

**II MA HISTORY**  
**HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE FROM 1789 TO 1919 C.E.**  
**Subject Code: 18KP3H10**

**STUDY MATERIAL - UNITS III, IV & V**

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## Unit - III I Emperor Napoleon III (1852-1870)

The Character of Louis Napoleon :-

His father was Louis Bonaparte was the <sup>at Fuleres,</sup> King of Holland. Born in 1808, Louis Napoleon was the son of the brother of Emperor Napoleon. According to the wishes of Napoleon, with the death of his son in 1818, Louis Napoleon was to be successor to the title of his great uncle.

Louis Napoleon was an admixture of several qualities - audacity, generosity, aspiration for human betterment and full of great ideas and ideals. However, he was ambitious and egoistic. He lacked foresight and iron will.

He lacked the qualities of true statesman. He was weak and irresolute. He had great ideas but could not execute them. He had none of the original genius of his great uncle.

In 1848, at the time of third revolution he preached in the name of Napoleon. He contested the Presidency and won the seat with a majority of vote.

Reforms of Napoleon III or Home policy

He was elected President for a term of 4 years. In 1851 he was re-elected. In 1852 he changed the office of Presidency into kingship. Now could openly oppose him. He succeeded in bringing monarchy in place of republicanism. He was very ambitious and wanted to be popular like Napoleon the great.

The aim of his internal policy was to be popular among the public and his opponents may not harm him. With this aim in view he formed his policy.

### Economic Policy:

First of all he paid his attention towards making the country prosperous and gay. In order to make trade and commerce brisk, he took the job of improving the means of communication, Banks were opened. Marshy lands were turned into cultivable lands. In order to give financial aid to the public, Co-operative Societies were opened. Thus he changed France into a modern and fashionable country.

### Policy towards the labourers:

He paid attention towards labourers. He framed laws to prohibit them. They were allowed to form their guilds. Compensation were given to workers those who died or received injuries while working. Medical facilities were also provided. All these things won the favour of the workers.

### Control on Press, Education etc

He never liked any kind of opposition to it. He imposed some restrictions on the press, ~~and~~ schools and literature. He also enhanced the stamp duty so that the circulation of paper was highly affected. University professors had to take pledge of loyalty towards the king. The study of history and philosophy was banned. Ban was also imposed on public meeting etc.

He always tried to get the full cooperation of the public. He had therefore spread a network of spies in the country.

He concentrated all the central and provincial powers in his <sup>own</sup> hands. He won over the Radicals and the Conservatives. He also won over the people by granting them Universal Adult Franchise.

The members of Senate were not to be elected but nominated by the Emperor. This too made him more powerful. There was now peace and prosperity everywhere in the country.

### Foreign Policy

He could not get great success in the foreign policy. He was successful during the period from 1852-60 but afterwards upto 1870 he got failure at every step. He used to say that people think that empire meant war. but according to him it should be peace. He therefore tried to establish peace.

### Policy Towards Crimean War:-

He followed the policy of Napoleon Bonapart helped Pope to establish his rule after suppressing and abolishing republicanism.

~~Treaty~~ The Crimean war, was fought between the Turkey and Russia. Turkey was considered the Sick man of Europe.

Russia had an evil eye on Turkey. She wanted to expand in the Balkan states. Both England & France were against the Russian efforts. So England, ~~So~~ <sup>in</sup> 1853 war and France joined with Turkey against Russia.

In 1853 war broke out between Turkey, ~~England~~ England and France <sup>on one side</sup> and Russia on other side.

Russia could not face the joined forces and forced to sign a treaty with England & France at Paris under Napoleon III. This made him popular in the international field.

Policy towards Italy:

Italians wanted to free themselves under Victor Emmanuel II in 1858. Austria tried to crush that. Count Cavour PM of Piedmont and Sardinia, determined that without foreign help Italian unification would never succeed. He signed a treaty with Napoleon III emperor of France at Plombieres. By this treaty, Napoleon sent 2 lakhs of soldiers to help Italy in return got the provinces of Savoy and Nice.

Joint forces of Piedmont <sup>Sardinia</sup> and

Magnetically <sup>Salvatore</sup> French forces ~~and~~ defeated Austrian army. The French army captured Milan. Sardinia captured Turkey, Parma Modena etc. Efforts were being made to establish Republican Govt in the Empire of Pope.

Napoleon got afraid of it. He to <sup>and contributed to the Peace Treaty</sup> ~~stripped his help~~ and withdrew French army. Situation was compelled to <sup>with Austria</sup> make peace.

Prestige of France was ~~only~~ <sup>greatly</sup> enhanced by defeating Austria. But Italians charged him with having deserted them and with breaking the word which he had given to Cavour at Plombières.

The French liberals on the other hand did not forgive him for still withholding the power of the Pope.

### Colonial Policy of Napoleon III

Like England, France wanted to expand ~~the~~ her empire far and wide. In Africa she colonised Senegal and Algeria.

At Atlantic Ocean, she captured Calhoun. He also captured Cambodia, Annam, Cochin China etc. To satisfy his imperialistic lust he attacked Mexico but could not get success.

### Policy towards Poland

According to the Congress of Vienna, Russia got major part of Poland. Napoleon wanted to free them from the Russian influence. So he began to inspire them. In 1861, Polish revolted against Russia. Poland hoped to get military help from France. Napoleon could not. Russia crushed the revolt with heavy hand. Most of the revolutionaries were either killed or exiled to Siberia.

Napoleon was badly ~~defeat~~ criticised. He lost <sup>much</sup> ~~much~~ of his credit in Europe.

### Policy towards Mexico:

In 1823 Mexico liberated from Spanish rule. The Republican govt failed to improve financial condition of the country. So took loan from England, America and France. Mexico failed to return back the loan.

So combined forces of three countries attacked Mexico. Mexican govt accepted her defeat.

France proposed to abolish Republican govt and Maximilian brother of Francis Joseph <sup>Austria</sup> be made the king.

Mexican people did not like the <sup>interference</sup> ~~experience~~ of other countries. An agitation started ~~again~~ under the leadership of Benito Juarez.

At that time, declaration of Monroe doctrine forbade European interference in Mexico and other American countries.

France was unable to bear the expenses, hence Nap III decided to call his armies leaving Maximilian alone. Maximilian was forced to surrender to Queretaro and was shot dead. Therefore Austria and Belgium became France's great enemy.

## II Third French Republic

Third Republic of France was established under following circumstances.

### 1. Establishment of a Provisional Govt

French army was defeated at by Prussia in 1871 in the battle of Sedan and Napoleon III was taken prisoner. When the news of this debacle reached Paris then on 4<sup>th</sup> Sep 1870, Third Republic was proclaimed and a provisional Govt of three members viz Julius Feber, Gambetta and General Crocher, was set up for the defence of the country.

### Treaty of Frankfurt :-

~~After signing of the~~ The Treaty of Frankfurt was signed in 1871. According to this treaty France was to cede to Germany the rich provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. France agreed to pay a war indemnity of 20 million in next 3 yrs and also agreed that so long as the war indemnity was not paid Prussian army would stay in Paris at French cost.

### Civil War :-

National Assembly appointed Thiers as the chief of the Provisional Govt.

The National Assembly stopped the military allowance of the majority of the labourers and artisans after the war. This decision of the Provisional Govt created majority of labourers and artisans unemployed and they turned against many types of revolutionaries there in Paris like



Anarchists, socialists etc were in Paris who took advantage of the dissatisfaction of the people and started inciting them against the Govt.

### Organization of Paris Commune:-

The people of Paris organised an assembly of 90 members on 28 March in Paris and it was named Paris Commune. They declared complete autonomy for Paris. For entire Paris Red Communist Flag was hoisted on Govt. buildings and national institutions were set up.

The members of this commune were revolutionaries. They declared Thiers as well national representative assembly to be anti-national.

Under these circumstances, it became inevitable for Thiers, ~~to~~ to suppress the rebels. He sent a huge army and Paris was besieged. The siege lasted from 2 April to 21 May and in the end, Govt. armies occupied Paris. In this 17000 rebels were killed and 4500 were taken prisoner. The Commune was ended.

### Measures of the Thiers Govt :-

After the suppression of the Paris Commune, the National Assembly turned ~~its~~ its attention to the problems confronting it. It undertook following measures

1) Reorganization of the Army and Compulsory Military Service

Thiers reorganized the army on the model of Prussia. In 1872 the rule of compulsory military service was enforced.

## ii) National Reconstruction:-

Thiers got railways, bridges and govt and buildings and forts repaired and fortified the new frontier on the side of Germany. He took important steps for the development of industries, commerce, trade etc.

### iii) Removing of the German Army:-

With his untiring efforts, Thiers managed to pay back to Germany the amount of war indemnity by 1873 Sep and then the German army was withdrawn from Paris.

### Fall of Thiers:-

A step had been taken towards creation of a Republic, but - in the National Assembly monarchists were in majority and efforts were being made to bring about monarchy again. At this time, there were three claimants to the throne - Count of Chamborde, grandson of Charles X of the Bourbon dynasty, ~~and~~ Count of Paris grandson of Louis Philippe of Orleans dynasty and son of Napoleon III.

Among the monarchists in the national assembly, supporters of all these could be seen. But because of mutual dissension, among the monarchists monarchy could not be restored in France.

Thiers made a declaration that if monarchy was re-established in France, the people of France would once again have to face the spark of revolution.

This declaration of his turned the monarchist part strongly against him. Thiers submitted his resignation. In his place Marshal Mac Mohan was appointed the President of the Republic. He was <sup>a supporter of the</sup> staunch <sup>Monarchist</sup> - int party.  
Election according to the New Constitution:-

In 1875, elections were held according to the new Constitution. The results showed majority of the Monarchist in the Senate and for Republican Party in the House of Representatives. In this situation, the Monarchist President Mac Mohan ignored the House of Representatives and started ruling ~~according to~~ automatically but he failed in it. The House of Representatives opposed him.

The conflict came to such a stage that President Mac Mohan dissolved the House of Representatives and held new elections but even now Republicans were in majority in the House of Representatives.

In the place of Mac Mohan, the leader of the Republican Party Jules Gravy became the new President. Thus full and permanent republic was established in France in 1880. The Republican system continued in France till 1914.

Characteristics of 3<sup>rd</sup> Republic of France

## Achievements of Foreign Policy of the Third Republic of France

### 1. Extension of Colonialism or Imperialism.

In the tenure of Jules and Ferry, strong colonial policy had been adopted. Majority of French colonies were in Africa. One of them was Algeria.

i) In 1881 French armies attacked and occupied Tunis. Thus French influence increased in North Africa.

ii) On the west coast Africa, Senegal was also under French occupation. The Third Republican Govt. wanted to connect Senegal and Algeria by annexing all the areas lying between them and thus ~~was~~ create a vast French Empire. With this object France

iii) occupied Timbuctoo in 1894. Annexed another province was called French Congo.

iv) In 1896 France extended her control over Madagascar region.

v) In 1912 France occupied Morocco also.

vi) French Guinea and Ivory coast were also occupied. Thus the Third Republic greatly extended French Empire. Next to England it was the largest empire in the world.

