



UPSC - IAS

Civil Services Examinations

Union Public Service Commission

General Studies

Paper 1 – Volume 4

**World History and World
Geography (Mapping)**



UPSC CSE - IAS

World History

Paper – 1 Volume 4

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1 CHAPTER

Feudalism



- A combination of legal and military customs in medieval Europe that flourished b/w the 9th and 14th centuries.
 - Way of structuring society around relationships derived from the holding of land in exchange for service or labor.
- A set of reciprocal legal and military obligations among the warrior nobility revolving around the three key concepts of lords, vassals, and fiefs.
- It was a hierarchical system of land use and patronage that dominated Europe b/w the 9th and 14th centuries.
- **Manors:** The agricultural Estates emerged from the division or subdivision of the monarch's kingdom.
- **Nobles:** controlled manors, who oversaw agricultural production and swore loyalty to the king.
- Despite the social inequality it produced, it provided stability to European society.

Key Feature of Feudalism

Castle

- **Castle:** Chief characteristic of feudalism.
- The feudal Lords lived in huge castles or forts.
- The living house and court of the Lord existed inside the castle
- Stored arms, weapons, and grains inside the castle.
- It provided shelter to the common people during an external invasion.

Manor

- **Manor:** The land associated with the castle.
- This was like a small estate.
- The strength of a feudal Lord was known according to the possession of Manors.

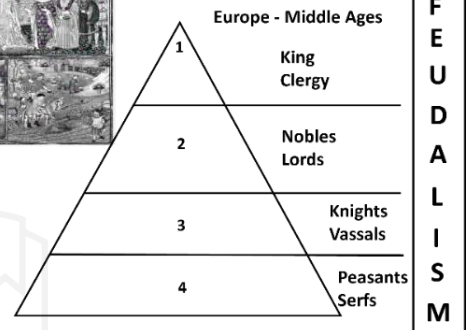
Demense

- **Demense:** The Land remaining with the feudal lord after distributing the land among his serfs.

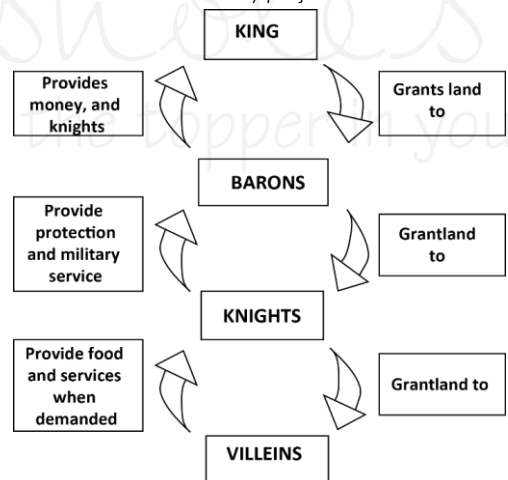
The Feudal Society: Social Structure

- The division of society followed a pyramidal pattern.
- This society was largely agrarian.

- The 'King' was at the top of society and he was quite powerless.
- Below him was placed the 'Feudal Lord'.



- Then came the 'Vassals' or 'Independent Farmers'.
- They could resort to independent professions and move from one place to another according to their own hill.
- lowest stratum in society projected 'Serfs'.



The Knight

- The knights were heavily armored soldiers who rode on horseback.
- Only the wealthiest nobles could afford to be a knight
- A Knight took an oath to fight with the enemy and to protect the weak.

The Rights and Duties of Feudal Lords

- Most of them were **employed in the work of the Government, army, and diplomacy.**
- Their main **duty was to save their subjects** from the invaders.
- **The Lords enjoyed certain rights too.**
- **Wardship:** A Lord became the owner of the land of a vassal who died leaving a minor son and it continued till the minor came of age.

Duty of Vassals

- **Vassals:** A person regarded as having a mutual obligation to a lord or monarch
- The vassal **had to be present in the court whenever the Lord needed.**

Ceremony of Homage

Ceremony organized to cement the bond b/w the 'Lords' as 'Vassal'.

Manorialism

- **Relationship b/w a noble and his peasants** in medieval Europe.

Causes

Feudalism contained seed of destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feudal lords began to assert themselves too much, kings thought of bringing them under control. • Money from the middle classes, tradesmen, and businessmen, along with the discovery of gunpowder and weaponry, aided kings in subduing lords and reducing their reliance on them.
Growth of Trade and Commerce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The liberation of the serfs due to enormous growth in trade and commerce • New cities and towns grew which provided new opportunities for work. • The serfs got an opportunity to free themselves of the feudal lords.
Crusades or Holy war	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opened up trade • Feudal lords lost their lives. • Gunpowder: Undermined importance of feudal castles.
The Black death	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bacterial infection known as the Black Death claimed at least a third of Western Europe's population.
Political Changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12th-century reforms of Henry II expanded the legal rights of a person facing trial. • Gradual Developments made the concept of agricultural servitude appear inexcusable.
Social Unrest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the 1350s, war, and disease had reduced Europe's population to the point that peasant labor had become quite valuable. • Unable to survive in these circumstances, Europe's peasants revolted.

- **Feudalism was primarily political and military**
- **Manorialism was more economic and social.**
- **Both systems co-existed** although manorialism was an earlier development, and survived longer
- **Rural economy was arranged into mostly-self sufficient agrarian communities** called manors.
- **Noble:** Lord of the manor, controlled all the land, and gave it out to tenants in return for either labor services or payment in kind.
- **Tenants might be either free or unfree** in the latter case they were not allowed to leave the land, change jobs or move away from the manor, but they were otherwise not badly treated in the way that outright slaves would be.
- The **lord of the manor usually had judicial power over his tenants.**
- it was independent of military service

Decline of Feudalism

- **Feudalism waned by the 14th Century.**
- **Underlying reasons included political change, warfare, disease, etc.**

Renaissance

- The **Renaissance** marked the transition from the middle age to the **modern age**, putting an end to the medieval age.
- In the **15th century, A.D.** Europeans developed a **new form of literature, art, architecture, and culture** i.e. **renaissance**.
- Systematically **Renaissance** expanded the horizon of **human knowledge** which was reflected in various fields including art, literature, and science.



