

In April 1945, Berlin, the Capital of Germany fell and Hitler committed suicide along with his newly married film-star wife. After the fall of Hitler, Germany surrendered unconditionally.

The rapid success of Japan became short-lived. With the defeat of Germany began the defeat of Japan. She was driven from the border of India and ousted from Burma. But Japan continued the war even after the surrender of Germany. The U.S.A. dropped two Atom Bombs in the two Japanese towns of Herosima and Nagasaki. The whole of the world was struck dumb at the amount of destruction done by these two Atom Bombs. The two towns were destroyed entirely and nearly the whole of the population were killed. The sight of the destruction caused the break up of the moral of Japan and she surrendered in August, 1945. With the surrender of Japan, the final curtain was drawn over the Second World War.

In destructive capacity, in width and extent of the theatre of war, the Second World War was without parallel in human history. It was a total war and combatants and non-combatants equally suffered. Modern scientific inventions were utilised in the war. It was a highly mechanical war and armoured cars, flying automatic bombs, V₁ and V₂ bombs, Poisonous gas and lastly the atom bombs were used in this war and destructions of unprecedented nature took place. The number of men that participated and the number of men that were killed and wounded and the gross amount of expenditure that the war involved are staggering.

Atom Bombs
dropped over
Japan

Surrender of
Japan

Characteristic
features and
nature of the war

Questions

1. Analyse the causes of the Second World War.

(The causes were many and varied—the severity of the Treaty of Versailles made Germany desperate and she desperately tried to come out of the octopus grip into which she had been forced into by the Treaty of Versailles—German mentality to take revenge of the national dishonour;—rise of Hitler in Germany,—rise of Mussolini in Italy—Zingoism of the Nazis and the Fascists—aggressive policy of Germany and Italy—lack of unity among the Allied powers, *viz.*, France, England etc.—their anti-Soviet feelings forbade any unity of action—Hitler emboldened—Policy of Appeasement—Munich Pact—demand of Danzing and Memel—England and France became alert—Hitler's attack of Poland—the war broke out.)

2. Discuss the responsibility of Germany for the Second World War.

3. How far is it correct to say that the Treaty of Versailles contained the seeds for the Second World War.

4. Discuss the courses of the Second World War.

5. Write short notes on :

- (a) Anti-Commintern Pact ; (b) Non-aggression Pact ;
(c) Battle of Stalingrad ; (d) Atom Bombs at Herosima and Nagasaki (e) Character of the Second World War.
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CHAPTER XII

THE U.N.O. AND COMMONWEALTH

Introduction

After the conclusion of the First World War, the League of Nations was formed to bring lasting peace to the war-devastated world. The thinking people and the sane minds began to think seriously about the future of human civilization. That pious wish to save the future world from the ravages caused by war was frustrated because the League failed to maintain peace.

Attitude for
peace

But the pious intention did not die with the sad demise of the League of Nations. The intention for a lasting peace increased at the sight of the devastation caused by the Second World War. Moreover, the inventions of highly destructive weapons came as a threat to the existence of human civilization itself. So, peace-loving men and far-sighted statesmen alike became eager for a world organisation. The League of Nations was created after the First World War, but due to many inherent weakness, it failed to maintain peace. Gaining experience from the failures of the League, the world statesmen endeavoured to form a more powerful and more effective international body. Before the Second World War ended, the talks for such an international organisations began and in 1945, a conference was held at Sanfrancisco. Fifty-one states from all parts of the world joined the conference and of these

The longing for
peace increased
with the progress
of time

Sanfrancisco
Conference, 1945

states England, U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. were very prominent. In this conference was formulated the Charter of the future United Nations Organisations (U.N.O.).

The Principle and Aim of the U.N.O.