### 2. Alliance against Germany :-

France wanted to take revenge from Prussia of her defeat in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. ~~They~~ She wanted to take back the provinces of Alsace & Lorraine from Germany.

So second characteristic of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Republic was to enter into alliance against Germany.

i) Treaty with Russia :- France got an opportunity when an international conference was held at Berlin to revise the San Stefano treaty.

After the resignation of Bismarck in 1890, the relations between France and Russia began to improve. Czar asked France for economic assistance from France in the form of a loan which France gave to him. This made Czar's attitude favourable towards France. In 1892 a political agreement was reached between France & Russia which came to be known as the Entente Cordiale. Later on England also joined it and it came to be called Triple Entente. It ended French isolation in Europe.

Friendly Relations with England Zari Govt  
Zari me  
1924

Both French & English govt were suspicious of the Triple Alliance formed under the leadership of Germany. It resulted in a Anglo-French Agreement in 1904 which is famous in history as the Entente Cordiale. Both countries recognised each other's spheres of influence in Africa.

France recognised English dominance over Egypt and in turn England recognised that of France in Morocco. The agreement resulted in establishing goodwill whenever the interests of the two countries collided e.g. in Africa, South East Asia, North America etc.

In 1903 English monarch Edward VII visited France and he was warmly welcomed. Both countries entered into an agreement regarding fishing rights in Newfoundland. Issues concerning Siam, Madagascar etc were also settled.

France & Italy: In 1900 France received Italian consent to occupy Morocco and in return gave Italy the consent to Italian occupation of Tripoli. Moltke French President Loubet visited Italy, cemented the relations between the two countries.

### III Unification of Italy

Although Italy happened to be the house of Renaissance it was a divided country. There were numerous kingdoms. Each ruled by a Duke. The country suffered much because of their rivalry.

When Napoleon conquered Italy, the Italians began to regard him as a liberator.

After the downfall of Napoleon, the Congress of Vienna presided over by Prince Metternich considered Italy as a mere geographical expression.

The principle of legitimacy was applied and Italy came to be divided.

- i) The Pope received his papal state
- ii) The king of Sardinia got back his kingdom consisting of Piedmont and the island of Sardinia
- iii) The Spanish king recovered the kingdom of two Sicilies i.e. Naples and ~~Sardinia~~ Sicily.
- iv) Austria annexed Lombardy and Venetia to her empire.
- v) Small duchies in northern and central Italy were revived and they were mostly ruled by Austrian princes.

Out of all the rulers, only two were Italians, and they were the Pope and the king of Piedmont

## Rise of Nationalism in Italy

Nationalism may be described as a strong feeling of love and loyalty which people have towards their own country. But this feeling was lacking among the Italians in the early stages of Italian unification.

The first movement towards attaining freedom from foreign rule was started by the Carbonari Society. It was a secret society formed by charcoal-burners and hence the name Carbonari. The main aim of Carbonari was to achieve the constitutional liberty and to drive the aliens out of Italy. It was <sup>the</sup> only organisation of the patriots of Italy which was composed of people of all classes.

The stupendous task fell on the shoulders of three great giants of the unification movement, Joseph Mazzini, Count ~~Cavour~~ Cavour and Garibaldi.

Joseph Mazzini [1805 - 1872]

Mazzini was one of the greatest leaders of Italy who sacrificed everything of his own for the unification of Italy. He was called the Soul of Italy.

Mazzini became a great revolutionary. His aim was to free Italy from the dominance of the foreigners. He believed that Austria was the greatest opponent of the freedom and unity of Italy. The unification of Italy could not be achieved without driving Austria out of Italy.

He joined the Carbonari, but he was not satisfied with the programme and organisation of Carbonari. According to him Carbonari had no programme no faith and no lofty ideals.

He always dressed himself black dress fancying himself as a mourner. He was a great supporter of Republican form of govt.

Owing to his revolutionary thoughts, he was expelled from Italy and wandered from one country to another for a period of 40 years.

Mazzini took part in the July Revolution and he was arrested and expelled to France.

Young Italy Movement:-

Soon after his release, he founded a new organisation called "Young Italy". He firmly believed that youngmen of Italy could easily bring about liberation of their motherland.

He was fully confident of the strength of the Youth of Italy. It was his opinion that the young men should lead the revolution. Without their cooperation no social or political revolution could be successful.



Therefore he established an organisation of the young of Italy with the name of Young Italy.

He appealed to the youth to come forward for the task of unifying the country and liberating her from foreign rule.

Count Cavour [1810-61]:-

He was one of the greatest statesmen and diplomatists of the 19th century in Europe. He belonged to an aristocratic family in Sardinia. He urged the King to lead in liberating Italy from the Austrian control in 1848.

In 1847, Cavour published a paper named Risorgimento in order to make the movement [Reform movement "Associazione Agraria" established by Cavour] more influential in Piedmont.

The main objectives of this reform movement were:

- i. liberty of Italy
- ii. Coordination between people and the rulers,
- iii. mutual cooperation between the rulers of different states of Italy and
- iv. introduction of constitutional, political, social and economic reforms.

Cavour was elected as member of the 1st Parliament of Piedmont and was taken into cabinet in 1850 as the minister of Agriculture and Commerce. He became Prime Minister of Piedmont in 1852 and remained in this post till 1861.

# He firmly believed that the kingdom of Piedmont and Sardinia was too small a power to strike a blow on the mighty Austria. So he was convinced that his kingdom could fight only if a foreign power helped her.

(He devoted his energies to make his state - the kingdom of Piedmont & Sardinia - a model in all respects. He followed the policy of free trade. A network of canals were built. Roads, bridges and railways were laid to facilitate trade and bring economic prosperity.

He introduced British system of budget and methods of taxation. He established "a free church in a free state". The Piedmont army was reorganised.

He was waiting for an opportunity to take active part in international affairs. It was in 1855 that he decided that his state should join the Crimean war. The war was fought between Britain, France and Italy on one side and Russia on the other.

Cavour thought that this was the way he should secure the sympathy of France and Britain for Piedmont by joining their side.

Piedmont played its role in the success of the allies and she was invited to participate in the congress of Paris in 1856 after the defeat of Russia.

It was in this Congress Cavour appealed to the powers like France and Britain about the need to give support to the unification of Italy.

He eagerly looked forward to secure the support of France since the French Emperor Napoleon III was once a Carbonari.

Emperor Napoleon III sent a message to Cavour to meet him at Plombières and accordingly the two great leaders met secretly to discuss how France could be of assistance to Piedmont in the unification of Italy.

The French Emperor agreed to militarily assist Piedmont if Austria attacked her. It was also agreed that France would get Nice and Savoy in return for French help.

After this secret agreement, Cavour lost no time in provoking Austria to a war (1859) by creating border incidents.

As anticipated, Austria declared war on Piedmont and Cavour sought French help. Austria was to face the combined forces of Italy & France.

In the battle of <sup>1</sup> Magenta, Austria was badly defeated. France too had to bear a great loss on June 24 on the south of Lake Garda at <sup>2</sup> Solferino a fierce battle was fought and Austrians were defeated. Both sides had to face a very heavy loss.

These victories made France anxious. These battles resulted in the liberation of Lombardy from Austrian rule and if the war had continued for some more time, Venice too would have achieved freedom.

But this was not to be because the French army withdrew by the order of French Emperor Nap III.

Cavour was so much disappointed that he even thought of committing suicide.

1259 July 9  
What compelled Nap III to change his mind remains a mystery but he signed an <sup>at Villafranca</sup> armistice agreement with Austria by which he stopped his <sup>hostility</sup>

Austria was to give Lombardy to Piedmont and the terms of the armistice came to be ratified later by the Treaty of Utrecht.

When Austria left Lombardy, the people of Parma, Modena, Tuscany and Romagna rose in rebellion against the Austrian ruler and decided to merge their states with Piedmont. The French Emperor gave his consent to their desire and for which he received Nice and Savoy from Piedmont.

Role of Garibaldi [1807 - 1862]:-

He is described as the "Sword of Italian unification". He was a disciple of Mazzini. He was a native of Nice. He was a born patriot and joined the Young Italy founded by his master.

When his plot to overthrow the King of Piedmont failed in 1833, he was forced to go into exile. He spent 12 years in S. America. He gathered a large number of loyal volunteers who were ready to sacrifice their lives for his sake.

He returned to Italy to help Mazzini to attack Rome and establish a republic there. But the mission ended in failure and he was forced to leave Italy. He lived on the island of Capri.

He returned to Italy in 1859 to help Piedmont in her war with Austria.

When the Sicilians staged a revolt against their foreign ruler, Cavour secretly urged Garibaldi to undertake the task of helping the rebels. So commenced one of the most daring exploits of Garibaldi - the liberation of Sicily and Naples.

When Garibaldi landed in Sicily with his Red Shirts [1150 men], the Sicilians eagerly welcomed him and joined him in overthrowing the Spanish Bourbon monarchy. He overcame the feeble resistance offered by the troops of King Bourbon. The Spanish rule ended there.

From there, Garibaldi began to march towards Rome to liberate the people from French supported Pope.

Cavour appealed to his King Victor Emmanuel to forestall Garibaldi's attack on Rome.

At the head of an army the King invaded the papal state and occupied Umbria and Marches. From there he proceeded to meet Garibaldi.

Giaribaldi could have become a dictator by his own right over southern part of Italy but he proved to be a patriot par excellence. He surrendered all the territories he had conquered to King Victor Emmanuel II and refused all rewards and riches. He shed tears when his native place Nice was handed over to Victor Emmanuel II. He retired to lead a farm life in the Island of Caprera.

In 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was crowned as the King of Italy and a parliament was summoned at Turin. Genoa died without seeing Rome and Venice being united with the rest of Italy.

Venice united with the rest of Italy, 1866

On the eve of Austro-Prussian war in 1866, Bismarck promised Venice to the Italians if they opened a new front against Austria.

Accordingly the Italians fought the Austro-Prussian war. However they were defeated. But the Prussian troops inflicted a crushing defeat upon Austria at Sadova and Peace treaty was concluded at Prague. Austria was forced to part with Venice to the Italians.

Only Rome held by Pope remained to be liberated. When the Franco-Prussian war was broken out in 1870, Emperor Napoleon III was forced to withdraw the French troops from Rome. In the absence of French protection, Rome was early merged with the rest of Italy.

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Thus all parts of Italy were liberated and united. Italy chose constitutional monarchy.

The pope began to live in Vatican after having lost his control over Rome.

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## IV. Unification of Germany

### The Beginning of National Movement in Germany:

The people of Germany were greatly dissatisfied with the provisions of Vienna Settlement. They had tasted the fruits of Nationality and democracy in the time of Napoleon, ~~for~~ and as such they were not prepared to live under despotic and autocratic control of Metternich.

