over the administration of Schleswig and Holstein. In the Austro-Prussian war of 1866, he inflicted a crushing defeat on Austria at Sadowa. In the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71, Bismarck defeated France in the battle of Sedan. France surrendered Alsace and Lorraine to Germany.

Constitutional Reforms

Bismarck was appointed as Chancellor in 1871 in which capacity he continued till his resignation in 1890. He gave a federal touch to the New German Confederation of 1871. The interests of the states were safeguarded by giving them provincial autonomy.

Law, Coinage, Railway and Banking

To introduce a uniform system of administration in the country, Bismarck reformed the Law, Coinage, railway and Banking systems. He laid down a uniform code of law for the German Empire by replacing the diverse system of laws that prevailed in different states. To regulate banking operations, the Imperial Bank was set up in 1876. In 1873 he established an Imperial Railway Bureau which linked up the different railway systems in the country.

Foreign Policy after Unification

After achieving the unification of Germany, Bismarck renounced the policy of "blood and iron". But he did not allow the grass to grow under his feet. He stood for the *status quo* in Europe. The keynote of the foreign policy of Bismarck after 1871 was the maintenance of peace in Europe and the prevention of any anti-German coalition.

Three Emperors League

In the years between 1871 and 1890, Europe witnessed the hegemony of Germany. Bismarck, the chancellor of Germany was the arbiter of European politics. During the time of unification of Germany Bismarck had wounded the pride of France. It was Bismarck who had annexed Alsace Lorraine from France by defeating it at the battle of Sedan in 1871. Hence he feared an attack from France and he wanted to isolate it in the European politics. With that object in view he created the three Emperors League i.e.

Dreikaiserbund in 1873. Accordingly the rulers of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia agreed to co-operate with one another for the preservation of peace and to determine a common course of action in case of a threat of war. This league continued upto 1878. Afterwards it was broken on account of the treaty of Berlin. In that treaty, Russia felt that she was betrayed by Germany. For in that treaty Germany supported the cause of Austria-Hungary against Russia. Hence the relations between Germany and Russia became hostile between 1879 and 1881. However Bismarck was able to renew the Three Emperor's League in 1881. It was again renewed for another period, of three years in , 1884. This league was also not a strong one from the beginning. Bismarck assured Austria that in the case of any difficulty between Austria and Russia, Germany would back Austria against Russia. After 1878 in the Balkans, the relations between Russia and Austria became bitter. The bitterness between the countries weakened the Three Emperor's League.

Reinsurance Treaty

The Three Emperors League had broken down in 1887. Russia and Austria were in opposite camps on the question of Bulgaria. Bismarck had already bound with Austria in 1879. At the same time he could not afford to lose the good will of Russia. There was also every possibility of Russia joining France if it was left alone. Hence Bismarck entered into Russo-German Reinsurance Treaty in 1887. This treaty lasted for three years. According to it, if one power found itself at war with a fourth power, the others would observe benevolent neutrality. Russia too agreed to respect the interests of Austria arising from the treaty of Berlin.

The Austro-German Alliance (1879)

The immediate cause for the dual alliance was the Congress of Berlin. Bismarck created Dreikaiserbund to isolate France in 1871 and this lasted upto 1878. Now the interests of Austria and Russia conflicted in the Balkans. It was very difficult for Bismarck to keep them together and managed it till 1878. Bismarck who called himself the honest broker had to make a decision as to whether he would side with Russia or Austria. Ultimately he sided with Austria.

There was also another factor that created suspicion between Germany and Russia. It was that the German representative on the international commission supported Austria against Russia in carrying out the delimitations. Russia felt that Germany did this intentionally. The siding of the German agents with the Austrians annoyed the Russians. In June 1879 the czar cancelled a visit to Berlin for the golden Jubilee wedding of his uncle. He also wrote a letter to him in which he not only complained of the German attitude but also spoke of disastrous consequences for both the countries. The Kaiser was pained by the violence of the letter. Yet he merely denied the charge.

After the incident, Bismarck chalked out a new policy. He condemned the conduct of Russia. The press campaign in Russia also annoyed him. He was denounced everywhere. He considered this as the height of ingratitude on the part of Russia. Hence he had to make a choice. Already he supported the cause of Austria in the Berlin treaty. He also thought over this once again. He knew well that Russia would have been more advantageous. But he preferred Austria. Because its large population of Germans and consequently they would be more favourably inclined towards Germany. But the problem before him was that the Kaiser protested. He told Bismarck that he could not agree

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to it The Kaiser refused to enter into an alliance with Austria against Russia whose ruler was his cousin He had an interview with the Czar in September. The Czar apologized for the better and told the Kaiser that he would remain as a friend of German. As a result, the Kaiser refused to allow Bismarck to enter in to alliance with Austria against Russia In spite of what the Kaiser said, Bismarck was determined to bring about an alliance with Austria [He pointed out that there was no idea of attacking Russia Bismarck persisted in his attitude He won over the king of Bavaria to his side He brought influence from all quarters on the kaiser and tried to convert him The Kaiser was virtually besieged The Kaiser hesitated but ultimately he had to give way on 5th October 1879. The treaty was signed at Vienna and ratified by both the governments.

Terms of the Alliance

By this alliance, the two countries were brought together. Accordingly

1. Contrary to their hopes, if one of the two was attacked by Russia, the other was bound to assist and to conclude peace only in common
2. If any of the two attacked by another power supported by Russia, the other power would assist. If any power attacked either. Austria or Germany and was not helped by Russia, the other party was to keep neutral.
3. The treaty was to remain secret.

The Triple Alliance (1882)

The Dual Alliance of 1879 was transformed into Triple Alliance in 1882 with the accession of Italy to the Dual alliance Italy was trying to come to an understanding with Austria and Germany. Bismarck also was prepared to welcome Italy as a third partner in the year 1879 itself But the Italian government did not accept the offer.

However the establishment of French protectorate over Tunisia brought about a change in Italian attitude. Italy had also an eye on Tunisia as it was near that country and was also considered to be a good place for Italian colonization. The establishment of French control over Tunisia created a lot of indignation in Italy. The Italians decided to do something against France. There, was some trouble at Marseilles. Many Italians were killed, and many others left the city. There were anti-French demonstrations in Italy. Italy also liked to, enter in to a treaty with Great Britain, But Great Britain declined.

It was in these circumstances the king of Italy accompanied by the prime minister and the foreign minister visited Vienna. A friendly welcome was given. But Bismarck informed the Austrian foreign minister that any agreement with Italy would be one sided and Italy was not a trustworthy ally. He referred to the Bismarck policy of Italy. However the Italians were determined to enter in to alliance at any cost. Ultimately the Triple Alliance was made in 1882. It was to last for five years and its contents were to be kept secret. By this treaty Germany and Austria bound themselves to assist Italy with their whole military strength if she was attacked by France. Italy bound herself to render reciprocal aid to Germany under, similar circumstances. In the case of an attack by Russia, alone upon Germany or Austria Italy was bound only to benevolent neutrality. If the attack was made by two or more great powers, her assistance was to be active.

Downfall of Bismarck

In 1888, William II became the new Kaiser. As difference of opinion between the new emperor and Bismarck cropped up the latter resigned in 1890. He died in 1898 at the ripe old age of 83.

Estimate

Bismarck was one of the greatest statesmen that Germany ever produced. By his policy of “ blood and iron”, he unified Germany. As the most faithful servant of William I, he raised the power and power and prestige of the Emperor. By his policy of industrialization, he made Germany one of the leading manufacturing countries in the world. He was a master diplomat. For the glorious and meritorious services rendered by him, he richly deserves the title the maker of modern Germany”.

Notes**3.6 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS QUESTIONS**

1. Carbonari
2. Mazzini
3. Victor Emmanuel II
4. 1866
5. King of Prussia

3.7 SUMMARY

- Vienna settlement broke up Italian unity and made it mere geographical expression
- The wars of Napoleon in Italy kindled and stirred the national feeling which went by the name of Risorgimento.
- The chief persons responsible for the unification of Italy were Mazzini, Victor Emmanuel II, Cavour and Garibaldi.
- Mazzini was the chief inspirer of the revolutionary movement in the country. His views and ideals were within the scope of Resorigimento movement.
- The most important actor in the drama of the Unification of Italy was Count Cavour, the Prime minister of Victor Emmanuel II.
- Victor Emmanuel II promised to work towards Italian unity and agreed to be the king of a united Italy.
- Garibaldi, the soldier and hero of adventure, was also responsible for the unification of Italy.
- His volunteers were called as “Red Shirts”. They helped Garibaldi to become the master of the Island in this task.
- The most remarkable changes of nineteenth century was the transformation of Germany in to an imposing powerful empire.
- Germany was split up into several independent kingdoms, duchies, principalities and free states in the middle ages and long after.
- The first step towards German unity was taken in the sphere of commerce.
- Most of the states entered into a Customs Union or Zollverein in 1834 to avoid the tariff duties levied by each member of the Confederation against the goods of other members.
- Bismarck waged three wars to achieve German unity. He waged a war with Denmark in 1864 and took over the administration of Schleswig and Holstein.
- In the Austro-Prussian war of 1866, he inflicted a crushing defeat on Austria at Sadowa.
- In the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71, Bismarck defeated France in the battle of Sedan.

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- France surrendered Alsace and Lorraine to Germany.
- Otto von Bismarck was born in a noble family in 1815. By dint of his ability, he became the Chancellor of Germany.
- By his policy of “ blood and iron”, he unified Germany.

3.8 KEYWORDS

1. Resorgimento : the 19th century movement for Italian political unity
2. Red Shirts : Redshirts (Italian CamicieRosse) is the name given to the volunteers who followed Garibaldi in southern Italy
3. The Zollverein : German Customs Union, was a coalition of German states formed to manage tariffs and economic policies within their territories.

3.9 SELF ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS

Short Answer Questions

1. Young Italy
2. Resorgimento
3. Garibaldi
4. Carlsbad Decrees.
5. Treaty of Prague
6. Battle of Sedan
7. Treaty of Frankfurt

Long Answer Questions

1. Describe the various stages of the unification of Italy.
2. Explain the role played by Cavour to the unification of Italy.
3. Discuss the factors that led to the Unification of Germany.
4. Evaluate the Blood and Iron policy of Bismarck.
5. Write an essay about the achievements of Bismarck in unification of Germany.

3.10 FURTHER READINGS

1. C.J.H. Hayes, et.(1916). History of Europe. New York: Macmillan Company
2. C.D.M. Ketelbey. (1994). A History of Modern Times from 1789. Oxford: Oxford University Press
3. V.D.Mahajan. (1975). History of Modern Europe Since 1789. New Delhi: S.Chand & Co(Pvt LTD)

BLOCK II: WARS OF GREEK INDEPENDENCE, EGYPTIAN, CRIMEAN AND BALKAN WARS

UNIT-IV THE EASTERN QUESTION

Structure

- 4.0 Introduction
- 4.1 Objectives
- 4.2 Causes for Eastern Question
- 4.3 The Greek War of Independence
- 4.4 Treaty of Adrianople
- 4.5 Answers to Check Your Progress Questions
- 4.6 Summary
- 4.7 Key words
- 4.8 Self Assessment Questions
- 4.9 Further Readings

4.0 Introduction

The Eastern Question may be defined as the problem of filling up the vacuum created by the gradual disappearance of the Turkish Empire from Europe. The Turkish Empire extended not only to Europe but it also included parts of Africa and Asia. When the Turks were at height of their power, they ruled over the Balkans, Asia Minor, Syria, Mesopotamia, Arabia, Egypt and almost whole of this north coast of Africa. However, the Turkish Empire began to decline gradually. After the sack of Constantinople by the Muslims on May 29, 1453, the Ottoman Turks carved out a vast empire in South Eastern Europe and along the north eastern coast of Africa in the 16th and 17th centuries. There were bitter wars between the Turks and Christian rulers of Europe. In 1682 the Turks over-ran Hungary and in 1683 appeared at the very gates of Vienna. The existence of the Holy Roman Empire itself was in danger. But John Sobieski, King of Poland, came to the rescue of the Emperor and defeated the Turks. The siege of Vienna was raised and the wave of Turkish conquests was halted. The decline of the Ottoman Turkish Empire dates from 1699 when it lost Hungary to Austria. By 1815, Austria and Russia had also annexed the areas around Crimea.

With this defeat began a steady decline of the Turkish Empire which continued right up to the end of the First World War. According to Miller, the Eastern Question may be defined as “the problem filling up the Vacuum created by gradual disappearance of the Turkish Empire from Europe has been popularly called the Eastern Question.”

The Eastern Question seized the minds of European diplomats, baffled them and defied a satisfactory solution. The question was further complicated on account of the divergent and conflicting interest of the Great Powers. The question included the following problems.

4.1 Objectives

After going through this unit, you will be able to:

- Explain the causes for the Eastern Question

- Analyse the causes for the Greek War of Independence.

4.2 Causes for Eastern Question

Christian Population and its fate

A large number of Christian races lived under Turkish occupation. In the beginning they were not maltreated but the position changed in the nineteenth century. The real difficulties of race and religion began to arise in the Balkans in the earlier nineteenth century, when the influence of the French Revolution and the general movement of Western ideas first made itself felt in the East. The real question was what should happen to the Balkan States like Bulgaria, Serbia, Rumania, Greece etc., as the Ottoman Empire declined or as the 'sick man of Europe', viz. Turkey, became more and more ill.

The control of Constantinople and the Straits

With the problem of the decay of the Turkish Empire the question which was inevitably and intimately connected was that of the control of the Black Sea, the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles.

The survival or dissolution of the Turkish Empire

It was quite apparent to all that the Turkish Empire was decaying. The question was whether it should be permitted to dissolve or an effort should be made to maintain its integrity. There was a wide difference of opinion on this point. Many European nations wanted that its integrity should be maintained while others thought that it should be allowed to die its natural death.

The position of Russia

Russia wanted to establish her influence in the Turkish Empire and the Balkans while England and Austria were opposed to it.

The position of Austria - Hungary

Austria wanted an access to the Aegean Sea. The territory between the Aegean Sea and the Habsburg Empire was under the control of the Turks and Austria wanted to gain it from the latter.

The divergent attitude of the European nations

There was a great difference in the attitude of the European nations towards this problem. England and France followed one line of policy while the opposing policy was followed by Russia.

Serbia

The Serbs raised the standard of revolt against the Turkish rule. They began their struggle in 1804 under the leadership of Karageorge who was a man of peasant birth. The movement was supported by Russia up to 1812. Even before the out-break of the Greek war of independence, the Serbs revolted against the Turkish rule and obtained autonomy from the Turkish master under a hereditary prince of native Obrenovitch Dynasty. Ten years later, it was placed under the protection of Russia.

4.3 THE GREEK WAR OF INDEPENDENCE (1821-1832)

The revolt of Serbia was a signal to similar actions of violence throughout the Balkan Peninsula. The Greeks were the next to raise revolt against the Turks. They were subjected to heavy taxation. There was a revival of the Greek national spirit towards the end of 18th century and the beginning of the 19th century. The ancient Greek literature was revived and an attempt was made to restore the classical language in the place of corrupt

dialect spoken by the people. The study of the glories of the past gave them encouragement and created a strong desire for independence. In 1814, a society called *Hetairia Philike* was formed by some Greeks with the ostensible purpose of expelling the Turks from Europe. The flames soon became a conflagration and war broke out in 1821.

Course of the War

The first shot of the war was fired at Morea and soon it spread to the mainland of Greece. The war soon took a bloody course. The Greeks mercilessly butchered the Muslim population in Greece. The Turks paid back in the same coin by hanging the Patriarch of Constantinople, the head of the Greek Church, in 1821. The war dragged on for years during which period both parties perpetrated barbarous deeds begging description. In 1821, when there was dispute between the Turkish Sultan and his vassal, the Greeks took advantage of the situation and rose in revolt under the leadership of Prince Alexander Ypsilanti. Depending upon Russian support, Prince Ypsilanti raised the banner of revolt in Moldavia. Although he expected Russian help, he could not get any. As such the revolt was brutally suppressed and Ypsilanti fled. Though the first attempt ended in disaster, nevertheless, the revolt spread to other areas, particularly to the district of Morea.

The Turks sold Christian women to slavery and executed the Greek Patriarch of Constantinople and three Archbishops on the Easter day. The senseless massacre carried on both sides only aggravated the feelings of hatred and the tyranny of the Turks attracted the Christian west.

The war went on till 1824 and the Sultan requested his vassal Mehemet Ali of Egypt to help him to put down the revolt of the Greeks. Mehemet Ali sent his son Ibrahim Pasha as the head of a great army and navy. He was asked to restore Turkish authority in Greece. His cruelties knew no bounds. The Christians were butchered and their homes were burnt. Missolonghi and Athens were captured one after another in 1826 and 1827 respectively. Britain, France, Germany and Switzerland were all in support of the Greek Independence. Britain was anxious to maintain the status quo because of the fear of Russian expansion in the Mediterranean which may jeopardise her interests in the east.

Czar Alexander proposed that Russia should intervene to bring about some settlement but Metternich and Castlereagh restrained him at the Congress of Verona. Now France, Britain and Russia decided to intervene to save Greece from further savagery. By the Treaty of London (1827), the three powers agreed to exert pressure on Turkey to recognize the autonomy of the Greeks. They sent a note to Turkish Sultan that Greece be accorded autonomous status within Turkish sovereignty. The Sultan refused to comply with their demands. So joint naval force was despatched which destroyed the Turkish and Egyptian fleets after a confrontation at Navarino Bay (1827). Sultan Ibrahim agreed to evacuate Turkish troops from Morea and thus the Greeks won the first round. The Sultan was forced to sue for peace. By the treaty of Adrianople (1829), Greece was made an autonomous state under Turkish suzerainty. In 1832 a financial treaty was concluded by which Greece came to have an independent monarchy. In 1833 Otto of Bavaria became the first king of Greece.

4.4 Treaty of Adrianople

Russia declared war against Turkey and forced her to come to terms by the Treaty of Adrianople (1829). Turkey recognized the independence of

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Greece and granted autonomy to Wallachia and Moldavia. She also ceded a chunk of Asian territory to Russia as well as increased commercial and trade rights. In 1832, the great powers of Europe signed the Convention of London guaranteeing the new kingdom of Greece. The Treaty of Adrianople initiated the process of dismemberment of the Ottoman empire, much to the pleasure of Russia. The new kingdom of Greece felt obliged to Russia and practically came under her patronage.

The impact of the new Greek nationalism was significant on European politics. Greek independence struck a blow to Metternich's system of conservatism and the theory of divine right of kings. Further it demonstrated the common interest of the powers in the Near East and the possibility of emergence of a few Christian states out of the Turkish empire.

Check Your Progress

1. Name the society formed by the Greeks.
2. Which places got autonomy after the end of the war?

4.5 Answers to Check Your Progress Questions

1. Hetairia Philike
2. Wallachia and Moldavia

4.6 Summary

- The Eastern Question may be defined as the problem of filling up the vacuum created by the gradual disappearance of the Turkish Empire from Europe.
- The Serbs raised the standard of revolt against the Turkish rule. They began their struggle in 1804 under the leadership of Karageorge who was a man of peasant birth.
- The revolt of Serbia was a signal to similar actions of violence throughout the Balkan Peninsula.
- The Greeks were the next to raise revolt against the Turks. They were subjected to heavy taxation.
- In 1814, a society called Hetairia Philike was formed by some Greeks with the ostensible purpose of expelling the Turks from Europe.
- The flames soon became a conflagration and war broke out in 1821.
- By the Treaty of London (1827), the three powers (France, Britain and Russia) agreed to exert pressure on Turkey to recognize the autonomy of the Greeks.
- Russia declared war against Turkey and forced her to come to terms by the Treaty of Adrianople (1829).
- Turkey recognized the independence of Greece and granted autonomy to Wallachia and Moldavia.

4.7 Key words

1. Vassal: A vassal is a person regarded as having a mutual obligation to a lord or monarch, in the context of the feudal system in medieval Europe.

2. Navarino Bay : Bay of Navarino, small, deep, and almost landlocked bay of the Ionian Sea in the southwestern Peloponnese, Greece.

4.8 Self Assessment Questions

Short Answer Questions

1. Alexander Ypsilanti
2. Treaty of Adrianople

Long Answer Questions

1. What were the causes and results of the Greek War of Independence ?

4.9 Further Readings

1. C.J.H. Hayes, et. (1916). History of Europe. New York: Macmillan Company
2. C.D.M. Ketelbey. (1994). A History of Modern Times from 1789. Oxford: Oxford University Press
3. V.D. Mahajan. (1975). History of Modern Europe Since 1789. New Delhi: S.Chand & Co (Pvt LTD)

Notes

Notes

UNIT-V TURKO- EGYPTIAN WAR

Structure

- 5.0 Introduction
- 5.1 Objectives
- 5.2 Mehemed Ali Affair
- 5.3 Treaty of UnkiarSkelessi
- 5.4 Treaty of London
- 5.5 Answers to Check Your Progress Questions
- 5.6 Summary
- 5.7 Key words
- 5.8 Self Assessment Questions
- 5.9 Further Readings

5.0 Indroduction

Mehemet Ali, the Pasha of Egypt was an ambitious statesman. He wished to take advantage of the weakness of Turkey. The successful war of Greek Independence revealed the weakness of Turkish Empire. During the war against Greeks the Sultan had awarded the Governorship of the island of Crete to Mehemet Ali. In 1831, Mehemet Ali proceeded to conquer Syria from the Sultan's suzerainty.

5.1 Objectives

After going through this unit, you will be able to:

- Describe the Mehemed Ali Affair
- Explain the important provisions of Treaty of UnkiarSkelessi

5.2 Mehemed Ali Affair

The first phase of Eastern Question came to an end with the Greek war of independence. Next there came the Syrian problem in the Eastern question. Mehemed Ali demanded the province of Syria as the prize for the help rendered by him to the Sultan of Turkey. As the demand was turned down, the Egyptian forces over ran Syria and invaded Asia Minor in 1832. The Sultan approached the European powers for help. But as Britain and France refused to extend help, the sultan sought the help of Russia. Russia readily agreed. But like a drowning man clitching at a straw, he had to accept the Russian offer. The Sultan also accepted the offer of help from Russia. The Russian squardan entered the Bosphorous. A Russian army encamped on the Asiatic Shore. On finding Russian troops pouring into Turkish dominations in large numbers made the Western powers uneasy. England, France and Austria exerted pressure upon Turkey to make a compromise with Mehemet Ali by surrendering Syria but avoid Russian help. Russia, however, could not be put off in this way. Her troops had already occupied large areas.