Meaning

- French term **meaning rebirth or revival**.
- **Indicates changes** that took place in almost every field of human interests.
- Developed an **enquiring spirit and scientific outlook among the Europeans**.
- **Challenged the medieval religious setup**.
 - Against the **Orthodox Church and the abuses of the pope**.
- Gave **birth to a new religious order** i.e. Protestantism.
- Developed their keen **interest in the original works of Plato, Aristotle, and others**.
- Developed the **spirit of inquiry and freedom of thought**
- Developed with a **small group of educated people in Italy spread to France, Germany, and England, etc.**
- Often **described as a bridge b/w the medieval period and the modern times** in Europe

Factors for the rise of Renaissance

1. Downfall of Feudalism

- **Development of trade and commerce** caused inflation which **greatly benefited the craftsmen, merchants, and cultivators**.
- **Feudal lords were compelled to sell land**
 - Due to non-payment of debts
 - Blow to feudalism and manorialism
- Contributed to the **growth of individualism** and fostered the cause of the Renaissance.

2. Impacts of crusades

- Many **religious wars b/w the Christians and Muslims** in the 11th and 14th centuries.
 - **Western scholars came in contact with the East which was more civilized and polished**.
- **New ideas and scientific orientations** greatly enriched the western mind to give place to the Renaissance.

3. Downfall in the influence of church

- **Strong monarchs challenged** the temporal power of the Church.
- **1296 A.D:** King Phillip IV of France got the **pope arrested and made him a prisoner**.
 - A **serious blow to the power and prestige of the pope**.
- **People now gave importance to the present** rather than the future.

4. Contribution of progressive rulers and nobles

- Some **progressive rulers, popes, and nobles adopted measures to boost the ushering of the Renaissance**.
- **Certain kings, popes, and nobles patronized literary men, artists, and scientists** and thereby contributed to the Renaissance.

5. Geographical discovery

- Geographical voyage was a **potent factor**
- **Invention of the mariner's compass** encouraged sea adventurers.
- **Discovery of telescopes:** started the study of astronomy.
- Contributed To the **weakening of the authority of the ecclesiastical system**.

6. Economic prosperity

- Remarkable **progress in trade and commerce** during the 12th and 13th centuries.
- The **wealthy class of traders, bankers, and manufacturers** emerged
 - as **Patronized artists and scholars**.
- Provided **security and protection to the artists**.
 - **Encouraged them to produce outstanding works**
 - Helped in the **emergence of a renaissance**.

7. The invention of the Printing press

- **1454:** Printing machines **printed letters and printed books**.
 - **Books** could be **published very easily within a short span of time**.
- **People could easily get books** and learn many things.

8. Fall of Constantinople

- The **main cause of the Renaissance** was the fall of Constantinople.
- For a long time, it **served as the center of education and culture**.
- **Constantinople's people taught** mathematics, history, geography, philosophy, astronomy, medicine, etc. **to the people of Italy and thus they paved the way for the Renaissance**.

Italy as the birthplace of Renaissance

- Renaissance first began in Italy.
- Italians first produced masterpieces of literature, architecture, sculpture, painting, music, and science
 - Became a source of perennial inspiration to others in subsequent years.

Renaissance ushered in Italy on account of number of following reasons

Past Glory of Italy

- Italy was the centre of the glorious Roman civilization.
- All the historical remains and relics of the great Roman Empire lay scattered there.
- So Italy was an attractive seat for scholars and artists.

The arrival of Greek Scholars

Features of Renaissance

Humanism	Scholars emphasized the worth of man and tried to project the individual as a free agent. Renaissance spirit by Leon Battista Alberti, "men can do all things if they will".
Classicism	People adopted classical art forms. Almost all fine arts like architecture, sculpture, music, painting, etc. made tremendous progress during this period. Some prominent artists- Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo, Raphael, Titan, etc.
Free culture	Enabled culture and learning to free people from ecclesiastical tutelage. Contemporary society witnessed the growth of large secular literature. Scholars and artists openly revolted against the ecclesiastical monopoly over culture.
Natural and experimental science	It was the age of new discoveries and all-around development. Copernicus of Poland challenged the Geo-centric theory i.e. the earth was the center of the solar system. Proved the Heliocentric theory i.e. the sun is static and the earth moves around the sun.

- After the fall of Constantinople in 1453, many Greek scholars and thinkers migrated to Italy with their original manuscripts and art treasures.
 - Instilled a spirit of inquiry among the people of Italy.
 - Encouraged Italians to study classics.

Economic prosperity

- Italy had enormous wealth as a result of trade.
- Florence: Flourishing cities of Italy, became a great center of scholars.

Italian contact with Asia

- Crusade established new contact with Asia.
- Broadened their vision and reoriented their lifestyle.
- Provided an impetus to the Renaissance.

Impact

1. Literature

- Literature took its birth in Italy.
- The first notable work: "Dante's Divine Comedy" written in Italian.
- Petrarch: Criticised medieval thought and glorified the secular or worldly interest of life and humanism.

- Decameron book: By Boccaccio Denounced the existence of god bringing a revolutionary change in the Christian world.
- Machiavelli wrote- "The Prince".
- England: Thomas Mores' "Utopia", Milton's "Paradise Lost" and "Paradise Regained" were very famous
- William Shakespeare Playwright of England became famous for his plays like "Julius Caesar", "Othello", "Macbeth", "As you like it", "Romeo and Juliet",

“Hamlet”, “Merchants’ of Venice, King Lear, Midsummer Night’s Dream, “The Tempest” etc.

- Martin Luther translated the Bible into the German language.

