

MEKI CATHOLIC SCHOOL

Grade 12 History Unit 1-4 Note

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Unit 1: Development of Capitalism and Nationalism from 1815 to 1914 - Key Points

I. Capitalism's Evolution:

- **Mercantilism:** An economic system prevalent in the 16th to 18th centuries.
 - **Goal:** National wealth accumulation through trade surpluses and colonies.
 - **Assumptions:** Finite global wealth; zero-sum game (one nation gains at another's expense).
 - **Methods:** Protectionism (high tariffs), state control of trade, colonies for resources and markets.
- **Classical Capitalism:**
 - **Ideologue:** Adam Smith's *The Wealth of Nations*.
 - **Key Ideas:** Free market economy, limited government intervention (laissez-faire), the "invisible hand" of the market, private property.
 - **Role of the individual:** Self-interest as a motivator for production.
- **Industrial Capitalism:**
 - **Characteristics:** Mass production, factory systems, the introduction of new forms of energy (coal and steam), technological advancements, and increased urbanization.
 - **Impacts:** Growth of the bourgeoisie (factory owners), creation of the proletariat (factory workers), and new class divisions based on ownership of the means of production.
- **Marxist Critique of Capitalism:**
 - **Main Argument:** Capitalism is exploitative; the capitalist class profits by extracting surplus value from the labor of the proletariat.
 - **Core Concepts:** Class struggle, alienation, inevitable socialist revolution.
 - **Analysis:** Marx's ideas are rooted in his time that did not witness the rise of workers rights and welfare state.

II. The Industrial Revolution (c. 1750-1850):

- **Origins:** Began in Britain due to various factors: abundant coal and iron ore deposits, technological innovations, and access to markets.
- **Technological Advancements:** Steam engine, textile machinery, iron production, railroads, and coal powered factories.

- **Shift in Production:** From small-scale, home-based ("putting-out system") to large-scale factory production.
- **Social and Economic Transformations:**
 - **Urbanization:** Rapid growth of cities as people migrated from rural areas.
 - **Class divisions:** Intensified divisions between the bourgeoisie (owners of industry) and the proletariat (factory workers)
 - **Rise of the working class:** A large group of exploited workers who shared similar conditions.
- **Global Repercussions:** Fueled European imperialism, creating a demand for resources and new markets.

III. Nationalism: Ideology and Evolution:

- **Definition:** A powerful political ideology that emphasizes a shared cultural identity, loyalty to a nation-state, and the right of nations to self-determination.
- **Factors Promoting Growth:**
 - Shared culture, language, and religion.
 - State-building and use of education to instill patriotism.
 - Military service as a means of national unity and identity formation
 - Rise of mass media and patriotic literature.
- **Transformation in the late 19th century:**
 - **Fragmentation:** Nationalism led to increased conflict and demands from ethnic minorities.
 - **Emphasis on Ethnicity:** Focus shifted to linguistic and ethnic differences, often leading to persecution of minorities.
- **"Social Darwinism":**
 - **Definition:** Misapplication of Darwin's evolutionary theory to justify national competition and domination.
 - **Impact:** Spread of racist ideas and justification of national aggression.
- **Impact:** National consciousness had the effect of both uniting some groups and dividing others.

IV. The Unification of Italy:

- **Context:** Fragmented peninsula under the influence of multiple powers, especially Austria.
- **Obstacles:** Austrian control of northern states, diverse kingdoms, and a lack of shared national sentiment
- **Key Figures:**
 - **Camillo Cavour:** Prime Minister of Piedmont, a skilled diplomat who strategically formed alliances with foreign powers to strengthen his position.
 - **Giuseppe Garibaldi:** A military leader who rallied and inspired Italian patriots to liberate southern Italy.
 - **Victor Emmanuel II:** King of Piedmont who later became the first king of unified Italy.
- **Process:**
 - Series of diplomatic maneuvers and wars to drive out Austrian forces.
 - Use of popular support to mobilize the masses in Southern Italy.

- Gradual incorporation of various states and regions into the Italian kingdom.
- **Outcome:** The creation of an independent and unified Italian nation-state.