The French was afraid of Russian intervention. France was keenly interested in Mehemet Ali. France sent a mission to Constantinople with a view to persuade Russia to withdraw from the conflict. In this, France also failed. But Great Britain and Austria were successful. They were able to persuade the Sultan to give Syria and Adana to Mehmet Ali (1833). Thus "the Egyptian" affair ended and Russia withdrew.

5.3 Treaty of UnkiarSkelessi

In 1833, she concluded a Treaty of UnkiarSkelessi under which Turkey agreed to give Russian warships free passage through the Straits and to close the Dardanelles in time of war to all ships except those of Russia. It was made for 8 years. Russia promised to come to the help of Turkey whenever she was in danger. This made the Black Sea the monopoly of Russia and brought Turkey a virtual mandate of the Czar. It fulfilled the age-long ambitions of Russian kings to dominate Constantinople.

British Intervention

Meanwhile, in England, Palmerston became the Prime Minister. He was hostile to Russian influence in the East and was determined to upset the treaty of

UnkiarSkelessi. Britain and France got annoyed at the influence which Russia was wielding at Constantinople. In 1839 hostilities again broke out between Turkey and Egypt. France extended her support to Egypt and Britain to Turkey. Russia knew well that she alone would not be allowed by other European powers to command a dominating position in the Balkan Peninsula. Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria formed a Quadruple Alliance in 1840. The four powers agreed that Mehemet Ali should recover hereditary right of Egypt. After bitter fighting, the Pasha agreed to come to terms.

5.4 Treaty of London

The successful operations of the European powers (except France) compelled Mehemet Ali to submit and to accept the Treaty of London in 1841. By the treaty of London (1841), Mehemet Ali gave up his claim to Syria. He, however, was conferred hereditary rights in Egypt under the suzerainty of the Sultan. The Treaty of London gave a great rebuff to France and at the same time checked the advance of Russia into the east. It strengthened the British position in the whole continent. It also preserved the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. The straits should be closed to the ships of all nations during the time of peace. It was a diplomatic victory to Britain because the treaty of UnkiarSkelessi became inoperative.

Check Your Progress

1. Who was the Basha of Egypt?
2. Which year Treaty of UnkiarSkelessi was concluded?

5.5 Answers to Check Your Progress Questions

1. Mehemet Ali
2. 1833

5.6 Summary

- Mehemet Ali, the Pasha of Egypt was an ambitious statesman. He wished to take advantage of the weakness of Turkey.
- The successful war of Greek Independence revealed the weakness of Turkish Empire
- Mehemet Ali demanded the province of Syria as the prize for the help rendered by him to the Sultan of Turkey

Notes

- England, France and Austria exerted pressure upon Turkey to make a compromise with Mehemet Ali by surrendering Syria but avoid Russian help.
- In 1833, Turkey concluded a Treaty of UnkierSkelessi under which Turkey agreed to give Russian warships free passage through the Straits and to close the Dardanelles in time of war to all ships except those of Russia.
- Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria formed a Quadruple Alliance in 1840.
- The successful operations of the European powers (except France) compelled Mehemet Ali to submit and to accept the Treaty of London in 1841.
- By the treaty of London (1841), Mehemet Ali gave up his claim to Syria.

5.7 Key words

Suzerainty: Suzerainty is any relationship in which one region or polity controls the foreign policy and relations of a tributary state, while allowing the tributary state to have internal autonomy.

Black Sea :The Black Sea is a body of water and marginal sea of the Atlantic Ocean between Eastern Europe, the Caucasus, and Western Asia.

5.8 Self Assessment Questions

Short Answer Questions

1. Treaty of UnkierSkelessi
2. Treaty of London

Long Answer Questions

1. Explain the nature of the Turko- Egyptian war.

5.9 Further Readings

1. C.J.H. Hayes,et.(1916). History of Europe. New York: Macmillan Company
2. C.D.M. Ketelbey. (1994). A History of Modern Times from 1789. Oxford: Oxford University Press
3. V.D.Mahajan. (1975). History of Modern Europe Since 1789. New Delhi: S.Chand& Co(Pvt LTD)

UNIT- VI THE CRIMEAN WAR

Structure

- 6.0 Introduction
- 6.1 Objectives
- 6.2 Causes of the War
- 6.3 Russo- Turkish War
- 6.4 Treaty of San Stefano
- 6.5 The Young Turk Movement
- 6.6 Answers to Check Your Progress Questions
- 6.7 Summary
- 6.8 Key words
- 6.9 Self Assessment Questions
- 6.10 Further Readings

Notes

6.0 Introduction

The Crimean war was one of the important flash lights in the East. It is interesting to note that the Crimean war was precipitated due to the clash of political interests of the European powers. Tsar Nicholas I made two attempts to partition Turkey's territories with Britain between 1841 and 1854. According to him Turkey was "the sick man of Europe" and as such it was imperative to partition her possessions. But Britain wanted to keep the balance of power in the Near East by setting Turkey as a bulwark against Russian penetration in the Balkans. The conflicting interests between the two sowed seeds for the Crimean war.

6.1 Objectives

After going through this unit, you will be able to:

- Describe the causes of the Crimean war
- Explain the features of the Treaty of Paris
- Discuss the course of Russo-Turkish war
- Explain the features of the Treaty of San Stefano
- Analyze the functions of the Young Turk Movement

6.2 Causes of the War

One of the causes for the Crimean war was a religious issue between the Roman Catholic Church and the Greek Orthodox Church over the management of the Holy places in Palestine. Napoleon III of France, in order to earn the goodwill of the Catholics, put pressure on the Sultan of Turkey and wrested the concession from him as the champion of the Christians in the east.

By a treaty of 1740, France had obtained from Turkey the custody of several holy places in and near Jerusalem. The Latin monks became neglected of their rights and the guardianship fell into the hands of the Greek monks. In 1850, Napoleon III was anxious to get the support of the Clericals in France and asserted his right places the Latin monks in possession of the holy places. He was supported by Austria-Hungary, Spain and other Roman Catholic powers. Thus Napoleon III disturbed the hornets nest by reviewing

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the claim of France to the guardianship of the holy Christian places in the Turkish Empire.

As the privileges enjoyed by the French rulers earlier, the French rulers of later years neglected to renew their claims. Hence the actual guardianship of the holy places fell into the hands of the Greek Orthodox Church. Now during the time of Napoleon III, when the French claimed its rights over the holy places, the Ottoman emperor agreed to restore the claims of the French for the protection of holy places of Christianity within his empire. The Turkish recognition to the French claims caused great anxiety to the Russians. They protested the claims of France. They put pressure on the Turkish emperor to withdraw his consent given to France.

Further Russia put forward another proposal by which the Sultan would give the right to protect all the orthodox Christians in the Ottoman Empire. The Sultan tried to please both Russia and France. But it was a difficult one. In the meantime the Russian czar sent Prince Menshikov on a mission to get the treaty signed by which the Turkish emperor would concede the right of the Russian emperor to protect all orthodox Christian subjects in his empire.

Britain did not like this. Turkey's ambassador to Britain Radcliff advised the Turkish emperor to accept the demand of the protection of holy places but reject the demand of the protection of orthodox subjects in his empire. Hence Prince Menshikov's mission did not succeed and he returned home. On July 1, the Russian army entered and occupied the Turkish principalities.

While the situation got worse, the Sultan received some encouraging response from France and Britain which sent their fleets in support of Turkey to the Dardanelles. The czar ordered the Russian fleet to destroy the Turkish squadron on the Black Sea. The Russian fleet brought about the destruction of the Turkish fleet at Sinope. On the other hand the allies won a victory at Alma. They carried on their attack at Sebastopol. Finally the allied armies captured Sebastopol in 1855. The Russians also agreed for peace.

Treat of Paris (1856)

On March 30, 1856 the treaty of Paris was signed by all the concerned parties.

1. The territorial integrity of Turkey was guaranteed.
2. The Sultan agreed to improve the conditions of his subjects particularly the Christian subjects living in his empire.
3. Black Sea was neutralised for all merchant ships.
4. The navigation of Danube was kept open for all ships of other nations.
5. Moldavia and Wallachia were granted self-government.
6. In 1862, the two principalities united together under the name of Rumania and declared its independence.

Results

Whatever may be the terms of the Treaty of Paris, they proved to be transient in character. Russia was deeply disappointed after signing the treaty, and therefore had no intention of respecting its terms. The Russian emperor waited for an opportunity to repudiate the terms of this treaty. He got this much awaited opportunity on the eve of the Franco - Prussian war (1870). Bismarck permitted Russia in exchange for her help to repudiate the terms of

the Treaty of Paris. For example, Russia no longer recognised those terms which referred to the neutralization of the Black Sea. She asserted her right to send warships to that region. The signatories of the Treaty of London in 1871 allowed Russia's claim and therefore Britain's victory at the Crimean War proved to be transient.

Not lagging behind in many respects, the Sultan hardly cared for the well-being of his Christian subjects. He had no intention of implementing his promise given to the treaty powers. Atrocities came to be perpetrated by his officials on the Christian subjects. Thus the Treaty of Paris no longer held valid as none of the powers were prepared to respect its terms. The powers which gained anything at all from this war were Sardinia and France. Cavour represented Sardinia in the Paris meeting held at the conclusion of the Crimean War. He was able to flake Piedmont take its legitimate place in the Council of Nations. It was in this conference of Paris, that Cavour sought help from big Powers to bring about the unification of Italy.

The French emperor, Napoleon III, was highly pleased with the outcome of the war. He had taught a lesson to the Russian Czar not to be insolent. The French were pleased with their Emperor's victory. The Czar of Russia felt humiliated. The war cost him dearly in terms of men and money. His reputation suffered. At home he was forced to yield to the demands of reforms put forward by his subjects.

The results of the war were not tangible. The settlements made remained temporary since all the powers concerned only paid lip sympathy to the terms of the treaty. Nevertheless, apart from war and peace, people all over the world warmly appreciated the glorious services rendered by Florence Nightingale to the wounded and dying soldiers in the hospital at Scutari. The Crimean War had taught a lesson to the statesmen of the time, that war is a risky instrument of foreign policy.

Check Your Progress

1. Where the Turkish fleet was defeated?
2. Which year the Treaty of Paris was signed?

6.3 Russo- Turkish War (1876-1878)

The Franco- Prussian war of 1870-1871 gave an opportunity to Russia which was smarting under the disgrace caused in the Crimean War to abrogate the terms of the Treaty of Paris. She started building a fleet in the Black Sea. Due to the oppression of the tax-gatherers of Turkey, a rising broke out in Herzegovina in 1875. Soon it spread to Bosnia and the entire Balkans.

Pan -Slav Movement

This movement greatly encouraged the Slav people to rise against the Turkish rulers. In July 1875, the exactions of the tax-farmers following a bad harvest in 1874 led to rising of the peasants of Herzegovina who refused to pay taxes and defeated a Turkish force on July 24th.

The Bosnians also rose and the movement, which began as an attack on the tax-farmers and Mahrmen landlords, became an insurrection against Turkish rule. They demanded religious liberty and therefore of the system of taxation.

The Sultan promised reform but the rebels distrusted his promises and refused to disarm. The situation in the Balkans was fraught

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with dangerous potentialities as Russia was getting ready to intervene on behalf of the rebels. The Great Powers were therefore alarmed at the explosive situation in the Ottoman Empire, which was further worsened by the Sultan's repudiation of the foreign debt.

Bulgaria rose in revolt in 1876. The rising was put down with the utmost barbarity. Thousands of Bulgars were murdered. The "Bulgarian atrocities" roused the indignation of Christian Europe. The Turks, alarmed at the outbreak of insurrection in the heart of the Empire sent an army of 18,000 regular soldiers and a host of irregular militia who, in May treated with utter brutality the peasants. Twelve thousand were slain.

The news of these horrors created a thrill in Europe. Great Britain was horrified at the thought that the British Government was indirectly responsible owing to the "moral support" given the Sultan. A strong feeling arose against Disraeli's Turcophil policy. The ferocity with which the Turks suppressed the Bulgarian rebellion created a stir in the Balkans and throughout the world.

On July 1st, 1876, Serbia and on July 2nd, Montenegro declared war on Turkey, partly because their people were clamouring for war and partly because they hoped to get help from Russia. Montenegrins defeated them in two battles. But the Serbians were defeated and in August, at the suggestion of Great Britain, Prince Milan begged for the intervention of the Powers.

An armistice was granted by Turkey. Disraeli suggested to the Sultan that the status quo should be maintained in Serbia and Montenegro; The Sultan refused to accept these terms. The Czar Alexander II felt bound to save Belgrade and to protect Serbia from annihilation. When the Sultan refused Disraeli's suggestions the Czar massed troops in Southern Russia.

On November 1st, 1876, the Sultan yielded to Russian pressure and granted the armistice and Serbia was saved. On March 1st 1877, peace was concluded between Turkey and Serbia on the basis of the status quo.

Attitude of the Powers

Republican France, not yet fully recovered from the shock of her defeat at the hands of Germany was not prepared to fight another war. The neutrality of Austria had been secured by the secret understanding of Reichstadt. Germany was not much interested in the Turkish problem. Thus England was left alone.

The Bulgarian horrors and the whirlwind propaganda had made it very difficult for Disraeli to enter war on the Turkish side. Her neutrality was further secured by a Convention of Neutrality which was secured between England and Russia in June 1877. By this Convention England agreed to remain neutral on condition that Russia would not touch Constantinople or the Straits and would respect the neutrality of Egypt and the Suez Canal.

At the beginning of the campaign the situation was almost entirely favorable to the Turks. The Russians, it is true, as a result of their alliance with the Roumanians, held the entire left bank of the Danube. But the Ottoman Navy held command of the Black Sea. Turkish gunboats patrolled the great river. The right bank was occupied by a force of over 2,00,000 men under the command of Eyub Pasha.

In the fourth week of June that the invaders were able to cross the Danube. The Ottoman troops were easily scattered. It was decided, then to make a dash across the Balkans on Constantinople and to bring the war to a glorious conclusion by a blow straight at the heart of the Turkish power. As a

result of this brilliant raid the two available passes over the mountains were in the hands of the Russians.

From this moment, however, the tide began to turn. On the 20th July, still unaware of their enemy's strength the Russians attacked Osman Pasha at Plevna: they were defeated with a considerable loss. Turkish regiments now numbering about fifty thousand, had been working day and night entrenching themselves in the heights round Plevna which the Russians had to attack. The assault was made on the 30th of July. It was beaten back with terrible slaughter.

There was a moment when all seemed lost, and the Russian soldiers sent to their Czar the last message of devotion. After the second battle of Plevna, it became clear that the Russians could not carry on campaign with their existing forces. The Czar was compelled to ask help from Rumania. This help was given. The whole army before Plevna was placed under the command of the Romanian Prince Charles. At the beginning of September the Russians were again ready for action.

The three defeats at Plevna cast a sinister light upon the Russian military administration and the quality. After the third catastrophe, Todleben, the defender of Sebastopol, was now summoned to Bulgaria and virtually placed at the head of the army before Plevna. Now the tide was turned. The Russians began to win victory after victory and Turkish forces were completely routed. On the 20th January Russians made their entry into Adrianople; in the next few days their advance guard touched the Sea of Marmora.

After the fall of Plevna, the Russian army entered Adrianople, and the sultan was forced to sign the dictated Treaty of San Stefano in 1878. The treaty made provisions for the independence of Serbia, Montenegro and Rumania. The Turkish defeats compelled the Turkish Government to sue for peace.

6.4 Treaty of San Stefano (1878)

Treaty was signed by Russia and Turkey at San Stefano on 3rd March, 1878.

1. Montenegro's independence was recognized by Turkey.
2. Serbia was also made independent.
3. Rumania's independence was also recognized by Turkey. The Sultan made considerable concessions of territory to the two former States.
4. Bulgaria was constituted an autonomous tributary principality, with a Christian government and a national militia. The Prince of Bulgaria was to be freely elected by the population, and confirmed by the Sultan with the assent of the Powers;
5. The Sultan undertook to apply scrupulously in Crete the Organic Law which had been drawn up in 1868.
6. In Armenia the Sultan undertook to carry into effect without further delay the improvements and reforms demanded by local requirements, and to guarantee the security of the Armenians from Khurds and Circassians.
7. As an indemnity for the losses and expenses of the war the Sultan promised to Russia a sum of fourteen hundred million roubles.
8. The complete evacuation of Turkey in Europe was to take place within three months.

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9. Bosnia and Herzegovina were to be granted free institutions under the protection and control of Russia and Austria,
 10. Turkey agreed to raze to the ground all the fortresses on the Danube.
- The treaty was a great victory of Russia and it would have made her position very strong in this area.

The Treaty of Berlin (1878)

As the treaty was unacceptable to the European powers, a revision of the treaty was made in the Congress of Berlin in 1878. This Congress of Berlin opened on June 13, 1878. Its final session took place on July 13, 1878, when the Treaty was finally signed. It was the most imposing gathering of diplomats which Europe had seen since the Congress of Vienna.

Members of the Congress

The Congress was attended by the representatives of Russia, England, Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Italy. Even smaller powers like Montenegro, Serbia and Roumania participated in it.

Provisions of the Treaty

Bulgaria was to be autonomous under the Sultan's suzerainty. A province was formed south of the Balkans which was to be called Eastern Roumelia. It was to remain under the direct control of the Sultan but was to get administrative autonomy. Macedonia was given back to the Sultan who promised to carry out certain reforms. The Government of Turkey undertook to apply Organic Law to Crete and other parts of Europe. Turkey ceded Thessaly to Greece. But Austria-Hungary was authorised to occupy and administer these provinces.

Independence of Montenegro

The independence of Montenegro which she practically enjoyed for many years was formally recognised by Turkey. The independence of Serbia was also recognised by all the powers who signed the treaty.

Independence of Roumania

The independence of Roumania was recognised subject to certain conditions. (i) She was to grant liberty to all the citizens irrespective of their religion including freedom of worship. (ii) All economic liabilities imposed upon Bulgaria were also imposed on Roumania. Roumania was compelled to surrender Bessarabia to Russia.

Cyprus

In Cyprus, Great Britain got a place of arms which was intended to enable her more easily to check Russian extension in Asia Minor and to defend the Suez Canal. Great Britain assumed moral responsibility for the protection and reforms of Armenia and Turkey promised to do the same.

River Danube

It was further laid down that no warships would navigate the river below the Iron Gates. Turkey ceded to the Russian Empire in Asia the territories of Ardahan, Kars and Batoum, together with the port of Batoum.

Turkey undertook to carry out without further delay, the improvements and reforms demanded by local requirements in the provinces inhabited by the Armenians. It also guaranteed their security against the Circassians and Kurds.

Religious Liberty

The alleged persecution of the Christians in the Turkish Empire had caused trouble repeatedly in that empire. Therefore particular stress was laid on religious liberty. It laid down that

- a. Equal civil and political rights would be granted to the citizens irrespective of their religious beliefs.
- b. All persons should be admitted, without distinction of religion to give evidence before the tribunals.
- c. Full freedom was to be granted for religious worship.
- d. Equal rights were to be granted to monks and pilgrims of all religions travelling in Turkey.
- e. Diplomatic and Consular agents of the various powers at court of Turkey were to be granted official protection.
- f. The rights possessed by France were expressly reserved and no alterations could be made in the status quo in the Holy Places.

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This Congress did a very valuable work. It gave peace to Europe. England and Austria had decided to wage a war against Russia if she did not place the terms of that treaty before a Congress of European nations. This treaty succeeded in preventing that war.

The independence of Montenegro, Bulgaria, Serbia and Roumania were recognised by the Congress of Berlin. It rescued many nationalities from oppression. The treaty of San Stefano had placed some nationalities of the Balkans under the rule of other nations which was disliked by them. The Congress of Berlin made changes in those arrangements which were beneficial in some cases.

The various participants struggled to get as much as was possible from the decaying Turkish empire. The efforts to modify the treaty of San Stefano meant that Russia and her supporters should be deprived of as much Turkish territory as was possible.

For Turkey the Congress was a blessing in the sense that it retained some of her old Empire. She was again on the map of Europe. She recovered more than 30,000 square miles from Bulgaria and some territory as mentioned in the provisions. Bismark had tried to perform the job of an honest broker. He had taken nothing for Germany. But he had thereby won the gratitude of Turkey and thus opened the gates of Turkey for the establishment of German influence in that State.

The Treaty of San Stefano had been quite favourable to Russia. In fact the Congress of Berlin had been convened to deprive her of those gains on the conference table which she had won by shedding the blood of her soldiers.

Criticism of the Settlement

The Treaty of Berlin was quite unsatisfactory. In 1885, Eastern Roumelia joined Bulgaria. Critics point out that the Congress of Berlin was little more than a Court of Registration. It merely put in black and white the agreement which had already taken place before the meeting of the Congress of Berlin. However, the Congress of Berlin upset the settlement of the Treaty of San Stefano. There were a large number of violations of this settlement.

Disappointment of many Balkan States

Most of the States of Balkans were greatly disappointed when the terms of the Treaty were made public. Their aspirations were not fulfilled.

National sentiments of the people of Balkans ignored

It is said that the treaty ignored the Balkans's natural aspirations. It was, therefore, against the principles of nationalism. Most of the Balkan natives could not consider it as a Balkan Charter because it did not give them anything. Despite the fact that Serbia, Montenegro and Roumania had gained

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independence, the Balkan nations rightly believed that the surrender of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austria, surrender of Bessarabia to Russia, separation of Eastern Roumania from big Bulgaria, and surrender of Macedonia to Sultan of Turkey and surrender of Cyprus to England proved that the feelings of Balkan nations had not been fully taken into account.

The dismemberment of Big Bulgaria into three parts has been criticised. The surrender of Macedonia back to Turkey after separating it from smaller Bulgaria created many problems. The Macedonian problem was the new creation of Berlin Congress.

Transfer of Macedonia was blunder

After the split of big Bulgaria, Macedonia was again given back to Turkey. The toiling peasantry were subject to cross fire of exactions, extortions, and persecutions. They suffered at the hands of the Muslims because they were Christians. They were exposed to the lawless depredations of the brigands, frequently of Albanian race, by whom the country was infested. They had to meet the demands, both regular and irregular, of Muslim beys and official tax-farmers. They could obtain no redress in the courts of law. Life, property, honor were all at the mercy of the ruling creed.

Sacrifice of the Armenians

The Treaty provided that the Government of Turkey would give full religious liberty to all the citizens including the Armenians. These were promises which were meant not to be observed. Thousands of Armenians were killed in 1894 to 97 and 1909.

Sacrifice of Turkish interests

Though it may appear that the European powers rushed in, to defend the Turkish interests, yet the truth is that they were more interested in checking the establishment of Russian influence in the Balkans rather in protecting Turkey. Turkey were neglected and treated in the same manner: as Germany was treated in the Treaty of Versailles in 1919. In fact nobody cared for her interests.