2. Art

- Earlier Artists was bound to draw pictures of monks, bishops, priests.
- Renaissance artists developed a growing interest in classical civilization.
- The great transformation was seen in European art.
- It became more secular in the spirit in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

3. Architecture

- Great masterpieces of Greeks and Romans were discovered and imitated by the Italian and other European artists.
- Builders of the Renaissance age constructed many churches, palaces, and massive buildings in the Greek and Roman style.
- Florence, an Italian city - the nerve center of the art world.
- “St Peter’s Church of Rome”, the cathedral of Milan, and palaces of Venice - examples of Renaissance architecture.

4. Sculpture

- Lorenzo Ghiberti: Famous sculptor of Italy during this period.
 - Carved the bronze doors of the church in Florence which was famous for its exquisite beauty.
- Another Italian sculptor: Donatello.
 - Realistic statue of St. George and St. Mark.
- Michelangelo’s huge marble statue “David” at Florence speaks of his greatness as a sculptor.
 - Also made the grand statue of “Moses”, “Basilica of St. Peter” at Rome.

5. Painting

- Leonardo da Vinci: Hidden expression in his paintings made them attractive in his famous painting of “Mona Lisa”.
 - “The Last Supper”, “The Virgin of the Rock” and “The Virgin and Child with Saint Anne” are his other paintings.
- Michelangelo’s Creation of Adam and The Last Judgment.

- Raphael’s paintings portray an air of calmness and beauty.
 - Sistine Madonna’s painting made him a world-famous painter.

- Renaissance painting bore the stamp of originality in every aspect.

6. Fine Arts

- Fine Arts bloomed. Eg: Music.
- Italy was freed from clutches of medieval songs.
- The use of piano and violin made the song sweeter.
- Palestrina was a great singer, musician, and master composer of new songs.
- In churches, old songs were discarded and new songs were incorporated in prayer.

7. Science

- The development in astronomy, medicine, and other aspects of science made this age distinct.

8. Physics

- Copernicus of Poland: Book “On the Revolution of the Celestial Bodies”.
 - Said sun is static and earth and other planets revolve around it.
 - Contrary to the medieval belief that earth was the center of the universe.
 - Christian priests vehemently criticized Copernicus.
- View of Copernicus supported by German scientist John Kepler
- Sir Isaac Newton of England: Book Principia
 - Stated about the Law of Gravitation.

9. Astronomy

- Galileo of Italy: Invented Telescope and proved the theory of Copernicus.
- Proved Milky Way consists of stars.
- Pendulum theory helped later on in inventing clocks.

10. Chemistry

- Cordus made ether from sulphuric acid and alcohol which was another astonishment of science
- Holdmont: Discovery of “Carbon Dioxide” gas.

11. Anatomy

- Vesalius: A medical scientist, described various parts of the human body.

12. Medicine

- William Harvey of England: Discovered the “process of blood circulation”.
- Renaissance led to the growth of humanism and increased the desire in men to know more and more.

Importance of Renaissance

1. New form of education

- Underwent great **transformation**.
- The **base of education was greatly widened**.
- Emphasis on **reason and critical thinking**.

2. Scientific outlook

- Development of the **scientific outlook encouraged new discoveries** and inventions.
- **People became critical of the superstitions** and meaningless rituals of Church

3. Enriched Vernacular literature

- Provided **impetus to vernacular literature**.
- Writers began to write in **common languages and human interests**.

4. New forms of Arts

- Led to new forms of **paintings, sculpture, architecture, music, etc.**
- **Rendered valuable service to the growth of fine arts.**

5. The process of colonialism

- Contributed to the **progress of human civilization**.
- **Paved the way for colonialism**.
- The invention of **Mariner's Compass** provided the **impetus to navigation**.

6. Evolution of strong monarchy

- Dealt serious **blow to the authority of the Church and the feudal system**.
- **Monarchy: Established peace, security, and political stability** in their respective nations.

7. Prelude to reformation

- Paved the **way for reformation movement**.
 - **Stagnation** gave place to progress
 - **Intellectual activity** replaced **unscientific questioning**.
 - It **challenged the old authority**.
- The new **scientific spirit, the spirit of inquiry, observation, and experiment** encouraged the people to go ahead.
- They also **questioned the authority of the Church**.
- All these **factors made reformation inevitable**.


ToppersNotes
Unleash the topper in you

2 CHAPTER

Age of Enlightenment



- It was an intellectual, philosophical, cultural, and social movement.
- **Spread:** Throughout Europe (mainly Western Europe) during 17th - 18th centuries.
- Aka Age of Enlightenment or the Age of Reason.
- Represented a departure from the Middle Ages of Europe.
- Many considered Enlightenment as, "an age of light replacing an age of darkness".
- Several ideas dominated Enlightenment: Rationalism, Empiricism, Progressivism, and Cosmopolitanism

Causes for the Rise of Enlightenment

- **Era of re-birth:** New ideas in art, science, politics, literature, etc.,
- **Focus on humanity** rather than divinity through the art of Da Vinci, Raphael, etc.,
- **Scientific revolutions** questioned the blind faith
- **Rise of national consciousness** through the development of local languages
- **Thirty Years' War (1618 to 1648):** Compelled German writers to pen harsh criticisms regarding the ideas of nationalism and warfare.
- **Renaissance:** Gave rise to secular ideas that helped spawned the scientific revolution of the Enlightenment.
- **Protestant Reformation:** Led to a series of religious wars that ravaged Europe for nearly a century (c.1550-1650).
- The **rise of towns** led to the **transformation of feudal monarchies** into nation-states.
- **All of these factors undermined the role of blind faith in the Church's authority** and helped unleash the age of reason.
- **Rise of working-class:** Opposed existing autocratic political system
- **Rise of middle-class**

Characteristics of Enlightenment

Reason/ Rationalism

- The glorification of human reason.
- The conviction is that with the power of reason, humans could arrive at truth, discover natural laws regulating existence, improve the world, and lead to human progress.

- Focused on man's ability to reason, to look past the traditions and conventions that had dominated Europe in the past, and to make decisions for himself.

Natural law /Naturalism

- Presented scientific approach as a substitute for supernatural theological thoughts.
- It was believed that natural laws could be discovered which govern the universe.