V. The Unification of Germany:

- **Context:** Divided German states, with tensions between Austria and Prussia.
- **Obstacles:** Austria's claim of leadership in the German Confederation, independence of local rulers, and cultural diversity among German states
- **Key Figures:**
 - **Otto von Bismarck:** Prussian Chancellor who employed the policy of "Realpolitik".
 - **Wilhelm I:** King of Prussia and later the emperor of a unified Germany.
- **Process:**
 - Series of strategic wars with Denmark, Austria, and France.
 - Use of diplomacy and military strength to gain power for Prussia over the other states.
 - Formation of the North German Confederation before finally including all German states into the German Empire.
- **Outcome:** Establishment of a new German Empire and the dramatic change of the balance of power in Europe

VI. The American Civil War:

- **Context:** Increasing tensions between the industrialized North and the agricultural South with reliance on slavery.
- **Key Causes:** Economic divisions (tariffs), states' rights vs. federal power, and the moral and social question of slavery.
- **Key events:** The election of Abraham Lincoln, Secession of the Southern states and the formation of the Confederacy.
- **Key Turning point:** The Emancipation Proclamation which redefined the war.
- **Outcome:** Union victory, abolition of slavery, and reinforced national unity.

VII. The "Eastern Question":

- **Definition:** The problem stemming from the decline of the Ottoman Empire, and the resulting competition among European powers in the area.
- **Key Factors:** Weakening of the Ottoman Empire, nationalistic revolts in the Balkans, Russian expansionism, and the desire of other European powers to maintain stability.
- **Key treaties:** The treaty of San Stefano favored Russia while the Treaty of Berlin revised the terms of the former treaty to the detriment of Russia.
- **The Balkan Wars (1912-1913):** Deprived the Ottoman Empire of almost all of its remaining European territory.

Unit 2: Africa and the Colonial Experience (1880s – 1960s)

I. The Era of "Legitimate Trade" and Colonial Empires

- **Transition from the Slave Trade:**
 - **"Illegitimate" Trade:** The term used to refer to the Trans-Atlantic slave trade due to its dehumanizing nature.
 - **Abolition:** Gradual weakening and abolition of the slave trade, especially by Britain.
 - **Change in Commodities:** Shift from slaves to other African products such as palm oil, ground nuts, and gum.
- **"Legitimate Trade":**
 - **Definition:** The new trade in commodities that replaced the slave trade.
 - **Economic Impact:** Benefited European merchants and some African elites, but did not improve the living conditions of the majority of West Africans.
 - **Negative Aspects:** Introduction of goods that undermined local production (e.g. European textiles), import of alcoholic drinks and firearms, and dependency on European markets.
- **New Imperialism**
 - **Definition:** A new phase of imperialism characterized by the scramble for and formal colonization of territories by European powers.
 - **Motives:** Economic (access to raw materials and new markets), political (national prestige, power dynamics among European states), strategic and ideological.
 - **Key Factors:** Technological advancements, new military power, economic crisis in the west, and the rise of new colonial powers like Germany and Italy.
- **The Scramble for Africa:**
 - **Definition:** The rapid, competitive, and often violent race among European powers to claim territory in Africa.
 - **Berlin Conference (1884-85):** Aimed to regulate and legitimize European claims, establishing rules for territorial acquisition, and the concept of "effective occupation."
 - **Consequences:** Artificial boundaries, no African representation, intensified colonial conquest.

II. African Resistance Against Colonial Expansion

- **Forms of Resistance:**
 - **Initial Resistance:** Africans used different methods to respond to colonial rule including warfare, diplomatic maneuvers and negotiations.
 - **Violent Resistance:** Armed conflicts led by powerful African leaders.
 - **Non-Violent Resistance:** Cultural and religious movements, boycotts and other forms of resistance.
- **Case Study Examples:**
 - **Samori Toure (Wassoulou Empire):** Military resistance against French expansion, using advanced tactics and adapting to new weaponry.
 - **The Ashanti Empire:** Fierce resistance against British expansion in West Africa, but ultimately defeated.
 - **Urabi Pasha (Egypt):** Nationalist revolt against foreign influence, particularly against the Anglo-French control, seeking for equal standing for the Egyptian people and their nation.