Dissatisfaction and resentment of Russia

Russia had faced many setbacks in the Russo-Turkish War and after having paid a very heavy price in blood and after sacrificing many thousands of precious lives, Russia had won a victory and had succeeded in imposing her terms on Turkey at the Treaty of San Stefano. Now she was compelled to lose most of her gains.

Injustice of Roumania

Roumania was compelled to surrender Bessarabia to Russia. All her protests went in vain. Serbia gained some territory, but it was really at the expense of Bulgaria.

Difficulties in the execution of the Treaty

Mere signing of the Treaty of Berlin did not solve all the problems. There were many difficulties, which had to be faced when the terms of the Berlin Congress were actually carried out.

Disappointment of Montenegro

The residents of this State were greatly disappointed. The Pan Slavism had suffered a great setback. No independence of Montenegro had been recognised yet the way the Serbs were treated gave a rude shock to their national feelings.

Check Your Progress

1. Name the treaty signed between Russia and Turkey
2. Which year the Treaty of Berlin was signed?

Notes**6.5 The Young Turk Movement**

In Turkey, there came another situation. There came a movement of Young Turks. Disgusted with the corrupt and inefficient rule of the Sultan. The reactionary regime of the Sultan was hated by the progressive elements in the country. The latter were influenced by the western ideas of nationalism and democracy and were not prepared to put up with the autocratic and tyrannical rule of the Sultan. It is pointed out that Kiamil Pasha, a Turkish statesman, came to the conclusion that a liberal and constitutional government on the lines of Great Britain must be set up in Turkey. He had occupied important offices under the sultan and was the Grand Vizier from 1881 to 1887 and again in 1896. He retired from his office to spread the liberal ideas and he was surrounded by a large number of enlightened “liberal” Turks. There were many young men in Turkey who were more radical than Kiamil Pasha and they formed secret societies and carried on propaganda in favour of establishing a national state in Turkey. These people were called Young Turks. Young Turks in exile had long planned and plotted for a Republic and a constitution.

However, the Young Turks decided that the necessary reforms should be carried out by the Turks themselves and not by foreigners. Their programme was a strike of the troops at a critical moment and the Third Army Corps which was stationed in Macedonia was chosen for that purpose. From time to time, spies were able to find some traces of conspiracy and in March 1908, a commission was sent from Constantinople to collect evidence. Fearing discovery, the Committee of Union and Progress planned a rising for September 1908. However, the meeting between Edward VII and the Czar at Reval seemed to demand a quick action. On 3rd July, 1908 Niazibey raised the flag of revolt and he was joined by Enverbey. On 22nd July, Niazi entered Monastir and on 23rd July the Constitution of 1876 was proclaimed. The result was that Sultan Abdul Hamid surrendered. He endorsed the restoration of the Constitution. He abolished the censorship of the press. He dismissed a large number of spies in his pay. He invited Kiamil Pasha to be the first Grand Vizier under the constitutional government.

Differences arose between Kiamil Pasha and the Nationalists like Enverbey. The Sultan tried to take advantage of the situation and removed Kiamil Pasha. He also started following a reactionary policy. The result was that in April 1908, Enver Bay and the Committee of Union and Progress carried out a second *coup d'état*. As a result of it, Abdul Hamid was deposed and imprisoned. His brother was nominated the new Sultan with the title of Mohammed V who ruled from 1909 to 1918. From 1909 to 1918, Turkey was under the dictatorship of the Young Turks. They followed a policy of aggressive nationalism.

The Italo - Turkish war

The Turkification of Young Turk movement created great unrest among several subject nationalities. Its imposition of Turkish as the official language and its culture were not liked by the subject nationalities. There was growing unrest in Turkish provinces.

Taking advantage of the disaffection of the Christian subjects, Italy invaded the Turkish provinces of Tripoli and Cyrenia. Italy at the same time

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like the war European powers desired to establish colonies. She attacked Turkey. The war would have prolonged. In the meantime Greece, Serbia, and Bulgaria formed the Balkan League to protect themselves from the future Turkish onslaughts. Turkey was alarmed at this League. So she sued for peace in 1912. As a result of the Treaty, Italy received Tripoli.

Check Your Progress

1. Who was Enver Bey?

6.6 Answers to Check Your Progress Questions

1. Sinope
2. 1856
3. Treaty of San Stefano
4. 1878
5. Leader of Young Turk Revolution

6.7 Summary

- One of the causes for the Crimean War was a religious issue between the Roman Catholic Church and the Greek Orthodox Church over the management of the Holy places in Palestine.
- Russia put forward another proposal by which the Sultan would give the right to protect all the Orthodox Christians in the Ottoman Empire.
- The Russian fleet brought about the destruction of the Turkish fleet at Sinope. On the other hand the allies won a victory at Alma.
- They carried on their attack at Sebastopol. Finally the allied armies captured Sebastopol in 1855. The Russians also agreed for peace.
- On March 30, 1856 the Treaty of Paris was signed by all the concerned parties.
- Bulgaria rose in revolt in 1876. The rising was put down with the utmost barbarity.
- The Turkish defeats compelled the Turkish Government to sue for peace.
- Treaty was signed by Russia and Turkey at San Stefano on 3rd March, 1878.
- In Turkey, the people were disgusted with the corrupt and inefficient rule of the Sultan.
- The reactionary regime of the Sultan was hated by the progressive elements in the country.
- They were later influenced by the western ideas of nationalism and democracy.
- They formed secret societies and carried on propaganda in favour of establishing a national state in Turkey. These people were called Young Turks.

6.8 Key words

1. San Stefano : a village in Turkey, near Istanbul in which a treaty was signed in 1878. It ended the Russo-Turkish War.

2. Young Turks :a member of a revolutionary party in the Ottoman Empire who carried out the revolution of 1908 and deposed the sultan Abdul Hamid II.

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6.9 Self Assessment Questions

Short answer Questions

1. Treaty of Paris
2. Osman Pasha
3. Constantinople

Long Answer Questions

1. Describe the causes and results of the Criemean War
2. Mention the features of Treaty of San Stefano
3. Discuss the salient features of the Treaty of Berlin

6.10 Further Readings

1. C.J.H. Hayes,et.(1916). *History of Europe*. New York: Macmillan Company
2. C.D.M. Ketelbey. (1994). *A History of Modern Times from 1789*. Oxford: Oxford University Press
3. V.D.Mahajan. (1975). *History of Modern Europe Since 1789*. New Delhi: S.Chand& Co (Pvt LTD)

BLOCK III : THE FIRST WORLD WAR, LEAGUE OF NATIONS

UNIT-VII BALKAN WARS

Structure

- 7.0 Introduction
- 7.1 Objectives
- 7.2 The First Balkan war
- 7.3 Second Balkan War
- 7.4 Results of the Balkan Wars
- 7.5 The First World war
- 7.6 Answers to Check Your Progress Questions
- 7.7 Summary
- 7.8 Key words
- 7.9 Self Assessment Questions
- 7.10 Further Readings

7.0 Introduction

The treaty of Berlin was quite unsatisfactory. In 1885 Eastern Roumelia joined Bulgaria. The sultan ceded Thessaly to Greece in 1881. Between 1894 and 1896 the Armenians in Asia Minor rose in revolt. But the sultan put down the revolt. In 1896 Crete rose in revolt against the sultan. Greece lent support to Crete. This drifted to a war between Greece and Turkey. The former was defeated. The European powers intervened and the Greeks were forced to withdraw from Crete and surrender a part of Thessaly to Turkey. However, Crete was united with Greece in 1918. An interesting sidelight in the Eastern Question at this time was the rise of the Young Turk Movement in the Ottoman Empire. The movement aimed at infusing new life by removing the political ills in Turkey.

7.1 Objectives

After going through this unit, you will be able to:

- Describe the causes for the First Balkan war
- Explain the results of the Balkan wars
- Discuss the causes of First World war
- Explain the results of First World war

7.2 The First Balkan war (1912-13)

The Balkan Wars of 1912-13 were the outcome of the Young Turk Revolution of 1908. As the Young Turks followed a policy of Turkification of the Christian under their control and carried out wholesale massacres, the Balkan States were frightened into a union. They made up their minds to unite themselves with a view to turning out the Turks bag and baggage from Europe before the latter could marshal all their forces against them.

Causes of War

1. On observing weakness of Turkey in 1912 and its internal troubles, the kingdoms of Balkan Peninsula Bulgaria, Greece, and Serbia and Montenegro decided to wage a war against it by forming a federation. In this way bad blood was created between Turkey and the Balkan states.
2. The aim of the Balkan Federation was to separate Turkey from the European tie-ups and then to distribute its parts among themselves. For this purpose it became essential to fight Turkey.
3. The kingdom of Balkan had made pacts among themselves for distributing the booty accruing out of the spoils of Macedonia. Therefore, agreeing unanimously on the issue, they decided to wage a war against Turkey.

Events of War

In October 1912 the four Balkan States of Montenegro, Serbia, Bulgaria and Greece declared war against Turkey. The war was a brief one and resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Allies. Fighting started on 15th October 1912. The Greeks pushed into Macedonia and after three weeks were able to capture Salonica. The Serbians and Montenegrins were also successful. The Bulgarians also won victory against Turkey. The result was that the military power of Turkey was completely smashed. The collapse of the Turkish power was nearly complete. In December 1912, delegates from the various states met in London to settle the terms of peace. The talks were unsuccessful because Bulgaria insisted on getting Adrianople which the Turks refused to give. The result was that hostilities started once again in March 1913. Janina fell on 6th March, Adrianople on 26th March and Scutari on 23rd April 1913. It was under these circumstances that Turkey accepted the terms of peace.

Treaty of London

On 30th May 1913, the Treaty of London was signed. The following conditions were laid down in it:

1. All the places under the Turkish Empire slipped off its hold except a part of Constantinople and the places near it that could still remain in its grip.
2. Crete was amputated from Turkey and it was annexed to Greece.
3. Territories of Macedonia and the island of Aegian were taken away from the hold of Turkey, and their administration was left in the control of different Christian kingdoms of Balkan Peninsula.
4. A separate independent kingdom of Albania was created.
5. A demarcation was made between the Media on the shores of Black Sea and a part of Aegian Island, fixing the boundary line of Turkey.

7.3 Second Balkan War (1913)

Causes of War

Bulgaria's action in plunging herself into the avoidable conflict was all the more fool-hardy as her relations with her northern neighbor, Rumania, were also unsettled and precarious. Though the kingdoms of Balkans Peninsula succeeded in taking possession of the Turkish territories defeating the adversary in the First Balkan War, yet it was not a child's play to distribute the conquered Macedonia regions among themselves. It was brought with so many differences came up on the issue of distribution

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between Bulgaria and Serbia. Therefore, they declared war. In this way the former decided to fight with the old ally. It is known in history as the Second Balkan War. In this war Serbia, Montenegro, Greece and Rumania took up arms against Bulgaria.

Events

The Second Balkan war continued for a month. It was impossible for Bulgaria to face joint strength of so many kingdoms put together. Therefore on perceiving its defeat, it made peace with other kingdoms.

Treaty of Bucharest (1913)

The delegates of both sides assembled in Bucharest, the capital of Rumania. The main object of the treaty was proper division of Macedonia. The following decisions were taken:

1. Serbia and Montenegro got so much of territories that they grew double in size than what they were before.
2. Greece got the state of Salonika situated in Macedonia.
3. Bulgaria got the remaining part of Macedonia.

7.4 Results of the Balkan Wars

In territory and population, Turkey was the only loser. Before the war, the European population was estimated to be 6,130,200 and her area 65,350 sq. miles. Of population, she lost 4,239,200 and she was left with only 882 sq. miles of territory. Greece was the largest gainer in these wars.

1. Turkey lost its territories. Due to the Balkan Wars Turkey had to suffer a serious loss from the point of view of empire and its population.
2. Greece profited the most from the point of view of population and the extension of its empire.
3. Serbia could expand the double of its size from the point of view of population and extension of its empire.
4. Rumania also increased its territorial possession and population at the cost of Bulgaria.
5. Bulgaria was humiliated in the war. Montenegro also increased its population. Bulgaria was the worst sufferer in the war.
6. Peace was restored due to the Treaty of Bucharest. But it did not end their mutual squabbling. Bulgaria was on the look out to take revenge. She wanted to subdue Rumania, Serbia and Greece at the first opportunity.
7. In the Second Balkan War, Turkey helped Rumania, Serbia and Greece against Bulgaria. It enhanced the hostilities between the two, but they made peace with each other by executing the Treaty of Constantinople. According to the terms of the treaty, Bulgaria agreed to cede the eastern zone of Thessaly of Turkey.
8. Balkan Peninsula is said to be the volcano of Europe. Europe remained constantly endangered by mutual conflicts of its kingdoms. The ambitions of the European rulers clashed with one another with regard to this peninsula. The Great War of 1914 was the direct result of the Balkan Wars.

Check Your Progress

1. Name the treaty signed in the end of first Balkan war.
2. Which treaty concluded after the second Balkan war?

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7.5 The First World War

In August 1914 world witnessed the beginning of one of the most terrible and destructive wars in the history of mankind. For about half a century preceding the outbreak of war there was no major clash between the western powers. But since the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71, all the major powers, except England, were arming themselves. The storm was simmering for a pretty long time. When conditions drifted from bad to worse, the war broke out engulfing practically the whole world.

Causes of the First World war**1. System of Secret Alliances**

On the eve of war Europe was divided into the armed camps- Tripple Alliance and Tripple Entente. The former consisted of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Turkey and Italy and the later was composed of England France, Russia and Japan. The first step towards the formation of the Tripple Alliance was taken when Germany entered into an alliance with Austria Hungary. In 1882 even Italy joined this alliance, and it came to be known as the Tripple Alliance. The beginning of the Triple entente was made in 1894 when France concluded an Alliance with Russia. With the dawn of the present century England, who was following a policy of splendid isolation, also started looking for allies. She entered into a treaty with Japan in 1901 and in 1904 with France (Entente Cordiale). When England concluded a treaty with Russia in 1907 the Triple Entente came into existence. Thus on the eve of war the whole of Europe was divided into two camps.

2. Germany' Ambition

Germany desire to build a world-empire also added to the world unrest. Bismarck by his policy of blood and iron made Germany strong and great. She came out as a new power in Europe. Kaiser William II (1888-1918) believed that Germany was the only country which was competent to rule over the whole world. He could not tolerate the British saying that the sun never sets in the British Empire. He felt that colonies for Germany were necessary not only as a sign of her world importance but also to get more space for her growing population.

3. Race for Armaments

Another cause of the war was the mad race for armaments between the powers. This race for armaments started soon after the Franco-Prussian war. As a result the armaments of all the Great powers began to grow year after year. The armaments were allowed to be for defence and preservation of peace but they created fear, suspicion and hatred among the various nations.

4. Narrow Nationalism

Narrow nationalism or competitive patriotism was another course of war. It was this intense and narrow nationalism in Serbia which led to the murder of Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria Hungary. Similarly the French and Germans had immense hatred for each other.

5. Colonial and Commercial Rivalry

The mad race for colonies and markets was going on ever-since the geographical discoveries of the 15th and 16th centuries. The Industrial Revolution increased the demand for raw materials and markets for manufactured products. The colonial powers had already divided among themselves the available earth space. So competition became acute in capturing colonies by the one from the other. Germany made a remarkable progress after the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71. She became one of the leading manufacturing countries in the world. This made Britain jealous and angry, because she was not able to compete with her.

6. French interests

In the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71, France lost Alsace and Lorraine. Lorraine was rich in iron resources. The recent industrial progress of Germany was mainly due to the possession of Lorraine. France was waiting for an opportunity to get back the two places.

7. Italian interests

Italy, a member of the Triple alliance, entered the side of the allies in 1915 with the hope of greater territorial gains. She wanted to recover Trentino and the area around the port of Trieste which were inhabited by Italians but still under the rule of Austria-Hungary.

8. Crisis of Morocco

France wanted to bring Morocco under her direct control. But Kaiser William II objected to it and wanted to make Morocco a free country. Due to internal troubles in Morocco, France sent an army to Fez, the capital of Morocco, to restore order. In protest, Germany sent a warship to Port Agadir near Morocco. Britain sent help to France and Germany withdrew. France established her control over Morocco. Germany bore a grudge against France.

Immediate Cause

The spark which set ablaze the First Global war was the murder of the Austrian crown prince. The immediate cause was the assassination of Arch Duke Francis Ferdinand who was heir to the Austrian throne. Arch Duke Francis Ferdinand and his wife were assassinated by Serbians in the Bosnian capital Sarajevo when they paid a visit to this city on 28th June 1914. The news of this murder shocked many countries. Austria-Hungary was already sick of Serbia and she decided to take advantage of the situation to crush her. The murder of their crown prince and his wife resulted in an ultimatum being sent to Serbia for immediate compliance of certain terms. Serbia's reply did not pacify Austria-Hungary. Hence Austria-Hungary backed by Germany declared war on Serbia. Russia mobilised her forces in favour of Serbia and wanted Austria of the consequences.

Course of the war

The First World war began in August, 1914 and lasted till November, 1918. The countries which fought on the side of Germany were called the Central Powers and those on the side of Britain the Allies. Artillery was used on a large scale. Poison gas was used by both sides. Trench warfare, the use of submarines to torpedo enemy vessels and the use of tanks were the common devices used during the war. It was during this war that air raids were introduced for the first time.

On the Eastern front Russia invaded East Prussia and Austrians, but she was defeated at both the fronts. In 1915 Italy joined on the side of the allies in the hope of recovering some of her former provinces from Austria.

Japan also joined against Germany because she had checked Japan in China and forced her to surrender Liaotung. Turkey, however, joined on the side of Central Powers and inflicted heavy losses on allies. But soon the allies were able to subjugate her.

Siberia resisted the Austrians boldly during the first year but scumbled to the double attack of Bulgarians and austro-German on south and northern borders respectively. At the sea Britain maintained her supremacy. She defeated Germany at Dogger Bank, Bight of Helligoland as well at Jutland, though at the last battle Britain also suffered heavy losses.

After 1917 revolution Russia could not give tough fight and was forced to surrender Germany with the entry of U.S.A. into war the Allies were saved. Greece had also joined on the side of the Allies and forced Bulgaria to sign an armistic in September 1918. Turkey was also defeated. Thus Germany was left alone in the war. In the meantime there was mutiny in Germany and the Emperor abdicated. The new ruler sought peace on the basis of Wilson's Fourteen points and signed the armistic in November 1918. Thus the war came to an end by the Peace settlement of 1919 at Paris.

Results of the War

1. The Chief result was the destruction caused by the war. More than one crore of soldiers were killed. Nearly two crores of people were wounded and injured. Huge amount of properties such as houses, industries, roads, bridges etc. were all destroyed.
2. The powerful European empires before the First World war, met with disastrous failures. Germany, Russia, Turkey and Austria lost their status.
3. Weimer Constitution was introduced in Germany. The Empires of Austria, Hungary also disappeared and republics were introduced there.
4. After the First World war many new national states emerged in Europe. In the Balkan coast region states like Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia emerged as new states.
5. Due to the day light robbery of the European powers Poland was partitioned among them in 1795.
6. As pointed out by Woodrow Wilson the world was made as a secured place for democracy after the First World war.
7. To avoid the horrors and disasters of war in future, to settle the issues among nations by talks, and to create a world of peace with out war an international organization came in to existence and that was known as League of Nations.

Check Your Progress

1. Name the Austrian prince murdered by the Serbian lad?
2. Which year the First World war began?

7.6 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS QUESTIONS

1. Treaty of London
2. Treaty of Burcharest
3. Francis Ferdinand
4. 1914

7.7. SUMMARY

- The Balkan Wars of 1912-13 were the outcome of the Young Turk Revolution of 1908.
- In October 1912 the four Balkan States of Montenegro, Serbia, Bulgaria and Greece declared war against Turkey.
- The war was a brief one and resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Allies.
- On 30th May 1913, the Treaty of London was signed.
- The Second Balkan war ended with the Treaty of Bucharest.
- In territory and population, Turkey was the only loser. Greece was the largest gainer in these wars.
- In August 1914 world witnessed the beginning of one of the most terrible and destructive wars in the history of mankind.
- The First World war began in August, 1914 and lasted till November, 1918.
- The countries which fought on the side of Germany were called the Central Powers and those on the side of Britain the Allies.
- The war came to an end by the Peace settlement of 1919 at Paris.

7.8 KEYWORDS

Bucharest: Bucharest is the capital and largest city of Romania.

Weimer Constitution : Weimar Constitution adopted in German on August 1919

Artillery: Artillery consisted of the military's heavy firearms. As a branch of the armed forces, its purpose was to fire explosive-filled projectiles across relatively large distances.

7.9 SELF ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS

Short Answer Questions

1. Write briefly about the Treaty of London
2. Write a short note on Treaty of Bucharest
3. Triple Alliance
4. Arch Duke Ferdinand

Long Answer Questions

1. Analyze the causes and results of the Balkan Wars.
2. Examine the causes and results of First World War.

7.10. FURTHER READINGS

1. C.J.H. Hayes, et. (1916). *History of Europe*. New York: Macmillan Company
2. C.D.M. Ketelbey. (1994). *A History of Modern Times from 1789*. Oxford: Oxford University Press
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UNIT- VIII

THE PARIS CONFERENCE

Notes

Structure

- 8.0 Introduction
- 8.1 Objectives
- 8.2 Treaty of Versailles
- 8.3 The Peace Treaties
- 8.4 The Fourteen Principles of Woodrow Wilson
- 8.5 Answers to Check Your Progress Questions
- 8.6 Summary
- 8.7 Key words
- 8.8 Self Assessment Questions
- 8.9 Further Readings

8.0 Introduction

The First World War came to an end by the Peace settlement of 1919 at Paris. The personalities of the Peace Conference were Clemenceau of France, Lloyd George of Britain, Orlando of Italy and Woodrow Wilson of America. After the overthrow of Germany Austria-Hungary, Germany, Turkey and other allied statesmen met at Paris to decide the future map of Europe. The choice of Paris was not a happy one.

8.1 Objectives

After going through this unit, you will be able to:

- Describe the role played by the leaders in Paris Peace Conference
- List out the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles
- Explain the nature of various peace treaties.
- Explain the features of Woodrow Wilson's fourteen points.

The Paris Conference

However the conference met at Paris and President Wilson, Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando played a very important role in the deliberations of the conference. The work of the negotiations was not an easy one. Germany had surrendered on the basis of fourteen points of Wilson. But those could not be made as the basis of the settlement. They had to be adjusted to fit in with the secret treaties among the allies. The forces compelled president Wilson to compromise on many points.

