

CHAPTER-SIX

World War II

The major causes of World War II

The following events were the major causes for WWII.

These were:

- I. The rise of dictators in Europe and Asia:

¶ The fascist party of Italy, the Nazi party of German in Europe and the military government of Japan in Asia were came to power and they took different measures to fulfill their demand 1920s - 1930s.

A. Fascist party of Italy:

- It was led by Benito Mussolini (1883-1945).
- He had fought during World War I when Italy fought with the side of both Allied and central power.
- He developed a new type of Ideas which was called Fascism.
- The word **Fascism** originated from Latin term **Fasces** meaning the **bundle of sticks** bound together with an axe that served as a symbol of power and unity (**Unity is strength**).
- Fascism was a political movement that deals about the unity of all social groups under the control of nation state. According to fascism, goals could be advanced by war and conquest.
- Mussolini promised to make different reforms for many social groups in Italy.

1. He gave the following promises to the Italian peoples

- ☒ to established peace and order
- ☒ to end social unrest
- ☒ to protect private property

2. He gave a promise for the capitalists and landlords to defense communism expansion to west direction.
3. He promised to industry workers to give job security, old age pension and insurance.

Because of the above promises Mussolini has got popular support and organized a big march to Rome in 1922. Following this big march **Victor Emanuel III** appointed him a prime minster of the country. After this Mussolini made arrangements for an election to be held in 1924 and won the majority seat in the Italian parliament. He called himself Il Duce or the leader.

B. The rise of Nazi party in German

- Nazism was the German version of Fascism.
 - At the end of World War I the king of German William II fled to Holland and the government became weak.
 - The group of communists known as Separatist League staged an armed rising in January 1919.
 - Even if the uprising was crushed the German government was became very weak.
- ¶ The members of German government prepared election to a constitute Assembly in order to strengthened the government.
 - ¶ The Assembly held its meeting in the town of Weimar in 1919.
 - ¶ The members of the constitute Assembly wrote new constitution and they declared a Republic. The name of

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the republic was known as **Weimar Republic**.

Some of the problems in the Weimar Republic

- In 1922, the government had been sever economic problems and it announced that German was unable to pay the reparation of, £6, 600000,000 which imposed by Allied powers in 1919.
- Following the refusal of German government to pay the war Indemnity in the World War I, France entered to German and occupied the industrial area of Ruhr to collect reparation from steel and coal.
- On the other hand the German workers went on strike to oppose France occupation.
- Economic inflation was one of the other problems of the government.
- During this trouble several parties were emerged in Germany. Among these parties Nazi party (National Socialist German Workers Party) was became strong when Adolf Hitler has been a leader of the party.

He had been one of the veterans of World War I and latter he joined the Nazi party at Munich town in the Southern Germany.

- He organized the private army called Storm Trooper (Brown shirts). The members of these armies were recruited from veterans and street hooligans.
- Hitler together with his army staged a coup d'état to take power in Munich in November 1923. But police suppressed the coup and he brought to trial and

sentenced to serve a five years prison term.

- Hitler wrote an autobiography on titled **Main campf** (my struggle) when he was in prison.

The book described about the following main points:

- ✿ The Ideology of Nazism
- ✿ It deals about the future plan of Hitler.
- ✿ Hitler's blamed Jews and communists who were responsible for the defeat of German in the World War I according to him also included in the book.
- ✿ The book also mentioned about German's race (it is a master race who deserved to rule).

After nine months, Hitler release from prison in December 1924 because of political pressure from supporters of the Nazi Party and his good behavior.

German was one of the victims of **great depression in 1929 which was happened in 1929-1933**. The immediate cause of this world economic crisis was the **Wall Street market crash in America in 1929**.

Because of so many problems that encountered the Weimar Government led to unpopular and the peoples of German supported Nazi party.

Elections in German from 1924-33

- ℳ During this period (1924-33) Nazi party has not got sufficient majority seat in the Reichstag (parliament). But in 1932 the party won 230 seats in the parliament but still there was no party who has got 50+1 seat in the parliament(short of majority).

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¶ In 1933 there was a political deadlock among the parties because none of the parties never won the election in the parliament, to solve the problem the president of Weimar Republic offered Hitler the office of Chancellor (prime minister of Germany) or the head of government.