The Charter of the United Nations contained the principles and the aims of the Organisations. The main aims of the U.N.O. were to preserve peace and to remove the chances of war, the upliftment and welfare of nations and the establishment of amicable relations among the nations. The main principles of the U.N. was to preserve world

The main aims and ideals of the U. N. Charter

peace and international security by taking recourses to collective security action against the delinquent state. The U.N. Charter recognised in principle the right of each and every nation for sovereign status and for self-determination. The U.N. Charter promised to institute international co-operation for the economic, social and cultural upliftment of all nations. The Charter contained a guarantee of non-interference in the internal affairs of states and a proposal for assisting the underdeveloped and backward countries

The charter was an improvement over the League Covenant

for their economic, cultural and social prosperity. The League of Nations was handicapped by one of the provisions of its Covenant which contained that no security measures could be taken against a state which was not a member of the League. The Charter made an improvement in this respect and it contained provisions for enforcement actions against the non-member delinquent states as well.

To translate the aims and principles contained in the Charter, an elaborate constitution of the U.N.O. has been devised. The U.N. had a General Assembly, a Security Council, a Secretariate, the Social and Economic Council, the Trusteeship Council and the International Court of Justice.

Constitution
of U.N.O.

Every state which is a member of the U.N.O. is represented in the General Assembly. Each member state may send as many as five members but each state shall be

General Assembly
and its procedure

eligible to cast one vote only and all votes shall have equal weight. The General Assembly is nearly a parliament of mankind in which the members of the different states of the world discuss and deliberate over the many and varied problems

The Security
Council and the
veto system

of the world. The Security Council is the most important organ of the U.N. It is composed of eleven members of which five big states—England, France, U.S.A., U.S.S.R and China (Nationalist)—are permanent members and the other six members are elected by the General Assembly for two years. The permanent five members of the Security Council must be unanimous and in favour of the majority to pass a resolution in it. The U.N. Security Council can take no effective measure if any of the big permanent five dissents. This power of making a proposal ineffective by a big power even in the face of majority is called the power of 'veto'.

Under the auspices of the United Nations Organisations has been formed the Economic and Social Council. It is composed of eighteen members and they are elected for a term of three years. The main purpose of this council

is to translate into reality the ideals and principles embodied in the Charter. The Council endeavours to uplift the standard of economic, social, cultural and educational matters of nations, gives assistance in these

The Economic and Social Council and its organs

spheres to the under-developed and backward countries and tries to establish an equality of economic, social and cultural standard among nations. The Economic and Social Council has several world organisations under its auspices: the I. L. O. or International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO). The World Health Organisation (W. H. O.),

The Trusteeship Council

the Food and Agricultural Organisation etc. Under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council and the International Court of Justice are functioning. The Trusteeship Council is in charge of the territories which were formerly colonies of the defeated Axis powers. These territories have been put as 'Trust Territory' to members of the U. N. known as 'Trustee States'. The Trustee State would look after the well-being of the trust territory, would improve its economic, social and cultural positions

The International Court of Justice

and would gradually prepare it for self-government. Many states in Asia and Africa have become independent by this process. The International Court of Justice (The I.C.J.) has important contribution towards the solution of many vexed questions and disputes of international nature. The judges of the Court are appointed by the General Assembly. No individual can file a suit here. Only the states (members to U. N.) can file a suit.

The preamble to the constitution of the UNESCO says that it is in the minds of men that the seeds of war are generated and so, it is in the heart of men that the seeds of peace are to be sown. So, the main aim of the UNESCO is to eradicate the causes of the war. Like the UNESCO, the whole endeavour of the Economic and Social Council is directed to uproot the causes of war. The causes of war are mainly due to inequality in economic and cultural standards. The Economic and Social Council endeavours to minimise these difference as much as possible by making economic, educational and scientific assistance to the underdeveloped countries. The head-quarter of the U.N. has been established at New York. A very big secretariate and a Secretary General carry out the functions of the U.N.O.