Just after the declaration of Vienna Settlement, the people <sup>prepared themselves for the</sup> ~~revolled~~ against the declared system. They desired unity, liberty and abolition of absolutism.

The main centres for national agitation were the German universities. Professors, teachers and students <sup>contended</sup> ~~contended~~ with the existing system establish their secret committees all over the country, which were known as Burschenschaft. The branches of this committee were established in 16 Universities of Germany.

In order to strengthen the ideas of nationalism in the whole of Germany, a patriotic festival on Martin Luther was held on Oct 18, 1817, at Wartburg. This function was organised and celebrated by the universities students. In this festival the patriots expressed their views in favour of liberalism against reaction <sup>any</sup>.



## 2 The Revolution of 1830 in Germany

✓ [A successful revolution of 1830 against the autocratic ruler of Charles X greatly inspired the patriots of Germany, who were cruelly crushed by Metternich with the help of the Carlsbad Decree.]

x The ruler of almost all German states except Prussia and Austria were compelled to introduce liberal constitutions in his respective states. As a whole, the ~~officer~~ effects of JR of 1830 were nullified in German states.

## 3 The Establishment of Zollverein.

The people of Germany began to recognize Prussia as their leader in place of Austria. Prussia was gradually becoming an ideal state of Germany in the field of economic prosperity.

In 1819, Prussia established a tariff union of 12 German states. This union was called the Zollverein. This organization abolished the checkpoints, internal tariffs and provided the facility of free trade. The important and export duties were removed from the transportation of goods.

It was in 1834 that almost all states of German confederation had joined Zollverein.

In this way, the great work of economic and commercial unity and uniformity of trade of Germany was achieved by 1834 under the leadership of Prussia. It is a notable fact that Austria was not included in this organization.

### Carlsbad Decree 1819

Mettelnich decided to suppress the national movement of Germany, He secured the cooperation of Frederick III of Prussia and convened a meeting of the members of the German Confederation in Aug 1819 at Carlsbad.

With the support of the representatives, Metternich passed some repressive laws in the meeting. These laws were known as Carlsbad Decree. Main provisions of Carlsbad Decree were:

- i) The member states of German Confederation would not <sup>from</sup> their separate constitution of popular character.
- ii) The representatives of the Govt would be appointed in the Universities. whose duty would be to keep a strict watch over the activities of the teachers and the students.
- iii) The teachers were asked not to propagate harmful doctrine,
- iv. The teachers who would fail to obey orders or they should in any way criticize the policy of Metternich, were to be removed at once from their institutions or Universities and such teachers should not be appointed in any other institution or University of Germany.

- v) The organization of Burschenschaft was ...
- vi. The student expelled from one University was not admitted in any other university of Germany.
- vii Severe restrictions were imposed upon the press.

### Unification of Germany

Before the advent of Napoleon, Germany happened to be a <sup>combination</sup> congeries of more than 200 petty and independent principalities each ruled by a prince.

Napoleon who welded them as 39 states. It was his oppressive rule there which roused national sentiments to a high pitch.

After his downfall, the Congress of Vienna established a loose kind of Confederation. It also provided for a Federal Diet, which was to consist of the representatives of 39 German rulers. The Diet was to be presided over by the Austrian delegate. This created dissatisfaction among German patriots.

### Rise of Nationalism:

The University of Jena took a leading part in spreading the national movement.

The students and teachers held Wartburg festival which was aimed at expressing their national sentiments. Metternich was alarmed at some of the events happening in Germany, particularly the murder of a Russian spy, Kotzebue. He summoned a meeting of the ministers of German states at Carlsbad to take steps to suppress the national movement.

## King William I and his Iron Chancellor Bismarck

The last stage in the unification of Germany began with the rise of Otto von Bismarck. He was a staunch conservative and had no sympathy for Parliamentary democracy. He was a firm believer in a strong and enlightened monarchy. "Not by speeches and the resolution of the Blood and Iron Policy" - <sup>majorities, are the questions of the day to be decided but by blood and iron.</sup>

After being appointed as Chancellor by King of Prussia, Bismarck was <sup>Bismarck addresses the members of the Prussian Parliament about the need of the hour - the centralised, strong state.</sup> convinced that Prussia alone had the capacity to lead all the other German States and if she has to be through mean of war. He realised that Austria was the principal enemy which has to be defeated in a war.

Within 4 years of his coming to office, Bismarck made strenuous efforts along with Von Roon (War minister) and Von Moltke (General) to keep the armed forces well trained and well equipped.

### I War with Denmark :- 1864

There were Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein between Prussia and Denmark. Denmark had nominal control over them. Holstein was in the federation also. Its people were Germanic

In Schleswig, half of the people were German Germans. Denmark wanted to annex them but the Germans opposed that. In 1863 the new Danish King <sup>Christian IX</sup> declared a new constitution by which he annexed <sup>Christian IX</sup>

Saying that, "Not by speeches and resolutions of the majorities are the great questions of the day to be decided but by blood and iron."

Schleswig into his own kingdom and established close ties with Holstein.

Prussia had always looked upon these two duchies as rightfully belonged to her.

Bismarck called upon Austria as the leader of German Confederation to join Prussia in sending a combined military expedition against Denmark.

Austria and Prussia sent an ultimatum to the king of Denmark to withdraw the new constitution and upon his refusal, sent a joint expedition in 1864. The combined forces of Austria & Prussia inflicted a crushing defeat upon Denmark and her ruler signed a Treaty of Vienna in 1864.

As per the terms of the treaty, the king surrendered his control over these two German duchies to Austria & Prussia.

## ii) Austro-Prussian War: 1866

Prussia wanted the two duchies - Schleswig and Holstein - for herself, while Austria wanted to give them to the Duke of Augustenburg. This made the situation serious. Bismarck was not ready for war hence by the Convention of Gastein it was decided that till some final decision was taken, Holstein would be under Austria and Schleswig under Prussia.

Bismarck studied the position of the European kings. He knew that England would not side Austria. Russia was already with Prussia. He asked for French help against Austria and promised to pay some part of Belgium and Rhine belt. France accepted this proposal.

Bismarck turned towards Italy. Venetia was under the influence of Austria. Bismarck asked Italy to help her and promised to give Venetia after the defeat of Austria. Italy agreed to help her.

Having fortified himself from all sides he declared war. In 1866 he sent army to Holstein and turned out the Austrian army there. It lasted for 7 weeks.

A fierce battle was fought at Baden. The Austrian army was completely routed. Meanwhile Italy invaded Venetia and successfully defeated the Austrian army there.

On Aug 23, 1866 The Treaty of Prague was signed. By it.

- i) Italy got Venetia.
- ii) Austria withdrew herself from German Confederation.
- iii) The Diet at Frankfurt was abolished.
- iv) Austria agreed to pay a war indemnity.

### III. Franco-Prussian War 1870-71

Causes of the war :- i) Prussia's victory proved her strength. France could not bear it.

Secondly Napoleon III wanted to extend his emp

in the Rhine belt. He had hoped that Prussia would give this province to her after Austro-Prussian war. When France moved to this side, Bismarck opposed. Thereupon Napoleon turned his attention towards Luxembourg. He tried to buy purchase that from Italy of Prussia became angry.

Thirdly after the Battle of Sadowa, Prussia became President of German Confederation of north. Four states of south did not join this. Bismarck tried to bring them under the confederation. France did not like it as it would have made Prussia, the strongest in Europe.

Fourthly the question of Spanish succession was another cause of this war. In 1868 the people revolted against the Queen Isabella. She could not face the rebellion and run away. Prussia decided to seat Leopold a relative of Prussian king on the Spanish throne. Napoleon did not like it. Leopold withdrew himself but France was not satisfied. Napoleon tried to bind Prussia that she would never allow a German prince to sit on the throne of Spain. Prussia refused. Thereupon France declared war on Prussia.

Immediate cause:-

The Spanish throne fell vacant and Spain the Spanish statesmen offered it to Prince Leopold, a relative of Prussian king. Bismarck ~~made~~ forced the prince to accept it which he had rejected it earlier. The news of his acceptance provoked France and she demanded the prince's rejection.

Satisfied with this, France ordered her <sup>Benedicti</sup> ambassador to see the Prussian king to get official confirmation and further to secure an assurance that his relative ~~should~~ would not again offer himself as a candidate.

The king granted an interview to the French ambassador and whatever <sup>happened</sup> transpired was communicated to Bismarck through a telegram. Bismarck cleverly ~~abridged~~ <sup>abridged</sup> the <sup>of Louis</sup> EMS telegram ~~in~~ such a way so as to give the impression that the French ambassador was insulted by the Prussian king.

The French emperor felt deeply humiliated and the war became inevitable. It was at this juncture that Bismarck proposed the French emperor agreed for others <sup>leaving</sup>. So the southern German states were left with no ~~po~~ option but to join the North German Confederation.

### French Defeat at Metz and Sedan:

France declared war and mobilised her troops to the borders. Prussia had been making preparation for war earlier and its forces crossed the French borders and defeated the French army at two important places Sedan and Metz.

At both the places the French armies surrendered. The Emperor himself was taken prisoner at Sedan. The Prussian army proceeded towards Paris to force a new treaty upon the newly formed Republican Govt.



## 2. The Treaty of Frankfurt 1871

France signed the humiliating Treaty of Frankfurt by which she ceded Alsace and a part of Lorraine to Prussia. She agreed to pay 200 million pounds as war ~~indemnity~~ indemnity in instalments and till the final settlement agreed for Prussian army occupation of her soil.

To add insult to the injury, Bismarck crowned King William I of Prussia as the emperor of united Germany in the famous Hall of Mirrors at Versailles.

Thus Bismarck achieved the unification of Germany through his matchless diplomatic skill and premeditated wars.

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## The Eastern Question

Unit - IV

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.

It was a very complicated question. All the European powers like Russia, France, England and Austria were entangled in it.

### History of Turkey:

In the medieval period, in Eastern Europe, Turkey was a powerful kingdom. Ottomon, the ruler was very powerful. They conquered Constantinople in 1453.

The Ottoman Empire reached the zenith of glory and power during the rule of Sulaiman I the Magnificent [1520-66].

In the ~~heyday~~ <sup>heyday</sup> of their power, the Turks ruled over the entire Balkan peninsula.

In Europe, Turkish Empire was second in area. It consisted of Bosnia, Herzegovina, Serbia, Bulgaria, Albania, Rumania and Egypt.

Three aspects dominate what is popularly called "The Eastern Question" namely

- i) the decline of the Ottoman Empire.
- ii) the rise of Christian nations in the Balkans against the Turkish master.
- iii) conflicting ambitions of big powers and their intrigues.

