



Dear Students,

I welcome all of you for this academic year 2021 – 2022. Study well, prepare well. All the best to get good marks.

UNIT I –OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR I AND IT'S AFTERMATH

INTRODUCTION:

- 1914 is a turning point in world history.
- The political and social processes that began in 1789 culminated in the First World War.
- Three major empires lay shattered by the end of the war: Germany, Austria – Hungary and the Ottomans.
- The biggest outcome of the War was the Russian Revolution.
- It was the unique event as well as the first revolution of its kind in world history.
- For the first time, countries tried to bring about world peace through League of Nations.

Scramble for Colonies

Capitalist countries' Race for Markets

- The aim of capitalistic industry was to produce more and more Surplus wealth produced was used to build more factories, railways and steamships.
- Capitalism produced huge contrasts. They were Extreme poverty and extreme wealth.
- Europe dominated over Asia and Africa.

Rise of Monopoly Capitalism

- After 1870, the alliance of industry seeking profits in markets for goods and capital which was an essential characteristic of imperialism.

Rivalry of Great Powers

EUROPE :

- European powers had colonised many other countries.
- By 1880, most of the Asian countries had been colonised. Only Africa was left.
- Occupation, division and colonisation of Africa took place from 1881 to 1914.
- After 1870, England, France, Belgium Italy and Germany joined in the scramble for colonies.



ASIA :

- Japan during this period imitating western nations had become their equal in many respects.
- Japan had emerged as an advanced industrialised power.
- In imperialistic aggressions also Japan followed the Europe.
- In 1894 she forced a war on China.
- The crushing defeat of China by little Japan in the Sino – Japanese War (1894 – 95) surprised the world.
- Japan annexed the Liaotung peninsula with Port Arthur.
- By this action Japan proved that it was the strongest nation of the East Asia.
- Japan demanded Russia to withdraw its troops from Manchuria.
- Japan defeated Russia in 1904.

Strong – arm Diplomacy of Japan

- After 1905 Japan took control of Korean domestic and foreign policy.
- Assassination of a prominent Japanese diplomat provided the excuse in 1910 for Japan's annexation of Korea.
- Japan demanded the transfer of German rights in Shantung to Japan and the recognition of Japanese hold over Manchuria.
- This strong - arm diplomacy aroused the hostility of both China and the European powers.

Colonisation and it's Fallout

- In 1876 barely 10 percent of Africa was under European rule.
- Britain, France and Belgium had divided the continent between them.
- Britain, France, Russia and Germany also established “spheres of influence “in China.
- Japan took over Korea and Taiwan.
- France conquered Indo –China .
- The US took the Philippines from Spain, and Britain and Russia agreed to partition Iran.
- The first European attempt to carve out colonies in Africa resulted in bloody battles.
- The British lost to the Zulus (1879) and to Sudanese Army (1884).
- The Italian army was defeated by the Ethiopian army at Adowa (1896).



GLOSSARY :

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|-----------------|----|--|
| 1. Scramble. | -- | to fight or move quickly to get something |
| 2. Capitalist. | -- | use their wealth to invest in trade |
| 3. Monopoly. | -- | exclusive possession or control |
| 4. Imperialism. | -- | powerful country controls other countries (colonies) |
| 5. Meiji era. | -- | period of emperor Mutsuhito (Meiji) of Japan (1868 – 1912) |

TIMELINE

1870 –Unification of Germany

1914 – First World War began

1894 – Sino - Japanese war

1904 –Russo – Japanese war

1905 – Japan took control over Korea