The United Nations Organisations has been playing an important role, since the conclusion of the Second World War, for the preservation of international peace. The U. N. O. is the platform where different states representing varying social standards and conflicting ideologies sit together, speak together and act together though not always with harmony. In spite of serious weakness and drawback, the U.N. has helped the causes of peace. Though there have been several armed conflicts of regional nature, these local armed outbreaks have not become world wide due to the exertions of the United Nations Organisations.

The scope for international co-operation has been increased with the increased activities of the Economic and Social Council. The different nations have come closer to

The preamble of
U.N.E.S.C.O.
and the aim of the
United Nations

The contributions
of the U. N. for
the preservation of
peace

each other in economic, social and cultural spheres because they are working under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council. This international co-operation has brought immense benefit for the underdeveloped countries of Asia and Africa. The work of different organs like UNESCO, WHO, etc., have important contributions in this respect.

The values of
Economic and
Social Council

But inspite of the best endeavours, all the aims and principles have not been fulfilled. The lofty principles enumerated in the Charter have not been given due respect in all cases. The predominance of the big powers, the provision of Veto and the conflicting ideologies of member states have considerably weakened the U. N. machine.

The failures of
U. N. in various
cases

The U. N. has failed to solve the problem of Kashmir, has failed to compel Portugal to leave Goa and consequently India had to apply force. In Korean affairs, in Indo-China, and in the Congo affairs, the U. N. has failed to come to a satisfactory solution. There is one thing more. China is one of the five big powers. But a revolution has taken place in China and her Nationalist Government has been driven out of the mainland of China and forced to settle at Formosa. Yet the Nationalist Government at Formosa is representing the whole of China and the new Communist Government is not represented in U. N. A big country with the largest population thus remains outside the U. N. This is one of the most weakening factors.

But the U.N. has secured some very good achievements. The most notable among them is the Suez Canal dispute which occurred in recent years. By negotiation, mediation

and arbitration—by peaceable means, the U. N. is sincerely trying to maintain peace. The U. N. has been established with the most pious wish of saving the humanity from the 'scourge of war'. The U. N. seeks to destroy mutual distrust, suspicion and fear and to establish lasting peace by reciprocal co-operation. In the present century, the world has been twice devastated by devastating wars. The peace-loving common people of the world eagerly look to the U. N. and wish it succeed in establishing and maintaining international peace.

The achievements
of the U. N.

The prospects for
peace

The Commonwealth of Nations

After the conclusion of the Seven Years' War, England became the greatest country in the world in respect of colonies and empires. The Empire of England and her colonial possession were extended in the 19th century. The Empire of England became so vast that it was said that the 'sun did not set from Her Majesty the Queen Victoria's Empires'. But that Empire of England and her colonies consisted of heterogeneous collection of people having diversities of aims, aspirations and interests. The political arrangements by which this empire was preserved was one of the most interesting events of modern times.

The British
Empire and its
extension and
political
arrangements

While other empires of the world crumbled to pieces, the British Empire prospered more and more. The cause of this was that the British Empire followed a more humane and tolerant policy towards the colonies and Empires than the other states did. The British authorities had learnt a valuable lesson when the thirteen colonies

The policy of
toleration
towards the
colonies and
Empires

of North America rebelled and became independent of the Mother Country. A new colonial policy was developed which materially contributed for the preservation of the

The new colonial policy

British Empire. The new policy was the liberal attitude towards the colonies. The British Government followed a policy of free trade, removed the commercial and economic restrictions from the colonies and assisted in the development of the colonies (in a very limited sense of course). One of the most important feature of the new colonial policy was that self-government was allowed to the colonies wherever possible. The principle of evolution of self-government in the colonies was first applied in the case of Canada. By the middle of the 19th century, responsible government was granted to Canada. In 1847, Canada was granted the right

Self-government in Canada, Australia and the Union of South Africa

of self-Government, in 1852 Australia was allowed to form a government. Towards the dawn of the 20th century, Union of South Africa was given the right of self-government. One feature of this act was that right of self-government was granted only to those colonies where the inhabitants were all 'whites' or where the white people were supreme.