Speaking of the stalwarts who conducted the Paris Conference, President Wilson was resolute and formidable. He could break but not bend. He was an orator but he had not precision of mind. He was stiff. This was both a virtue and a defeat. He was responsible for the covenant of the League of Nations into the Treaty of Versailles. He was no match for Clemenceau and Lloyd George.

Clemenceau was satirical and cynical. He knew when and where to change his moods. He treated the small powers with difference. He wished for peace based on force alone. He laughed at the 14 points of President Wilson. He had well understood the limits to which Great Britain and U.S.A were prepared to go and he did not go beyond them. A part of the unhappy terms of the Treaty of Versailles were due to his influence.

Notes

Lloyd Geroage was a great statesman. He was not in favour of exacting of impossible amount of money from Germany as reparation. He was asked by his country men to exact the best possible terms from Germany. He had very difficult time at the peace conference. He found that both Clemenceau and Wilson differed from each other.

8.2 Treaty of Versailles

The signing of the treaty of Versailles was not an easy one. When the draft treaty was ready Germany was asked to send her delegates. She sent subordinate officials. This was considered as an insult by the allies. Ultimately Germany sent a delegation led by foreign minister to Versailles. The Germany's delegation was not treated well. They were strictly attached. They were kept in a hotel behind barbed Wires. They were not allowed to communicate to anybody. On 7th May 1919 the peace terms were handed to the Germany's delegation. The German delegation was informed that they must send their reply. Within three weeks again the German delegation headed the foreign minister went to Versailles. For the second time also they were treated like prisoners it was in these humiliating situations the Germans signed the Treaty of Versailles on 28th June 1919.

Provisions of the treaty

1. The Covenant of the League of Nations was drawn up and included in each of the five peace treaties.
2. Germany was declared guilty of war. A huge war indemnity was imposed on her. Her army was reduced. In short, she was humbled. She became a republic.
3. Germany surrendered Alsace and Lorraine to France. She also gave up the coal fields of Saar to be occupied by France for a period of 15 years.
4. Italy received from Austria Trieste, Istria, the Trentino and South Tyrol.
5. According to a plebiscite held in Schleswig, North Schleswig voted for union with Denmark and Central Schleswig decided to remain with Germany.
6. Poland which disappeared from the map of Europe as a result of the three partitions was created from territories taken from Germany, Austria and Russia.
7. Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Finland were the new states created in the Baltic region.
8. Austria and Hungary became separate republics. Austria was reduced in size.
9. The new republic of Czechoslovakia was formed by wresting territories from Austria and Hungary.
10. A new state called Yugoslavia was formed by the addition of new territories to Serbia.
11. Bulgaria was reduced in size.
12. Turkey was very much reduced. In Europe she was allowed to retain Constantinople and a small strip of land around it. The territories which she so lost were added to Greece and Bulgaria. Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia and Arabia were taken away from Turkish domination.
13. To prevent another such war, the League of Nations was set up.

Thus the Treaty of Versailles was nothing but a treaty of revenge.

8.3 The Peace Treaties

Notes

At the Peace Conference of Paris, apart from the Treaty of Versailles concluded with Germany, the four other treaties were also signed with the allies of Germany.

1. The Treaty of Saint Germain

It was concluded by the Allies with Austria on Sep. 10, 1919. By the treaty, independence of Hungary, Poland and Yugoslavia were recognized. Austria ceded territories to Italy, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Poland etc. The net result of all these surrenders was that Austria lost three-fourth of her territory and people.

2. The Treaty of Neuilly

The Treaty was signed on November, 27, 1919 with Bulgaria, by which Bulgaria agreed to cede certain areas to Yugoslavia, Greece etc. she accepted reparation obligations and her army was reduced to 33,000 men. Her navy was practically abolished. The Treaty not only deprived Bulgaria of 2750 sq. miles of territory but also rendered her the weakest of the Balkan states in the area.

3. The Treaty of Trianon

The Treaty was signed with Hungary on June 20, 1920. She was made to surrender territories to Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia. Her army was reduced to 35,000 men and her navy was curtailed to a few patrol boats. She was also made to pay war reparation. This treaty also sowed seeds of the acute racial disturbances and animosities, which occurred later.

4. The Treaty of Sevres

This treaty was signed with Turkey on August 10, 1920, although it actually came into force on August 6, 1924. This treaty was also modelled on the Treaty of Versailles. According to the terms of the Treaty of Sevres, Asia Minor, Thrace, Adrianople and Gallipoli were given to the Greece. Syria was delivered to France and Palestine and Mesopotamia were given to England. The King of Hejaz was declared independent and the state of Turkey was restricted within the Asia Minor. The Turkish army was reduced to 50,000 and she surrendered all her Air Force to the Allies. The Turkish ports of Constantinople, Alexandria etc. were placed under international control. Although Turkey was charged with war-guilt, the reparations claims were waived in her case.

But these terms could not be enforced and the Conference at Lausanne granted certain concessions to Turkey. Although under the agreement she agreed to give up Transjordan, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Syria and Hedjaz. She was allowed to retain the whole of Anatolia, Armenia, Adrianople, Eastern Thrace, Smyrna, Galacia, Adalia etc. No limitations were imposed on Turkish navy and military.

5. Minorities Treaties

To protect the interests of the minorities in newly created states, something had to be done. The Paris conference appointed a New States Committee to consider the issue. It prepared a broad pattern of minority rights and safeguards, on the basis of which peace treaties were concluded with Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey. In certain cases the states concluded bi-lateral minority treaties for the protection of their respective minorities.

Notes

The League of Nations was entrusted with the responsibility of supervising the minority guarantees.

Check Your Progress

1. Who represented England in the Paris Peace Conference?
2. By whom the treaty of Saint Germain was concluded?
3. Which year the Treaty of Trianon was signed?

8.4 The Fourteen Principles of Woodrow Wilson

The American President Woodrow Wilson announced his fourteen points on 8th January 1918. It treated democratic self-determination as a sacred cause and chose to interpret America's role in the war as that of a crusade, bringing liberty and justice to the war-torn old world. Germany agreed to stop the war on this basis on 11th November 1918. The following were the fourteen points:

1. Open covenants of peace openly arrived at after which there shall be no private international undertakings of anykind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in public review.
2. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas outside territorial waters alike in peace and war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.
3. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.
4. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.
5. A free, openminded and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims based on a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the population concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined.
6. The evacuation of all Russian territory, and as such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and absolute co-operation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development of national policy, and assure her of a sincere welcome in to society of free nartions under institutions of her own choosing;and more than welcome assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire.
7. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored without ant attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among nations in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another.
8. All French territories should be freed and the invaded portion restored and the wrongs done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the name Alsace – Lorraine which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

9. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.
10. The people of Austria- Hungary, whose place among the nations should be accorded the full opportunity of autonomous development.
11. Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free the access to the sea; and the relation of the several states to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality.
12. The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman empire should be assured a secured sovereignty, but other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured of an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development.
13. An independent Polish state should be created which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish population, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international guarantees.
14. A general Association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

Estimate of the 14 points of Wilson

1. It did not have the attitude of revenge and it did not claim any reparation
2. It did not allow the annexation of other's territories
3. It tried to avoid the causes for the future wars
4. As it was treated as the personal outcome of Wilson, he could not insist on it. Thus it was a high sounding nothing.

Check Your Progress

4. Who was Woodrow Wilson?
5. Which year Woodrow Wilson declared his fourteen principles?

8.5 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS QUESTIONS

1. Lloyd George
 2. Austria with the Allies
 3. 1920
 4. American President
 5. 1918
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8.6 SUMMARY

- The First World War came to an end by the Peace settlement of 1919 at Paris.
- The personalities of the Peace Conference were Clemenceau of France, Lloyd George of Britain, Orlando of Italy and Woodrow Wilson of America.
- The Germans signed the Treaty of Versailles on 28th June 1919
- The Covenant of the League of Nations was drawn up and included in each of the five peace treaties.

Notes

- Germany was declared guilty of war. A huge war indemnity was imposed on her. Her army was reduced. In short, she was humbled. She became a republic.
- At the Peace Conference of Paris, apart from the Treaty of Versailles concluded with Germany, the four other treaties were also signed with the allies of Germany.
- The American President Woodrow Wilson announced his fourteen points on 8th January 1918.
- Germany agreed to stop the war on this basis on 11th November 1918.
- As it was treated as the personal outcome of Wilson, he could not insist on it. Thus it was a high sounding nothing.

8.7 KEYWORDS

1. Trianon :Trianon may refer to a palace near Versailles, France.
2. Gallipoli :The Gallipoli peninsula is located in the southern part of East Thrace, the European part of Turkey.

8.8 SELF ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS

Short Answer Questions

1. The Treaty of Saint Germain
2. Treaty of Sevres

Long Answer Questions

1. Critically analyse the outcome of the Paris Peace Conference
2. Bring out the features of the fourteen points of Woodrow Wilson.

8.9 FURTHER READINGS

1. C.J.H. Hayes,et.(1916). *History of Europe*. New York: Macmillan Company
2. C.D.M. Ketelbey. (1994). *A History of Modern Times from 1789*. Oxford: Oxford University Press
3. V.D.Mahajan. (1975). *History of Modern Europe Since 1789*. New Delhi: S.Chand&Co(Pvt LTD)

UNIT-IX THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION OF 1917

Structure

- 9.0 Introduction
- 9.1 Objectives
- 9.2 Causes for the revolution
- 9.3 Course of the February Revolution
- 9.4 Arrival of Lenin
- 9.5 The results of the Russian Revolution
- 9.6 Answers to Check Your Progress Questions
- 9.7 Summary
- 9.8 Key words
- 9.9 Self Assessment Questions
- 9.10 Further Readings

Notes

9.0 Introduction

The Bolshevik Revolution of October 1917 was the most terrific revolution witnessed by the world. It rudely shocked the world. It had no comparison and no precedent. It blasted many of the western principles. It is one of the landmarks in the history of the world. This revolution which changed the entire face of Russia emerged due to various reasons.

9.1 Objectives

After going through this unit, you will be able to:

- Bring out the causes for Russian Revolution
- Explain the course of the February Revolution
- Discuss the results of the Russian Revolution
- Explain the role of Lenin as a leader of Bolsheviks.

9.2 Causes for the revolution

Despotic rule of the Tsars

The Tsar was hereditary and autocratic. The Tsarist government in Russia was nothing but a naked tyranny. The condition of the people was miserable. People had serious grievances of various kinds. They had no constitutional avenues of expressing them. The public rights were curtailed in all possible ways. News papers and universities were given restricted powers. The nobles enjoyed all the good things of life. The people had no franchise. The political parties did not function independently. Those who opposed the government were exiled to Siberia.

The inefficient Tsar Nicholas II

Tsar Nicholas II was inefficient to be an autocrat. His wife was given more rights in the administration. She was greatly influenced by the sage Rasputin, who was selfish. He wanted to establish his sway over the government. So there were deficiencies in the administration. Though the intentions of the Tsar were good, he was unable to understand and appreciate the need to introduce reforms for improving the lot of the people. He did not have a strong will. The ministers wanted the Tsarist despotism to continue. When industries rose, factory owners and merchants making common cause

with the educated people demanded a better system of government, the Tsar was not ready to introduce any reforms.

The Russian Church

The Russian church was under the control of the autocratic Tsar. The Orthodox Church authorities supported the cause of the autocracy of the rulers. It also exploited the people and introduced superstitious beliefs among the people.

Social Condition

The politically inarticulate, economically poor and backward and illiterate and ignorant people could not be socially advanced. The feudal structure of the Russian society spoke volumes of backwardness. The people in general were physically and mentally poor. The rich nobles were leading a luxurious and comfortable life. The peasants and workers led a miserable life and they suffered even to get their daily bread. Land slavery was abolished. They had to pay a huge amount for the land along with heavy land tax. So they were permanent debtors. The condition of the workers was intolerable. Though they worked for more than 12 hours a day, they obtained a very low salary when compared with the workers of other European countries. The minorities such as Polish people, Jews and Finns were affected due to the principle of Russianisation. Thus the Russian society was generally against the autocratic rule of the Tsar.

Russia's defeat in the Russo-Japanese War

The defeat of Russia in the war with Japan in 1905 terrorised the Russians.

The Russian defeat in the Russo-Japanese war added to the discontentment among the people. Thousands of soldiers escaped to Germany and Austria. Many business enterprises failed on account of war and thousands of workers became idle. Officials were found to be enriching themselves. All these created agitations. The university students of Moscow and St. Petersburg paraded the streets and shouted the slogans "Down with autocracy".

It was in such an atmosphere on 22nd January 1905, there took place what is known as the slaughter of "Bloody Sunday". A large number of workers under the leadership of Father Gapon tried to approach the royal palace in St. Petersburg with a view to putting forward their grievances before the emperor. Instead of listening to their grievances, they were attacked by the troops and there was an enormous loss of life. Thus the day was converted into "Bloody Sunday".

Economic Causes

The economy in Russia was feudal and agrarian. Most of the peasants were caught in the clutches of the money lenders. The technical level was deplorably low. The Tsar and the nobles mercilessly exploited the masses who were illiterate. Agricultural production in Tsarist Russia was very poor. The technical level of agriculture was low. Mechanical transport was almost unknown. The farmsteads possessed no implements. The Tsar and the nobles gave no incentives to the peasants. They discouraged enterprising farmers. The poverty of the people increased when the population went up.

Industrialism

Industrialism resulted in the movement of population from the rural areas to the urban areas. The urban population rose three times. The industrial workers were more and more exposed to revolutionary ideas in the cities. People had no means of expressing their grievances. Gentle democratic methods had no place in Tsarist Russia. The government could never think of

bending for doing any good to the suffering mass. Hence the only way was a revolution, which would break the government.

Russian industry progressed after 1861. But it was not properly planned. The means of transport, and communication were poor. Though in Railway construction, Russia made progress, its network was poor. There was exploitation of foreign capitalists in major industries. Russia was in the hands of foreign bankers. About half of deposits in all Russian banks came from foreign countries. The Tsarist government did not take necessary steps to prevent the exploitation of workers in factories. The disgruntled workers established trade unions and agitated for getting their grievances redressed. But the trade union movement was ruthlessly suppressed. In the time of Tsar Nicholas II trade unions were crushed to a lot. The workers who found solace in the principles of Karl Marx joined the ranks of communists.

Russian Writers

The Russian scholars and writers have pointed out the miserable and poor condition of the society. Tolstoy, Maxim Gorky, Turganov etc. pointed out the need for social and political reforms, even though they did not induce the people to revolt.

Different ideas

Principles of communism as preached by Karl Marx and Engels greatly influenced the minds of the exploited people particularly in urban areas. Nihilism entered side by side with revolutionary socialism. It was bent upon destroying the monarchy, the church and other institutions. Anarchists also had its impact on the minds of the people. They preached that the government which was an evil, should be overthrown. They advocated universal revolt and destruction.

Communists, Nihilists and Anarchists became terrorists among whom the cult of bomb prevailed. They were all men of action. They believed that the Tsar and the nobles could never be corrected. The only way was to terrorise the irresponsible and autocratic Tsar. Hence the overthrow of Tsarist government was only a matter of time.

First World War

The defeat of Russia in the First World War was the primary cause for the outbreak of the revolt. In 1914 when Tsar declared the war, the Russians welcomed that. They believed that their sorrows and sufferings will come to an end after Russia's victory in the war. But unfortunately Russia met with a defeat. At Tannenberg Russia lost two lakhs of soldiers and five hundred cannons. Germany annexed Ukraine. By such things the Russians lost their hope.

Rise of Petrograde

Due to inflation prices increased. There was shortage of food stuff. During February 23, 1917 at Petrograde nearly four lakhs of workers and peasants went on a procession and expressed their opposition through agitations. Strikes continued. The army and police refused to attack the agitated mob and they too supported the rebels. So Petrograde came under the control of the agitators.

9.3 Course of the February Revolution (1917)

The developments in Russia came to a climax. The events in the Tsarist court dominated by Rasputin, the disastrous military defeat on the war front, the demoralisation of the armies, food shortages, mounting economic hardships, total loss of faith in government and the desire for peace in 1917 made a revolution inevitable. The revolution commenced in

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Petrograd on February 23, 1917 in the most unexpected manner. It was women's day. Housewives marched on street demonstrations. The dissatisfied people created disorder. Strikes were widespread. The strikes and riots on small scale continued the next day. The police batons were broken by demonstrators. There was strike in all factories and Industrial establishments in Petrograd on February 25. Generally soldiers refrained from firing on workers. The strike continued every day.

On the war front Russian faced very badly. Russian soldiers and peasants could not face the German troops on the borders. About 1.7 million people perished. The prices of food grain soared. Prince Rasputin, the evil adviser was killed. A coalition was formed in the Duma which forced the Russian emperor to abdicate the throne. So in March 15, 1917 Tzar Nicholas II was persuaded to abdicate. He also left the country with his family. A provisional government was established in Petrograd.

Menshevik Government

In the war the Russians lost 65000 square miles of territory and the Germans took Riga. The Mensheviks came to power led by Kerensky. Kerensky's government introduced liberal reforms such as granting autonomy to Poland and restoring the constitution of Finland. The anti-Jewish law was revoked. But Kerensky's government was falling short of expectations entertained by the common people and workers. Hence the relations between the Mensheviks and the Bolsheviks became strained. The Bolsheviks stood for revolutionary democracy. The provisional government dominated by the Mensheviks stood for Bourgeoisie.

9.4 Arrival of Lenin

Hence the Bolsheviks planned to bring about the downfall of provisional government. Lenin who was in Switzerland returned to Russia with the assistance of Germany. He decided to get rid of the bourgeois rule under Kerensky. Lenin who was a leader of Bolsheviks prepared the workers for bringing about another revolution. He had organised secretly the establishments of Soviet Councils in towns and cities. He arrived in Russia from Germany in a sealed train. Lenin believed in Marxian methods which included violence and terrorism. It was he who struck a dead blow to the government led by Kerensky and the latter fled the country. The government was taken over by Lenin himself. (October, 7, 1917) and subsequently many towns and cities of Russia came under his control. Lenin succeeded because of worker's support who had formed councils. Thus the interim government was removed and a Bolshevik government under Lenin was established.

9.5 The results of the Russian Revolution

The Bolshevik Revolution is one of the greatest landmarks in the history of mankind. It ushered great changes not only in Russia but also all over the world. Few events in the history of the world have done so much to change the course of civilisation.

1. February Revolution brought the Romanov rule to an end.
2. The October revolution by bringing the Bolsheviks to power created the dictatorship of the proletariat.
3. The communist principles were put into practice.

4. The workers of the world were united and they emerged as a powerful force.
5. Russia was relieved temporarily from her defeats in the wars.
6. By the Treaty of Brestlitwosk peace was bought by Russia.
7. The allied nations treated Russia as an enemy.
8. Communism was imposed by force in Russia. Those who opposed communism were all massacred.
9. This Red Terror alarmed the allied nations.
10. Russia was isolated and she was not at all invited to participate in the Versailles Peace conference.
11. Woodrow Wilson in his fourteen points mentioned that Russia can have its own constitution without the intervention of others.
12. Japan annexed major portions of Eastern Siberia.

Check Your Progress

1. Name any two Russian writers.
2. Who was the leader of Bolsheviks?

9.6 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS QUESTIONS

1. Tolstoy, MarximCorkey
2. Lenin

9.7 SUMMARY

- The Bolshevik Revolution of October 1917 was the most terrific revolution witnessed by the world.
- The Tsarist government in Russia was nothing but a naked tyranny. The condition of the people was miserable.
- People had serious grievances of various kinds.
- Tsar Nicholas II was inefficient to be an autocrat. His wife was given more rights in the administration.
- Principles of communism as preached by Karlmarx and Engles greatly influenced the minds of the exploited people particularly in urban areas.
- Agricultural production in Tsarist Russia was very poor. The technical level of agriculture was low.
- The Russian scholars and writers have pointed out the miserable and poor condition of the society.
- The revolution commenced in Petrograd on February 23, 1917 in the most unexpected manner. The dissatisfied people created disorder. Strikes were widespread.
- In March 15, 1917 Tzar Nicholas II was persuded to abdicate. He also left the country with his family. A provisionary government was established in Petrograd.
- The provisional government dominated by the Mensheviks stood for Bourgeoise.
- Lenin who was a leader of Bolsheviks prepared the workers for bringing about another revolution.
- Thus the interim government was removed and a Bolshevik government under Lenin was established.

Notes

9.8 KEYWORDS

1. Petrograde: Petrograd is the name of St. Petersburg after August 31 ,1914 until January 26, 1924, when the city was renamed to Leningrad. After the country joined the First World War in 1914, Emperor Nicholas II signed the Act on the renaming of the city into Russian Petrograd.
2. Bloody Sunday :Bloody Sunday or Red Sunday is the name given to the events of Sunday, 22 January, 1905 in St Petersburg, Russia.

9.9 SELF ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS

Short Answer Questions

1. Nicholas II
2. Rasputin
3. Menshevik
4. Lenin

Long Answer Questions

1. Describe the causes for the Russian Revolution.
2. Analyse the Results of the Russian Revolution.

9.10 FURTHER READINGS

1. C.J.H. Hayes,et.(1916). *History of Europe*. New York: Macmillan Company
2. C.D.M. Ketelbey. (1994). *A History of Modern Times from 1789*. Oxford: Oxford University Press
3. V.D.Mahajan. (1975). *History of Modern Europe Since 1789*. New Delhi: S.Chand&Co(Pvt LTD)

UNIT-X THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Structure

- 10.0 Introduction
- 10.1 Objectives
- 10.2 Aims of the League
- 10.3 Organisation of the League
- 10.4 Achievements of the League of Nations
- 10.5 Answers to Check Your Progress Questions
- 10.6 Summary
- 10.7 Key words
- 10.8 Self Assessment Questions
- 10.9 Further Readings

Notes

10.0 Introduction

The First World war created untold misery on the people. The horrors and terrors of the war shook up the conscience of the nations of the world. The delegates of the Peace Conference at Paris insisted that the First World war should be “a war to end war”. They were anxious to set up a permanent body to maintain peace in the world. It was President Woodrow Wilson of the United States of America who gave form and shape to the idea. The result was the establishment of the League of Nations, the ‘brain-child’ of Wilson. But the American Senate did not ratify Wilson’s action. So the U.S.A was not able to become a member of the League of nations. The end of that organization led to the Second World war. So it becomes necessary to know about the League of Nations on the basis of international significance.