- **Mahdist Movement (Sudan):** Anti-colonial and religious uprising against Egyptian and later British rule, led by Muhammad Ahmad.
- **Maji-Maji Rebellion (German East Africa):** Spontaneous religious revolt with a unique belief in “magic water” to resist German rule.
- **Reasons for Limited Success:**
 - **Lack of Unity:** Divisions and conflicts among African groups
 - **Technological Disparity:** European military superiority in weaponry, military training and military technology.
 - **Internal Divisions:** Use of African forces by Europeans against other African groups.

III. Colonial Administration and the Colonial States

- **British Colonial Policy (Indirect Rule):**
 - **Principles:** Use of existing traditional African rulers and structures within the colonial administration, local customs, laws, and culture.
 - **Objectives:** Lower administrative costs, maintenance of order, and cooperation of local elites.
 - **Outcomes:** Strengthening some pre-existing ruling classes but also created divisions and "invented traditions".
- **French Colonial Policy (Direct Rule)**
 - **Principles:** Assimilation through teaching French language and imposing French law.
 - **Objectives:** To make the local African population as French men (Franchmen).
 - **Outcomes:** Led to a system which disregarded the local traditions and cultures and created more social and political tensions.
- **Other Colonial Powers:**
 - **Belgian:** Rule in Congo - based on exploitation with a "colonial trinity" of state, missionaries, and private companies.
 - **Portuguese:** Combined both oppressive policies and assimilation policies but had no clear line of administration.
 - **German:** Characterized by direct rule and a focus on economic exploitation.
- **The political economy of colonial agriculture, mining, and trade.**
 - **Agriculture:** The growth of cash crop production for export to Europe, often under pressure with the use of unpaid forced labour.
 - **Mining:** European companies controlled the mineral resources of the continent with cheap labour, extracting resources for European industries.
 - **Trade:** European powers controlled both the export and import trade in Africa that benefited mostly European traders rather than the local populations.

IV. The Legacy of Colonialism:

- **Economic:**
 - **Distorted Economies:** Dependence on single-cash crops and export-oriented economies which made African countries vulnerable to the fluctuation of global markets.
 - **Exploitation:** Raw material extraction, and resource depletion, with limited investment in local manufacturing and industries.

- **Lack of Diversification:** African economies were kept from diversification and development.
- **Political:**
 - **Artificial Boundaries:** Imposed by Europeans which cut across existing ethnic and cultural groups leading to future conflicts.
 - **Underdeveloped States:** Weakened pre-existing African states and failed to develop strong institutions for long-term stability.
 - **Political Instability:** Created resentment which resulted into political tension and instability after independence
- **Social and Cultural:**
 - **Erosion of Culture:** Suppression of traditional practices and the imposition of European culture.
 - **Introduction of Western Education:** Meant to create an elite subservient to the colonial rule.
 - **Class and ethnic divisions:** Colonialism created and exacerbated ethnic divisions.

Unit 3: Social, Economic, and Political Developments in Ethiopia, Mid-19th C. to 1941

I. Long Distance Trade and Peoples' Interaction in Ethiopia in the 19th Century

- **Revival of Long-Distance Trade:**
 - **Factors:** Rise of Oromo kingdoms in the Gibe region, relative improvement in political conditions along Red Sea coasts and Arabia, which were driven by the Egyptian conquest of south Arabia.
 - **Major Trade Routes:** Gibe region to Assendabo, Basso, Derita, Gondar, and then to Sudan or Massawa; a route leading from Basso to Ankober, the linking up of the Shewan Plateau with Harar.
 - **Market Centers:** Assendabo, Basso, Bati, Anchano, Soddo, Ankober, Harar
- **Trade Items:**
 - **Exports:** Ivory, civet, gold, wax, animal skins, and slaves, and increasingly coffee in the late 19th century.
 - **Merchants:** Jabarti (Muslim traders from the North), Afkala (Muslim traders in the south-west), and some Christian merchants.
- **Trade and Interaction:**
 - **Religious exchange:** Introduction of Islam in Oromo regions through Muslim merchants.
 - **Political change:** Facilitated the rise of strong, state-like structures in the Gibe region.
 - **Social Integration:** Increased interaction between peoples in the North and South and cultural exchange.