In the Vocabulary of English Diplomacy, the Eastern Question begins only with Greek war of Independence (1821-32)

[The Balkan peninsula which was under the control of Turkey was inhabited by Christian races such as Greeks, Rumanians and Serbians. The people in this region were put to much hardship and ill-treatment by the Sultan.

Russia championed the cause of these unfortunate people and this drifted to a war with Turkey during the reign of Catherine II. By the Treaty of Kutchuk-Koidardji (1774) Russia got ~~the~~ Azov, and Turkey renounced her sovereignty over all lands north of Black sea.

The Black sea was opened to the navigation of Russia. ~~Russia~~ Russia was recognised as the protector of the churches of Constantinople.

Catherine II annexed Crimea in 1783 and this led to a second war with the Turks. By the Treaty of Jassy 1792, Russia retained Crimea and secured Ochakov. The river Dniester was fixed as the boundary between the two countries.

[The advance of Russia in the Balkan wars viewed with great concern by the other powers in Europe.

So ~~the~~ a major problem which faced them in the 19th century was to liberalise the Christian nations in the Balkans from the oppressive rule of Turkey. In such a way as to avoid any extension of Russian influence in this region.]

2  
Independence of Serbia :- Serbia was the first to raise the flag of insurrection. In 1804 the Serbians revolted under the leadership of Kara-George. But the attempt proved abortive. In 1813 the revolution<sup>aries</sup> were defeated and their leader had to run away. In 1815 they again revolted under Milos Obrenovich. He succeeded in his efforts. In 1820 Turkey recognised him as the 'Prince of the Serbians'. In 1830 Serbia completely freed herself from the control of Turkey. Serbia was ruled by prince of the Obrenovich line.

### I Greek War of Independence [1821-32]

Greeks were cultured and civilized. They were also perfect in commerce.

The revolt of Serbia was a signal to similar action of violence throughout the Balkan peninsula. Greece followed suit.

Ever since Greece came under the influence of Turkey, a step-motherly attitude was adopted towards them by Turkey. The people groaned under the weight of oppressive taxation and many religious disabilities.

[The decline of Turkish power in the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries led to the rise of a spirit of nationalism among the Greeks.] The national consciousness of the people was stimulated by the very thought of the grandeur that was ancient Greece.

In 1814, a society called Hetaeria Philike

formed by some Greeks with the ostensible purpose of expelling the Turks from Europe. They lit the flames of patriotism throughout the country. The flame 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. nearly 25000

At Messina hanging the Patriarch of Constantinople, the head of the Greeks church in 1821. The war dragged on for years during which period both parties perpetrated barbarous deeds beggaring desecration. Chios in 1822 is woods of Greeks were killed.

The European nations sympathised with the pitiable position of their co-religionists in that war-torn area. Help in the form of men and materials poured into Greece. including English poet Byron

A turn in the tide occurred in 1825 when the Sultan sought the help of Mohammad Ali, the Pasha of Egypt. The Pasha sent an army and a fleet under the command of Ibrahim. After perpetrating atrocities, Ibrahim recovered Morea. The course of Greek Independence for the time being appeared to be more or less lost.

The European powers were in a dilemma as to whether support should be extended to the Greek rebels or not. The concert of Europe under the leadership of Metternich clung steadfastly to the principle of legitimacy and refused to help the rebels.

Britain was anxious to maintain status-quo because of the fear of Russian expansion in the Mediterranean which may jeopardise her interests in the east.

In 1825 Tsar Alexander I sympathised with the Greeks because they belonged to the same religious domination as the Russian. Fearing that the Russians would get an upper hand in the Balkan region, Canning the British foreign minister, proposed for joint Anglo-Russian action.

France gave its approval to the Anglo-Russian Russian policy. By the treaty of London (1827), the three powers agreed to exert pressure on Turkey to recognise the autonomy of Greece.

As Turkey refused to accept the mediation, the fleets of three powers moved towards Turkish waters. The Turkish fleet was defeated in the Bay of Navarino.

Although Britain withdrew from the war, Russia carried on its might into Turkish territory and marched towards Constantinople. The Sultan was forced to sue for peace.

By the Treaty of Adrianople 1829, Greece was made an autonomous state under Turkish suzerainty. ii) Moldavia and Wallachia were to a great extent liberated from Turkish yoke.

Not satisfied with autonomy, Greeks demanded complete independence. As a result of series of conferences held at London by England, France, Russia, independence was granted to Greece in 1832. In 1833 Otto of Bavaria became the 1st king of Greece.

## II - The Crimean War

Greece was freed from the Turkish rule and therefore was more grateful to Russia than any other European power. The influence of Russia was also established in the states of Moldavia and Wallachia.

Nicholas I the Czar of Russia, wanted to make attempt to extent the Russian influence still further. This attempt of Russia reopened the Eastern Question and created the background for a war which was called the Crimean war.

### Main Circumstances leading to the Crimean war:-

It is very difficult to search out the real causes of the Crimean war.

Queen Victoria of England had commented that the selfish motive of Nicholas I, the Czar of Russia was mainly responsible for the outbreak of war.

On the other hand, some historians are of the view that the Crimean war was the result of overweening ambition of Napoleon III the Emperor of France.

As a matter of fact, the Eastern Question was ~~to~~ be so complicated that nothing can be said definitely about the causes of the Crimean war.

In order to make them clear, it is essential to have a look at the attitude of different European powers regarding the Eastern Question.

## Attitude of France :-

Napoleon III had presented before his countrymen the programme of Napoleon I. It aimed at raising the ~~prestige~~ prestige and glory of France in foreign affairs. Napoleon always took keen interest in the international problem of his time and played an important role in solving them. The Crimean War was an appropriate problem for him.

① The relation between Napoleon III and Nicholas I were strained. Nicholas I hated Napoleon III. He did not recognise the latter as the emperor of France. Napoleon wanted to avenge the defeat of Napoleon at Moscow. It was therefore inevitable for Napoleon III to take part in the war against Russia so that Russia might be defeated.

## Attitude of Russia :-

① Russia was also in favour of the war. She demanded the right of protection to all Greek Christians living in the Turkish Empire.

② Russia wanted the dissolution of the Turkish Empire. She wanted that European powers should divide the states of Turkish Empire among themselves.

In 1844, Czar Nicholas I had expressed his opinion before England in favour of the dissolution of Turkey.

In 1853, he again repeated his proposal before the British ambassador.]

Nicholas I was a man of high ambition. He wanted to have his sway upto the Black Sea and Mediterranean Sea in order to develop international trade.



## Attitude of Great Britain: -

England was not in favour of the dissolution of Turkish Empire. She feared that if Russia was successful in increasing her influence over the Turkish Empire, she might create a great hindrance for the British Empire situated in the eastern countries especially India.

It was therefore essential for England to oppose the aggressive and expanding policy of Russia.

English wanted that Eastern Question should not be solved by any one country. In her opinion, the question involved the interests of the European powers and thus it should be solved ~~by~~ on the international platform.

## Immediate cause of the Crimean War: -

Jerusalem was a holy place of Christians. It was in the Turkish Empire. Both Greeks and Roman Catholic monks lived there.

According to a treaty of 1740, it was decided that France would have the right ~~of~~ protection over the Roman Christians, while the Greek Christians would be under the protection of Russia.

Owing to the outbreak of FR of 1789, France could not pay her attention towards the treaty of 1740. Therefore the Greek Christians grasped the opportunity and they adopted several oppressive measures against the rights and privileges of the Roman Christians.

In 1852 Napoleon III became the Emperor of France. In 1848, he had abolished the Republican Govt of France which was established by Mazzini of Italy. After becoming the Emperor of France, he demanded that France should again be given the right to protection of the Roman Christians living in the Turkish Empire.

The Sultan of Turkey accepted the demands of Napoleon III but Russia bitterly opposed the proposal of France. She favoured the Greek Christians and made it clear that she would not tolerate any interference with the rights of Greek Christians.

Russia gave an ultimatum to Turkey in 1853 but Turkey on the advice of England, refused to accept the demands of Russia.

### Beginning of the war

After the Russian demands were refused by Turkey, Russia declared war against the latter in 1853.

An International Convention was summoned at Vienna immediately after the declaration of war. The Vienna note was prepared in order to avoid the possibility of war and to maintain peace and order in the Turkish Empire. But this document was refused by Turkey and Russia.

In the beginning the war broke out between Russia and Turkey. Later England and France also took part in the war and supported the claim of Turkey. The Army of Piedmont was also sent to her in support of England, France and Turkey.

~~At that time~~  
At that time, Cavour the PM of Piedmont was to gain the support of big powers like England & France for the unification of Italy.

In this way England, France, Piedmont ~~and~~ took part in the war in support of Turkey. Since the war chiefly fought in Crimea a peninsula in Southern Russia, it was called the Crimean War.

Main Events of the Crimean War:-

Russia invaded and conquered Moldavia and Wallachia, ~~and conquered them~~. These provinces were situated near the river Danube in Turkey. England and France sent their fleets in the Black sea. Russia withdrew from Moldavia and Wallachia.

England and France wanted to crush the military power of Russia. They decided to destroy the Russian Navy at Sebastopol. England & France placed the following demand before Russia in July 23 1853

- i) Russia should give up the claim over Moldavia and Wallachia for ever.
  - ii. She should not increase her influence over Black sea.
  - iii. River Danube should be used for the ship of all countries.
  - iv. Russia should give up the claim to the protection of all christians living in the Turkish Empire.
- Russia refused.

## The Siege of Sebastopol :-

The chief event of the Crimean war was the Siege of Sebastopol. At Sebastopol Russia had amassed a great naval arsenal. The allies decided to destroy the naval power of Russia so that she might not menace Turkey. The siege of Sebastopol lasted for about one year. The important battles were those of Alma, Balaklava and Inkermann. ~~the~~ Russians were badly defeated in them. But cold weather of the year 1854-55 proved disastrous for the allies.

Nicholas I the Czar of Russia died on March 2, 1855. After his death, the condition of Sebastopol became worse and at last it fell on Sep 8, 1855 after a siege of 336 days.

## The Treaty of Paris :-

After the death of Nicholas I, Alexander II succeeded to the throne of Russia. He concluded a treaty with the allies on March 30, 1855 at Paris. According to the provision of this treaty:

- i) England, France and Austria admitted Turkey to the European family of States.
- ii) The Sultan of Turkey promised to improve the conditions of the Christians living in Turkish Empire.
- iii) The Black Sea was made neutral for all countries. However no country could use it during the course of war.
- iv) River Danube was made free for navigation to all countries.
- v) Russia and Turkey returned the conquered areas to each other.
- vi) Russia promised not to have any kind of fortification near Sebastopol.
- vii) Russia also promised not to interfere in the internal affairs of Turkey.

- viii) Russia give up the right to protection over Christian in the Turkish Empire.
- ix) Moldavia and Wallachia were freed from the control of Russia. These provinces were given the right of autonomy under the domination of Turkey.