10.1 Objectives

After going through this unit, you will be able to:

- Describe the structure of the League of Nations
- Analyze the aims of the League of Nations
- Explain the achievements of the League of Nations
- Discuss the causes for its failure

10.2 Aims of the League

The chief aim of the League was to promote international co-operation and to ensure peace and security. Member nations were expected not to resort to war as a means to settle international disputes. It was further expected from them to refer the question at dispute to the League for its consideration and not to declare war until three months have elapsed after the League had pronounced its decision. The League also aimed at promoting the material and moral welfare of humanity and wanted to create a brotherhood of man.

10.3 Organisation of the League

The headquarters of the League was at Geneva. The League functioned through an assembly, a Council, a Court and a permanent Secretariat which roughly corresponded respectively to the legislature, the cabinet, the judiciary and the civil service.

The Assembly

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It was a supreme body and consisted of the representatives of the various states which were the members of the League. Each member nation sent three representatives. Every member state was given the right of one vote in the assembly. All decisions of the assembly were required to be unanimous. It acted as International legislature.

The council

Council was the executive committee of the League. It originally consisted of four permanent members and four other members elected by the assembly. In 1926, Germany was also given a permanent seat in the council. The number of non-permanent members continued to increase and ultimately it reached the figures of eleven. The non permanent members were elected for a period of three years. Of the two, the assembly was certainly stronger.

The Secretariat

Under a Secretary General a Secretariat was functioning. It was located at Geneva. The Secretary General was the prominent figure. He was appointed by the council but the approval of assembly was essential. The staff of the Secretariat was appointed by the secretary General in consultation with the council. It had its headquarters at Geneva. It compiled and published all the problems which were brought to the League. The member state had to pay towards the expenses of the secretariat in certain portions.

The Permanent court of International Justice

During February 1920 the Jurists were appointed by the council. It consisted of 15 judges at it had its head quarters at The Hague. It gave judgements on questions involving the interpretation of International law, treaties and other mutual obligations. The judges of the court were elected for nine years. It started functioning from 15 February, 1922 onwards. It gave its advices on matters referred to it by the assembly or the council.

The International Labour Organisation

It was also attached to the League of Nations. All members had their participation in this. Its object was to improve the labour conditions in various parts of the world. It dealt with matters relating to working hour, salary and security efforts of the workers. Its governing body consisted of the representatives of the government employers and workers.

Mandate system

Mandate system was set up by the League. The territories captured from the Central Powers and Turkey were not to be restored to them and also were not to be given to victorious countries in full sovereignty. The administration of those countries was to be given to various powers under the supervision of the League of Nations.

10.4 Achievements of the League of Nations

The League of Nations was able to maintain international peace, security and co-operation. As it was the main objective of the League to maintain peace and security by avoiding war. The following were the achievements of the League.

Euphen and Malmedy

In 1920 Germany submitted so many petitions of protest regarding the cession of Euphen and Malmedy to Belgium. On 2nd February 1921 the League instructed Germany to adhere to the treaty of Versailles.

Enseli

In 1920 Russia annexed the port Enseli belonging to Persia. Persia brought this to the notice of the League. It was directed to settle the issue by talks.

Aaland Islands

There arose a problem between Sweden and Finland regarding Aaland Islands. Though these islands were controlled by Finland, the population was mostly Swedish. A special Commission of the League investigated the case and settled the dispute in favour of Finland.

Mosul issue

Britain and Turkey were in feuds with each other with regard to petroleum of Mosul in Iraq. Both the parties claimed Mosul Vilayet which was rich in oil. Both failed to come to agree on this boundary line. There also occurred a number of frontier incidents. An emergency session was held at Brussels. A provisional boundary line was drawn up pending final judgement. Turkey was to maintain order north of the Brussels line. A neutral commission of enquiry was established. After its enquiry on both sides it submitted its report in September 1925. The report established the sovereignty of Turkey over the Vilayet and explained that neither Iraq nor Britain had a right to claim it by conquest. However the dispute was not solved. Ultimately the League Council gave its final judgement on the subject. The Brussels line was to be the permanent boundary line between Turkey and Iraq in June 1926, a treaty was made between Turkey and Great Britain by which a small part of the Vilayet was given to Turkey. The revised boundary was recognised as definite. Some royalty from Mosul oil fields were given to Turkey.

Corfu Incident

In August 1923, an Italian general and two officers were murdered on Greek soil. The Italians demanded apologies and reparations too for the crime. Greece refused to accept the demands of Italy. Though Greece was prepared to pay an indemnity, Mussolini occupied Corfu island, located on the mouth of the Adriatic sea. In this dispute Britain and France mediated and brought about a compromise between Italy and Greece, since the former was not prepared to accept the decision of the League.

Dispute between Greece and Bulgaria

There was some trouble over the question of frontier between Greece and Bulgaria in 1925, the commander of a Greek frontier force was murdered by Bulgaria. When Greece invaded Bulgaria the matter was referred to the Council of the League of Nations. Immediately the Council took a decision and asked Greece to get back from Bulgaria. Greece accepted that. Greece was asked to pay compensation to Bulgaria for violation of her territory on a scale to be fixed by a League Commission.

Dispute between Great Britain and France

In 1921, there was a dispute between France and Great Britain over the nationality question in Tunisia and Morocco. The matter went to the Court of International Justice. However the dispute was decided by mutual negotiations between the foreign ministers of the two countries.

Annexation of Abyssinia

In 1936 Italy encroached Abyssinia. This matter was taken to the League. On the basis of collective security economic blockade was imposed on Italy. But without cognizance of such activities Italy completed her aggression. Italy also withdrew from the League. The economic blockade arranged due to collective security became useless.

Manchurian Issue

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In Manchuria the north eastern province of China, Japan had established her railways. That track was blasted out during September 1931. Japan accused China for that Japanese army captured the towns of Manchuria. China brought this to the notice of the Council of the League. Without minding the requests of the League Japan continued her aggression. So the League appointed the Lytton Commission to offer a report after enquiry. But before that Japan had brought entire Manchuria under its control and had declared that as an independent state of Manchuko. When the League opposed it, Japan withdrew from the League of Nations. The failure of the League in settling the Manchurian issue affected the prestige of the League greatly.

Administrative activities

Beyond the above mentioned political activities the League turned out some administrative activities also. It supervised the administration of mandated territories by super powers. It appointed a three member commission to deal with the minority issue.

Social and Cultural activities

In 1926 the League made arrangements for the abolition of slavery. It took efforts to prohibit the trade in opium and dangerous drugs. To promote scientific study at the international level a committee on Intellectual co-operation was functioning.

Causes of Failure

The League of Nations was created with expectations and hopes. But within 20 years the aims became a nightmare. It was started to create peace and to avoid a war in future. But it did not materialize. Due to various reasons it could not achieve even collective security.

In spite of its efforts for two decades, the whole world was involved in war again in 1939. There are many causes for its failure.

It was unfortunate that the Covenant of the League of Nations was made a part and parcel of the peace settlement. It would have been better if it had been kept separate. There were many states which considered the Treaty of Versailles as a treaty of revenge and were not prepared to ratify the same. By not ratifying the treaty, they were refused to be members of the League. The absence of great powers in the international organisation weakened the League. Japan, Germany and Italy had left the League. This might have weakened the League.

There was also a feeling among the nations that the League of Nations was fully dominated by the victorious countries of World War I especially of France and England. The result was that the other states began to doubt about, the working of the League of Nations.

The countries like Germany were humiliated by the victorious countries. Germany was compelled to pay war reparations when it was suffering from economic difficulties. Hence there were no chances of peace. Germany was bound to defy the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles as she felt that she did not accept them voluntarily because the same were imposed on her at the point of bayonet. This created difficulties in maintaining peace.

Though it was the League of Nations, in practice it was not so. Germany which joined the League after 1926 and got out of it in 1934. Japan and Italy withdrew from the League in 1931 and 1936 respectively. The member nations did not approach the problem of world peace in broader outlook. The issues were considered mainly on the basis of narrow minded

nationalism. So the problems were not at all solved. But increased. After the First World war Nazism and Fascism emerged in Germany and Italy respectively.

Notes

Check Your Progress

1. Where is the headquarters of the International Court of Justice?
2. Where is the Secretariat located?
3. Which year Japan occupied Manchuria?

10.5 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS QUESTIONS

1. The Hague
 2. Geneva
 3. 1931
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10.6 SUMMARY

- After the First World war, the first international organization called the League of Nations was established.
 - The headquarters of the League was at Geneva. The League functioned through an assembly, a Council, a Court and a permanent Secretariat.
 - The League of Nations was able to maintain international peace, security and co-operation. As it was the main objective of the League to maintain peace and security by avoiding war.
 - The League solved the problem between Sweden and Finland regarding Aaland Islands.
 - There was some trouble over the question of frontier between Greece and Bulgaria in 1925.
 - When Greece invaded Bulgaria the matter was referred to the council of the League of Nations. Immediately the council took a decision and asked Greece to get back from Bulgaria.
 - Beyond the above mentioned political activities the League turned out some administrative activities also.
 - In 1926 the League made arrangements for the abolition of slavery.
 - The League of Nations was created with expectations and hopes. But within 20 years the aims became a nightmare.
 - Due to various reasons it could not achieve even collective security.
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10.7 KEYWORDS

Corfu Island: Corfu is a beautiful island that forms the northwest edge of Greece

Mosul: Mosul is a major city in northern Iraq. Located approximately 400 km North of Baghdad.

10.8 SELF ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS

Short Answer Questions

1. The International Labour Organisation
2. Corfu Incident

Long Answer Questions

Notes

1. What were the factors that led to the establishment of the League of Nations.
2. Explain the organs of the League of Nations.
3. Describe the achievements of the League of Nations.
4. Analyse the causes for the failure of the League of Nations.

10.9 FURTHER READINGS

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2. C.D.M. Ketelbey. (1994). *A History of Modern Times from 1789*. Oxford: Oxford University Press
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BLOCK IV: THE RISE OF NAZISM, FASCISM AND THE SECOND WORLD WAR AND ITS RESULTS

Notes

UNIT-XI THE RISE OF NAZISM IN GERMANY

Structure

- 11.0 Introduction
- 11.1 Objectives
- 11.2 Origin of Nazism
- 11.3 Programmes of Hitler
- 11.4 Fascism in Italy
- 11.5 Rome – Berlin-Tokyo Axis
- 11.6 Answers to Check Your Progress Questions
- 11.7 Summary
- 11.8 Key words
- 11.9 Self Assessment Questions
- 11.10 Further Readings

11.0 Introduction

The First World War brought ruin and disaster to Germany. Revolution broke out in the country. William II, the Kaiser, abdicated the throne. A Republican constitution was drafted at Weimar near Berlin in 1919 and imposed on the people. In Germany, parliamentary government had only a limited success. The people as a whole were not ready for it. The Republic fell an easy prey to agitators and opportunists. It stayed for 12 years after which it was toppled down by the Nazis.

After the First World War, discontent and disorder prevailed in Italy. Italy, a member of the Triple Alliance before the outbreak of the war in 1914, entered the side of the Allies in 1915 with the hope of greater territorial gains. But her hopes were shattered to pieces when she got only a few territories. There was a general sense of discontent in the country and the people accused the government for its diplomatic failure in the Peace Conference at Paris. Besides political discontent, there was social unrest and economic distress in the country. The prices of essential goods shot up. The cost of living rose very high. Socialism gathered new strength and force. Labour strikes occurred in many places especially in the industrial regions of the north. It was this confused state of discontent and disorder that paved the way for the rise of Fascists and their leader Benito Mussolini.

11.1 Objectives

After going through this unit, you will be able to:

- Explain the origin of Nazism in Germany
- Describe the aggressive policy of Adolf Hitler
- List out the factors for the rise of Fascism in Italy
- Discuss the features of Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis.

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11.2 Origin of Nazism

After the First World war, Germany was humbled. She was declared guilty of war. Humiliating conditions were imposed upon Germany in the Peace Conference at Versailles (1919). Her territories and colonies were shared by the victors. Her military power was reduced. France insisted on the payment of large sums at a time when the country was already impoverished. When Germany failed to pay the amount, the French forces marched into the Ruhr, an industrial region. The French occupation of the Ruhr added insult to the injury.

The post war Germany posed a disastrous financial crisis. For the payment of reparation, the government was forced to take loans. Factories were closed. Trade and commerce were deteriorating. Heavy taxes were imposed to meet the financial crisis. The government had no other option but to issue more and more paper currencies. This resulted into inflation. Unemployment was rampant.

The German Republic under Gustav Stresemann signed the Locarno Treaty in 1925. The signatories to the Locarno treaty were Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy. By the treaty it was agreed that the existing Franco-German frontier should be maintained. In 1926, Germany was admitted a member of the League of Nations. She made a remarkable recovery. But the Great Depression of 1929 shattered her economic position. The economic discontent of the people made the arrival of Communism tempting. The people became desperate and they were looking forward to a remedy. It came in the form of Nazism.

Adolf Hitler

Adolf Hitler was born in April 1889 in a very humble family in an Austrian village. On account of poverty he could not get proper education. His father wanted to make his son a government employee. But Hitler was very fond of art from his early days. So he went to Vienna at the age of 18 to learn the art of painting and architecture. While he was in Vienna, he happened to witness the behavior of the Jews. He felt that the Jews were the moral enemies of individualism, nationalism and racialism. Further he felt that the Jews were the supporters of the Marxian ideology. Thus his anti Jews perception started very early. Hitler was opposed to democracy and believed in the supremacy of the German race.

In 1912 he left for Munich and started his career as a housepainter. During the First World War, he fought on the side of Germany. As he did not get any job after the war, he turned a politician. He was an excellent orator and skilfully played on the sentiments and emotions of the people. He organized the National socialist party. In 1923, he made an unsuccessful attempt to capture power. But he was caught and imprisoned for five years. Behind bars, he wrote his *Mein Kampf* (my struggle) which became the Bible of the Nazis.

Under the inspiring leadership of Hitler, the Nazi Party grew in power and number. His emblem was the Swastika and his followers were known as "Brownshirts". Through vigorous propaganda, the party became very popular and in 1933, it was the single largest party in the German Reichstag (Lower House) and Hitler became the Chancellor. On the death of President Hindenburg in 1934, Hitler made himself President and Chancellor. He abolished the Weimar Republic and proclaimed the Third Reich (Third Republic) with himself as dictator. Thus Hitler became the leader.

11.3 Programmes of Hitler

The essence of Hitler's programmes can be grouped in three terms. (i) anti - semitism (ii) anti Bolshevism (ii) anti capitalism. A detailed survey of Hitler's programmes can be discussed here under.

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i) Formation of the Greater Germany

Hitler's ultimate aim was the formation of a greater Germany of Third Reich. All the German speaking people must be brought together. That is, Austria, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Alsace are to be united with Germany.

(ii) Jews to be exterminated

He had an inherent belief that the Jews were the enemies of mankind. They were anti Aryan. According to Hitler, the Aryan race was the race of the world, He wanted to maintain the purity of the Aryan blood. To achieve that the expulsion and extermination of the Aryans was a must. They must be expelled from Germany.

(iii) Germany was not responsible for World War I

Hitler strongly opposed the decision that Germany was responsible for World War I. According to him Germany was not an aggressive country. He held the Allies responsible for the war. Germany was forced to participate in the war to protect her own interest. Hence the blame should be removed.

(iv) Treaty of Versailles opposed

Hitler strongly opposed the Treaty of Versailles. He was of the strong conviction that, it was a dictated peace. He approached the people and preached among the people that Germany should never accept such a treaty. He criticised those German leaders who accepted the treaty and surrendered the nation in the hands of the Allies.

(v) Opposed payment of Reparation

Hitler opposed the heavy war indemnity imposed by the Allies. He propagated that Germany should not pay the indemnity. He felt that it was an act of great humiliation to Germany and against the national prestige of the country.

(vi) Opposed Disarmament

In the Paris Peace Conference, the Allies had compelled Germany to reduce her army and navy to the lowest level. But their Disarmament stipulation was not enforced upon the Allied Nations. Hitler was of the opinion that the policy of disarmament should be adopted by both parties on the basis of equality. He now decided to increase the military power of Germany.

(vii) Old German colonies were to be taken back

The treaty of Versailles had snatched away many German Colonies. Hitler demanded that the old German Colonies should be given back to Germany.

(viii) France was to be punished

Hitler felt that the greatest enemy of Germany was France. He convinced that France was responsible for the defeat and humiliation of Germany. Russia was also hated by him. At the same time he wished to have friendship with England and Italy.

Domestic policy of Hitler

Hitler wanted to gain the support of the people. He aimed at common men. He adopted new measures to boost the morale of the people.

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Ban on Political parties

He denounced democracy. His ultimate aim was to establish autocracy. There should be only one party and one leader. To achieve his aim, he removed the opposition first. Except the Nazi party, all other political parties were banned. The political opponents were killed even he did not hesitate to kill doubtful member of his own party. Freedom of speech was curtailed. Press was put under control.

Gestapo

To check and suppress the opposition, a secret police force named 'Gestapo' was organised. Cruel punishments were given to those who opposed the Nazi principles. The concentration camps were organised to punish such persons.

Anti Jew Policy

Hitler believed in the purity of blood. He regarded the Aryans as the pure and superior race of the world and hated the non Aryans. In Germany, the Jews enjoyed a privileged position due to their wealth and education. He believed that they were anti nationals. Hitler now made several efforts to crush the Jews. Anti Jew Laws were passed. They were denied German citizenship. He adopted very harsh and repressive measures of the economic and cultural boycott of the Jews.

Anti catholic policy

Hitler opposed the Catholics also, because in 1931, the Catholics declared that the principles of the Nazi party were not in favour of the Catholics. Hence the Catholics were barred from becoming members of the Nazi party. Hitler also regarded the Catholics as foreigners. They were denied citizenship. But according to an agreement in 1933 between Hitler and Pope all repressive measures directed against the Catholics were withdrawn. One important factor is that he not even spared the Protestants. By a law in 1935 religion was made subordinate to the state.

Economic Policy

The individual is nothing, while the people are everything. It was the fundamental principle of the Nazi party. The society was more important than an individual. The economic condition of Germany was highly deplorable. People were without employment. Agriculture and Industries were fast declining, about six million people were unemployed. Hitler had to take immediate step to ameliorate the condition of the people.

1. Women were prohibited from working in factories and offices.
2. The Jews were expelled from government service. The vacancies were filled up by the unemployed.
3. The maximum working hours for men was fixed as forty for a week
4. The voluntary core, which was paid a nominal salary, was established
5. New industries were established. Centres of production were fully controlled, by the government. Exports were encouraged and tariff was imposed to restrict imports.
6. Construction of new buildings was encouraged.

These measures greatly reduced the unemployment problem. Naturally those people who benefitted out of these economic policies, supported Hitler.

Educational Reforms

Hitler brought the entire education system under state control. Teachers were appointed by the state. The German culture and civilization were highlighted in the curriculum. History of Germany was re

written. The feeling of militarism was spread on a large scale. The concepts of purity of blood was propagated. The students were taught to hate the Jews.

Military Reforms

Hitler organised his military power on the basis of nationality. Germans alone were admitted into the military service. The strength of the army also was increased.

Thus Hitler introduced radical changes in the internal administration. The net result of his internal reforms was that a kind of dictatorship emerged. The opposition was eliminated. The civil rights of the people were snatched away. There was only one party that was the Nazi party. Mass media were put under government supervision. He established a totalitarian type of government so that he could follow an aggressive foreign policy.

Foreign policy of Hitler

The Nazi party, in its three-point programme of foreign policy had laid down its objectives as i) the Union of all people of German race by the right of self determination in one Great Germany ii) The cancellation of the Peace Treaties of Versailles and St. Germain and iii) the Acquisition of further territory for the support of the people and the settlement of the surplus German population. Hitler did not approve the Treaty of Versailles. It was a dictated peace. Hence it was a humiliating one. He appealed to his people that the treaty must be set aside. He sought the co-operation of his people to help him for the establishment of the lost glory of Germany. The German people accepted the policy of Hitler and accepted him as their leader.

Withdrawal from the League

Hitler wanted to reduce the Treaty of Versailles to a scrap of paper and took the first step in this direction by withdrawing from the League of Nations in October 1933. Hitler was convinced that the League stood for perpetuation of the political settlement of 1919 and was the greatest hindrance in the way of achieving his objectives. After this withdrawal Germany was relieved of all the international obligations imposed by the Covenant.

Austrian issue

In his Mein Kampf Hitler has stressed that Austria should be united with Germany. In 1934 he encouraged the Nazis to revolt. The Austrian Chancellor Dollfus was murdered. This was expected to be another Sarajevo. Italy was prepared to take action to protect the freedom of Austria. In Austria also, the anti German feeling was increasing. So Hitler was to postpone his plan of Anschluss merger.

Polish- German Non - aggression Pact

To give a show of Germany's peaceful intentions, in January 1934, Hitler concluded a Non-aggression Pact with Poland for 10 years. Germany and Poland had a long history of misunderstanding over many issues. Poland was almost a land locked country caught in between Germany and Russia. Poland at that time was feeling distrustful of her ally France, because she had subordinated the Polish interests to her own security during the Locarno Pact of 1925. Russia posed a perpetual threat to Poland. Germany on her part wanted to take revenge on the Allies and therefore she determined to have close relations with Poland. Accordingly both the countries came closer and signed a pact on, January 3, 1934. According to this agreement both Germany and Poland promised not to make any attack upon each other. Germany as a

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confidence building measure, promised that she would not demand extension or modification of her eastern boundaries for at least 10 years

Annexation of Saar

According to the Treaty of Versailles, the Saar Valley was put under the protection of France with the supervision of the League of Nations for fifteen years. After the lapse of this fifteen years, a plebiscite to determine the status of Saar was held in 1935. More than 90% of the population voted in favour of merger with Germany. This was a victory attained by Hitler due to his diplomacy. So the Saar Valley, which was rich with Coal mines, was returned to Germany.

Remilitarisation

After quitting the Geneva disarmament conference, Germany began to concentrate on remilitarization. He announced that demilitarization and disarmament proposals of the League will have no control over Germany. As mentioned above, after the Geneva Disarmament Conference, Hitler withdrew from the League of Nations. Now he was, free to rearm Germany On March 16, 1935. Hitler announced compulsory military training for all German people. He also aimed to have the air force equal to that of England and France. He announced that the reason for the increase in the strength of the army was self defence. But France and England had natural suspicion over these actions of Hitler. Therefore, they convened a meeting at Stresa in Switzerland and condemned the behaviour of Hitler. But their condemnation did not deter Hitler from rearmament.

Anglo-German Navy

Britain, which signed the Treaty of Stresa, decided to have a naval treaty with Germany. It was agreed that the German navy should be up to 35% of the Britain navy. Thus Britain was responsible not only to the deviation from the treaty of Versailles but also to the break up of the Stresa alliance.