¶ After taking office as prime minister Hitler arranged for a new election to be held in 1933. The major objective of the election was to be a sweeping majority seat. Hitler accused and arrested the communists without evidence for the fire and burning of Reichstag building before a week of election. As a result the Nazi party has got sufficient seats in the parliament and Hitler also took the title “the leader” **Fuhrer** in German.

3. Military government in Japan

¥ Military group came in to power in Japan in 1930s. This group followed similar policy of achieving greatness through territorial expansion like Italy and Germany.

¥ The targets of military government in Japan were east and south East Asia and Pacific Ocean.

The Aggressive Actions of Italy, Germany and Japan

1. The Aggressive Action of Italy: Italy invaded Ethiopia in 1935/36 with the pretext of Walwal incident. The Italian Government used poison gas on the Ethiopian army in 1935/36.

2. The Aggressive Action of Germany

A. Hitler introduced national military services in the country in 1935.

B. Hitler occupied the demilitarized zone of Rhineland

C. Hitler annexed Austria in March 1938 (Anschluss) -----

D. Hitler took Sudetenland (west Czechoslovakia) by Munich agreement in September 1938 and Hitler promised to respect the sovereignty of the rest of Czechoslovakia on the Munich agreement.

E. Hitler ignored his promise and occupied the western Czechoslovakia on 15 March 1939 after six months of Munich agreement.

F. Hitler set up the puppet government in eastern Czechoslovakia.

G. Hitler annexed Memel from Lithuania.

3. The Aggressive Action of Japan

A. Japan conquered Manchuria in Northern Province of China and established the puppet government named Manchukuo for Manchuria.

B. Japan announced their withdrawal from League of Nations on May 27, 1933.

C. Japan declared war on China in 1937. The name of the war was called Sino-Japanese war 1937-1939.

II. Formation of Alliance

☒ Formation of Alliance among Italy and Germany was formed in 1936.

☒ It was called Rome Berlin Axis.

☒ In the same year Italy, Germany and Japan signed the **Anti-Comintern pact (Anti-communist Alliance)**.

☒ Because of this agreement Russia was willing to join the western power (France and Britain) against Germany but these two

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powers refused because they dislike Russia rather than Germany.

Nazi Soviet Non-Aggression pact

- This an agreement which signed between Soviet Union and German on 23 August 1939. The objective of this agreement was that the two powers (Soviet Union and German) to be remained neutral if one of them was at war with the third power.
- Britain and France followed **the policy of Appeasement** towards Germany meaning Satisfying Hitler's demand. Among the all western European leaders Chamberlin of Britain was the leading proponent of the policy of appeasement to maintain peace and stabilize in Europe by making concessions to Hitler

Immediate cause of World war II

- ☒ German crossed the polish frontier from different directions and invaded Poland on September 1, 1939.
- ☒ On the other hand Britain and France declared war against Germany on September 3, 1939.

The Course of World War II

1, Western Front

- ℳ German invaded Poland with its war strategy which was called **Blitzkrieg**. Meaning coordinated quick attack of German Air force and ground force against Poland. German occupied the

capital city of Poland (Warsaw) on September 30 1939.

- ℳ German annexed Danzing in the same time Russia occupied 77,000 square miles of Eastern Europe. In 1939-40, the Baltic States also invaded by USSR.
- ℳ There was no real war fighting on the western front for seven months from September to April 1940 after Poland was occupied by German. This period was known as **Phony war or sitting war or Sitzkrieg**.
- ℳ German invaded Denmark and Sweden on April 29, 1940 next these states.
- ℳ German also attacked Netherland, Belgium and France on 10 May 1940.
- ℳ German army attacked Belgium and France along Meuse River and through Ardennes hills even if Britain and France expected Hitler's invasion through plains of Belgium.
- ℳ Hitler's army trapped the Allied army in Belgium they retreated to Dunkirk, the port in northern France without all war equipments.
- ℳ The rapid success of Germany on the western front led Mussolini to declare war on Britain and France on June 10, 1940. Because he taught that the war was closer to its end and wanted to be with the side of the winner.
- ℳ Paris was surrendered to Germans on June 14, 1940 and French signed armistice with German which came to effect on 22 June 1940.
- ℳ Based on the armistices German occupied northern France and established the puppet government in the southern France. The name of the government was known as **Vichy**

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Government which was led by **Marshal Henri Petain**

The Battle of Britain: Hitler ordered gave order for his commanders to open attack Britain after the fall of France in 1940. The offensive was to be launched from the air before full scale invasion was begun.