### Importance and Consequences of War:-

The Crimean War was an important event in the history of Europe. Its indirect consequences were far-reaching and of great significance. They were as under:

i) The Crimean War laid the foundation of the unification of Italy. Cavour PM of Piedmont sent an army to support of allies. He succeeded in gaining sympathy of the allies.

ii) The neutral policy of Austria in the Crimean War was made Russia angry. Bismarck the Chancellor of Prussia took full advantage of the situation. Thus the Crimean War helped a lot in the unification of Germany.

In the words of Kettleby, "Out of the mud of Crimea a new Italy was made and less obviously a new Germany."

iii) Russian defeat compelled the people of Russia to consider over the defects of the autocratic govt of their country. They demanded the govt to introduce reforms in the administration.

iv. The Crimean War had its great impact upon the international politics too. Russia was the follower of the policy of Imperialism. When she saw no chance to extend her empire in the Balkan states she decided to increase her influence in the East Asia.

v. Besides, a new era began in the international politics of Europe which was called "The Era of Armed Peace".

As a conclusion, the opinion of David Thomson seems to be praise worthy. He remarks "It was the first war of Centuries in which Britain and France had been on the same side, the first in which women led by Florence Nightingale took an important share, the first in which the telegraph, press and scientific invention exerted any influence on the course of events."

## 11) The Congress of Berlin [The Treaty of Berlin] 1878

The Russo-Turkish war was ended by the Treaty of San Stefano in 1878. This treaty was a great victory for Russia. Russia began to occupy predominant position in the Balkan States once again. Hence England wanted to reconsider and revise the Treaty of San Stefano in a Congress of European powers. Austria ~~was also~~ supported England.

Russia had to agree with England & Austria to place the Treaty of San Stefano before the European nations for reconsideration and revision of the terms of the treaty.

Accordingly a Congress of European Powers met in Berlin in 1878 under Bismarck's presidency. The representatives of England, Austria and Germany participated in this Congress. Treaty of Berlin was signed on 13 July 1878. It cancelled the previous treaty of San Stefano.

### Main terms of the Treaty

1) The formation of Greater Bulgaria was made according to the Treaty of San Stefano, but it was partitioned into 3 parts in the Treaty of Berlin. <sup>England</sup> Eastern Roumelia and Bulgaria. ~~Eastern Roumelia was given back to Turkey~~ In this partition, the main parts of Bulgaria where Bulgarians lived in a large number were separated from Bulgaria.

The independence of Bulgaria was accepted but she was made a tributary of Turkey.

Roumelia ~~was~~ formed the other part of Bulgaria. A Christian Governor was appointed to look after its administration. The third part Macedonia was placed under the supervision of Turkey.

- Rumania was declared.
- 2) Serbia, Montenegro and ~~Macedonia~~ <sup>Rumania</sup> were declared.
  - 3) Bosnia and Herzegovina were placed in the nominal control of Turkey but the responsibility of their administration was given to Austria.
  - 4) Russia was given Bessarabia. She was also got the provinces of Batoum, Kars and Armenia.
  - 5) England got the island of Cyprus. It was also decided that the island of Cyprus would remain with Britain so long as Russia continued his authority on Batoum and Kars.
  - 6) Turkey would get the surplus income of Cyprus which she would utilize for effecting reforms in her Asian Empire. England assured safety of the Turkish Empire.
  - 7) France wanted to occupy Tunis. The politicians of Berlin assured her that they would not interfere in this matter.
  - 8) The Sultan of Turkey promised to grant full religious freedom to all of his subjects and assured to introduce reforms in the provinces of Crete, ~~Lycia~~ <sup>Epirus</sup>, Thessaly, Macedonia, Albania etc.

### Criticism of the Treaty of Berlin

- i) The Treaty of San Stefano had made Russia very powerful and increased her influence in the Balkan peninsula but the treaty of Berlin made her quite weak and dissatisfied.

England was greatly benefited by this treaty. Queen Victoria bestowed titles and honours on Disraeli (PM of England) and Salisbury.

soon Balkan powers began to quarrel between themselves. In fact the Treaty of Berlin created more problems than it actually solved.

iii) It left the European powers more dissatisfied than before and thus made the outbreak of Balkan wars and world war inevitable.

iv) It ~~did~~ disintegrated the Turkish Empire. The States of Serbia, Montenegro and Rumania were separated from her. The Kingdom of Bulgaria ~~was~~ was also in the nominal control of Turkey.

v) The politicians involved in this treaty worked for their selfish ends. They divided the Turkish Empire among themselves.

vi) The Principle of Nationalism was violated in the Treaty. The dissolution of Great Bulgaria was done in accordance with this principle.

vii) It was a fundamental mistake of politician to leave Macedonia in the control of Turkey. The Macedonian people were not prepared to be ruled by the cruel Turkish Govt. The Macedonian issue later on became the chief reason of the outbreak of Balkan war.

viii) To give Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austria was a fundamental mistake of the politicians of Berlin Congress. It inspired Austria to take great interest in the Balkan affairs. The issue of Bosnia and Herzegovina was the chief reason of discord between Serbia and Austria. It later on ~~became~~ made the outbreak of world war inevitable.



vii) Rumania began to treat Russia as her enemy. Being the province of Bessarabia was given to Russia which was ruled by Rumania.

viii) The partition of Bulgaria was unnatural. Later on, the path was joined again.

ix) The outstanding result of the Congress of Berlin was the estrangement of Russia from Germany because Bismarck supported Austria on the issue of Bosnia & Herzegovina which alarmed Russia. So this Treaty made Russia and Germany enemies of each other.

x) The policy of England remained very indefinite. She first declared herself to be the guardian of Turkish independence, but she kept mum when Russia invaded her.

So the Treaty of Berlin was not a ~~fit~~ final solution of Eastern Question

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## IV Balkan Wars

[A] First Balkan War :- [1912-1913 A.D.]

Young Turks Movement [1908]

Disgusted with the ~~corrupt~~ corrupt and inefficient rule of the Turkish Sultan, a group of soldiers and intellectuals who called themselves Young Turks succeeded in seizing power in 1908.

The Sultan was forced to grant a series of reforms to his subjects and further agreed to rule the empire according to a constitution. These developments caused great concern among the subject nationalities in the Balkans.

When they heard that Young Turks were bent upon Turkification of all subjects of the Ottoman Empire, they became restless.

The word Turkification meant the adoption of Turkish language and culture by all the inhabitants in the Ottoman Empire.

The Christian subjects and Arabs were not prepared to accept his plan and therefore got ready to oppose it [tooth and nail]

The first Balkan State to break away from the Turkish hold was Bulgaria. She took advantage of the chaotic conditions prevailing in the Ottoman Empire

Following the Young Turk Revolution and declared independence.

Establishment of Balkan Federation / Balkan League:

The anti-<sup>non-</sup>Turk policy of the Young Turks created a great discontent among the different races of Balkan peninsula.

They began to organise themselves for the opposition of Turks and to safeguard their own ~~rights~~ interests, they established Balkan Federation or Balkan League.

Serbia and Bulgaria solved the problem of Macedonia and spearheaded the formation of the Balkan League. Greece also concluded a pact with Bulgaria on the issue of Crete and joined the League. The prime Minister of Greece played a significant role in the formation of this League. Montenegro also joined this federation and thus Balkan League was established in the Balkan Peninsula to the relief of the Balkan States and to the grief of Turkish Sultan.

Causes of the First Balkan War:-

The members of the Balkan League felt themselves quite safe and secure after the formation of the Federation. Montenegro, Serbia, Bulgaria and Greece declared war against Turkey in 1912.

The following were the causes of the outbreak of the war

1. Turkey was a land of different races, languages, religions and culture. Turks were the rulers but they were in minority. The number of non-Turks were very large numbers and they were astir ~~with~~ with the feeling of Nationalism. They wanted to establish their independent states by throwing off the influence of Turkish Empire.

2) The Young Turk Revolution proved to be anti-non-Turk. The Young Turks adopted the policy of intolerance towards the other races and wanted to carry out their Turkification.

It gave birth to radical feelings among other races also - the non-Turks. Thus the struggle between Turk nationality and anti-Turk nationality engendered the Balkan War. Therefore there was a growing unrest in the Turkish Empire.

3] People of different races living in different states wanted to be organised into one state on the basis of the principle of one race.

For example, the people of Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina had the same origin and they wanted to be organised into one state.

Similarly Greece wanted to capture Macedonia & Crete because the Greeks lived in these places.

4] The European Powers had interest in Turkey. But they were contradictory to one another. Russia and Serbia were alike on the principle of one religion and one race.

Similarly Germany and Austria supported each other in the Balkan problems.

Italy ~~wanted~~ was against the expansion of Austria in the South.

England wanted to set Turkey free from Russian influence.

Thus even the smallest event of the Turkish Empire would have made the situation very intricate due to the selfish interests of European states.

### Course of the First Balkan War!

When the Balkan League was preparing itself for a war with Turkey, it was Montenegro which declared war on Turkey. She asked the members of the Balkan League to join her. The members of the Balkan League joined her in Oct 1912. The Turks were defeated in all engagements.

The victorious armies of Bulgaria soon reached Constantinople, the Capital of Turkey. The Turkey almost lost whole of the European Empire except Constantinople, Adrianople and  
Zaire.

Finally Turkey sued for peace, but it could not be done in the conference of London held in Dec 1912. The chief reason of its failure was that Bulgaria wanted to take Adrianople but the Turks were not prepared for it.

So the war restarted in March 1913, and soon the Turks lost their authority over Zaonra

The Balkan alliance also established their control over Adrianople on 26<sup>th</sup> March 1913 and fall of Scutaria took place on 28<sup>th</sup> April 1913. Therefore Turkey had to request again for peace treaty. Consequently on 30<sup>th</sup> May 1913, the Treaty of London was signed.

The Treaty of London:

The following were the terms of the Treaty of London:

- 1] A demarcation was made from Anoz in Aegean Sea to Medra on the shore of Black sea; All the Turkish provinces lying in the west of this line was given to the allied nations.

- 2] Crete was given to Greece.
- 3] Great powers would decide the territorial limits and future of Albania.

Thus the Treaty of London, demolished the Turkish Empire

[B] The Second Balkan War - 1913 A.D.

Differences among the Allied Nations!

A struggle arose among the victors to divide the territory of vanquished

Bulgaria, Greece and Serbia were overwhelmed with their victories and were not prepared to settle their differences in a peaceful manner.

The chief struggle was with Bulgaria which felt that she had greatly suffered in the First Balkan War and attained the greatest victory. Therefore she should be given the largest territory of the vanquished, when her other friends held the view that the victory of the First Balkan War was achieved jointly and therefore, the interests of each friend should be borne in mind..

Thus Bulgaria was isolated and Serbia and Greece became her opponents. Rumania also joined them. Thus the way for the outbreak of Second Balkan War was paved by the shortsightedness of Bulgaria.