Breach of Locarno Pact

Next to the above Hitler decided to break the Locarno Pact. When France and Czechoslovakia had alliances with Russia against Hitler, he disregarded the Locarno pact and sent the German army to Rhineland. He also informed that he is prepared to have no war pacts and demilitarised areas.

The Spanish civil War

A Republic had been proclaimed in Spain in 1931. In 1936 the conservatives under General Franco, started a Civil war against the Republic. In the meantime, after the Abyssinia War, Italy came close towards Germany. Now Germany and Italy supported Franco whereas Russia supported the Republicans. England and France were not interested in the Spanish affair. The Republicans were defeated and the dictatorship of Franco was established. The net result of the Spanish Civil War was that it helped Italy and Germany to come closer and later their friendship was converted into a treaty.

Rome Berlin Tokyo Axis

Both Fascism and Nazism opposed communism as their first enemy. So both of them allied together against Russia. The post Abyssinian crisis brought Italy and Germany together. In October 1936, both of them signed a pact by which Germany approved Italian control over Abyssinia and Italy granted permission to Hitler to annex Austria with Germany. Hitler was antagonistic towards Russian Communism. Therefore Hitler in November

1936; signed an Axis Comintern Pact with Japan, another enemy of Russia. In November 1937, Italy was admitted into the alliance. This anti-Comintern pact was otherwise called as Rome Berlin Tokyo Axis. For all practical purposes, this Axis was formed against England, France and Russia. That was the beginning of European consolidation.

Annexation of Austria

The newly blossomed friendship between Hitler and Mussolini boldened the former to interfere in the affairs of Austria. In 1938 Hitler called the Austrian Chancellor to his residence and forced him to appoint the Nazi leader Seyss-Inquart as the Home Minister of Austria. This demand of Hitler though turned down by the Austrian chancellor in the beginning, the latter had no other option but to heed to Hitler's demand. Now the supporters of living within Austria started revolting against the Republic government. This followed a political crisis and the German army entered into Austria. The German mastery over Austria opened before the Nazis all the roads to South East Europe, the rivers and the rail roads and all other means of communications and gave it a total economic and military control.

Attack of Czechoslovakia

The state of Czechoslovakia was started by the Treaty of Versailles. But certain German minorities were left in the country. These minorities in spite of nice treatment by the Czechoslovakian government continued to have their affinity for Germany. Inspired by Nazi propaganda, this minority raised a slogan that they should be allowed to join their motherland Germany. Hitler took advantage of this appeal and intervened.

But the real cause for Hitler's interest in Czechoslovakia were quite different. Czechoslovakia belonged to the anti-revisionist group consisting of France and Russia, and was strong supporter of League of Nations. It was this territory that retarded the expansion of Germany to the South. Occupation of Czechoslovakia meant occupation of the land through which the Germans could march against Russia.

The Sudetenland was situated on the boundaries of Germany. The people of that territory wished to merge into Germany. In May 1938, Hitler began to collect the German army on the Czech border. In September 1938 and the Sudeten German rose into revolt. But the Czech government suppressed it. The Czech government became more repressive on the Germans. Hitler with the motive of invading Czechoslovakia increased the concentration of the German armies. The British and French governments advised the Czech government also to transfer the Sudeten area to Germany. Czech government immediately agreed. This came as a complete astonishment to Hitler, who started insisting that transfer of the territory must be effected before October 1, 1938. Mussolini advised Hitler to settle things amicably.

Munich Pact

It took place in 1938. Chamberlain the British Prime Minister, Laval the French Premier, Hitler and Mussolini met at Munich. There Hitler declared that the annexation of Sudetenland will be his last annexation and he obtained that territory. He was proud of the fact he had avoided war. The annexation of Sudetenland created confusion in

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Czechoslovakia which was not invited to attend Munich conference. By utilizing this opportunity Germany invaded Czechoslovakia and captured majority of the areas of that state. Alarmed by these activities of Hitler, Britain and France wanted to take severe actions against Hitler. Historians and political analysts have bitterly criticised the Munich Pact. They are of the opinion that the Munich Pact was the culmination of appeasement. It created more problems than solved. The principle of Collective Security received a severe blow. The aggressive activities of Hitler never stopped. Russia became hostile towards the Allies and it signed a Non Aggression Pact with Germany. Czechoslovakia was exposed to further attack. Thus the Munich Pact was the culmination of appeasement and warrant of death for the Western Democracies. At the same time it was a great victory for Hitler. He sensed the weakness of the Allies and began to increase his demands. It reflected in the annexation of the entire Czechoslovakia.

Danzig issue

According to the Treaty of Versailles Danzig harbor of Baltic Sea was placed under the control of the nations of the world. Polish Corridor was arranged to reach that port. Hitler stressed that Danzig and Polish Corridor should be handed over to Germany. Poland refused to do so. So on first September 1939, the German army entered into Poland.

Hitler was a great diplomat. Hence he approached Russia and signed a Non-aggression Pact on August 23, 1939. By this pact, both Germany and Russia assured each other not to adopt aggressive policy between them. The eastern frontier of Germany became safe. Now she could invade Poland.

Hitler appealed England not to interfere in the affairs between Germany and Poland. On September 1, Hitler ordered his army to march into Poland. England gave a warning to Hitler to withdraw his army from Poland. Hitler paid no heed. Consequently, on September 3, England declared war against Germany. Second World War started.

Check Your Progress

1. Name the secret police of Germany
2. Which year Germany withdrew from League?
3. When the Munich Pact was made?

11.4 Fascism in Italy

Benito Mussolini

Benito Mussolini was the originator of the idea of Fascism. He was born in 1883 to parents of humble means. Mussolini's father an ironsmith, was a follower of Socialism. Hence the little boy Mussolini was influenced, by the socialistic ideology. He tried himself in many jobs. He was a schoolteacher a trade unionist and a journalist. He was imprisoned in 1908 for revolutionary ideas. In 1912 he started the editing of *Avanti*, a socialist journal. He was a bitter opponent of the Church, imperialism and the National flag of Italy.

When the First World War broke out, the Italian Government decided not to take part in the War. But Mussolini propagated that the Italian government should immediately join the war in favour of the Allies. For that Mussolini was punished. But later Italy was forced to join the war on the side of the Allies. As a result Mussolini became popular. He also participated in the war as a soldier.

The Bolshevik Revolution took place in Russia in 1917. The people of Italy also were influenced by the revolution. The communists of Italy also were planning for a massive revolution. Mussolini, who was a staunch opponent of Bolshevism, decided to start a new party to fight Socialism. In March 1919 the Fascist party was established under his leadership. Mussolini was an able leader who possessed extraordinary personality. He could draw huge crowd.

The members wore black shirts and were equipped with arms. The party had its own flag. The members were well disciplined and Mussolini was their chief commander.

Principles

1. Fascism centred around the narrow minded nationalism and it insisted that a man who lives for the state should be prepared to dedicate himself for the cause of the society.
2. The Duke who runs the Government should be believed, obeyed and fought on his behalf.
3. Both democracy and communism will be barriers for the functioning of the state.
4. Production, distribution should be controlled by the state and they should not be nationalized.
5. News papers, education and communication processes must be under the control of the state.
6. Italy should attain the glory of the ancient Roman empire. It meant that Italy should reach the status of an empire.
7. Italy was in short of raw materials. So it felt that the need for having colonies for attaining raw materials. It became envious of the countries like England and France which had a lot of colonies.

These demands of the Fascist party soon achieved popularity in Italy. The number of members increased very rapidly in 1919, there were only seventeen thousand members in the party. The number increased to 3 lacs in 1922. Mussolini started offensive against the opposition parties. The Fascists captured the offices of the Socialist and the Communist parties by force. The government failed to check the aggressive steps of the Fascists. It encouraged them to capture the administration of the country.

In October 1922 the Fascist party had its party convention at Naples. A Charter of Demands was passed at the convention. They include induction of Fascist members in the Cabinet, new election to the Legislature's and the adoption of a vigorous foreign policy. But the government refused to concede. The Fascists therefore marched onto Rome, under the leadership of Mussolini. They captured all the government officers. The government asked the king Victor Emmanuel III to promulgate martial law. But the king declined. Mussolini was invited to form the ministry on October 31. Mussolini formed his Cabinet.

Mussolini as the Prime Minister of Italy

Mussolini was an action oriented Prime Minister. He took the following steps for the reorganization of administration.

- a) The decoits living in the interiors of Naples and Sicily were crushed.
- b) The economic and social conditions of the labourers were improved.

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- c) Trade Unions were abolished
- d) The entire powers of the Parliament were snatched.
- e) Members faithful to the leader alone were appointed as ministers and officers
- f) The election pattern was changed

Elections were conducted under the basis of the changed law. The Fascist party got a complete majority in the National Parliament after elections; Mussolini adopted some measures to crush his opponents.

- i. All local bodies were suspended.
- ii. Only Fascist lawyers were allowed to practice
- iii. In 1926, all political parties were banned.
- iv. The cabinet system also came to an end.
- v. Freedom of the Press was curtailed
- vi. Unlimited powers were given to the police department. Members of the opposition parties were imprisoned.

Home policy of Mussolini

The regime of Mussolini is known for an all round development of Italy. It made sincere efforts for the economic, industrial, educational and religious development of the country. Progress was made in the field of trade and transport and communication.

Strong central Government

Mussolini wanted to become the most powerful man in Italy. So he concentrated the entire powers under his hold. To achieve all round development he felt the need of a strong government at the centre. To achieve his aims he introduced many changes in administration.

- i. The Parliament was made a subservient tool at the hands of Mussolini. Changes were introduced in the law to secure an absolute majority for the Fascist party.
- ii. In 1926 opposition parties were banned. The leaders were imprisoned. Criticism of the government was treated as a political crime.
- iii. Press censorship imposed. Freedom of speech curtailed.
- iv. The local self government bodies were suspended.
- v. In 1928, he went a step further. The voters list, itself was prepared by the Fascist party. The names of the persons who opposed the government were removed from the list.

Economic Reforms

A revolutionary change was introduced in the economic set up of the country.

(i) Removal of National Deficit

When Mussolini came power, the economic condition of the people was deplorable. There was deficit budget. The value of the Italian currency Lira was decreasing day by day, where as the prices were on the increase. To tide over the situation Mussolini curtailed the expenses of the state and imposed heavy taxes on the rich. Before 1925 he could bring a balanced budget. The prices were controlled to a considerable extent.

(ii) Unemployment problem solved

The post World War period witnessed many number of unemployed persons in Italy. He created employment opportunities so that the people could be properly engaged. Public works like the building of schools,

colleges, roads, bridges, rest houses were undertaken. Newports came into existence. The construction work provided employment to the unemployed.

(iii) Railways

Due to bad economic condition, Railway operation was in a worst condition. Attention was paid for the improvement of the financial condition of the Railways.

(iv) Raw materials

Italy was a poor country from the point of view of raw materials and minerals. Coal, iron, copper, oil was scarce. To come over this crisis, Mussolini had discussions with scientists and Engineers. Though he got success to some extent yet Italy could not become self sufficient in that field.

(v) Agriculture

Agriculture was in bad shape. Mussolini gave his full attention to the improvement of agriculture. Marshy lands were reclaimed and brought into cultivation. Farmers were offered many kinds of incentives. Rewards were offered to those farmers who produced more yield. A feeling of competition was thus generated among them. Farmers were taught many new scientific methods of agriculture. As a result of these efforts, the production of agricultural goods increased.

(vi) Industries

Mussolini made efforts for the industrial development of the country. Coal was rarely found in Italy. Hence he paid attention in the production of electricity through hydro electrical projects. Factories were started for making rails, motors, ships, aeroplanes, engines etc. The production of silk and rayon was encouraged. Financial assistance was provided to the industrialists. Italy was marching towards self sufficiency.

(vii) End of class struggle

He never believed in class struggle. To settle disputes between the capitalists and the labourers, syndicates were formed. Strikes were prohibited. Thus Mussolini was successful in removing the class struggle and industrial disputes.

(viii) Educational policy

Many changes were introduced in the Educational system. Learning of the principles of Fascism was made compulsory at primary and secondary level. Educational institutions were divided into different categories according to the age group of the students. Girls were also taught the principles of Fascism and patriotism.

Lateran Treaty with Pope

After the unification of Italy in 1870, all territories of Pope were snatched away and he was forced to live like a prisoner. Pope became a bitter opponent of the Italian government. He appealed the Roman Catholics not to cooperate with the government. The Catholics obeyed the Pope. Mussolini feared a probable interference from other Catholic countries of Europe against him. Mussolini did not want to aggravate the problem. Though Mussolini had no faith in religion, he wanted to solve it. Pope also was ready to end the struggle. As a result a pact was signed, between Pope and Mussolini in February 1929. It was signed in the Palace of Lateran which was the residence of Pope. According to the Lateran Treaty.

- (i) Pope gave up his claim over Rome. He acknowledged Rome as the capital city.

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- (ii) Mussolini admitted the Pope as the sovereign king of the city of Vatican.
 - (iii) Pope was given the right to establish diplomatic relations with foreign countries. He could also issue his own currency.
 - (iv) Roman Catholic Religion was accepted as the state religion of Italy.
 - (v) Payment to the Priests was to be borne by the government.
 - (vi) Pope could appoint the Bishops and Archbishops. But prior approval of the government was a must.

This pact opened a new era in the religious history of Italy. But, some controversies regarding the religious education continued. But after 1931 that problem also came to an end.

Foreign Policy of Mussolini

Treaty of Lausanne

Italy, which did not gain much by the treaty of Versailles, gained a lot by the Treaty of Lausanne which Turkey signed in 1923. By his shrewdness Italy obtained Rhodes Islands, Coarigo and Dugonus.

Corfu incident

The Italian surveyors who were doing their duties on the borders of Albania and Greece were killed by the Greeks. Italy gave a warning to Greece and captured the Corfu Island belonging to Greece. When this issue was taken to the council of the League by Greece, Mussolini after receiving a compensation of 53 million lire withdrew the Italian forces from Corfu.

Annexation of Fiume

By the Treaty of Versailles Yugoslavia got the port of Fiume. The Italians treated this as an injustice done to Italy. By force and compulsion Mussolini was able to obtain Fiume from Yugoslavia.

Locarno Pact

With the support of England Italy guaranteed the security of the boundary of France by the Locarno pact. By this, Italy's position and prestige were enhanced.

Washington Conference

In 1922 Italy took part in the Washington conference to deal with the reduction of Naval forces in the Far East. By that it got the right to have naval forces equal to that of France.

Mussolini and Yugoslavia

Mussolini wanted to convert the Mediterranean into an Italian lake. But Yugoslavia was a stumbling block to the expansionist policy of Italy. The latter had an eye upon Fiume, a famous north Adriatic port. In the Paris Peace Conference both Italy and Yugoslavia claimed Fiume. But according to the Treaty of Versailles, Fiume became an independent city. But Italy continued her claim and pressed Yugoslavia for a treaty. Accordingly in January 1924, a treaty was signed between Italy and Yugoslavia. Fiume was given to Italy and Yugoslavia got part of it, Baros, the eastern suburb of Fiume. It increased the naval strength of Italy. It was a great success for Mussolini.

Annexation of Albania

In 1927, Italy signed an alliance with Albania, located on the eastern shore of the Adriatic sea. So it became a protectorate under Italy. Albania was a new state formed after the Second Balkan War. Albania played neutral during World War I. In the Paris Peace Conference the new state was

properly recognised. Italy claimed Albania as a Mandate State. Its claim was turned down. Albania also became a member of the League.

Albania was economically weak. It needed financial assistance from other countries. Italy being a neighbour and a country interested in extending its influence over Albania came forward with an offer of money. Accordingly by the Treaty of Tirana was signed in Nov. 1926 between Albania and Italy. Albania received financial assistance. But for all practical purposes, Albania became a protectorate state of Italy. In 1939 the entire administration of Albania was taken up by Italy. King Zogu fled from the country.

Relations with France

Due to many reasons, Italy's relations with France was not cordial in the beginning. Italy's schemes in the Mediterranean, its idea of spreading its sway on Tunis, Corsica, Savoy and Nice, irked France. Again Italy could not appreciate the French attitude in the Paris Peace Conference. But after 1933, there were some changes in the political situation. The rise of Hitler and his evil designs over Austria, brought Italy and France closer. In 1935, a pact was signed between France and Italy. France came forward with many concessions to Italy. France also assured Italy that it would not oppose the interference of Italy in Abyssinia in future.

Aggression of Abyssinia

Mussolini could not remove his principle of creation of colonies. His attention was towards Abyssinia. He wanted to wreak vengeance for the defeat of Italy at the hands of Abyssinia at Adowa in 1898. In 1935 the Italian army penetrated into Abyssinia. When it was taken to the League's council it imposed economic blockade over Italy. Though it did not affect Italy, Mussolini withdrew from the League.

The fall of Abyssinia was an important event in World History. It adversely affected the very existence of the League of Nations. The principle of Collective Security was thrown to the winds.

11.5 Rome – Berlin-Tokyo Axis

In the beginning, the relations between Hitler and Mussolini were not cordial. But it gradually improved. Hitler was helpful to Mussolini in the rape of Abyssinia. But Italy's relations with England, France and Russia became cold. Consequently the foreign ministers of Italy and Germany signed an agreement in October 1936. In 1935 to safeguard Japan and Germany from communism, the Anti-Comintern Pact was signed. In 1936 when Italy became a member in it, that became the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis. It was against the allied powers.

Intervention in the Spain Civil war

In the Civil war of Spain, Mussolini supported the cause of General Franco. So in Spain the fascist government under Franco was established. Thus the Rome Berlin Tokyo Axis came into being. In March 1939 Spain also joined this pact. This increased the strength of the central powers.

Steel Treaty

In 1938, When Hitler invited Rome, he expressed his desire for close relations with Italy. In 1939 both Germany and Italy signed a military treaty among themselves. Due to its strength it was known as Steel alliance.

Second World War

In 1939, Hitler started the Second World war by invading Poland. Mussolini believed that Germany will be the final winner of the war. So in

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1940 when Germany attacked France, Italy attacked that from the south. Thus Italy entered the Second World war.

End of Mussolini

The role of Italy in the Second World war was not at all an appreciable one. Because of his failure his prestige was reduced. He was removed from power and palced under house arrest. Finally he was shot dead and his body was hanged in the meeting spot of four roads at Milan. Thus he met with a failure.

Check Your Progress

1. Who was the originator of idea of Fascism?
2. Who occupied Abyssinia?

11.6 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS QUESTIONS

1. Gestapo
2. 1933
3. 1938
4. Benitto Mussolini
5. Italy

11.7 SUMMARY

- In Germany, parliamentary government had only a limited success. The people as a whole were not ready for it.
- The Republic fell an easy prey to agitators and opportunists. It stayed for 12 years after which it was toppled down by the Nazis.
- Hitler was opposed to democracy and believed in the supremacy of the German race.
- Hitler wrote his Mein Kampf (my struggle) which became the Bible of the Nazis.
- The newly blossomed friendship between Hitler and Mussolini emboldened the former to interfere in the affairs of Austria.
- Both Fascism and Nazism opposed communism as their first enemy. So both of them allied together against Russia. The post Abyssinian crisis brought Italy and Germany together.
- Hitler appealed England not to interfere in the affairs between Germany and Poland.
- Consequently, On September 3, England declared war against Germany. Second World War started.
- Benito Mussolini was the originator of the idea of Fascism.
- Mussolini wanted to convert the Mediterranean into an Italian lake.
- Mussolini could not remove his principle of creation of colonies. His attention was towards Abyssinia.
- In 1935 the Italian army penetrated into Abyssinia.
- In 1935 to safeguard Japan and Germany from communism, the Anti-Comintern Pact was signed. In 1936 when Italy became a

member in it, that became the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis. It was against the allied powers.

11.8 KEYWORDS

1. Gestapo : Gestapo was the official secret police of Nazi Germany.
2. Black Shirts :The Black Shirts were Italian fascists who fought with the Nationalist Army during the Spanish Civil War.

11.9 SELF ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS

Short Answer Questions

- 1.MeinKamph
- 2.The Munich Pact
- 3.Rome - Berlin Tokyo Axis
4. Steel Pact

Long Answer Questions

1. Describe the Foreign Policy of Hitler.
2. Evaluate the achievements of Mussolini.

11.10 FURTHER READINGS

1. C.J.H. Hayes,et.(1916). *History of Europe*. New York: Macmillan Company
2. C.D.M. Ketelbey. (1994). *A History of Modern Times from 1789*. Oxford: Oxford University Press
3. V.D.Mahajan. (1975). *History of Modern Europe Since 1789*. New Delhi: S.Chand& Co(Pvt LTD)

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UNIT- XII SECOND WORLD WAR

Structure

- 12.0 Introduction
- 12.1 Objectives
- 12.2 Nature of the Second World War
- 12.3 Major Events of Second World War
- 12.4 Answers to Check Your Progress Questions
- 12.5 Summary
- 12.6 Key words
- 12.7 Self Assessment Questions
- 12.8 Further Readings

12.0 Introduction

The Second World war engaged and devastated more of the globe than any other conflict in history. For the first time casualties among civilians by bombing, starvation, reprisals or by deliberate mass murder enormously exceeded the combatant losses. World civilization, the whole structure of society, was churned up without precedent and the cessation of hostilities failed to confer peace and stability upon a distraught globe.

12.1 Objectives

After going through this unit, you will be able to:

- Describe the nature of the Second World war
- Explain the National prides and romantic passions
- Discuss the causes for Germany's challenge
- Explain the "chains of Versailles"

12.2 Nature of the Second World War

The calendar of major events reads as follows: The European events the war began in September, 1939, when the mobile might of Nazi Germany rolled across the plains of Poland, a country that Britain and France had repeatedly promised to defend. Most of Europe was promptly involved in deadly contest. In June 1941, Soviet Russia became a belligerent when Nazi armies attacked, this country. Since 1937, Japan had been waging a ruthless war against China and on December 7, 1941, she managed a deadly assault upon the American fleet base at Pearl Harbour. Thus, the conflict in Europe and the conflict in Asia merged in to a single global struggle, bringing the United States also in the vortex, besides the European nations.

National prides and romantic passions

National prides and romantic passions were most enflamed European countries that appeared after the First World War and in countries which nursed burning memories of the Paris peace settlements. Blustering, bombastic nationalism became most intense in Germany and Italy after they had fallen under the rule of the arrogant dictators Hitler and Mussolini. Acute problems of minorities constantly vexed the European scene. Special treaties assuring political, educational and religious rights to minorities were not fully and faithfully executed. When spokesmen of minorities cried out real or fancied injustices, fellow nationals across the border echoed the grievances in flaming accents.