Humanism

- Revolves around human well-being and welfare, human liberty, human dignity, etc.
- Rejects any idea or institution which restrains humans.
- It may be society church, absolutist monarchy, etc.
- Enlightenment challenged the authority of institutions that were deeply rooted in society such as the Catholic Church.

Individualism

- It emphasized the importance of the individual and his inborn rights.

Relativism

- Concept that different cultures, beliefs, ideas, and value systems had equal merit.

Role played by thinkers and philosophers

- Philosophers who influenced the Enlightenment included Bacon, Descartes, Locke, and Spinoza.
- Other major thinkers and philosophers: Beccaria, Diderot, Hume, Kant, Montesquieu, Rousseau, Adam Smith, and Voltaire.
- The philosophical movement was led by Voltaire and Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- Montesquieu introduced the idea of a separation of powers in a government.
- Francis Hutcheson described the utilitarian and consequentialist principles.
- Locke, Hobbes, and Rousseau agreed that a social contract is necessary for man to live in civil society.

Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778)

- **Born:** Geneva but settled in France.
- Prepared the ground for the French Revolution.
- Criticized the concept of private property since it created social inequality.
- Advocated freedom, equality, and justice for all.
- “Discourse on Inequality” (1755) expanded this theme
- Questioned the assumption: “will of the majority is always correct”
- **Goal of government:** To secure freedom, equality, and justice for all within the state, regardless of the will of the majority.
- **Special emphasis on learning** by experience, and he recommended that a child’s emotions should be educated before his reason.
- **Wrote Book:** The Social Contract (1762)
- Committed to **individual freedom**.
- The only **good government was one that was freely formed by the people**.
- **Society needs an elected government** (democracy)
- The **community should be placed above individuals**.

Immanuel Kant (1724-1804)

- **Most influential philosopher of the Enlightenment.**
- **Claimed:** We can never know objects in themselves, but only as they appear to us.
- ‘Copernican Revolution’ in philosophy: Knowledge is not determined by the nature of the external world of objects but rather by the nature of human rationality.
- The **approach addressed many of the problems** that philosophers had been discussing and led to the emergence of idealism in German philosophy.
- **According to Kant:** Experiences are created by human reason
- **Believed in Theory of Judgment:** Humans can only understand what is going on at the present time.
 - It is **not possible to predict the future, where humans are not involved**.
- **Kant’s Ethical Theory:** Evil cannot produce happiness. Good qualities are human nature.
- **Kant’s famous disciples:** Fichte, Schelling, and Hegel, were all great philosophers in their own right.

Continuity and difference b/w Enlightenment and Renaissance

- **Areas of continuity**
 - Separation of philosophy and theology continued.

- A **similar appeal to the power of reason** and experience rather than authority.
- The **gradual spread of education, learning, and reading**.

● Areas of difference

Renaissance	Enlightenment
Aimed to revive classical ideas .	Aimed at progressing beyond what had been achieved in the past .
A cultural change that affected certain strata of society	Affected the daily lives of society as a whole, including ordinary, simple people.
Dominated by the arts and humanities	Dominated by science and technology .

Impacts

- Resulted in **numerous books, essays, inventions, scientific discoveries, laws, wars, and revolutions**.
- **American and French Revolutions** were directly inspired by these ideals.
- **Thomas Jefferson** closely followed European ideas and later incorporated some of these ideas into the **Declaration of Independence (1776)**.
- **Ideals were incorporated into the United States Constitution in 1787**.
- **Religious (and anti-religious) innovation started**, as Christians sought to reposition their faith along rational lines.
- **French Revolution of 1789:** Culmination of the Enlightenment vision
 - **Throwing out the old authorities to remake society along rational lines**,
- **Goal of egalitarianism** attracted the admiration of the early feminist **Mary Wollstonecraft**.
 - **Argued for a society based on reason** and that woman as well as men should be treated as rational beings.

The End of the Enlightenment

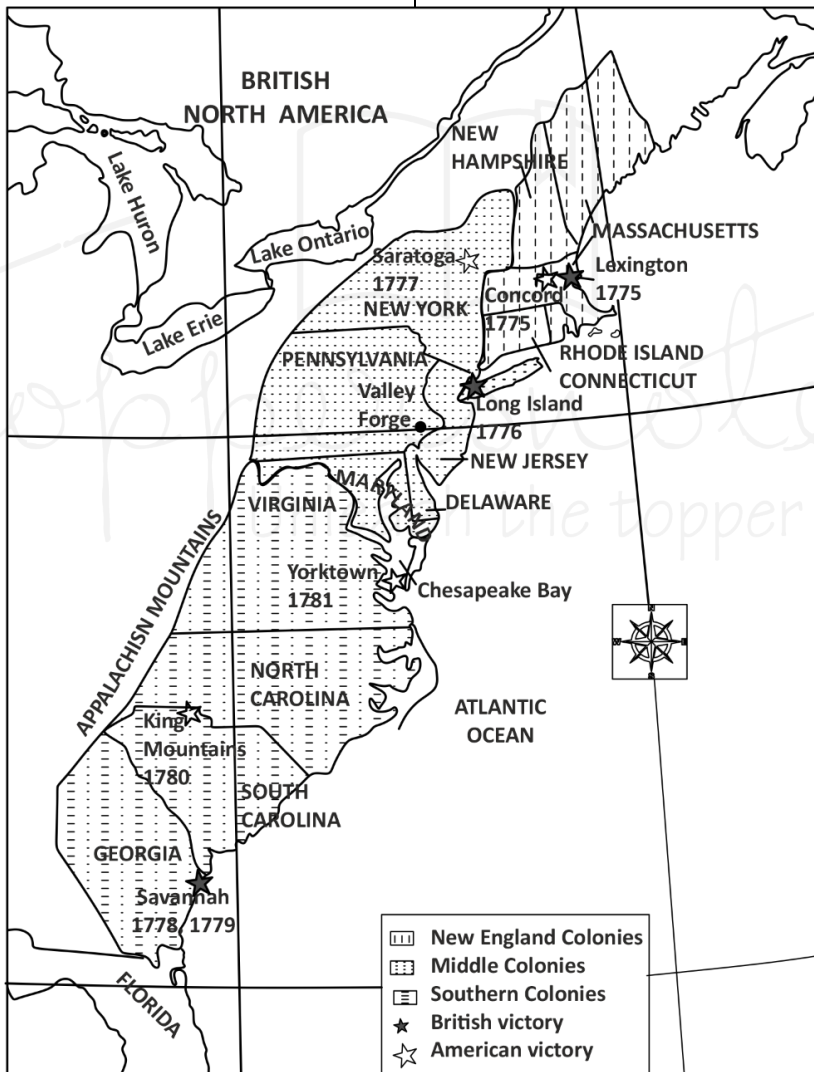
- Enlightenment fell victim to competing ideas from several sources.
- **Romanticism** was more appealing to less-educated common people and pulled them away from the **empirical scientific ideas** of earlier Enlightenment philosophers.
- **Theories of skepticism** came into direct conflict with the **reason-based assertions** of the Enlightenment
- **French Revolution abruptly killed Enlightenment**
 - Saw **violence as proof that masses could not be trusted to govern themselves**.
- Nonetheless, the **discoveries and theories** of the Enlightenment philosophers continued to **influence Western society for centuries**.