The battle of Britain had two phases:

1. The first phase was started from August to September 1940. **Luftwaffe** (the German Air Force) was bombing southern Britain to sweep out British Air field and planes.
 - ⌘ The attack was launched on day time. But **British Air Force (Royal Air Force)** used a new detection instrument (Radar), Radio Direction Finding to locate the attacker beforehand. Because of this new instrument German lost 120 planes between September 15 and 21 1940.
2. The second phase of German attack was started in October and ended in November 1940.
 - ⌘ Germans attack Britain in the night time and the major target of German was Britain's Industrial center and the city of London to destroy industries and terrify the population, but the Germans unable to paralysis the production and break the moral of the people .so that German lost the battle of Britain. It was the first defeat of German in western front.

The battle of Normandy:

- ⌘ The troops of USA, British and France invaded Normandy in northern France on 6 June 1944.

- ⌘ The Invasion of Normandy was named as Operation over Lord.
- ⌘ The commander of Allied power during this battle was **General Dwight Eisenhower**.
- ⌘ He liberated France in June 1944 and the exiled governor **Charles De Gaulle** the leader of **free France entered** in France on 25 August 1944.

3. Eastern Front

- ⌘ German started his invasion after Hitler's army was defeated at the battle of Britain in 1940.

The major objectives of German's invasion to Russia were:

- A. to get living space (**Lebensraum**) and provided soviet territory for German settlers
- B. To take the wheat land of Ukraine and the oil field of Caucasus

- ℳ In order fulfill his plan Hitler started his attack on 27 June 1941.
- ℳ The soviet responded with a so-called scorched earth policy which called for **destruction of everything that could be used to Germans**.
- ℳ But the Germans penetrated about 960 kilometer deep in to Soviet in November 1941 and they cut of Stalin grand city from any land communication with the rest Soviet provinces.
- ℳ Winter season was entered in Russia in December in 1941 therefore Hitler couldn't enter in to Moscow, the capital city of Russia and Stalingrad in the eastern.
- ℳ Hitler's blitzkrieg was ineffective in Russia campaign.

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ℳ In the winter 1941 and 1942 Soviet forces opened a counter offensive and push the German back some distance from Moscow.

ℳ In November 1942 the Soviet Red Army launched a major counter attack on German Army.

ℳ The Soviets encircled the German fighters at the Stalingrad.

ℳ Germans army was suffered with Russian winter and German's army was surrendered to Russian on 1, February 1943.

ℳ Large number of German army was destroyed so that the Stalin grand battle was decisive turning point in the Second World War.

ℳ Russia liberated its cities and provinces and crossed to polish territory in July 1944.

ℳ The major parts of eastern and central Europe were under Soviet control between August and October 1944.

ℳ **Marshal Zhukov the commander of Russian Red Army** began to attack Berlin in April 1945.

ℳ Finally Berlin was captured on May 2 1945 by Russian Army a week after Hitler suicide.

ℳ **Karl Donitz** the successor of Hitler authorized Germany's Surrender to the Allied on May 1945.

ℳ **General Alfred Jodi** and his force surrendered to the General Eisenhower to the west and the other German force in eastern front also surrendered to the Red Army commander Zhukov on May 7 and 8 1945 respectively. So that world

war II was completed in Europe in May 1945.

C. Southern Front :Second world war in North Africa_

ℳ The German Army was commanded by **General Erwin Rommel**. He occupied northern Africa until 1941.

ℳ In 1942 Britain and commonwealth army under General Bernard Montgomery launched a major attack against German.

ℳ In 1943 the axis power surrendered to Allied power in northern Africa and the Allied power continued their invasion to Italy.

ℳ The Allied power defeated the German's army which sent to occupy Rome and restore Mussolini in Italy.

ℳ Finally Allied power occupied Rome on June 1944. Mussolini also killed by the communists in northern Italy.

USA entered to world war II

ℰ The plan of Japan in Far East Asia was to establish New Order in Greater East Asia.

ℰ The slogan of Japan was **Asia for Asians.**

ℰ The goal of Japan government was to establish to co-prosperity sphere in the region.

ℰ Generally the aim of Japan was to replace **western imperialism by Japanese Imperialism.**

ℰ Japan invaded Tonkin province in Indochina during this period USA extended a loan to China and stop the exporting of Scrap Iron from Japan.