Germany, the main challenge

The Supreme challenge to European tranquility issued from Germany. For one thing, the Treaty of Versailles fostered chauvinism. Under the treaty, Germany and her allies had been responsible for the war of 1914 and deprived Germany of colonies, laid severe limitations upon armaments; cut away Danzig, transferred Germans to Polish sovereignty and imposed a huge reparations bill. These provisions of the Peace treaty had humiliated and embittered a proud and great nation. The execution of the treaty had intensified resentment in German houses.

The “Chains of Versailles”

The Nazis generated an infectious national enthusiasm with promises of ridding the land of undesirables breaking the “chains of Versailles” and knit together all European areas of German speech in a Greater Germany. Once in power, the Nazis struck ruthlessly against Jews, Communists and democracies. The announced goals of national socialism of the Nazi party were achieved with astonishing ease in the international domain. In a plebiscite in 1935, the Saar Valley rejoined Germany. In the same years military conscription was revived and German air power was built up in defiance of the Versailles Treaty.

12.3 Major Events of Second World War

Reconquest of the Rhine

In 1936, the Rhineland from where allied armies of occupation had withdrawn in 1930 was garrisoned by German troops. For a while France thought of marching into the Rhineland to prevent the Nazi occupation, but France and Britain though protesting verbally, tacitly consented in this breach of international engagements of Nazi adventure. The reoccupation of the Rhineland was full of consequences.

Hitler’s Further Ambitions

The achievement of Germany filled the patriots with thoughts of further expansion. Along the French boundary German engineers started constructing elaborate fortifications. Shielded against French invasions, the Nazis thought of pursuing a relatively free course in the east of Europe up to the frontier of the Soviet Union. Thereafter, the Hitlerian hammer blows descended with accelerating rhythm.

Tilting of the Balance of Power

The radical reordering of the political geography of Central Europe roused a fear in Britain and other countries of the Nazi ambition aiming at domination over the whole continent. The balance of power seemed to tilt against the United Kingdom but Anglo-French aversion to another war was general and deep rooted. The feeling that a new war struggle would annihilate civilization fostered official and popular pacifism. This move coupled with military unpreparedness underlay the diplomacy of appeasement which, also, did not appease but rather encouraged the aggressor to trample under foot one country after another. Britain, however, combined with France in a formal pledge to protect Poland which was a natural next prey of German

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expansionism. Similar assurances were also extended to Rumania and Greece.

Italy's conquest of Albania

The promise to Greece was published after Fascist Italy had already pounded upon the adjoining kingdom of Albania in April, 1939. If Germany over-ran Poland, the smaller states of Eastern Europe would probably topple like ninepins. France would be the next victim of the Nazi avalanche and then the British Commonwealth Empire. British diplomats thought that safety and continued existence as a great power depended upon preventing any one nation from dominating Europe.

Check Your Progress

1. Which year Japan waged war against China?
2. Which year Italy invaded Albania?

12.4 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS QUESTIONS

7. 1937
8. 1939

12.5 SUMMARY

- The Second World war engaged and devastated more of the globe than any other conflict in history.
- The European events the war began in September, 1939. Most of Europe was promptly involved in deadly contest.
- The Supreme challenge to European tranquility issued from Germany
- The Nazis generated an infectious national enthusiasm with promises of ridding the land of undesirables breaking the "chains of Versailles" and knit together all European areas of German speech in a Greater Germany.
- The achievement of Germany filled the patriots with thoughts of further expansion.
- Along the French boundary German engineers started constructing elaborate fortifications.
- The basic cause of the war was the desire of Germany to become the dominant world power.

12.6 KEYWORDS

1. Nazism :National Socialism commonly known as Nazism is the ideology and practices associated with the Nazi Party.
2. Balance of Power : In international relations, the posture and policy of a nation or group of nations protecting itself against another nation or group of nations by matching its power against the power of the other side.

12.7 SELF ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS

Short Answer Questions

1. Treaty of Versailles
2. Write a note on Italy's conquest of Albania.

Long Answer Questions

1. Explain the nature of the Second World War.

12.8 FURTHER READINGS

1. C.J.H. Hayes, et. (1916). *History of Europe*. New York: Macmillan Company
2. C.D.M. Ketelbey. (1994). *A History of Modern Times from 1789*. Oxford: Oxford University Press
3. V.D. Mahajan. (1975). *History of Modern Europe Since 1789*. New Delhi: S.Chand & Co (Pvt LTD)

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UNIT- XIII

SECOND WORLD WAR : CAUSES, COURSE AND RESULTS

Structure

- 13.0 Introduction
- 13.1 Objectives
- 13.2 Causes of the Second World War
- 13.3 Course of the War
- 13.4 Results of the Second World War
- 13.5 Answers to Check Your Progress Questions
- 13.6 Summary
- 13.7 Key words
- 13.8 Self Assessment Questions
- 13.9 Further Readings

13.0 Introduction

The Second World war emerged due to the policy of vengeance adopted by Germany, which was crippled in the First World war. The growth of the military strength of Germany led to the war. The arrangements of peace made after the First World war led to the second world war. Within a short span of twenty years after the First World war, another big war started in 1939 and it was terrible and catastrophic in many ways. Since it brought out significant changes in the nations of the world one should know the circumstances which led to the war and also the results of the war. Many factors were responsible for this Global War.

13.1 Objectives

After going through this unit, you will be able to:

- Describe the causes of the Second World war
- Explain the course of the Second World war
- Discuss the results of the Second World war

13.2 Causes of the Second World War

Treaty of Versailles

While the treaty was drafted Germany was not given opportunity to express its view and it was not invited to the Paris peace conference. Germany was badly defeated in the First World War. A harsh and humiliating treaty was drafted and Germany was forced to sign. This Treaty of Versailles was based on the spirit of revenge. By that treaty six million people lost their lives and properties. Germany lost 25,000 sq. miles of her territories. Germany was accused and made as the convict of the war. Germany was forced to give a war indemnity of 660 crore dollars. A large chunk of German territories was snatched away from Germany. The creation of the Polish Corridor was a great test to the German pride. She was deprived of her colonies and concessions abroad. Her navy was completely done away with and her army was reduced considerably. She was deprived of all her armaments and prohibited from rearming. Germany was held responsible for, the war and a reparation commission fixed a huge amount as war

indemnity. She had to part with her coal and iron mines to the victors. Allied troops had to be permitted to stay on the German soil and the German army was not permitted to move into her own Rhine Territory. Ruhr Valley was brought under the French occupation. The war guilt clause of the Treaty added salt to the wound.

The Weimar Republic was not in a position to solve the post war problems. The German people decided to take revenge for their humiliation. Due to the above measures, Germany was put into lot of distresses. So she was awaiting an opportunity to defy the Versailles treaty.

The weakness of the League of Nations

The League established to bring peace among nations and to establish the security of the nations was weak in executing its ideas. It had no power to make its members to accept its resolutions. Further it did not have all the nations of the world as its members. So it could not take any diplomatic measures against the wrongs done by the states. One by one the aggressors left the league. When World War II broke out in 1939, it sealed the doom of the League.

Failure of Collective security

Collective security was the only measure possible bringing the aggressors under control. Joint action will be possible by collective security. In 1931 when Japan annexed Manchuria this policy was not put into effect. In 1935 when Mussolini conquered Abyssinia by force the idea of collective security was adopted only in a half-hearted manner. So the peace was threatened.

Rise of Dictatorships

The Post World War period witnessed the rise of dictatorships. The inter war period is otherwise called the period of dictators. Germany, Italy, Spain and Japan witnessed dictators. In Germany the Weimar Republic was established after First World War. But the weak Republic could not solve the problems. Hitler, the leader of the Nazi Party took full advantage of the weakness of the Republican government and brought the government under his control.

The same condition prevailed in Italy also. Italy felt that it was deceived in the Paris Peace Conference. She was ignored and disappointed. Italy won the war but lost the peace. Inflation and unemployment problem posed a threat to the Italian government. Communism was spreading its tentacles throughout Italy. It found a fertile ground in the Italian soil. Mussolini found the climate more congenial. He started a party called Fascist Party and a newspaper Avanti to popularise his ideas. In 1922 he captured power and became a dictator. Like Hitler, he also indulged in aggressive warfare.

The spirit of dictatorships arose in Spain and Japan also. In Spain, General Franco defeated the Republican government and established his dictatorship. In this endeavour, he was assisted with armies by Hitler and Mussolini. Japan became a partner of Hitler and Mussolini, by signing the Rome Berlin Tokyo Axis. This alliance partners posed a great threat to the existing system. Peace was disturbed and World War started.

Failure of disarmament efforts

As production of arms will lead to war, League stressed the need for disarmament. The Geneva conference met in 1923 for dealing with the disarmament issue was an unsuccessful one. The League also had no provisions for arresting the arms race among nations.

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Imperialism

The feeling of imperialism was one of the causes for the Second World War. It was this same feeling of imperialism which played a dominant role during the First World War. But even after a bitter lesson, the European countries did not give up the policy of imperialism. At the Paris Peace Conference the map of Europe was altered to suit the aspirations and avarice of the allied powers. The Allied powers except Italy gained a lot. Hence the countries like Italy, Germany and Japan, who were more imperialistic than the Allied powers simply ignored the decisions of the Paris Peace Conference. They made their efforts to expand their respective territories. Hitler and Mussolini openly declared their expansionist designs. Hitler occupied Rhineland, Austria, Memel, Czechoslovakia and incorporated them into his empire. Japan attacked Manchuria and captured it from China. Mussolini occupied Abyssinia and launched a series of aggressive activities.

Thus the feeling of imperialism among the countries of Europe also can be attributed for the Second World War.

Colonialism

The mad race for colonies created hatred and controversy among the big powers of Europe. A struggle for raw materials, markets for exports and areas to accommodate the increasing population, continued among these powers even after the First World War. Both Italy and Germany were dissatisfied after the War. Germany was deprived of all her colonies at the Paris Peace Conference. Italy was shown the doors, when she demanded the implementation of the Secret Treaty of London. Japan, a growing Asiatic giant was badly in need of colonies to enrich its resources. The Great Depression and the subsequent policy of protection resorted to by the major countries had its impact in Italy, Germany and Japan. A feeling of economic suffocation was created on account of the non availability of raw materials and the absence of markets for finished goods. It is these circumstances that brought Germany, Italy and Japan together. Japan annexed Manchuria. Italy annexed Abyssinia. Germany started a chain of offensives. These aggressive actions ultimately led to the Second World War.

Remote cause

Japan, the land of the Rising Sun, had already entered on a career of aggression. In 1931, Japan invaded China and seized Manchuria. When the League of Nations protested, Japan withdrew from it in 1933. In 1935, Mussolini invaded Abyssinia and annexed it in 1936. When the League protested, he withdrew from it in 1937.

The question of National Minorities

The Versailles Treaty recognized the principle of "Self determination" for the national minorities. But, this principle was used to the advantage of the victors. The defeated countries especially Germany, were denied this right. There were large numbers of Germans in Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland. Hitler was perfectly just when he put forward his claim for Greater Germany. It was on the basis of this principle that he annexed Austria and Czechoslovakia.

Immediate cause of the War

According to the decisions taken in the Paris Peace Conference, Poland had been made an independent kingdom. A corridor was created through Germany in order to connect Poland with the coast. This corridor connected the port of Danzig. East Prussia was thus severed from Germany. Now Hitler wanted to unite East Prussia with Germany. After the annexation

of Austria, Czechoslovakia and Memel, Hitler made a plan to attack Poland. He demanded the Polish Corridor. But Poland refused the demands of Hitler. England by this time gave up the Policy of Appeasement and declared that in the event of a German attack upon Poland, England would come to the rescue the latter. But Hitler did not care for the declaration of the British government and invaded Poland on September 1, 1939. Great Britain kept her promise and declared war against Germany on September 3. Second World War started.

All the above matters tilted the balance of power in Europe. The aggressive attitudes of the axis powers led to the war.

13.3 Course of the War

War in Poland

When Germany attacked Poland from the West, Russia, a German ally invaded Poland from the east. Hitler made a “lightning attack” known as “Blitzkrieg” on Poland in 1939. Poland had fallen. Now Poland was divided between Germany and Russia. Russia independently continued its war activities. She attacked Finland which fell after a brief resistance. This was followed by a treaty between Russia and Finland. Russia also annexed the Baltic states of Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania. Russia had no faith in the German profession of peace and friendship.

War on the Western Front

The ambition of Hitler soared high. In April 1940, Germany occupied Denmark. Norway also fell. In May 1940, Holland and Belgium were conquered. Germany commenced her French attack from Belgium. Italy entered the war on the German side. It was with very great difficulty that Britain evacuated the trapped soldiers from Dunkirk. A puppet government was set up in France under Marshal Petain. After the evacuation of the British forces from Dunkirk, France could not stand against Germany and she surrendered in June 1940.

The fall of France motivated Italy to join the war. Mussolini demanded Nice, Savoy and Corsica from France. Also Italy had to fight the British forces in North Africa. Mussolini attacked Greece. But was defeated. When the Germany joined the Italians, Greece was conquered. Yugoslavia and Crete were occupied by the Germans.

The Battle of Britain

Hitler then turned his attention to Britain and sent his Air Force to rain bombs on Britain. His submarines torpedoed many British ships. During the months of August and September 1940, the air force of Germany mercilessly rained bombs on many cities in Britain. The Battle of Britain did not frighten the British. They bore it bravely and calmly under the able leadership of Winston Churchill.

War in North Africa

The Italian forces under Mussolini invaded British Somaliland and attacked Egypt. But a British force under General Wavell defeated the Italians and took nearly half of Libya. Hitler came to the rescue of Italy and sent Rommel to North Africa. Nevertheless, the British army conquered the Italian colonies of Eritrea and Somaliland and expelled the Italian forces from Eritrea, Somaliland and Abyssinia.

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America enters the war

In the initial stages of the war, America helped the Allies with men and materials. Japan had already entered on a career of naked aggression. On December 7, 1941 the Japanese Air Force bombed the American fleet in the Pearl Harbour. So America declared war on Japan and later against the axis powers. In the initial stages of the war, Japan was successful. She bombed the Philippine islands, the Dutch East Indies and Malaya peninsula. She succeeded in capturing the British naval harbours of Hongkong and Singapore. She invaded Burma and captured Rangoon and Mandalay. Japan bombed Vishakapatnam and Chittagong in India and even threatened to invade India. Though fortune smiled on the Japanese in the beginning, the tables were turned against her towards the close. Dropping of atom bombs on Nagasaki and Hiroshima by America forced Japan to surrender unconditionally to the Allies.

In 1944 the Allied forces made preparations to attack Germany. The Allied forces entered into France and expelled the German army from France. After that the Allied forces attacked Germany from the South West and Russia invaded Germany from the East. Germany failed to counter the attacks on both the sides. Germany surrendered. Hitler committed suicide.

The World War was over. At the end of the War, some 13 million Europeans had been killed in battle and 17 million civilians had died as a result of the fighting. All major cities were in ruins. Agriculture was disturbed. People of the entire Universe had to face the untold miseries directly or indirectly.

13.4 Results of the Second World War

1. The destruction brought by the Second World war was on a much wider scale than that of the first world war.
2. It sounded the death-knell of dictatorial forms of government in Germany, Italy and Japan. Germany was occupied by the Allied forces and later was divided into two parts. The west controlled by Britain, France and America and the East by Russia. Italy became a Republic. She was deprived of her colonies in Africa. At the end of the war, Japan was occupied by American forces under MacArthur. A constitution was drawn up and imposed on the people.
3. Thousand million of dollars of amount was wasted in the war.
4. The damages done to the public and private properties were immeasurable.
5. The war greatly weakened Britain and France. Britain which once occupied the first place in the roll of honour became a third rate power. America and Russia emerged as two great world powers.
6. The war quickened the pace of the national movement for independence in the Near East and Far East. India, Burma, Egypt, Ceylon and Malaya were granted independence. Philippines got independence from America.
7. Russia obtained the Baltic states of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.
8. America left out its policy of isolation and began to interfere in the European politics.
9. The rivalry and fear between Russia and America led to the cold war.
10. Above all to avoid future war and to achieve peace the United Nations Organisation was created.

The World War II, which started with the onslaught of Hitler on Poland in 1939, came to an end with the U.S. bombing on Japan in 1945. In this war, the Axis powers were badly defeated by the Allied powers. It was the most disastrous event of the world. It greatly affected almost all aspects of human life. It had a great impact on the International politics and relation. The important results are given under.

Check Your Progress

1. Name the news paper started by Mussolini
2. Which year Hitler attacked Poland?
3. Where the American fleet was attacked by Japan?
4. Where did America drop atom bombs?

13.5 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS QUESTIONS

1. Avanti
2. 1939
3. Pearl Harbour
4. Hiroshima and Nagasaki

13.6 SUMMARY

- The growth of the military strength of Germany led to the war.
- The arrangements of peace made after the First World war led to the Second World war.
- A large chunk of German territories was snatched away from Germany. The creation of the Polish Corridor was a great test to the German pride. She was deprived of her colonies and concessions abroad.
- The mad race for colonies created hatred and controversy among the big powers of Europe.
- A struggle for raw materials, markets for exports and areas to accommodate the increasing population, continued among these powers even after the First World War.
- The feeling of imperialism was one of the causes for the Second World War.
- Hitler did not care for the declaration of the British government and invaded Poland on September 1, 1939.
- Great Britain kept her promise and declared war against Germany on September 3. Second World War started.
- All the above matters tilted the balance of power in Europe. The aggressive attitudes of the axis powers led to the war.
- The ambition of Hitler soared high. In April 1940, Germany occupied Denmark. Norway also fell. In May 1940, Holland and Belgium were conquered.
- On December 7, 1941 the Japanese Air Force bombed the American fleet in the Pearl Harbour. So America declared war on Japan and later against the axis powers.
- Dropping of atom bombs on Nagasaki and Hiroshima by America forced Japan to surrender unconditionally to the Allies.

Notes

- The World War II, which started with the onslaught of Hitler on Poland in 1939, came to an end with the U.S. bombing on Japan in 1945.
- In this war, the Axis powers were badly defeated by the Allied powers.

13.7 KEYWORDS

1. Imperialism :a policy of extending a country's power and influence through colonization, use of military force, or other means.
2. Pearl Harbour : Pearl Harbour is a U.S. naval base near Honolulu, Hawaii, that was the scene of a devastating surprise attack by Japanese forces

13.8 SELF ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS

Short Answer Questions

- 1.Pearl Harbour
2. Hiroshima and Nagasaki
- 3.Atlantic Charter

Long Answer Questions

- 1.What were the causes for the Second World War.
2. Describe the results of Second World War

13.9 FURTHER READINGS

1. C.J.H. Hayes,et.(1916). *History of Europe*. New York: Macmillan Company
2. C.D.M. Ketelbey. (1994). *A History of Modern Times from 1789*. Oxford: Oxford University Press
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UNIT-XIV UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION

Notes

Structure

- 14.0 Introduction
- 14.1 Objectives
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14.0 Introduction

After the First World War the League of Nations had been established in order to maintain permanent peace in the World and to prevent any future war. But the League of Nations failed to achieve its ultimate aim. It was based upon the idea of international co-operation. But it failed and the Second World War started.

The Second World War proved to be more destructive than the First World War. It brought several destructive and disastrous results to the whole mankind. The people of the whole World were scared of the consequences of this war and therefore they wanted to get rid of the war forever. The allied powers won victories due to the repeated conferences among the leaders of various nations. They set aside all their differences temporarily and arrived at uniform decisions. The world leaders were known for their diplomatic skills. Although they had failed in their first experiment which had been made to establish permanent peace in the World, yet they were not disappointed at their previous failures. The result of their continuous effort was the birth of the United Nations Organization.

14.1 Objectives

After going through this unit, you will be able to:

- Describe the formation of United Nations Organisation
- Explain the aims of the United Nations Organisation
- Analyse the achievements of this organisation
- Explain the specialised agencies of the United Nations Organisation.

Laying the Foundation

The Charter of the United Nations was signed by the representatives of fifty nations in the city of San Francisco on June 26, 1945. But the initiative was taken even when the War was in progress. The Allies had periodical meetings and conferences. A great deal of planning was also done. The most important of these conferences were the following:

Notes

1. Atlantic Charter

On August 14, 1941 British Prime Minister Churchill and American President Roosevelt met in a ship called St. Augusta in the Atlantic ocean. To bring political unity, democracy and world peace both the countries came nearer to each other. They revealed their decisions by the Atlantic charter. They contained the following principles.

- 1) Opposition to aggression
- 2) To establish any form of government on the basis of self-determination
- 3) Establishing a world organization for preservation of world peace
- 4) All nations would have the right to get raw materials from any part of the world
- 5) All countries would have the right to enjoy the freedom to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance.
- 6) Efforts would be made regarding the abandonment of the use of force.

These principles were accepted by twenty-six nations in the beginning. The representatives of these nations signed on this document on January 2, 1942. This document was known as the "Declaration of the United Nations". This declaration was issued a few weeks after the Pearl Harbour incident.

2. The Cassablanca Conference

In 1941 when Japan attacked Pearl Harbour America entered the war in support of allied powers. She was able to get many victories at North Africa. Russia also fought against Nazi Germany. So Churchill and Roosevelt met again at Cassablanca to decide the future course of action in the war. They decided to continue the war till the unconditional surrender of Axis powers. The plans about west and southern fronts were also discussed.

3. The Moscow Conference

It was a conference of the foreign Ministers of Great Britain, Russia and the U.S. They pledged that 'their united action' would continue. Though Russia and Germany had the non-aggression pact with each other, Germany invaded Russia in 1941. So Churchill by treating the enemies of Hitler as his friends came to the support of Russia. Britain and Russia signed an agreement on 12, July 1941. Both of them agreed to help each other. Their declaration was particularly significant that the Soviet Union had agreed in specific terms to the establishment of a world organisation after the war.

4. The Tehran Conference

After the Cairo conference, Roosevelt and Churchill went to Tehran, the capital of Iran and met Stalin there. This meet went from 28th November 1943 to 1st December 1943. They promised that large and small nations would be invited to join a world organization. They decided to establish an organization to maintain the world peace.

5. The Dumbarton Oaks Conference : (Washington D.C.)

Here the representatives of China, England, the USSR and the U.S. discussed "Proposals for a general International organisation", the first draft of the U.N. Charter.

6. The Yalta Conference

During February 1945, Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill met at Yalta. The allied forces were fastly moving from Normandy. Russia was gaining victories in the Eastern front. At the verge of the defeat of Germany the Yalta conference was convened. So the conference wanted to decide things which will take place after the defeat of Germany. It was decided that the

attack on Germany should be continued till it surrenders unconditionally. Here the leaders agreed on the 'veto' formula, later embodied in the U.N. Charter.