II. Power Rivalry and Consolidating Central Government, 1855-1913

- **The Zemene Mesafint (Era of Princes):**
 - **Nature of the period:** A period of intense regionalism, weakened central government, and religious controversies, mainly concerning the doctrine of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church.
 - **Main Characteristics:** Weakened central government, regional lords competing for power, doctrinal controversies in the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, and much suffering of the peasantry.
 - **The Yejju Rases** Dominated Ethiopian politics from 1769 to 1855. They took the title Ras Bitwoded and made Debre Tabor their capital.
- **Religious Doctrinal Controversies:**
 - **Disputes:** Disagreements about the nature of Christ, the celebration of the sabbath, and other theological issues with regional orientations.
 - **Impact:** Weakening of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, and the disruption of peace.
- **The End of Zemene Mesafint:**
 - **Rise of Tewodros:** Led a military campaign that defeated regional lords and restored imperial authority.
 - **Key events:** The battles of Guramba, Gorgora Bichen, Ayshal, and finally the battle of Deresge against Dejach Wube Haile Mariam, brought about the end of the Zemene Mesafint period.
 - **Tewodros's Rule:** Centralization, military reforms, conflict with church and some regional lords, and his decision to take the British consul and other Europeans as prisoners leading to his downfall and death.
- **Emperor Yohannis IV:**
 - **Administration:** Used a more consensual approach; recognizing regional autonomy while still ensuring his leadership.
 - **External Conflicts:** Fought against the Egyptians and the Mahadists.
 - **Death at Metemma:** Died during a battle against the Mahadists, leading to a shift in power.
- **Emperor Menelik II and the Shift of Power:**
 - **From North to Shewa:** Menelik II, learned from his predecessors and rose to power.
 - **Expansion and Consolidation:** Major territorial expansion, incorporation of new regions, and the centralization of power.
 - **International Recognition:** Recognized Ethiopia's borders and territorial integrity through treaties.

III. Territorial Expansion and the Incorporation of Kingdoms

- **Menelik's Expansion:**
 - **Motivations:** To control trade, resources, and secure power, and to create a single, unified nation.
 - **Phases:** Expansion started while Menelik was king of Shewa, and continued as he became the emperor, reaching it peak after the victory at Adwa.
 - **Resistance:** Opposition from groups like the Arsi Oromo, the Welayita and Kafa.
- **Key Areas:**
 - **South West Ethiopia:** Peaceful incorporation of Gibe kingdoms and Leqa states through alliances and diplomacy.

- **Southern and Southeastern Ethiopia:** Resistance and forceful incorporation.
- **Eastern Ethiopia:** Incorporation of the Emirate of Harar.
- **Impacts of the Expansion:** Creation of a larger multiethnic Ethiopian empire, expansion of the economic and political power of Shewa.
- **Land Tenure:**
 - **Northern Ethiopia:** Rist system: communal ownership of land based on hereditary rights, and the gult system.
 - **Southern Ethiopia:** The introduction of the qelad system which made most peasants tenants and increased the land holdings by the nobility and state officials.
 - **The Gabbar system:** Where settlers from the north were given tributary rights over peasants of the south.

IV. External Relations, Challenges and Threats

- **Egyptian Aggression:** Egyptian expansionism, the battles of Gundet and Gura and their impact on Ethiopia.
- **The Hewett Treaty:** British support for Egypt in exchange for the safety of Ethiopian territories and a free port in Massawa.
- **The Italian Presence:** Growing Italian presence in Eritrea after they occupied Massawa, leading to the Dogali incident and other conflicts.
- **The Battle of Adwa:** Ethiopia's victory against the Italian colonial forces in 1896 that was the only African success story against European colonizers.
- **The Aftermath of Adwa:** Consolidation of Ethiopia's independence and international recognition of its sovereignty.
- **Boundary Agreements:** signing of various agreements with neighboring countries including, French Somaliland, the Italian colony of Eritrea, and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.
- **Expansion by Menilek:** This also involved creating treaties with various European powers.

V. The Victory of Adwa

- **Significance:**
 - **African victory:** A landmark victory against European colonial powers and for the black race in the world
 - **Ethiopian Independence:** Demonstrated Ethiopia's military and political strength, and ensured its continued independence.
 - **International recognition:** Solidified Ethiopia's place as an independent African nation.
- **Impacts:**
 - Inspired African and Black Nationalist movements throughout the world.
 - Led to a recognition that European colonialists are not invincible

VI. Religious Doctrinal Controversies:

- **Disputes and divisions:** The Ethiopian Orthodox Church was a site of divisions due to the emergence of various doctrines.
- **Impact:** The doctrinal division did not give a chance for the Ethiopian Orthodox church to play its role as an instrument of cohesion.