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- ☐ This prompted Japan to sign a treaty with Italy and Germany by the name of Berlin- **Rome -Tokyo Triangle**.
- ☐ These three states pledged to assist one another in the event of attack on any one of them.
- ☐ Japan continued its expansion to control the southern part of Indo China in 1941.
- ☐ On the other hand USA stop trade relation and increased economic pressure on Japan to force it to withdrawal from Indochina.
- ☐ USA also stops to import oil and other raw materials to Japan. Due to this fact Japan had two options:

1st option was to abandon its Conquest.

2nd option was to seize oil fields and areas with raw materials in south East Asia.

- ☐ But Japan selected the second option and wanted destroy the USA naval power in the pacific and east Asia.
- ☐ Then Japan attacked USA naval and Air power which stationed at **pearl Harbour in Hawaii** on December 7, 1941. Japan sank 19 American ships and 188 planes and killed 2400 peoples.
- ☐ After this event Japan occupied Hong Kong, Philippines, Burma and Malaya, USA declared war against German on 8 December 1941 and the powers German and Italy declared war against USA on December 11, 1941.

The war in pacific:

- ☐ USA defeated the Japans navy at the battle of **Midway Island** in the Pacific Ocean by the Carrier borne Air craft in

1944 because of this defeat Japan retreated to its main land.

- ☐ USA invented the new atomic bomb and President Truman ordered their military commander to drop the bomb on Japan.
- ☐ Then USA dropped the Atomic bomb on the japans' city of **Hiroshima and Nagasaki** on August 6 and 9 respectively. 80,000 peoples in Hiroshima and 40,000 peoples in Nagasaki lost their life because of this action.
- ☐ The Japan 's emperor Hirohito signed the un conditional surrendered of Japan that put an official end to second world war on August 15 1945.

Arguments about the use of Atomic bomb by USA: There were three arguments about the use of America on Japan.

- A.** According to Harry Truman, the successor of Roosevelt, USA used the atomic bomb on Japan to hastened Japan's surrender.
- B.** According to Soviet historians, USA used atomic bomb to demonstrate its power to soviet.
- C.** According to some soviet historians and Non soviet historians, USA used and attacked on Japan for the revenge of Pearl Barbour catastrophe.

The consequence of the war:

Because of this war:

- ☐ Large numbers of life was lost.
- ☐ There were mass killing in the concentration camps.
- ☐ Air raid, starvation and disease and civil casualties were very high.

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- Infrastructure in Europe and Asia were damaged.
- Towns, cities and Industry centers were damaged.
- **Holocausts** literary it means wholesale complete destruction. Six millions European Jews and other six millions of minorities like Gypsies and Slav were slaughtered by the order of Hitler and Nazi officials. The mass killing of people was carried out in the concentration camps. Among these concentration camps some of them were Auschwitz, Buchenwald, Belsen and Nordhausen.

United Nation

- It was an international organization which set up to maintain international peace and security. Powerful states in Europe and other region played great role to establish this organization. Such as:
 - A.** America, Russia, and Britain gave support to the idea of a united nation organization at Tehran meeting in 1943.
 - B.** The three foreign minister of Allied power were agreed on Moscow conference about the necessity of establishing the international organization.
 - C.** On the meeting at **Dumbarton oaks**, allied power discussed on the structure of united nation and the following countries Britain, France, Russia and France to be permanent in Security Council.
 - D. Yalta Conference** of 1945; at this conference the big three such as USA, USSR, and Britain agreed that each permanent members had a veto power in the Security Council.

- E.** The meeting of **San Francisco** was held in April 1945. UN took the final shape at this conference and 50 countries drafted the chapter of UN. Finally the charter was signed in June 1945 by 51 founding members

Agencies of UN

1. General Assembly:

- It is the representative of the UN members and each state has one vote.
- The member countries meet once annually.
- The responsibility of this branch are admission of new member, expulsion of members, supervision of budget, appointment of secretary general and maintenance peace and security.

2. Security Council:

- It is responsible for the maintenance peace and order. It investigates any dispute and can take diplomatic and economic or military measures against aggressors.
- It has 5 permanent members like USA, USSR, Britain France and China.
- Each member has veto power.
- In addition to these other 6 members who were elected for two months term by General Assembly are the members of this body.

3. International court of Justice:

- The seat of the court is at **The Hague** in Netherland.
- 15 judges are elected.

- The official language of this court is English and French

4. Trust ship council:

- The responsible of this body was to supervise the administration of trust Territories.
- But the function of this organ was ended in 1944, when the pacific Island of **Palau** achieved its Independent.