3 CHAPTER

American Revolution



- European explorers came from different parts of the world.
 - Eg: England, Spain, Italy, Portugal, and France
- The voyages were motivated by various reasons:
 - To build great empires: Led to the colonization of America.
 - Increased Power in Europe.
 - Prestige.
 - Wealth: Gold, silver, spices, and the raw materials of new lands.
 - Opportunities for trade.
 - Spreading the Christian Religion: Refer to Religion in the Colonies.
- Mainly undertaken by England and France and to a minor extent by the Netherlands and Sweden.
- The first 13 Colonies were established



Series of events led to the American Revolution

Political Structure in Colonies

- **New identity** was growing in the colonists' minds due to increasing population and prosperity.
- Each colony had its **government**, and people had a great degree of independence.
- **Navigation Act 1651**: Trade law by British Parliament.
 - Prevented colonists from selling their most valuable products to any country except Britain.
 - Colonists had to pay **high taxes** on imported French and Dutch goods.
- Britain's **policies benefited** both the colonies and the motherland.
- Britain bought American raw materials for low prices
- Sold manufactured goods to the colonists.

Seven-year War or French and Indian War

- **Global conflict** fought b/w 1756 and 1763.
- Involved every **European great power** of the time and spanned five continents
- Conflict split Europe into **two coalitions**:
 - **Kingdom of Great Britain**: Including Prussia, Portugal, Hanover, and other small German states
 - **Kingdom of France**: Including the Austrian-led Holy Roman Empire, the Russian Empire, Bourbon Spain, and Sweden.
- **India's case**: Regional polities with French support, tried to crush the British attempt to conquer Bengal.
- **1754: War b/w English and French.**
 - French colonized parts of North America throughout the 1600s and 1700s.
- **Britain and her colonists emerged victorious**
 - Seized nearly all French land in North America.

No Taxation without Representation

- Victory led to growing tensions b/w Britain and its colonists.
- Britain was in **huge debt** due to war.
- **1765: British Parliament passed Stamp Act.**
 - Colonists had to pay a tax to have an official stamp put on wills, deeds, newspapers, and other printed material.
- American colonists were **outraged**.
- They had never paid taxes directly to the British government before.
- Colonial lawyers argued: stamp tax violated colonists' natural rights

- **Accused the government**: "taxation without representation."
- **Britain: citizens paid taxes as they had representation in Parliament.**
 - Colonists had no representation in Parliament.
 - Thus, they argued they could not be taxed.

Boston Tea Party

- **Hostilities b/w the two sides increased.**
- Some colonial leaders favored independence from Britain.
- **1773: To protest an import tax on tea**, a group of colonists dumped a large load of British tea into Boston Harbour.
- **George III, infuriated by the "Boston Tea Party,"** as it was called, ordered the British navy to close the port of Boston.

First Continental Congress

- Such **harsh tactics** by the British made enemies of many moderate colonists.
- **September 1774: Representatives from every colony except Georgia gathered in Philadelphia to form the First Continental Congress.**
- This group protested the treatment of Boston but the king didn't give much attention.
- Colonies decided to form **Second Continental Congress** to debate their next move.

Second Continental Congress

- **April 19, 1775: British soldiers and American militiamen exchanged gunfire** on the village green in Lexington, Massachusetts.
- The **Second Continental Congress voted to raise an army and** organized it for battle under the command of a Virginian named George Washington.
- The American Revolution had begun.

Causes of the American War of Independence

Political causes of the American Revolution

- **No Representatives of Colonies in the British Parliament**
- **Resource draining of the colonies**
- The **seven years war (1756-63)** drained British resources.
- **Taxation without representation**
- **Protests**: like Boston Tea Party (1773) Britain's right to levy taxes was eroded over time.
- **Power was assumed by respective local governments.**

Economic causes of the American Revolution

- England's policies prevented the economic development of colonies.
- Laws were enacted to use only British ships for international trade.
- **Export limitations:** products like tobacco, sugar and cotton only be exported to England.
- **Heavy import duties** for products from other colonies and outside England.
- **Restrictions on Industrialisation:** Development of industries like iron, steel and textiles were prohibited in the colonies.
- **Stamp duty under stamp act** of 1765 made it mandatory to affix stamps on every legal document leading to widespread protest, many of them turning violent.
- **Rent:** Aristocrats from England bought most of the land in North America and they got high rents from farmers.
- British attempts to levy taxes led to protests like the **Boston Tea Party**.

Ideological causes of the American Revolution

- **Enlightenment philosophers** like Locke, Harrington and Milton caught the popular imagination.
- Believed that **all people had certain inalienable rights that no government should be allowed to infringe**.
- **Inequalities of British society** was despised by many philosophers like Thomas Paine and Thomas Jefferson.