- **Impact of the Church:** The church played an important role in Ethiopian social and political life as well as the preservation of Geez language.

VII. The Birth of Eritrea as an Italian Colony

- **Italian Acquisition of Assab:** Purchased from a local Afar Sultan and given to Italian government in 1882.
- **Italian Expansion in the Mereb Melash:** After their loss in Adwa, Italy only managed to keep control over Eritrea as a colony.
- **Treaty of Wuchale:** Contradictory versions in the Italian and Amharic language was used by the Italians to control Ethiopia.
- **Formation of Eritrea:** As a result of expansion from Massawa into the interior regions.

VIII. Power Struggle among Ruling Elites, 1906-1935

- **Succession Crisis:** The death of Ras Mekonnen and the Emperor's failing health led to political intrigues and uncertainty.
- **Rise of Lij Iyasu:** His appointment as the successor of the Emperor was not well received due to the influence of Empress Taytu.
- **Actions by Lij Iyasu:** He had tried to reform the country, while making a good connection with Muslim leaders and communities.
- **Removal of Lij Iyasu:** The Ethiopian nobility with the assistance of the allied powers removed Iyasu through a coup.
- **Rise of Empress Zewditu and Ras Teferi:** Creation of a diarchy in which one had the power and the other was to rule.
- **Rise of Teferi Mekonnen (Haile Selassie I):** Eventually, Teferi removed all his rivals to gain all the power.

IX. Italian Aggression and the Patriotic Resistance: Causes and Courses of the War

- **Italian Motives:** Italian desire to avenge the loss at Adwa and expand their empire into Ethiopia.
- **Initial Invasion:** Italian forces invaded from Eritrea and occupied parts of Ethiopia.
- **Ethiopian Resistance:** Patriotic resistance across the country, which was divided into two main phases.
- **The Invasion and Occupation:** The Italians were able to control all of the country except some resistance areas.
- **The defeat of the Italians:** Ethiopian victory with the support of the Allies led to the liberation of the country.

Unit 4: Society and Politics in the Age of World Wars, 1914 - 1945

I. World War I and Its Settlement

- **Alliance Systems:**

- **Triple Alliance (Central Powers):** Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy (though Italy later switched sides).
- **Triple Entente (Allied Powers):** Great Britain, France, and Russia (later joined by the USA and others).
- **Causes of the War:**
 - **Long-Term Causes:** System of alliances, intense nationalism, intense militarism and arms race, imperialist rivalries and economic competition, and the crisis in the Balkans.
 - **Immediate Cause:** The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary in Sarajevo.
- **The Schlieffen Plan**
 - A German plan of attacking France before launching an offensive against Russia
 - The plan required invading Belgium which was a neutral country.
- **Key aspects of the war:**
 - Use of trench warfare, leading to prolonged stalemate and massive casualties.
 - Introduction of new military technologies such as tanks, machine guns, and chemical weapons.
- **Turning Points:**
 - **Russian Withdrawal:** Following the Bolshevik Revolution.
 - **U.S. Entry:** Shifted the balance of power to the Allied side.
- **End of the War:** The Central Powers started to collapse and finally the armistice was signed on November 11, 1918.
- **The Human Cost:** A large number of casualties with soldiers and civilians losing lives and millions more were injured.
- **The financial cost:** The total financial cost reached 186 billion US Dollars.
- **The Peace Settlement:**
 - **Key Treaties:**
 - **Treaty of Versailles (1919):** Imposed harsh terms on Germany, including loss of territory, reduction of military power and payment of huge reparations. The treaty is considered to have laid the foundation for WW2 by making Germans angry, resentful and humiliated.
 - **Other Treaties:** Treaties that were signed in different places near Paris like St. Germain, Trianon, Neuilly and Sevres.
 - **The “Big Four”:** President Wilson (USA), Prime Minister Clemenceau (France), Prime Minister Lloyd George (United Kingdom) and Orlando (Italy) played a major role in shaping the terms of the post war settlement.
 - **Key outcomes:** Collapse of empires, the redrawing of European borders, and creation of new countries.
- **The Middle East:** The treaties also created new states and redrew the borders of territories that were formerly under the Ottoman empire.
- **League of Nations:**
 - **Goal:** International organization to promote peace and cooperation.
 - **Problems:** Lack of enforcement power and lack of participation of major world powers, especially the USA.