Bulgaria made an invasion over Serbia on 29th June 1913, it led to the Second Balkan war. Greece and ~~Serbia~~ Rumania supported Serbia in this war. Turkey also participated in it against Bulgaria with the view to taking advantage of the differences between the Balkan States.

Thus Bulgaria had to fight against the joint forces of Serbia, Greece, Rumania and Turkey.

Events of the War:-

~~The~~ Serbia and Greece attacked the Bulgarian in Macedonia and threw them out of many places. During their retreat, the Bulgarians massacred Greeks in large number. The Greeks also slaughtered Bulgarians to avenge the ~~massacre of~~ massacre of Greeks.

Rumania snatched Silistria from Bulgaria on 9th July 1913 and on 30th July Adrianople was taken by Turks from Bulgarians.

Being defeated from all quarters Bulgarians surrendered. At last the Second Balkan War came to an end by the Treaty of Bucharest having been concluded on 10th Aug 1913.



## Treaty of Bucharest

1] Bulgaria gave Rumens the part of Silistria and a tract of Dobruja.

2] Macedonia also slipped from the hands of Bulgaria and the allied nations parcelled it out among themselves.

3] ~~Russia~~ Serbia got central Macedonia.

4] Montenegro received the Western Macedonia.

5] Greece got the Kingdom of Salonika.

6] Turkey was again given Adrianople, Demotica, and Kirkilassie.

7] Bulgaria was granted a narrow tract near Pede Agach port to reach the Aegean Sea.

Thus Bulgaria had to pay a very heavy price for her excessive pride. Whatever advantages she received in the First Balkan War, she had to forgo and was reduced to a mere geographical expression after the end of Second Balkan War.

## Consequences of Two Balkan Wars

1] Turkey had to suffer heavy losses in the First Balkan War and was reduced to the state of small territory, but the Second Balkan War improved her position and ~~she~~ she could receive Adrianople and some other places which added to her power and prestige.

2] Greece was greatly benefited by the Treaty of Bucharest, but she was not satisfied with these gains and wanted to occupy the Southern province of Albania

3] Serbia also profited by these wars. She also doubled her size ~~in~~ in population and territory

4] Rumania also added to her territory at the cost of Bulgaria but she was not satisfied with these gains and wanted some more provinces which could not be given to her

5] The condition of Bulgaria was quite respectable during the Treaty of London. She had become the most significant state of Balkans after the creation of Greater Bulgaria.

But the Treaty of Bucharest proved fatal for her. She lost all of her power and prestige. She was the worst sufferer in the war and with regard to Treaty

6] Great <sup>Powers</sup> ~~States~~ granted ~~a~~ autonomy to Albania. Contrary to the ~~wishes~~ wishes of Austria, Serbia, Italy and Greece who wanted her partition between themselves.

7] Montenegro failed to receive Scutaria which she so much desired.

8] None of the Balkan States could be satisfied with the Treaty of Bucharest. Though it ended the Second Balkan War, yet it increased the dissatisfaction.

9] It caused a heavy loss of men and property and a large number of persons felt victims to hunger and famine after the end of ~~the~~ war.

10] The Balkan Wars proved to be the volcano of Europe. The ambitions of European countries clashed in Balkan peninsula and their increasing mutual conflict and jealous made the outbreak of the First World War inevitable. The two Balkan Wars of 1912 and 1913 were a prelude to the First World War of 1914.

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## V Bismarck and Diplomatic Alliances The Great Alliances [1879-1914]

The most outstanding international development in the period preceding World War I was the formation of two great Alliances: the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente.

They divided Europe into two hostile camps and paved the way for the outbreak of the horrible calamity of 1914.

### I The Triple Alliance:-

Bismarck was responsible for the formation of the Triple Alliance. He knew that France would seek revenge for having lost Alsace and Lorraine and he wanted peace.

This seems paradoxical in light of the fact that he had been responsible for three wars but he wanted peace in order to consolidate newly formed German Empire.

He feared a coalition of powers, with France at the lead, and in order to prevent it, he tried to placate her.

He supported the Republic in France, thinking that a republican form of Govt would be weak and he encouraged French expansion in Africa and Asia in order to appease her sense of loss in the transfer of Alsace - Lorraine.

Actually the pivot of Bismarck's foreign policy was keeping France isolated in Europe.

Three Emperors League or Dreikaiserbund <sup>1873</sup>.  
Bismarck concluded a friendly alliance with Russia and Austria. This alliance of Three Emperors <sup>was</sup> known as Dreikaiserbund in order to keep them from coming to terms with France. It was revised in 1881, further revised in 1884 upto 1887.

Dual Alliance?

The Balkan Crisis of 1875 to 1878 put Bismarck in a difficult situation.

In the Berlin Congress of 1878, Bismarck supported the claims of Austria which frustrated Russia. Bismarck was subjected to charges of treachery and faithlessness.

Bismarck recognized the weakness of <sup>League of</sup> Three ~~Emperors~~ ~~League~~, so he made a separate Alliance with Austria [1879] which was known as Dual Alliance as a defense against Russia and France.

It provided that if either power were attacked by Russia, the other should come to the rescue. Also if France should attack either power, the other could remain neutral, unless Russia should come to the aid of France.

Dual Alliance was not <sup>an</sup> ~~attable~~ <sup>able</sup> on Russia. It was a defensive treaty.

Bismarck allowed Italy to become a party to the alliance 1882. Italy was seeking revenge against France for having taken Tunis. This Dual Alliance became Triple Alliance. The Triple Alliance was purely a defensive alliance.

When World War I broke out, Italy withdrew from the Triple Alliance, on the ground that Germany and Austria were fighting an aggressive war. Italy was

prompted to take this step for territorial gains that the opposing alliance had offered her.

The existence of the alliance and its secrecy was the source of a great amount of agitation in France. The latter country imagined that Germany was getting ready to invade France again, and that the alliance was made a preparation for the invasion.

Bismarck had intention of attacking France unless France should ~~threat~~ threaten to invade German territory.

Had the firm old German chancellor remained in power, the Triple Entente might not have been formed.

## ii The Triple Entente

### Dual Entente 1892

In Bismarck's belief, there were two things that Germany for her own safety, need to avoid, the enmity of England and an alliance between Russia and France.

Both of them came to pass within a decade after his dismissal.

Kaiser William II was anti-Russian and sought to humiliate in Russia whenever possible. France desirous of a friend to help her oppose Germany made advance to Russia.

Germany was regarded by both France and Russia as a common enemy. With this as a basis, they formed the Dual Entente [1892] which was the first step in building up the Triple Entente.

The Entente Cordial [1904]

The Anglo-French Entente Cordial 1904 was out of conformity with tradition as England and France had been enemies for 200 years.

Almost every war, that was fought during that whole period found England on one side and France on the other. They had clashed in India, in America and in Africa.

Still in 1904, they saw fit to bury the hatchet and forged the pact



Common hatred of Germany was the reason for this friendship. France wanted to win back Alsace - Lorraine.

England's fear of Germany, was due to the apparently successful efforts on the part of Germany to become a colonial and naval power. Germany was also making inroads into English trade. Made in Germany was a familiar stamp found on goods even in English stores.

England and France came to an understanding on the grounds of a promise on the part of England not to oppose French expansion in Morocco and a commitment on the part of France not to oppose the English in Egypt.

These were excuses for a verbal understanding that was based upon common hatred of Germany.

The Anglo-Russian Entente [1907]

In 1904 alliance existed between France and Russia and between France and England. Not until 1907, England and Russia to complete the diplomatic triangle.

In order to reach an agreement, both England and Russia had to forget a great <sup>deal</sup> that had happened in the past.

England had been a vigorous opponent of Russian expansion in the Near East.

Common opposition to Germany was important.

England had no longer feared Russia as she had in the past.

Japan had defeated the latter country without much trouble in 1905.

Germany and Austria in their intrusions into the Balkans and in the building of Berlin - Baghdad Railway were a threat to English interests in the eastern part of the Mediterranean.

England chose the lesser of two evils, and followed a plan quite characteristic of English diplomacy - playing off one power against another.

Russia would serve the purpose of checking Germany, although England had no intention of giving Russia a free hand in the Dardanelles.

Crisis:-

The Triple Alliance and Triple Entente were antagonistic from almost every point of view.

The powers grouped themselves together in order to promote their own interests and in order to curb the activities of their enemies.

Consequently, issues were a ~~fatal~~ trivial nature produced crisis. Each country tended to ~~draw~~ draw the nations one step nearer to a breaking point.

Between 1904 <sup>and</sup> ~~1904~~ 1914, there were a series of crises, the last one being the assassination of the Archduke Ferdinand here apparent to the outbreak that brought about general mobilization an outbreak of hostilities.

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## THE FIRST WORLD WAR

### INTRODUCTION

### I CAUSES OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR 1914 - 1918 A.D.

#### INTRODUCTION:

In the early of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the Political atmosphere of European continent was quite tense. All the nations being after the military power of one another were busy in making secret and diplomatic alliances with the allied nations for their security. The nature of Eastern Problem has also become quite intricate.

Rise of military power, Imperialism, Colonialism, Intensive nationalism had created a lot of disbelief, enmity and distrust among the European nations.

Thus uneasycalm which was prevalent in Europe during the early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century made the war inevitable.

#### ~~CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR:-~~

A great <sup>war</sup> broke out in Europe in 1914. It was not a casual incident. There were many causes and circumstances which created the background of this war.

#### ~~THE CHIEF CAUSES OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR: SECRET AND DIPLOMATIC ALLIANCES:-~~

The root of the first world war was the formation of secret and diplomatic alliances among the European powers. Bismarck was the first to have originated the system of alliances.

In the Franco-Prussian war, France was badly defeated. According to the terms of the treaty of Frankfort, France has to give up her two important provinces Alsace and Lorraine. She wanted to regain her lost provinces and take revenge for the humiliating defeat against Germany.

Bismarck was a great diplomat and farsighted man of his time. In order to isolate France in Europe. Bismarck originated this system of alliances. He concluded several alliances with other European countries.

#### TRIPLE ALLIANCES:-

The origin of the Triple Alliances can be traced back to 1873, When Bismarck formed an alliances with Austria-Hungary and Russia. The alliance was known as Dreikaiserbund or Three Emperor League, which aimed to isolate France and to keep Austria - Russia on friendly term.

However after the Balkan crisis, Russia didn't want to be part of this alliances. As a result, a new alliance the Dual alliance was formed between Germany and Austria in 1879, with the promise to help each other in case of a Russian attack. In 1889 Italy also joined the Dual alliance thus forming the Triple Alliance. This alliance was defensive in character.

However, Italy entered the first world war in 1915, and fought against Germany and Austria - Hungary.

After the outbreak of the war Germany and Austria- Hungary were joined by the Ottoman Empire and Bulgaria. These four countries are referred as to be the Central powers.