5. Members of economic and social council

- Are a body setup to handle international economic, social cultural educational health and related matters

7.1. The Emergence of Antagonistic Super-Powers; the USA and the USSR

Reasons for the rise of USA as Super Power after 1945:

- ☞ The territory of USA was not destroyed by WWII except the island of Hawaii.
- ☞ USA served as supplier of War materials, food and Manufacturing goods to the allied powers. This made USA richest and powerful.
- ☞ In 1945 USA developed the first Atomic bomb.
- ☞ In 1949 USA enjoyed the status of great power.

Reasons for the rise of USSR as Super Power after 1949:

- ☞ USSR had suffered greatly from WWII.
- ☞ USSR lost about 20 millions of its citizens and left with ruined economy in 1945.
- ☞ USSR followed the policy of Reconstruction and re-settlement for economic recovery.
- ☞ In 1945 the GDP of USSR was third of that of USA but in 1953 the gap was narrowed.
- ☞ In 1949 USSR developed its own Atomic Bomb. The same year USSR became the second country competing for the status of Great power.

Development of Antagonism between USA and USSR was the result of:

- ☞ Different political ideology; Capitalism of USR versus Communism of USSR
- ☞ The desire to expand once ideology at the expense of the other.

CHAPTER SEVEN

MAJOR REGIONAL AND GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT SINCE THE END OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR

7.2. Division of the World into East and West and the Cold War

The East Block

- ☞ The East Block was the Communist states head by USSR
- ☞ Including nearly all the countries liberated from Nazi German in Central and Eastern Europe became socialist states.
- ☞ "People's Democratic" was the official label of these socialist regime, which was under dictatorial rule.
- ☞ Later, China, Cuba, North Korea, North Vietnam ... etc joined this block.
- ☞ Yugoslavia and china became free from USSR guidance.

The West Block

- ☞ **Capitalist states head by USA.**
- ☞ USA, Britain, Canada, Italy, West Germany, France ... etc were the principal member states of this block

The Cold War

- ☞ Cold war was the rivalries of the East Block and the West Blocks for the expansion of ideology at the expense of each other. Competing for sphere of influence and weapons

The Beginning of the cold war

- ☞ European communist government isolated their people from the rest of the world. British Prime Minister W. Churchill criticized the communist for drawn an "**Iron Curtain**" between Europe East and West.
- ☞ In 1945 the USSR announced that it was ready to face the west. Malenkov, prime

Minister of USSR expressed the need to preserve their victory by being strong enough "**... Our friend will respect as only so long as we are strong ...the weak ones get beaten**"

- ☞ President Truman of USA speaks about the need to face Russia with an "**Iron Fist**" and "**Strong languages**" and the necessity of showing their military power to the USSR.

The main features of the cold war were:

- ☒ War of words/ propaganda war
- ☒ Economic rivalries and ideological struggle
- ☒ Building military alliance and base in different part of the world.
- ☒ Arm race and expanding sphere of influence.
- ☒ Competition in espionage

In 1947 President Truman announced the Containment policy.

According to this policy:

- ☒ USA could support free people's who are resisting attempted subjugation (dictatorial rule) by armed minority or by outside pressure.
- ☒ USA was determined to stop the spread of soviet power.

The policy of Containment includes:

- ☒ Truman Doctrine, Economic Cooperation and Military Alliance

Truman Doctrine - gave financial and military aid to combat communism. It was first implemented on Turkey and Greece and then used in other states.

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Economic Cooperation

The Marshal Plan

- ☒ This plan was parts the containment policy.
- ☒ Marshall Plan was American program to rebuild war ruined European economy after WWII, by providing financial and material aid to Europe.
- ☒ Georg C. Marshall invited all countries of Europe to take part in the program including the Soviet.
- ☒ Soviet refused and prevented all its satellite states of Europe from taking part in Marshall Program.
- ☒ The program enabled Western Europe to recover and even to surpass pre-war production rates in few years.
- ☒ The USSR saw the Marshall program as a measure to strengthen non-communist countries in Europe against USSR and its Communist allies in Europe. This heightened the Cold War tensions.

The Military Alliance

The formation of Military Alliance in the West was the result of two crises: -

- ☒ Czechoslovakian Crisis of 1948 - in which Communists take it over and made Czechoslovakia Russian Satellite.
- ☒ The Berlin Blockade in 1948 - This was Stalin's measure to force the Western power out of their occupied zone of Berlin. USSR cut off all land and water routes leading to the Western sector of Berlin.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO):

- ☒ This military alliance was formed in 1949 by the USA, Britain, France, Canada, and Italy ...etc.
- ☒ In 1952 Greece and Turkey joined NATO.