Reason for American success

- **Americans' motivation** for fighting was **much stronger than that of the British**
 - Their army was defending their homeland.
- **Overconfident British** generals made several mistakes.
- **Time itself** was on the side of the Americans.
- British could win battle after battle, as they did, and still lose the war.
 - **Fighting an overseas war**, 3,000 miles from London, was **expensive**.
 - After a few years, tax-weary British citizens called for peace.
- **French support**
- **Louis XVI of France had little sympathy** for ideals of the American Revolution.
- **Eager to weaken France's rival, Britain.**
- **French entry into the war in 1778 was decisive.**

- In **1781**, combined forces of about 9,500 Americans and 7,800 French **trapped** a **British army** commanded by **Lord Cornwallis** near Yorktown, Virginia.
- Unable to escape, **Cornwallis eventually surrendered**.
- The **Americans had shocked the world and won their independence**.
- **1783 - The treaty of Paris** was signed
 - **English recognized the independence of its 13 former colonies.**

Americans Create a Republic

- After independence, **13 individual states recognized the need for a national government**.
- All **13 states ratified a constitution in 1781**.
 - **k/a the Articles of Confederation.**
- The **Articles established the United States as a republic**,
 - The Government in which citizens rule through elected representatives.

A Weak National Government

- **13 states created a loose confederation** in which they held most of the power.
- **Articles of Confederation deliberately created a weak national government**.
 - There were **no executive or judicial branches**.
- Only one **body of government:** Congress.
 - **Each state, regardless of size, had one vote in Congress.**
- **Congress could declare war, enter into treaties, and coin money.**
- **No power to collect taxes or regulate trade.**
- **Passing new laws was difficult** as needed the approval of 9 of the 13 states.

A New Constitution

- **February 1787:** Congress approved a **Constitutional Convention**
 - To **revise Articles of Confederation**.
- **Constitutional Convention held its first session on May 25, 1787.**
- **55 delegates** were experienced statesmen familiar with the political theories of **Locke, Montesquieu and Rousseau**.

The Federal System

- **Delegates distrusted a powerful central government**
- **Established three separate branches:** Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary.
- Provided a **built-in system of checks and balances**.
- **Congress could override a presidential veto** with the majority of two-thirds of its members.

The Bill of Rights

- Congress formally added to the Constitution the ten amendments known as the **Bill of Rights**.
- Protected such **basic rights** as freedom of speech, press, assembly, and religion.

Impact of American Revolution

Political impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Led to the establishment of a republic based on the first written constitution in the world. ● Inspired people across the world to struggle for democratic and republican forms of government. ● Established a federal-state ● There was the separation of powers b/w various organs of the state. ● Certain inalienable rights were given to the people <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Limited the government against the authority of people and reducing government interference in their lives. ● Democracy was established, but it was far from perfect. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sections like Black Americans and women were denied voting rights.
Social impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identity of "American": Individualism; diversity ● No aristocratic titles of nobility ● Social mobility ● Encouraged Westward migration ● Separation of church and state ● Issues involving women's rights and slavery continued ● Increased importance of education to democracy

Impact on other parts of the World

- **Ireland:** People believed that they too could achieve independence from British rule by force of arms.
- The **American Revolution inspired men** such as Theobald Wolfe Tone **to form the United Irishmen to try to achieve Irish independence in 1798**.
- Inspired many revolutionaries in Europe later in the 19th century.
 - **Encouraged Spanish and Portuguese colonies** in Central and South America to rebel and gain their independence.
- **Britain after the defeat changed its colonial policy** in other colonies.
- It **greatly influenced the French revolution**.

- When **American colonists** won independence, the **French** - who participated in the war were **both close allies and key participants**.
- There were **similar causes** for both revolutions.
- **Economic struggles**.
 - Both dealt with a **taxation system they found discriminating and unfair**.
 - Additionally, France's **involvement in the American Revolution**
 - Extravagant **spending practices by King Louis XVI** and his wife Marie Antoinette left the country on the verge of bankruptcy.
 - **Royal absolutism:** Colonists revolted against the British monarchy
 - French aimed to reform the absolute rule of Louis XVI.
 - **Unequal rights:** Like American colonists, the French felt that **specific rights** were only granted to certain segments of society, namely the elite and aristocrats.
 - **Enlightenment philosophy** was a major influence.

American Civil War (1861-1865)

- Aka **War b/w the States**.
- **19th century:** Many **new areas were added to the United States**.
 - Louisiana was purchased from France.
 - Florida acquired from Spain.
- **The 1850s:** After a war with Mexico, the **USA extended its boundaries to the Pacific Ocean**.
- People had continued to move west.
- **Increasing settlements in the west** brought about increasing conflicts b/w the southern states.
- The **Southern States wanted to extend slavery to the western territories**
- **Northern states objected to a slave economy**.
- The **Civil War started in 1861**
 - **Group of slaves** of the south **founded the Confederate States of America** whose president was Jefferson Davis.
- **Northern states** under President Abraham Lincoln were **against slavery**.
- Although **Confederates won some early battles**
- **1865:** Later the **Union became stronger and defeated southern states**.



Causes of the Civil War

- **Root Cause of American civil war:** Difference in attitude towards slavery.
- Had repercussions in the economic and political sphere too.
- **Economic Disparity b/w Northern and Southern States**
 - Northern states were industrialized
 - Southern states were primarily agricultural.
 - Northern wanted a tax on imports from Britain
 - Southern states wanted tax-free trade with Britain.
- **Attitude towards slavery**
 - Industrialized northern states preferred paid laborers
 - Agricultural southern states with large plantations were dependent on slaves.
 - Slavery was abolished in northern states in 1804 and they became 'free states'.
- **Movement for the abolition of slavery in the north**
 - called for the repeal of the controversial Fugitive Slave Act of 1850
 - Mandated the return of runaway slaves to their masters.
- The fear of reforms by Abraham Lincoln and the Republican party
- **Immediate cause:** The American Presidential election in which Republican Party candidate, Abraham Lincoln, won (1860).
 - While Lincoln stood for freedom of slaves
 - Democratic candidate Stephan Arnold Douglas wanted slavery to continue.