### TRIPLE ENTENTE:-

Though Russia was angry with Germany and Austria, Bismarck tried to win back its ~~back~~ friendship by signing the Second Dreikaiserbund in 1881 and the Reinsurance Treaty in 1887.

Owing to the aggressive policy of Kaiser William II of Germany, England has to give up the policy of splendid isolation.

The differences were gradually remove between England and France and concluded an Entente <sup>Cordial</sup> between them in 1904. In 1907 England made an alliance with included three great powers of Europe i.e. Great Britain, Russia and France.

In 1914 Europe was divided into two rival camps. The Triple alliance and Triple Entente. The alliances were kept secret, thus creating fear, suspicion and uncertainty.

The alliances system bound the members of each side to provide military support whenever war broke out between any one of the members and its enemy. Thus a simple conflict between two countries usually took the form of a general war involving all the powers.

### 2. THE FEELING OF ULTRA NATIONALISM:-

The rise of the feeling of extreme nationalism was to a great extent, responsible for the outbreak of the First World War.

The people and government Germany were they so blinded by the extremist nationalistic zeal that they regarded their country as the best nation of the world. This feeling was indeed an alarm of danger for the world peace and internationalism.

The people of France had decided to regain the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine from Germany.

Nationalism means strong desire for national unity and independence. They wanted to expand national glory and prestige at any cost.

This feeling had developed almost all countries of Europe. Germany was the leading country at that time.

The internal politics of Balkan states was also affected by the feeling o extremist nationalism.

This factor also played an important role in the growth of tension and rivalry in the relations between Germany and England.

### **3. COLONIAL AND COMMERCIAL RIVALRY:-**

The fight for raw material and for world markets furnished one of the most important causes for international misunderstanding.

A wild scramble for colonies came in the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

England had a major part of the territory available for colonization.

France was a close second, with her African colonies and Far eastern Possessions.

Russia had a vast expanse of territory including a large part of both Europe and Asia.

Germany had only attained nation hood in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, it remained far behind in acquiring overseas colonies, markets and influence compared to the other European power such as Britain, France, and Russia.

Germany needed to find markets and colonies for her rapidly developing industries. This created a strong rivalry between Germany and this other European powers.

Germany blocked the British plan to build a railway from Cairo to cape. It also had to rival with France in the three Moroccan crisis. Germany tried to prevent France from acquiring Morocco. She sought possession in the Far East and attempted to penetrate the Near East at the expense of England.

The principal reason for England's participation in the Triple Entente was to curb Germany's economic expansion.

Both groups of Triple Alliances and Triple Entente aimed at economic expansion and furnished one of the most truly international causes of the conflict.

### **4. ARMAMENT RACE:-**

Another factor which seemed to disturb international peace was the race for armaments.

Almost all countries of Europe made efforts to increase their military and naval strength in the later, half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

France and Russia had 2,239,000 men under arms in 1914.

The central powers including Italy had 1,239,000 men ready for service.

In addition France and Russia had 5,070,000 trained reserves while Germany and Austria had 3,358,000 ready for the ~~colors~~ service.

The expenditure on military purposes between 1910 and 1914 reached stupendous figures.

France and Russia spent \$ 2, 320, 444, 291 while Germany and Austria made an outlay of \$ 1, 885, 878, 805

The predominant position held by the military class in several countries.

Another important group that aided in building up a war spirit was that of the Munition Makers. Recent investigations have shown how the Krupps of Germany and the Schneiders of France and Vicker Armstrong of England worked together to promote the sale of their commodities.

### **5. PAN SLAVIC MOVEMENT:-**

Eastern Europe was also facing many problems that created conflicts and escalated tensions.

One of the major problems faced by Austria-Hungary was the Pan - Slavic Movement. It called for the independence of Slavic people in Austria - Hungarian Empire and Ottoman Empire under Serbia. Serbia was supported by Russia. Russia wanted to dominate the Balkan region, a move which created tension between Austria and Russia.

### **6. IMMEDIATE CAUSES:-**

The congress of Berlin in 1878 gave the right to Austria - Hungary to govern ~~the~~ Bosnia and Herzegovina, but not to annex it. These territories should have gone to Serbia since the inhabitants were Slavs as in Serbia.

But in 1908, Austria annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina against the <sup>terms of</sup> Berlin congress. It created rivalry between Austria - Hungary and Serbia.

### **ASSASSINATION OF THE FRANCIS FERDINAND:-**

On 28<sup>th</sup> June 1914 Arch duke Francis Ferdinand heir to the Austro - Hungarian throne, and his wife Sophie were assassinated in Sarajevo the capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Gavrilo Princip a Bosnian - Serb student.

Austria suspecting the Serbian involvement in the assassination, sent a 10 point ultimatum (also known as the July ultimatum) to Serbia.

Though Serbia acceded to 8 of the 10 demands, Austria declared war on Serbia on 28<sup>th</sup> July 1914.

### **COURSE OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR:-**

The First World War began in July 28<sup>th</sup>, 1914 and lasted till November 11<sup>th</sup>, 1918.

The countries which were on the side of Germany were called as central powers and those on the side of Britain as the Allies.

Artillery, Tanks and Submarines were used in the war.

### **WAR IN THE WESTERN FRONT:-**

Germany invaded France by crossing Belgium. The French and Britain forces were not able to stop the advance of German forces. But in the Battle of Marne, the allies were able to hold them in check.

### **WAR IN THE NEAR EASTERN FRONT:-**

In October 1914 Turkey entered the war extending her support to the central powers. This was a terrible blow because communication between Russia and Allies were cut off. The Dardanelles expedition of Britain was an utter failure.

### **RUMANIA AND BULGARIA IN THE WAR:-**

The failure of British in the Dardanelles expedition emboldened Bulgaria to join the side of the Central Powers in 1915. Rumania joined the Allies in 1916.

### **WAR ON THE SEA:-**

In the battle of Dogger Bank a German battle cruiser was destroyed by the British.

In spite of the heavy losses sustained by both the parties in the battle of Jutland in 1916, the German fleet retreated to the port.

The German fleet used submarine to sink the ships of the Allies.

### **ENTRY OF U.S. IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR:-**

In 1917 Germany drowned four merchant ship of America including Lusitania with her submarine more than 100 Americans died in this incident which made U.S. angry. Hence on April 1917 U.S. declared war on Germany.

### **WITHDRAWAL OF RUSSIA:-**

Russia suffered major reversal in the war. The Czarist government was overthrown by Lenin and Russia withdrew from the war and made peace with central powers at Brest - Litovsk in 1918.

### **END OF THE WAR:-**

In the beginning the central powers had some victories but soon their defenses began to break. The Germany abdicated and fled to Holland. Germany sued for peace on November 11, 1918. *ended Kaiser Wilhelm II*

### **RESULTS OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR:-**

The First World War had far reaching consequences. The war affected all forms of social life, and brought revolutionary changes that had world wide significance. Most of the countries of the world faced financial loss, economic deprivation and material destruction. *depression*



## LOSS OF HUMAN LIVES:-

The First World War caused a terrible loss of human life. It is estimated that about 8 million were killed, 7 million were permanently disabled and 15 million were seriously injured.

Further several millions of people lost their lives due to epidemics such as influenza, Swain flue ect: that broke out during the war period.

## ECONOMIC COMEQUENCES:-

The total cost of the war reached a grand total of \$ 186,000,000,000.

The industries of the world was crippled and inflation financially ruined many people. Economic chaos came even to the victorious.

Russia, Germany, Austria, Italy were prostrated. The people were starving and industries were strangled. Business in Europe in the year following the war was reduced to about one - fourth of in normal amount. Labour was dissatisfied and masses threatened to turn to Bolshevism.

Strikes and general disorder prevailed throughout the civilized world. During the war democratic principles were abandoned in order to facilitate the winning the conflict. The press was curtailed and legislatures were deprived of their authority. Nationalism was intensified.

Danger zones were more numerous in Europe than in 1914.

The second World War had roots in the world war I.

Russia underwent the socialist revolution while Germany saw the emergence of Adolf Hitler.

It was generally believed by historians that Second World War was a continuation of the First World War.

## EMERGENCE OF U.S.A. AS A WORLD POWER TRIUMPH OF NATIONAL:-

The end of the First World War saw the creation of many new independent nations, on the bank self - determination and nationalism Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia were the new nation.

The First World War created a new wave of strength for nationalism in several Asian and African colonies of the great powers.

The U.S.A. played a key role in WWI and when ended it played an even more crucial role in the peace treaties that were signed and formation of the League of Nations (President Wilson's 14 point programme for maintaining peace in the world).

## II Treaty of Versailles

After the First World War, negotiations between the Allied powers started. Around 70 delegates of 27 nations participated in the negotiations. Germany, Austria and Hungary were excluded from the negotiations. Russia on account of signing a separate peace treaty with Germany + the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk in 1918, was also excluded from the negotiations.

To negotiate the terms of the peace, a "Council of Ten" was formed, comprising members of the United States, France, Great Britain, Italy and Japan.

However the final conditions were determined by the leaders of the "Big Three" nations - British Prime Minister David Lloyd George, French Prime Minister George Clemenceau and American President Woodrow Wilson.

The Treaty of Versailles was one of the peace treaties concluded at the end of World War I between Germany and the Allied powers, signed on 28<sup>th</sup> June 1919,

2  
Main provisions of the Treaty of Versailles  
I Destruction of German Militarism Military Restrictions

The German militarism was generally considered one of the chief causes of the First world war. Therefore the Allies decided to dismantle the German military power.

For this purpose many provisions were made in the Treaty of Versailles.

- i. The strength of the German army might not exceed 100,000 soldiers.
- ii. The General Staff of Germany was dissolved.
- iii. The Universal Compulsory military service was abolished.
- iv. Germany had to abandon the fortification of the port of Heligoland.
- v. Germany was prohibited from maintaining any fortification or stationing any soldiers on the left bank of Rhine.
- vi. Germany had to surrender her fleets to the Allies.
- vii. For the future the German Navy was restricted to 6 battleships, 6 light cruisers, 12 torpedo and 12 destroyers.
- viii. Germany would not have any submarines, even for conventional purpose.
- ix. The Rhineland of Germany was to become a demilitarised zone administered by Great Britain and France jointly.
- x. The country could not manufacture,

import or export weapons, poison, armed aircraft, tanks and armoured cars.

## II. Territorial Changes:-

Germany was to surrender most of its colonies and also lose a number of European territories.

i. Alsace and Lorraine were returned to France

ii. West Prussia, Posen and Upper Silesia were ceded to Poland.

iii. The province of Saarland was to remain under the control of the League of Nations for 15 years, however during this period, coal would be sent to France.

iv. Northern Schleswig was returned to Denmark.

v. The cities of Eupen and Malmédy were to be surrendered to Belgium. The tract - bed of the Vennbahn railway also transferred to Belgium.

vi. Germany had to return to Russia the land taken in the Treaty of Brest Litovsk. Some of this land was made into new states - Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia

Germany was to pay an estimated sum of ~~\$33000~~ \$ 33 billion as war indemnity to the Allied Powers, the bulk of which would go to France and Belgium to pay for the damage caused to the infrastructure of both countries by the war.