7. The San Francisco Conference

Delegates of fifty countries participated. After a long discussion, the delegates accepted the scheme and they published a U.N. Charter. About 48 nations signed on the Charter. On October 24, 1945, The United Nations was came into being.

Notes

14.2 Aims of the United Nations Organization

The fundamental aims of the U.N.O. were clearly explained in the preamble of the United Nations Charter.

1. Establishing peace and security among world nations
2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on the principal of equal rights and self determination of the people.
3. To promote international co-operation to solve international economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems.
4. To promote fundamental human rights

14.3 Organization of the U.N.O.

The U.N.O. contains six organs and other specialized agencies.

- (i) The General Assembly.
- (ii) The Security Council
- (iii) The Economic and Social Council
- (iv) The Trusteeship Council.
- (iv) The International Court of Justice
- (v) The Secretariat

The General Assembly

Each member state sends not more than five members to the General Assembly. But each member state has only one vote. It is a deliberative body of the United Nations Organization. It may also be regarded as a parliament of nations. It stands for the promotion of international co-operation in economic, social, cultural and educational matters. It elects its own President for a period of 12 months to conduct its proceedings. It approves the budget. It selects some members for specialized agencies. For ordinary matters, a simple and bare majority is enough for decision but on important questions, a majority of at least two-third vote is necessary. The main function of this organ is to consider over the questions relating with international peace and security and to discuss other important international problems. It has no decisive power. It can only put its recommendations before the Security Council. The decisive power has been granted to the Security Council under the constitution of U.N.O.

The Security Council

The Security Council is primarily responsible for the prevention of force and the promotion of peace. Originally it consisted five permanent members and six non-permanent members. It is the chief executive body of the U.N.O. The Five permanent members are Russia, China, U.S.A., France and Great Britain. The temporary members are elected by the General Assembly for a two-year term approved by a majority of two-third vote.

Notes

Each member of the Council has only one vote. It is the most powerful organ of the U.N.O. It has the right of final decision regarding every matter. The permanent members have the veto power. So if any one of them raised an objection the resolution cannot be passed. At times of need they can collect armed forces from member nations.

The Economic and Social Council

Originally, the Economic and social Council consisted of 18 members. Since 1965 it consists of 27 members. They are elected by the General Assembly for a three year term. All the 27 members are not elected at a time. Each year the General Assembly elects 9 members. The Council deals with social and economic problems such as health, human rights and other matters connected with the welfare of mankind. It also co-ordinates the policies and activities of the U.N. and the various specialised and related agencies. Its main function is to raise the standard of living of the people, to assure them of the human rights and employment, to promote social and economic standard and to encourage the spirit of fundamental rights and freedom. This organ believes in that a better atmosphere can only be created for the Maintenance of world peace when the people enjoy a high economic and social standard of living. In this way, it has nothing to do with Politics, but its work is to remove social and economic causes of the war in future.

The Trusteeship Council

The Trusteeship Council acts as the guardian of the territories that were captured during World war I and world war II from the defeated countries. The main function of the Trusteeship Council is to preserve the interests of the territories handed over to it and to help the General Assembly in the administration of those countries over which the U.N.O. holds Trusteeship. This council is directly related with those territories:

- (i) which were formerly held under the Mandate system of the League of Nations
- (ii) which have been snatched away from the enemy states as a result of the Second World War, and
- (iii) which were voluntarily placed under the Trusteeship Council by the states responsible for their administration. Its main object is to raise the standard of administration of the colonial countries.

The International Court of Justice

It is the judicial organ of the U.N.O. It is the same organisation which successfully worked as an integral part of the League of Nations. It is composed of fifteen judges elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council for nine years. Its main function is to solve the legal difficulties that arise between different states and to give advisory opinions on any legal question referred to it by the General Assembly and the Security Council. The seat of the court is The Hague in the Netherlands. This court deals with international cases.

The Secretariat

The Secretariat looks after the administrative duties of the U.N.O. It is located at the Munhatten islands near New York. It consists of the working staff of the U.N.O. The chief controlling officer of the Secretariat is called the Secretary General which is appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council. The main function of this body is to assist all bodies of the U.N.O.

14.4 Achievements of the United Nations Organization

From the very beginning, the United Nations Organization had to deal with a large number of conflicts and problems in the international field. The Security Council of the U.N.O. made several efforts to solve those problems. But the efforts of the Security Council had been greatly hampered by the free use of the veto power by Russia. During the year 1946-47, Russia exercised the right of veto on twenty-two occasions. But in spite of this serious handicap of the U.N.O. this organisation has achieved success in solving many problems, some of them are as follows:

Notes

The Problem of Iran

On January 1, 1946, Iran presented a complaint against Russia before the U.N.O. The root cause of the conflict between Russia and Iran was that the former intervened in the internal affairs of the latter. Iran, in her complaint, drew the attention of the Security Council of the U.N.O. towards the disturbance and tension created by Russia in the internal field of Iran; She also requested the Security Council to prevent the interference of Russia immediately because it might threaten international peace. When this issue was presented before the U.N.O. for discussion, Russia clearly denied the charge of interference in the domestic affairs of Iran. But Great Britain and other great powers supported the claim of Iran. At this, the representatives of the Soviet Union withdrew from the Security Council in protest. But the Council of the U.N.O. took a very strong line by keeping the matter open. As a consequence of this, the Russian troops were withdrawn from Iran, which had been stationed there for many years. This was the first and the most important achievement of the U.N.O.

Syria and Lebanon

Similar complaint was also made by Syria and Lebanon before the U.N.O. Both of them requested the U.N.O. that British and French troops should be immediately removed from their respective states. They also made it clear that it was the fundamental principle of the U.N.O. to secure the sovereignty of every state of the world. Since the presence of the foreign troops in the above states clearly violated that principle, it was the duty of the U.N.O. to intervene in this matter. The Security Council, therefore, made its efforts and at last it succeeded in securing the withdrawal of British and French troops from those states.

Indonesia

A much more important matter was brought to the notice of the U.N.O. in 1947 and that was the question of Indonesia. After the end of the Second World War, the nationalists living in Indonesia established a republican government. But the Dutch living in the colonies of Java and Sumatra rose in rebellion against the nationalists and sent their army to fight against them. The nationalists, therefore, had to take up arms in order to secure their independence. On January 28, 1949, the Security Council issued a cease-fire order to both sides and proceeded to a consideration of the case. It directed the Dutch government to stop the war. The Dutch agreed to grant full independence to Indonesia. But they soon terminated their promise and again began the armed conflict. At last, the Security Council forced the Dutch to appear before the U.N.O. Under the pressure of the Security Council, the Dutch came to attend a conference which was held at the Hague in Holland. The problem of Indonesia was finally solved.

Notes

The Palestine Problem

After the end of the First World War, Palestine had been handed over to Great Britain under the mandate system. But the struggle arose between the Arabs and the Jews which created disturbance and tension in the Near East. The struggle between them became very violent after the Second World War. Seeing the critical situation, Great Britain informed the U.N.O. that she was unable to maintain the mandate system in Palestine. At this, the General Assembly of the U.N.O. appointed a special committee to study the problem of Palestine and find out the way to solve it. The Committee recommended immediate partition of Palestine into three parts - an Arab State, a Jewish State and the City of Jerusalem which was to be governed by the Trusteeship Council of the U.N.O.

The U.N.O. started taking further action regarding the problem of Palestine according to the recommendations of the special committee.

It immediately appointed a commission to take charge of the administration of Palestine during the transition period between the relinquishment of the mandate by England and the establishment of the two independent states, viz., the Arab state and the Jewish State. The Jews of Palestine were pleased with work of the commission and declared the establishment of an independent state of Israel in 1948. Dr. Chaim Weizman was made the president of Israel. America and - Russia immediately recognised the new Jewish State. On the contrary, the Arabs bitterly opposed the, plan of the partition of Palestine. They rose in revolt against the Jews. Consequently, a civil war broke out in Palestine between the Arab League and the newly established Israel.

It was a complicated problem which was to be solved by the U.N.O. The General Assembly unanimously decided to solve this problem by sending a mediator to Palestine. The 'Big Five' powers were authorised to decide the person who was to be made the mediator. Their choice fell upon count F. Bernadotte, the nephew of the king of Sweden. He persuaded the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem and king Abdulla Ibn Hussain, chief military leader of the Arab League to come to a peaceful settlement. As a result of his efforts, a ceasefire treaty was signed.

The Kashmir Problem

This problem arose between India and Pakistan. Both of them fell into a state of great rivalry on this issue. This problem was brought to the notice of the U.N.O. It made its best efforts to remove hostility and differences between them. As a result of its mediation, the war was stopped between India and Pakistan. But this problem could not be solved permanently. It still awaits a peaceful and permanent solution.

The Problem of Korea

It was the most complicated problem of all those which were faced by the U.N.O. Before the beginning of the Second World War, the whole of Korea was under the domination of Japan. The situation changed after the surrender of Japanese forces in the Second World War. Russia and America signed an agreement and occupied the north and South provinces of Korea respectively. They decided on the 38th parallel as the dividing line. It was, however, a temporary arrangement which was made to remove the influence of Japan from Korea. In order to make a permanent arrangement for the administration of Korea, a conference of the Foreign Ministers of different countries was held at Moscow in 1945. In this conference, it was unanimously decided that a provisional democratic government should be

established for the entire country of Korea. But this decision was not accepted by the communists of the North Korea, who were under the influence of Russia.

In spite of the opposite attitude of Russia, the U.N.O. appointed a temporary Commission to work for the establishment of a government for the whole country. It could not work successfully in the north zone due to the opposing attitude of Russia, but it arranged for the election of a constituent assembly in the south, and immediately framed a democratic constitution for Korea. The new government of U.N.O in 1948 as the only legitimate government of Korea. In this way, Korea was clearly divided between two governments in the north and the south. Each of them was aspiring to bring the whole country under its control. It created disturbance in Korea. On June 24, 1950 the army of the North Korea made a fierce attack over South Korea. The matter was again brought before the U.N.O. The Security Council directed both governments of Korea to stop fighting immediately. It specially ordered the North Korea to withdraw her army to the 38th parallel. But North Korea paid no attention to the order of the Security Council. It was a clear violation of the constitution of the U.N.O. Hence, the Security Council decided to take some strong steps against North Korea. It passed the following resolutions.

- (i) North Korea should be declared as the aggressor country. All members of the U.N.O. should force North Korea to withdraw her army from the South Korea.
- (ii) The member countries of the U.N.O. should give their full support to South Korea.
- (iii) According to the third resolution, an army of all the member countries of the U.N.O. was arranged under the command of an American, General Douglas MacArthur, to fight against North Korea.

The situation became critical when China decided to give military support to North Korea. In 1951, the General Assembly of the U.N.O. declared the Chinese Republic as an aggressor. After hard fighting for several months, negotiations started between the two parties, but the talks came to a deadlock on the question of the return of the war prisoners. At last, the problem of Korea came to an end with the effective interference of the neutral powers. A treaty was signed on July 27, 1953 by which the U.N.O. withdrew its military action.

Evaluation

U.N.O. has solved many problems. It has avoided the complication of various issues. Arrangement for talks, appointment of commissions, judicial measures are some of the measures employed by it. By its diplomatic ways it has brought peace and security to mankind.

The activities of the nations, importance assigned nation's sovereignty, the adamant nature of big powers, etc. are hurdles for the successful functioning of the Organisation. The U.N.O. has contributed a good deal towards stimulating economic and social progress in the developing countries through its subsidiary bodies. It has raised living standard in developing countries.

Check Your Progress

1. How many permanent members in the Security Council?
2. Where is the Secretariat of U.N.O located?

Notes

Notes

14.5 Specialised Agencies

Apart from the above mentioned six major organs there are various specialised and related agencies which deal with specific international problems. They are the International Labour Organisation (ILO), Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), World Health Organisation (WHO), International Development Organisation (IDA), International Finance Corporation (IFC), International Monetary Fund (IMF), International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO), United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF). The work of these specialised and related agencies is co-ordinated by the Economic and Social Council.

International Labour Organization (I.L.O.)

The only tripartite U.N. agency, since 1919 the ILO brings together governments, employers and workers of 187 member States, to set labour standards, develop policies and devise programmes promoting decent work for all women and men.

The Conference which held its first session in Washington in 1919 meets usually annually at the call of the Governing Body. One of its chief functions is the formulation of standards of working and living conditions of the labourers which are incorporated in recommendations and conventions. All member States are obliged to submit there to the appropriate authorities proposals for the enactment of legislation within a year or, under exceptional circumstances, within 18 months. If ratified by the appropriate body, it becomes binding upon the nation which should make annual reports to the I.L.O. regarding measures taken for its implementation. In case it is not ratified the nation concerned undertakes to report on the 'Law and practice' it follows about the subject matter of the convention.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

UNESCO is a specialized agency of the UN created to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture". It has its own constitution which came into force on November 4, 1946. Its permanent head quarters are in Paris. The operating annual budget of UNESCO is about 15 millions.

A general conference of the member States of UNESCO is held biannually. The resolutions adopted in the general conference are carried out by the administrative head of the organization, the Director-General, who is aided by an international civil service of approximately 800 persons selected from among most of its member States. UNESCO also puts extensive reliance upon international non-governmental organizations for carrying out its programmes.

Its basic programme, as defined by UNESCO's fifth general conference held in Florence, Italy in 1950, included the following main elements:

- (i) Elimination of illiteracy and promotion of fundamental education.
- (ii) Attempt at reducing or abolishing barriers blocking the free flow of persons, ideas and knowledge between nations.
- (iii) Promotion of international respect for human rights.
- (iv) Demonstration of world cultural interdependence and promotion of cultural activities and exchanges.

- (v) Advancement of the cause of truth, freedom and peace through press, radio and film.
- (vi) To help in the development in the cause of the United Nations and its work for world understanding.

Notes

UNESCO thus works mainly in the fields of education, science, culture and mass communication.

The developing countries of South and South East Asia, the Middle East, Africa and Latin America have been aided in developing their economic, scientific and cultural resources by UNESCO.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

FAO is the first of the permanent specialized agencies of the United Nations which came into formal being in October 1945 when its constitution was signed at a conference held in Quebec. The International Institute of Agriculture (IIA) and the League's activities over the problems of nutrition and their relationship to health may be said to be the forerunners of this organization.

The preamble of the FAO constitution states its purposes as raising levels of nutrition and standards of living of the peoples under their respective jurisdictions, securing improvements in the efficiency of the production and distribution of all food and agricultural products, bettering the condition of rural populations and thus contributing toward an expanding world economy.

World Health Organization (WHO)

World Health Organization, another specialized agency of the United Nations, came officially into being in 1948. The objective of WHO is "the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health". To attain this goal WHO furnishes appropriate technical and other assistances to governments so that they might strengthen health services. It also does advance work to eradicate epidemic, endemic and other diseases and acts as the directing and co-ordinating authority on international health work.

The main organs of the WHO are the World Health Assembly, the Executive Board of 24 health specialists elected for three year terms by the Assembly and the Secretariat. The Director General who is the executive head of the organization is appointed for a five year term by the Assembly on recommendation by the Executive Board. The membership of WHO is open to sovereign States as well as non self governing territories. The organization is financed by its members according to their capacity.

It also undertakes programmes on mass campaign. It has so far played a great part in the eradication of malaria and smallpox throughout the world. The United Nations Family says, fifteen years of international health work have laid solid grounds for believing that age -old diseases such as malaria, small pox and yaws can be not controlled but eradicated - completely wiped out."

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

To devise ways and means to restore multilateral trade, at the initiative of the United States, representatives of 44 nations met at Bretton Woods in 1944. The Conference recommended the establishment of an International Monetary Fund that would aid peace through the promotion of exchange stability and support weak currencies. The Articles of Agreement of the Fund came into force on December 27, 1945. The Fund was formally inaugurated in 1946 and entered into relationship with the United Nations in 1947.

Notes

The IMF was established with the purposes

- (a) to facilitate the expansion and balanced growth of international trade;
- (b) to promote exchange stability and
- (c) to give confidence to members by making the Fund's resources available to them under adequate safeguards.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

The machinery of the ICAO consists of an Assembly, a Council comprises the representatives of 21 nations elected by the Assembly and a Secretariat composed of technicians and administrators chosen on an international basis and headed by a Secretary General.

It may provide financial and technical aid for maintaining air, navigation and transport facilities in member States and in regions where low population density or uncertain sovereignty makes it impossible for one nation to provide them. The Organization produces technical publications including operational standards, regional manuals, circulars, statistical summaries and special studies.

Universal Postal Union

For three - quarters of a century the Universal Postal Convention has provided for the orderly and economical movement of international mail. Virtually all independent nations, non-self-governing territories, and United Nations Trust territories are members of UPU.

The Union machinery consists of a Universal Postal Congress which usually meets at intervals of five years, a permanent executive and Liaison Committee consisting of 20 members elected by the Congress on geographical basis and an International Bureau headed by a Director. It is located at Berne.

International Telecommunication Union (ITC)

The ITC, was first established in 1932, its headquarters are in Berne. It was reorganized in 1946. It has an Administrative Council, a permanent Secretariat and a Central Frequency Registration Board. The Union's purpose is to alleviate uncertainty, confusion and excessive costs of international telegraph, telephone and radio services. It seeks to make these services efficient and allocates radio frequencies for International broadcasting.

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

The purposes of the WMO are:

- (a) To promote the establishment and maintenance of systems for rapidly exchanging weather information;
- (b) To promote standardization of meteorological observations and to ensure the uniform publication of observations and statistics;
- (c) To further research in meteorology and to assist in coordinating the international aspects of such research.

The machinery of the WMO consists of the World Meteorological Congress and the Executive Committee. The latter supervises the carrying out of resolutions of the Congress, initiates studies, and makes recommendations on matters requiring international action.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

UNDP was created in 1965. It offers low income countries a broad spectrum of assistance services to enable them to make more fully productive use of their human and natural resources. It is financed by voluntary contributions. Its headquarters is at New York.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

UNIDO was established as an organ of the General Assembly in 1966. It promotes Industrial development by encouraging the mobilization of national and international resources to assist, promote and accelerate the industrialization of the developing countries, with particular emphasis on the manufacturing sector. Its head quarters is at Vienna.

United Nations University (UNU)

UNU was established in 1973. Its function is to provide a network for communication, cooperation and the exchange of ideas and information among scholars and institutions engaged in higher learning. A central objective is the continuing growth of vigorous academic and scientific communities everywhere. It is located at Tokyo.

General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

The Agreement entered into force in 1948. It lays down a common code of conduct in international trade and provides machinery for reducing and stabilizing tariffs and for regular consultation of trade problems. It has evolved a system of international consultation and the settlement of grievances, its headquarters is in Geneva.

These agencies are endeavouring to tackle various social and economic problems of men. They have been able to in solve some of the pressing problems of individual life in a world grown more complex and insecure. They are also performing useful works of co-ordination.

Check Your Progress

3. Which year UNESCO came into force?
4. Which organ of U.N.O. was used to exchange the weather information?

14.6 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS QUESTIONS

1. Five
2. Newyork
3. 1946
4. World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

14.7SUMMARY

- The Charter of the United Nations was signed by the representatives of fifty nations in the city of San Francisco on June 26, 1945. But the initiative was taken even when the War was in progress.
- The fundamental aims of the U.N.O. were clearly explained in the preamble of the United Nations Charter.
- To develop friendly relations among nations based on the principal of equal rights and self determination of the people.
- To promote international co-operation to solve international economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems.
- The U.N.O. contains six organs and other specialized agencies.
- From the very beginning, the United Nations Organization had to deal with a large number of conflicts and problems in the international field.
- The Security Council of the U.N.O. made several efforts to solve those problems.
- It has raised living standard in developing countries.

Notes

- Apart from the above mentioned six major organs there are various specialised and related agencies which deal with specific international problems.

14.8 KEYWORDS

1. Trusteeship Council : Trusteeship Council is one of the principal organs of the United Nations designed to supervise the government of trust territories and to lead them to self-government or independence.
2. Jews : Jews or Jewish people are an ethnoreligious group and a nation, originating from the Israelites and Hebrews of historical Israel and Judah.

14.9 SELF ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS

Short Answer Questions

1. Atlantic Charter
2. Security Council
3. Secretary General
4. WHO
5. ILO

Long Answer Questions

1. Examine the events leading to the establishment of the U.N.O.
2. Evaluate the achievements of the U.N.O.
3. Describe the functioning of the various specialised agencies of U.N.O.
4. Bring out the structure and functions of UNESCO.

14.10 FURTHER READINGS

1. C.J.H. Hayes, et.(1916). *History of Europe*. New York: Macmillan Company
2. C.D.M. Ketelbey. (1994). *A History of Modern Times from 1789*. Oxford: Oxford University Press
3. V.D.Mahajan. (1975). *History of Modern Europe Since 1789*. New Delhi: S.Chand & Co(Pvt LTD)

DISTANCE EDUCATION- CBCS-(2018-19 Academic Year
Onwards)

Notes

HISTORY OF EUROPE (From 1789 to 1945 A.D.) Course
Code-10833

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part- A (10 x 2 =20 Marks)

Answer all questions

1. Who was the Chancellor of Vienna ?
2. Who defeated Napoleon at the Battle of Nile?
3. Who was the Tsar Alexandar I?
4. What do you know about the Four Ordinances?
5. What is Young Italy movement?
6. Who were called as Red Shirts?
7. When the Treaty of Paris was concluded?
8. Define-ILO
9. Who attacked Pearl Harbour?
10. Where is the International Court of Justice located?

Part- B (5x 5- 25 Marks)

Answer all questions choosing either (a) or (b)

11. a. Write a short note on Peninsular war? (or)
b. Write briefly about the Holy Alliance
- 12.a. Write a note on Risorgimento (or)
b. What are the provisions of Treaty of Adrianople?
- 13.a. Mention about the Treaty of Unkier Skelessi (or)
b. Write a short note on Treaty of Sevres.
- 14.a. Discuss the role played by Lenin in the formation of
Bolshevik government (or)
b. What are the causes for the failure of Lwague of Nations?
- 15.a. What are the principles of Nazi party? (or)
b. What are the functions of UNESCO?

Notes

Part- C (3x10=30 Marks)

Answer any 3 out of 5 questions

16. Discuss the role of Metternich in the Vienna Congress
17. Explain the causes and results of Crimean War.
18. Describe the causes and results of First World War
19. Write an essay about the course of Second World War
20. Analyze the specialized agencies of U.N.O.