The Warsaw Pact

- ☒ This was the Military alliance of Soviet and its Satellite states as reaction to NATO.
- ☒ The original members were the USSR, Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and East German ...etc.
- ☒ In both NATO and Warsaw pact the attack on one of them would be considered as an attack on all of them.

Arm Race

- ☒ In 1957 the USSR put an artificial satellite, **Sputnik I** into the orbit. This meant that the USSR could use its rocket to deliver Atomic bomb to any spot on the earth.
- ☒ In 1958 USA also sent satellite into orbit.
- ☒ Both the USSR and USA built military bases in different part of the world.
- ☒ The use of rockets increased the fear of possible nuclear war tension.

Challenges of Nuclear Weapons Race:

- ☒ The deadly radioactive material of nuclear weapons
- ☒ Expensive costs to develop and build nuclear weapons and missiles.
- ☒ The complex defense system and its costs.
- ☒ Proliferation - the spread of nuclear weapons to other countries.

Economic Rivalries:

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- ☒ In 1949 European Communist states built their economic organization called the **Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON)** that aimed to strengthened economic ties among socialist states.
- ☒ In 1957 West European nations formed the **European Economic Community (EEC)**. Later developed into **European Union (EU)**.

Relaxing Cold War Tensions:

- ☒ Under Nikita Khrushchev Soviet adopted a new policy called "Peaceful Co-existence" towards the West. This policy allowed the Soviet could compete with the West without going to war.
- ☒ **Détente** was the West equivalent term for the "Peaceful co-existence" This shows the need to relax cold war tension by both blocks.

Moves towards Détente

I - Non-Proliferation Treaty:

- ☒ This treaty was concluded in 1968.
- ☒ Aimed at preventing the expansion of nuclear weapons beyond the countries that already possessed them. By the end of 1971 all the permanent members of the Security Council were nuclear powers.
- ☒ This treaty failed to prevent the Proliferations.

II - Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT):

- ☒ Disarmament negotiations was opened in 1969
- ☒ SALT was concluded in 1972.

- ☒ It was hoped that the building of nuclear weapons and their costs would be minimized.
- ☒ The move towards Détente reached its peak when the negotiation on SALT was opened.
- ☐ The Cold War tension continued until the end of 1990s, and came to an end as result of two successive summit (1986 - 87) between President Ronald Reagan of USA and President Mikhail Gorbachev of USSR. In 1990 the Soviet was break down, the Communist regime in Europe collapsed and the Cold war was over.

7.3. Indian Independence Movement

INDIA:

- ℳ India was British colony; **Indian National Congress (INC)** was founded in 1885 and led the struggle for independence.
- ℳ The British worked hard to weaken the Indian independent movement by creating religious difference between Muslim and Hindu. The Muslim League split way from the INC in 1906.
- ℳ In 1930s, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, Civil disobedience (non-violent) campaign was carried out in India. On May 14, 1945 the British called the Simla Conference to introduce reforms and self-rule in India under British rule.
- ℳ The leaders of INC **Gandhi, Nehru** and V. Patel and the leader of the Muslim league Mohammed Ali Jinnah, rejected the British proposal.
- ℳ In 1946 Indians were allowed to establish a provisional Government and Legislative Assembly under British rule.

Nehru was appointed head of the provisional government.

- ℳ The Muslim League called for separate Muslim state. On 26 January 1947 India became an independent state with Jawaharlal Nehru as its first Prime Minister. M. Ali Jinnah became the first president of the separate Muslim state, Pakistan.

7.4. Indonesian Independence

- ℳ Indonesia was colony of the Netherlands. The Colonial Parliament Volksraad (People's Council) was meaningless for freedom seeking Indonesians.
- ℳ National Party under Sukarno led the movement for independent.
- ℳ Japan occupied Indonesia during WWII at the end of the war the Netherlands return to Indonesia.
- ℳ This event broke out anti colonial war. As a preparation for independent transitional government called "Netherlands -Indonesian Union" was formed. Sukarno was the first president of Indonesia at independent in 1956.