### iii Legal Restrictions

Germany was to accept the sole responsibility for the war and its former Emperor Kaiser William II was to be tried as a war criminal.

Lipson eminent historian has opined that it was the most humiliating treaty for Germany.

In the <sup>Paris</sup> Peace Conference, Germany had to pay a heavy price for her defeat.

German representatives were not treated on the basis of equality;

### Other Treaties:-

Treaty of Saint Germain ~~1919~~ was concluded with Austria on Sep 10<sup>th</sup> 1919.

i. The House of Hapsburg was abolished in Austria and it was replaced by Republican Govt.

ii The Austro-Hungarian Empire was to be dissolved into the new Republic of Austria as well as independent States of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland and state of Slovaks, Croats and Swiss..

iii Austria was to pay a large sum of money to the Allies as war indemnity.

Treaty of Trianon [1920] was concluded between Hungary and Allies. Hungary had to give nearly 72% of her territory and 64% of its inhabitants to Rumania, Czechoslovakia and the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

The Treaty of Sevres 1920 signed between the Ottoman Empire and Allies. Turkey Empire was abolished. Turkey had to surrender most of its non-Turkish possessions.

Palestine and Iraq were given to England. France got Syria. Only Constantinople and Dardanelles were ~~regained~~ retained by Turkey.

Mustafa Kamal Basha the leader of National Party of Turkey did not accept the terms of the Treaty.

This was revised at Lausanne in 1922. ~~She~~ By this Treaty of Lausanne, Turkey had to give up  $\frac{1}{2}$  portion of the territory and more than 11 million of population. ~~She~~ had lost all her colonies.

**INTRODUCTION:-**

On the initiative of Woodrow Wilson, the President of USA. IN January 1919 a peace conference was held in Paris and the represented of 42 countries took part in it.

A council of ten with two representatives each from America, Britain, France, Italy and Japan was formed. But Francis Clemenceau of France, Lloyd George of England, Woodrow Wilson of America, played a major role in the conference.

The League of Nations was founded on the basis of their ideas.

On the 14<sup>th</sup> February 1919 the Peace Conference examined a note on maintaining peace in the world. According to it, on January 20, 1920. The League of Nations was officially founded with its head quarters in Geneva Switzerland.

**AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:-**

The aims and objectives, of the League of Nations included.

- To prevent future *possibility* danger of war, solving the problems
- ~~To stop wars~~ by *mutual discussions*, and *maintainig* peace in the world *permanently*
- To encourage disarmament
- To make the world a better place by improving people's working conditions and by tackling diseases.

**ORGANS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS:-**

- The General Assembly.
- The Security Council.
- The Secretariat.
- An International Court of Justice.
- International Labour Organizations.

**ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS:-**

The League of Nations succeeded in solving various problems.

It settled a problem between Finland and Sweden regarding the ownership of Aaland island in Baltic.

It solved the boundary dispute in Silesia and prevented a war between Poland and Germany.

It settled a dispute between Greece and Italy, over the island of Corfu.

It avoided a war between Greece and Bulgaria over the border disputes.

It solved a border issue between Peru and Columbia.

Though its other organs ~~the~~ <sup>of</sup> the League prevented the spread of many diseases.

It extended its helping hand in solving the problems of refugees.

It ~~while~~ ~~hastily~~ <sup>actively</sup> promote<sup>d</sup> cultural co-operation among the nations.

It attempted to raise the standard of Education in various states.

In 1926 Germany and in 1934 Russia were admitted as its member.

The International Court of Justice handled more than 30 cases. It delivered judgements in some cases and in some other gave advisory opinions.

### CAUSES FOR ITS FAILURE:-

The League of Nations did not succeed its prime aim of settling disputes among nations through peaceful means.

The U.S.A. whose president was responsible for founding the ~~League~~ <sup>League</sup> of Nations, could not become a member. Hence the League of Nations looked like a building without foundation.

Whenever the member nations were not happy with the attitude of the League they were permitted to go out.

In 1931, Japan captured Manchuria and rename it a puppet state. When the League protested against this, Japan resigned rom the League. It weakened the League.

The League of Nations did not have a permanent force or army of its own to implement its policies.

The rise of dictatorship in Italy Germany and Japan weakened the chancer of success of the League.

The statesmen who dominated the League lacked practical wisdom. Their approach remained some what utopian and it began to be called by some as "Geneva Conference of Fool".



## IV. THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION OF 1917

### INTRODUCTION:

The Russian Revolution of 1917 is regarded as the most significant event in the history of the world after the French Revolution of 1789.

The French Revolution had imparted the message of liberty, equality and fraternity to the world. While the message of equality was imparted by the Russian Revolution in the social and economic aspects of human life also. Russian Revolution introduced major changes in the social and economic field of Russia.

### MAIN CAUSES OF THIS REVOLUTION:

The government of Russia under Romanovs was similar in many respects to that of the Bourbons of France in 1789.

Czar Nicholas II like Louis XVI was a man of good intentions, but weak in both mind and body. Ill fitted to be an absolute ruler of millions of Russians, he was swayed by unscrupulous associates, the most notorious of whom was Rasputin, The Holy Devil.

Rasputin was immoral, filthy and directed the government of Russia ministers were appointed and dismissed at his command and government policies were directed by him in a most selfish and unscrupulous fashion.

Immorality, corruption and degeneracy gripped the government like a giant octopus.

The World War I broke out the tiny threads that held the government intact and not ended the absolute rule of Romanovs but also introduced, so entirely new form of government. *only*

### THE PEOPLE OF RUSSIA:

The mass of the Russian people were backward, the illiteracy was very high. The Russians bore the burden of Romanov oppressions for generations. Thousands starved to death.

If the Soviet experiment succeeds much of the credit should go to the patience and fortitude of the Russian people.

### 1905 RUSSIAN REVOLUTION:

Defeat of Russia in the Russo-Japanese War (1904 – 1905) led to the outbreak of riots in the cities and towns.

The Russian peasants rose in revolt, the people marched in the streets of the capital of the royal palace to submit a petition containing their grievances but the Czar was in no mood to ~~submit~~ <sup>hear</sup> them. The royal guards troops opened fire and hundreds were killed. This horrible incident sent a wave of shock throughout the country. The revolution of 1905 ~~failed~~ <sup>failed</sup>.

The entry of Russia into World War I was an act of crowning folly on the part of Czar. Large scale desertions and the incompetence of the Russian commanders brought disgrace to the country

## DOWNFALL OF CZAR NICHOLAS II:

In March 1917 revolt among the workers in Petrograd among the peasants and among the soldiers occurred that proved to be the beginning of the end of Romanovs.

Large scaled uprisings in all the big cities and towns perturbed the Czar. There was the hunger march in the capital and the Czar ordered his troops to open fire on them. But the soldiers ~~reused~~ <sup>refused</sup> to obey their officers and joined the revolutionaries in hoisting the Red Flag.

The Czar was forced to abdicate March 1917. He and his wife and a number of nobles were killed.

The Russian parliament Duma formed a provisional government under the head of a moderate social revolutionary called Alexander Kerensky, who established a liberal democracy.

However, the Soviet Democrats were divided into two groups:

1. The moderate Minority (or) Mensheviks and
2. The aggressive Majority (or) Bolsheviks

And a bitter civil war ensued, with the radical elements steadily gaining power.

The Bolsheviks won and Lenin was elected president of the newly formed council.

*Tchitheryn*  
Further in was made commissar ~~was put in charge army and navy.~~ <sup>of foreign affairs</sup>  
and Trotsky as a ~~Commissar~~ <sup>was put in charge of the army and navy.</sup>

## NIKOLAI LENIN 1870- 1924 AND BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION NOVEMBER 7, 1917.

Lenin was the son of a school inspector. His brother was executed for making an attempt to ~~assist~~ <sup>assassinate</sup> the Czar. Lenin became a revolutionary. He was arrested and sent to far off Siberia and became a political exile in Switzerland.

In 1930 he became the leader of a more extremist revolutionary group called the Bolshevik party. Lenin entered Russia in April 1917, he was joined by his trusted Lieutenants Leon Trotsky and Joseph Stalin. They got the support of soviet councils of workers and soldiers. *Trotsky*

The Bolsheviks under Lenin promised to people "Peace, Land, Bread".

Being a master tactician and strategist, Lenin made careful preparation for a few months to bring about the downfall of the Menshevik government.

He struck on November 7, 1917, which resulted in the fall of provisional government of Kerensky.

Lenin established a Soviet Republic ("Workers state") and made peace with Germany by signing the treaty of Brest-Litovsk in 1918.

As the new leader of Russia, Lenin began to concentrate on the stupendous task of building a new socialist order for his country.

### **LENIN'S EARLY MEASURES:**

- I. He came down heavily upon the large land owners and the capitalists and seized their properties. All land belonged to the people. It was distributed to the poor peasants.
- II. The factories were taken by the government and handed over to the committee members elected by workers who were to run it.
- III. The banks were nationalized and the depositors lost their money.
- IV. The new Bolshevik government declared that it would not pay the debts of the previous governments.
- V. Lenin's early measures provoked, the rich who created trouble. However, Lenin took steps to curb their opposition with the help of the newly created Red Army.
- VI. In 1921 the country economy fared no better than during the Czarist regime. The workers had not proven competent to run factories, the peasants started to hoard food grains with the hope of securing manufactured goods. A severe drought over whelmed a large part of Russia and millions of people perished. The future of the Bolshevik government under Lenin looked bleak.

### **LENIN'S NEW ECONOMIC POLICY 1921 – 1924:**

It was at this critical juncture that he declared the implementation of the "New Economic Policy". The New Economic Policy (NEP) was the adoption of mixed economy.

The Soviet government controlled major industries, trade and banking while individuals were permitted to sell their food grains in the open market. They were also given the permits to open stores and small factories.

The Soviet government entered into contracts with foreign governments and capitalists regarding the financing of industrial plants. Trade treaties, were concluded with foreign nations.

A stable currency was introduced. Russia's economic health improved with the adoption of public and private enterprises. A new constitution was drawn up in 1923.

The constitution of the Russian Socialist Federal Republic. Lenin was a born leader and organizer for several years. He died in 1924.

2

Lenin - A great Theoretician:-

He claimed to be nothing more than a faithful disciple and authentic interpreter of Marx and Engels, but he was also a thorough student of Hegel.

Lenin was a born leader and organiser. For several years Lenin laboured without rest, Fatigue, ill-health and a bullet wound finally led to his death in 1924.

His work was not finished but he left a last impression on the Russian people.

He became a martyr for his cause and has been immortalized a true spirit of Bolshevism.

After his death, he was even more of a force in Russia than he was when alive.

Dr. P. VEMBARASI

\* — \*

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