Course of the American Civil War

- Seven southern states declared their secession from the Union
- Established a Southern government: The Confederate States of America on February 9, 1861.
 - Confederacy adopted its own Constitution.
 - Jefferson Davis was its President.
- April 1861: War broke out when Confederates attacked a U.S. fortress (Fort Sumter) in South Carolina.
- 4 more states joined the Confederacy, making a total number of states 11.
- September 1862 Lincoln issued the Proclamation of Emancipation
 - It freed millions of slaves.
- Gettysburg battle: Almost 50,000 soldiers were killed.
- Lincoln gave the famous Gettysburg Address

- Set before the nation the task of preserving the Union and democracy.
- **Vision:** Government of the people, by the people, and for the people.
- War ended with the surrender of all the Confederate armies
- Collapse of the Confederate government in 1865.

Significance of the American Civil War

- The war put an end to the institution of slavery.
- Abolished the secession of states for all times to come.
- Led to the growth of large-scale manufacturing industries.
- More area came under cultivation: Particularly in the western regions of North America.
- Use of more machines: Enhanced production.
- Regulation of banking system (National Banking Act)
- Use of paper currency contributed to growth of the nationwide business.
- New weapons were used.
- Improvement in transport and communication
- Inspiration to other countries: To abolish slavery.
- The Revolution of 1776-1783 created the United States
- The Civil War of 1861-1865 determined what kind of nation it would be.

Role of Abraham Lincoln

- **Birth:** 1809, in the state of Kentucky.
- A distinguished lawyer and a great orator.
- 1847: Elected to Congress.
- 1860: elected as the 16th President of the USA as a Republican Candidate.
- He refused to give southern states the right to secede from the Union.
- His greatest contribution to humanity was the abolition of slavery.
- He changed the issue of war:
 - War started with slavery as the issue
 - He transformed it to 'Unity of Federation'.
 - Involved and evoked the emotions of Americans.
- **Role of volunteers**
 - Took the help of volunteers to promote the message of the story of the birth of America, creating confusion among the opposite party.
- 13th Constitutional Amendment Act 1865:
 - Successful in arousing the emotions among American people and got an amendment passed,

abolished slavery and **gained huge supports of the African-American population.**

- **Personal contribution of Lincoln:**

- Direct **participation in the capture of Orleans and battle of Gittensburg**
- **Eliminated hurdles for the growth of capitalism** and due to his efforts America emerged as a World Power post.

- After the civil war, **citizens of all states of the USA were granted citizenship and equal rights.**
- **The principle of democracy by Abraham Lincoln:** Government of the people, by the people, and for the people



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4

CHAPTER

French Revolution



- **Watershed event** in modern European history.
- Created a **rational and egalitarian society**.
- **Message to the world: liberty, equality, and fraternity.**
- a **time of social and political upheaval** in France and its colonies.
- The **liberal and radical ideas** overthrew the Monarchy and influenced the decline of absolute Monarchies in other parts of Europe.
- This was the **revolution that led to the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte** as well.

Background

- **French involvement** in the **American revolution of 1776** was a **costly affair**
 - **Left the country** in a state of near **bankruptcy**.
- King **Louis's extravagant spending** also did not help matters.
- **Empty royal coffers, poor harvests, and a rise in food prices** created feelings of **unrest among the poor** rural and urban populace.
- The matter was **further worsened by the imposition of taxes** that provided no relief.
- **As a result rioting, looting and general strikes became the norm**
- Towards the end of 1786, a **universal land tax was proposed** by the controller general, Charles Alexandre de Calonne.
- This **tax reform would no longer exempt the privileged classes** like the clergy and the nobility as had been the case for centuries
- The **Estates-General was an assembly that represented the French nobility clergy and the middle class.**
- The **last time the Estates-General** was called in 1614.
- The date of the meeting was fixed on May 5, 1789, where grievances of the three estates would be presented to the king.

Causes of the French Revolution

Political factor

- Bourbon **king of France, Louis XVI** was an **autocratic and weak-willed king**

- Led a **life of obscene luxury**.
- This led to **disenchantment among the masses**
 - Who were leading a **life of extreme poverty and widespread hunger**.

Social factors

- The **first two Estates** formed by clergy and nobles were the **most favored classes**.
 - They were **not required to pay any state taxes**.
- The **majority of the population** was made up of **peasants and laborers**, known as the **Third Estate**.
 - They were **subjected to high taxes and lacked political and social rights**.
 - As a result, they were **really dissatisfied**.

Intellectual causes: Thinkers

- Philosophers played a key role in the outbreak of the French revolution.

Montesquieu

- **Advocated separation of power** in his famous book "**Spirit of Laws**".
- In his famous books the "**Persian Letter**" discussed the corruption of the nobles.
- His ideas **inspired the French a lot**.

Voltaire

- In his book "**Letters on the English**" opposed
 - **Defective administrative system**
 - **Superstitions of the society**
 - **Religion of contemporary France**.
- In "**Treatise on Tolerance**" regarded church as
 - A **den of superstitions**
 - **privileged nuisance**
 - **Monument of bigotry**
 - **Commented on clergy: "if there is no God, we have to create him."**
- **Opposed the prevailing errors of the society**.

The Encyclopaedists

- Their ideas **inspired the Revolution**.
- **Eg: Aembert, Helvetius, Hopbach and Denis Diderot**.