II. The Russian Revolution of 1917

- **Background:** Autocratic rule of the Tsar, economic inequalities, and Russian losses in WWI that created instability.
- **February Revolution (1917):**
 - **Causes:** Strikes, demonstrations, and mutiny of the military against the Tsarist autocracy.
 - **Outcome:** Overthrow of Tsar Nicholas II and establishment of the Provisional Government.
- **The Bolshevik Revolution (October 1917):**
 - **Lenin's leadership:** Lenin's 'April Thesis' called for ending support for the provisional government and the war and to prepare for a socialist revolution.
 - **Bolshevik Takeover:** Seizure of power by the Bolshevik Party, led by Lenin and Trotsky, using the soviets as their foundation.
 - **Establishment of Soviet Government:** Foundation of a communist government with the establishment of The Soviet Council of People's Commissars.
 - **Withdrawal from WWI:** Signing of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk and Russia's withdrawal from the First World War.
- **The Significance of the Russian Revolution:** It inspired political movements around the world and led to a conflict with the capitalist nations.

III. The Interwar Period: Capitalist Economy, Fascism, and Nazism

- **Capitalist Economies:**
 - **The Great Depression (1929-1933):** A major global economic downturn, which originated in the USA.
 - **Causes:** Overproduction, stock market crash, and restrictive trade policies.
 - **Effects:** Widespread unemployment, poverty, bank failures, and financial collapse.
- **The New Deal:** An economic recovery program in the USA to stimulate the economy and provide a safety net for the vulnerable groups of people.
- **Fascism in Italy:**
 - **Benito Mussolini:** Former socialist, formed the fascist party.
 - **Ideology:** Extreme nationalism, authoritarianism, violence and the cult of personality.
 - **Characteristics:** Rejection of democracy, strong central control, militarism and use of mass propaganda.
- **Nazism in Germany:**
 - **Adolf Hitler:** Exploited public discontent over the Treaty of Versailles and economic hardship.
 - **Ideology:** Racism, anti-Semitism, extreme nationalism, territorial expansion, and anti-communism.
 - **Impact:** Led to the development of a state with totalitarian control over all aspects of society.
- **Similarities between fascism and nazism:** Extreme nationalism, rejection of democratic values, violence, oppression and use of propaganda
- **Franco's Spain and Japan:** Similarities with Fascism but with their own unique features.

IV. World War II (1939-1945)

- **Causes:**

- **Failure of Appeasement:** Western powers' concessions to Hitler failed to stop German expansion.
- **Nationalism:** German, Japanese and Italian expansionist nationalism.
- **Japanese Aggression:** Expansion in Asia and the Pacific.
- **Axis Powers:** Germany, Italy, and Japan who signed the Tripartite Pact.
- **Course of the War:**
 - **German Blitzkrieg:** The strategy of rapid advance using coordinated air and land power
 - **Axis Powers Advance:** German victories in Europe, but not in the Soviet Union and Britain.
 - **Key Turning Points:** Battle of Britain, battle of Stalingrad, and the American entry into the war.
 - **Allied Strategy:** Massive mobilization of war resources, alliance between democratic and communist forces against fascism.
 - **Major fronts:** The war was conducted in various places in the world namely; in Europe, in the Pacific, and North Africa.
- **The End of the War:**
 - **Allied victory:** The Allied forces pushed back the German forces in Europe and the Japanese forces in the Pacific.
 - **Atomic Bombing:** The US atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki forced Japan to surrender.
- **Consequences:**
 - **Enormous Casualties:** Massive loss of life, both military and civilian.
 - **Economic Devastation:** The devastation of the European economies.
 - **The Beginning of the Cold War:** The emergence of two super powers the USA and Soviet Russia and the beginning of an ideological rivalry between the two.
 - **Establishment of the UN:** Creation of a new international organization based on promoting peace and preventing wars.
- **The war crime trials:** The trials held in Nuremberg and Tokyo to punish those who committed crimes during the war