7.5. Arab-Israel Conflicts

Palestine:

- ☉ Given to Britain as a mandate territory at the end of WWI.
- ☉ The Arabs in Palestine were the great majority; the Jewish population grew because of Zionism.

Zionism: -

- ☉ Zionism was the movement of the Jewish organized by Theodore Herzl.
- ☉ The objective of Zionism was to establish a national state for the Jews in Palestine.

- ☉ This movement won world -wide sympathy owing too the Nazi persecution.

Balfour Declaration: -

- ☉ This was British promise in 1917 to give Palestine for the Jewish. British already promised to deliver Palestine to the Arab in 1915.

Arab-Jewish Conflict

- ☉ Arab versus Jewish Nationalism was the basic cause of the conflict. The strategic value of the Middle East and the oil field of the region was another cause.
- ☉ The Arab and the Jewish began terrorist activities against each other.
- ☉ The Jews also attacked the British soldiers.

UN Proposal on Palestine

- ☉ In 1947 Britain passed the issue of Palestine to the UN.
- ☉ Then the Security Council voted for the partition of Palestine into separate Arab and Jews states.
- ☉ Jerusalem was to be an international city under the supervision of UN.
- ☉ The Jews accepted the UN plan but the Arabs rejected it.
- ☉ They demanded independent state for Arab Palestine without partition.

The State of Israel

- ☉ The Jews declared the formation of an independent Jewish state called Israel on 14 May 1948 immediately following the withdrawal of the British force.
- ☉ The capital city of Israel is at Tel Aviv.

The Arab - Israel Wars

The First Arab -Israeli War (1948 - 1949)

- ☉ **Cause** - the Formation of the State of Israel in 1948 in Palestine
- ☉ Egypt, Syrian, Lebanon, Iraq and Trans-Jordan attacked the new Jews state. Israel emerged victorious at the end of this war.

Israeli's territorial gain includes:

- ☉ half of Jerusalem (the old quarter)
- ☉ Northwestern Coastal strips along the Mediterranean Sea.
- ☉ Trans-Jordan was the only Arab state that succeeded and held West Bank (Hill country of central Palestine).
- ☉ Then after, Trans Jordan was renamed Jordan. UN mediated cease fire but the Arab state refused to sign any final peace treaty.

Consequences of the first Arab - Israeli war: -

- ☉ Israel became larger than the territories UN proposed for it.
- ☉ 750,000 Palestine Arabs were made refugees in neighboring Arab States.
- ☉ These refugees were the bases for the many Arab freedom fighters and terrorist groups.
- ☉ The various Palestinian resistance groups merged and formed the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in 1964. **Yasser Arafat** was the renowned and long time leader of PLO.

The Second Arab-Israeli War 1956 (The Suez War)

- ☉ **Cause:** - Egyptian President **Gamal Abdel Nasser** nationalized the Suez Company 1956.
- ☉ Israel started the attack against Egypt. Britain and France, who lost their Suez Canal share fought on the side of Israel.
- ☉ USA, USSR and UN pressure forced Britain and France to stop the war against Egypt. UN - Peace keeping force separated Egypt and Israel. Conquered land was returned to Egypt.

The Third Arab - Israeli War 1967(The Six days war)

- ☉ Egypt started the war, Iraq, Jordan and Syria joined Egypt. The USA, Britain and West German assisted Israel.
- ☉ The Arab got assistance from USSR. Moshe Dayan, Israeli Minister of Defense, decided to start a Pre-emptive strike.
- ☉ Israel got victory in the war the lasted from June 5 - 10, in 1967. Israel destroyed Egypt's Air Force and reopened the Gulf of Aqaba.

Israel's territorial gain at this war includes: -

- ☉ West Bank from Jordan,
- ☉ Golan Height from Syria and
- ☉ Gaza Strip and Sinai from Egypt.

The Fourth Arab-Israeli War 1973 (the Yom Kippur War)

- ☉ Israeli Athletes at the Munich (Germany) Olympic Games were assassinated by PLO agents.

- ☉ Egypt under Anwar Sadat and Syria opened attack against Israel on the religious holiday of the Jews called Yom Kippur.
- ☉ Israel defeated both Egypt and Syria.