The Physiocrats

- School of economists k/a "physiocrats".
- Among them, **Turgot and Quesnay had an important place.**
- Preached "Free Trade Policy".
- **Argued for Labour rights.**

Immediate factor

- The **economic crisis in France** began during the period of Louis XIV, leading to the **uncontrolled situation during the rule of Louis XVI.**
- **France was sinking** into bankruptcy.
- Louis initiated many **projects to improve the financial condition** But left them incomplete.
- **Changed finance ministers** one by one.
- Finally, the **king had to call the session of Estates General.**
- **The first session:** 7th May 1789.
- However, there were **no unanimous proposals by the three States.**
- Thus the **French Revolution erupted.**

Stages of French Revolution

Stage 1: Revolution of 1789 (1789-1792)

- **First stage began** because of the **conflict b/w the monarchy and aristocracy.**
- **Louis XVI needed to raise taxes to pay government's debt.**
- **Nobles refused and demanded** that **Estates-General** be called to determine whether the tax should be collected.
- The aristocracy believed, because the Estates-General voted by order, that the tax would be defeated.
- When the **Estates-General met in Versailles** during the summer of 1789, the **Third Estate broke away.**
- **Its members, who were primarily from the upper-middle class (bourgeoisie) felt that they were not adequately represented.**
- They **demand voting by head and greater representation.**
- The **nobility** certainly did **not expect this** to happen
- Upon **breaking away, they formed the National Assembly** (which later became the **National Constituent Assembly**).
- The **National Assembly demanded a written constitution.**
- **Louis initially refused to acknowledge the new governmental body.**

- However, **because of pressure** from the **populace** in both the **cities and the countryside** (e.g., the **storming of the Bastille** and the "Great Fear"), he **eventually accepted the National Constituent Assembly.**
- After being recognized **National Constituent Assembly** went about **restructuring France.**
- The **Constitution of 1791** created a **Constitutional Monarchy.**
 - **New legislative body - Legislative Assembly.**
 - **Executive branch would be the king.**
 - **Louis XVI had little power.**
- The **first stage** was **conservative** when compared to other stages of the Revolution.
- It however **represented death of Old Regime**
 - **Transferred power from aristocratic wealth to all forms of commercial wealth.**

1. Governmental Bodies

- **Estates-General**
 - Ceased to exist after the Third Estate broke away
- **National Constituent Assembly**
 - Initially was called the National Assembly
 - Was made up of the Third Estate, most of the First Estate (clergy) and liberal members of the Second Estate (the nobility)
 - Ceased to exist after restructuring France
- **Legislative Assembly**
 - Legislative body of the new constitutional monarchy
 - Members had to own a certain amount of property
 - Had a brief existence (1791-1792)

2. Players and Political Factions

- **Aristocracy**
 - **Conservatives refused to join the National Constituent Assembly**
 - **Supported an absolute monarchy.**
 - **Liberals sided with the National Constituent Assembly**
- **Clergy**
 - Under the Civil Constitution of the Clergy, **all bishops and priests became employees of the state**
- **The Middle Class (bourgeoisie)**
 - Only those who owned property had political power in the new government.
- **The Populace**
 - Contrary to popular belief, it was not the populace that rebelled to overthrow the king.

- Rather, **the populace became a tool** of the various political groups vying for **power during the revolution**.
- It was the people who forced Louis XVI to accept the National Constituent Assembly.

3. Important Events

- **Tennis Court Oath**
 - The National Assembly met on a tennis court at Versailles and refused to leave until the king agreed to accept a written constitution
- **Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen**
 - Declared that all French citizens were subject to same and equal laws
- **Constitution of 1791**
 - Set up a Constitutional Monarchy
 - **Did not recognize social or political equality.**
 - **Members of the National Constituent Assembly did not desire social equality** or extensive democracy
 - **wanted to lessen the influence of the unpropertied class** on the new government

Stage 2: French revolution begins

- The National **Assembly continued to meet at Versailles**.
- In the meantime, **fear and violence had consumed Paris**.
- **Speculations** went around **regarding** an imminent military coup.
- **Led to an insurgency** which **resulted in the taking of Bastille fortress** on July 14, 1789.
 - This event **marked the beginning of the French Revolution**.
- **Revolution spread throughout the countryside**
 - **Peasants revolted** and the **homes of tax collectors and aristocrats were burnt**
 - The rebellions caused the **nobles of the country to flee en masse**.
- **This period k/a Great Fear**
- National **Assembly finally dealt a fatal blow to feudalism** on August 4, 1789.
- **The old order finally ended**.

Stage 3: Declaration of Rights of Man

- National **Assembly adopted Rights of Man and of the Citizen** on August 4, 1789.
- Based on **democratic principles**
- **Drawing from ideas of Enlightenment** thinkers like Rousseau.
- **Declaration was published on August 26, 1789**.

- **Constitution was adopted on September 3, 1791**.
- Symbolised a **new French society where the king would have limited powers**
- Not enough for the **radical elements of the assembly** like Goerges Danton and Maximilien de Robespierre, who **demande a trial of the king** and a more **republican form of government**.
- **The French constitution was adopted on September 3, 1791**.

Stage 4: Reign of Terror

- **Revolution took radical turn** when group of **insurgents attacked the royal residence** in Paris and arrested Louis XVI on August 10, 1792
- **Many accused** of being the 'enemies of the revolution' were **massacred in Paris**.
- **Legislative Assembly replaced by National Convention**
 - Proclaimed the establishment of the Republic of France and the abolition of the Monarchy.
- **King Loise XVI was condemned to death** on January 21, 1793, and executed for treason.
- The **execution of the king marked the beginning of the most violent and turbulent phase of the French Revolution** – the Reign of Terror.
- **National Convention - under the control of an extremist faction** led by Robespierre.
 - Under him, **thousands were executed** for suspected treason and counter-revolutionary activities.
- The **Reign of Terror ended until Rpbessierr's own execution** on July 28, 1794.
- **Robespierre's death began a moderate phase** during which the people of France revolted against the excesses committed during the Reign of Terror.
- This was **known as the Thermidorian Reaction**.

Stage 5 – End of the French Revolution

- On August 22, 1795, **National Convention, now composed of moderates** who survived the excesses of the **Reign of Terror**.
 - Approved the **creation of a new constitution** that created France's bicameral legislature.
- **Power in the hands of the Directory**
 - Five-member group appointed by the parliament.
- Any **opposition to this group was removed** through the efforts of the army
 - **Led by** an upcoming and successful general, **Napoleon Bonaparte**.
- **Directory's rule was marked** by financial crises and corruption.