The Camp David Accord 1978

- ☉ President Sadat of Egypt gave a full recognition to the state of Israel at the Camp David Accord in Washington, USA.
- ☉ The Prime Minister of Israel **Mennachem Begin, Sadat** and **President Jimmy** Carter of USA reached a lasting peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

7.6. The Vietnam War

- ▢ Vietnam formed part of the French colony of Indochina since 1880s. During WWII Vietnam was occupied by Japan.
- ▢ In 1945 Vietnam under Ho chi Minh became independent.
- ▢ The return of France to Vietnam in 1946 led to the outbreak of anti - colonial war between Vietminh and France.
- ▢ The **Vietminh** was Marxist guerrilla nationalist force.
- ▢ The "**dirty war**" was the name for French colonial war in Vietnam as it was called by French citizen who opposed the Vietnam War.
- ▢ It was lasted from 1946 - 1954. The Vietminh who received support from Soviet and China smashed the French force at the battle of **Dien Bein Phu** in 1954.
- ▢ In 1954 the Geneva Conference attended by France, Britain, China, Soviet and USA passed decision on French rule of Indochina.

According to the Geneva Conference:

- ▢ French accepted the end of its rule in Indochina.
- ▢ Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam were made separate independent states.
- ▢ Vietnam was temporarily divided between North and South Vietnam at the 17th parallel.
- ▢ North Vietnam was communist under Ho Chi Minh. South Vietnam was pro - West under President Ngo Dinh Diem.
- ▢ USA and the leaders of South Vietnam refused to sign the Geneva Agreement fearing that United Vietnam may fall under Communist state.
- ▢ In 1960 in South Vietnam the **Vietcong** set up a united guerrilla movement and civil war broke out.
- ▢ The Vietcong's were South Vietnamese communist guerrilla fighters. Vietcong secured help from Soviet and North Vietnam, USA supplied South Vietnam.
- ▢ President Lyndon Johnson of USA escalated the war in Vietnam, increased the number of American soldiers and attacked North Vietnam.
- ▢ The Vietcong overcome the terrorizing war of America. Unwilling to accept defeat and the mounting oppositions America met at home against their war in Vietnam, President Nixon introduced the policy of **Vietnamization** at the end of 1969.
- ▢ American troops were reduced by half and total withdrawal began in 1973.
- ▢ The next year Vietnam was united under communist government.

7.7. The Chinese Socialist Revolution

In China; -

- The Kuomintang (KMT) was a bourgeois nationalist party founded by Dr. Sun Yat-Sen (1866 - 1925).
- The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) was founded in 1921.
- KMT and CCP took power in alliance. Sun Yat-Sen was nationalist and anti-imperialist as resulted respected by CCP leaders.
- Chian Kai shek took the leadership of KMT and its republican government. He dissolved the alliance between KMT and CCP in 1927.
- He started an attack on CCP, to escape from KMT attack the Communist began a retreat, the **Long March** that covers over 9000 kms to Yen-an in Northern China.
- Mao Zedong emerged as the sole leader of the communist during the Long March.
- Japan invaded Manchuria in 1931 and started the Sino-Japan war in 1937.
- At the end of WWII the KMT and CCP began to fight against each other to control power over the whole of China.
- The KMT had many troops, US support and recognition as legitimate power in China by the Allied including Soviet.
- CCP depend on the peasant's support that benefited from its land policy.
- In 1949 the CCP won the civil war, captured Beijing and declared the Communist Republic of China. Chiang kai Shek fled to Taiwan (Formosa) and established a nationalist government at Taipei.

- The Chinese Communist government secured a great deal of aid from Soviet.

Reforms of Communist China

"First Five Years Plan" 1953- 1957

- The period of its operation was regarded as "**transition to Socialism**"
- Emphasized of heavy industry and collectivization of Agriculture.
- Nationalization of private enterprises was carried out.

"Second Five Year Plan" 1958 -1963

- This plan was known as "the Great Leap forward" to take China to the **second stage of Communism**.
- Communes - rural cooperatives were organized.
- Both the Great Leap forward and the Communes were failed and caused terrible famine and ailed because of food shortage, mismanagement and peasant resistance.
- Mao's "The Great proletarian Cultural Revolution" too failed.
- The industrialization initiatives of china were successful and there were improvements in the life of Chinese and facilities.
- The foreign policy of China was active, China involved in the Korean War, occupied Tibet, and Chinese policy in Tibet led to border conflict and fighting with India in 1962. Soviet under Khrushchev denounced Stalin's personality cult in 1955.
- Mao seen this action of Soviet as revisionism meaning going back to capitalism.

- Mao believed that the Chinese communism and his idea of **Maoism** was the **real Marxist - Leninism** and the best model of practical communism for the world, not only for the