The next feature was the union of several self-governing and adjacent colonies into a Federation. In Canada, the

Union of several neighbouring self-governing units into a Federation

four provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia were united and the Dominion of Canada was formed. Subsequently of course, the Dominion of Canada gained an extension of boundary by the voluntary merger of other self-governing English colonies of North

America. The Australian colonies unified themselves into a single state in 1901 and the Federated State of Australia was formed. In 1909, Cape Colony, Natal, the Transval and Orange Free State were united to form the Union of South Africa,

But more changes soon took place due to the forces of time. It was at first hoped that the self-governing dominions would be paramount in their internal affairs only. But this hope was not fulfilled. The self-governing colonies secured greater rights and freedom by a process of evolution.

New changes transformed the British Empire into the British Commonwealth

They formulated their own economic policy and instituted new tariff policy. The Dominion of Australia passed an Immigration Act by which Asian and African people were disallowed to immigrate to Australia. After the First World War, the self-governing dominions became separate members of the League of Nations. Thus, the tie between the dominions and England became increasingly weaker. The self-governing dominions were tied to England only by their loyalty to the British Crown and need for assistance that would arise.

Thus, the British Empire became converted into a Commonwealth of Nations in which the common bond of union was the British Crown, but each had her own interests and principles. A committee was appointed in 1926, known as the Balfour Committee to define the position of the Dominions within the Commonwealth. It

Balfour definition of the position of the Nations

expressed opinion that the Dominions were autonomous units within the Commonwealth. They were equal to one another and were independent in domestic and external

matters. They were united 'by common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of British Commonwealth of Nations.'

In recent times, many former colonies of England or countries included in her empire have secured independence. These countries are at their liberty to remain within the British Commonwealth or not. These countries may remain within the Commonwealth even though they do not owe allegiance to the British Crown. The British Commonwealth of Nations has thus become, by a process of evolution and transformation, 'a procession of different countries at different stages in their advance towards complete self-government'. The British Commonwealth to-day consists of states fully independent but owe their allegiance to the British Crown e.g. Canada, Australia etc.; fully independent states that do not owe their allegiance to the British Crown e.g. India, Pakistan; semi independent states; colonies completely under the control of the British Govt. and the mandated and Trust Territories.

New aspect of the Commonwealth

Questions

1. Discuss the Charter of the United Nations Organisations and compare the Charter with the League Covenant.

2. What are the aims and ideals of the U.N.O. ?

(The main aims of Charter...Peace—international co-operation—amicable adjustment of disputes—upliftment of social, economic and cultural life of the member states—collective security measures for a delinquent state).

3. Discuss the functions of various organisations under the Economic and Social Council with special reference to the

United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation.
(U.N.E.S.C.O.).

4. Discuss the failures and achievements of the U.N.O.
 5. How far, do you think, U.N.O. is dependable as an organisation for lasting international peace.
 6. Write a short account of the transformation of the British Empire into the British Commonwealth.
(The British Government followed a liberal policy towards its colonies and Empires—New colonial policy—free trade—withdrawal of commercial restrictions...policy of granting self-govt. to the colonies—several self-governing units united to form Federation—examples—new aspect of the Commonwealth—definition of Balfour—modern features.)
 7. Discuss the position of different dominions within the British Commonwealth.
 8. Write short notes on the following :—
 - (i) Sanfrancisco Conference, 1945 ;
 - (ii) Economic and Social Council ;
 - (iii) Trusteeship Council ;
 - (iv) International Court of Justice
 - (v) UNESCO
 - (vi) Goa and Kashmir problems before the U.N.O.
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CHAPTER XIII

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Introduction

The rebel English Colonies of North America had secured their independence by the Treaty of Versailles (see chapter I). Thereafter, the newly independent colonies passed through a critical period of administrative and economic confusion. In order to end this chaotic condition, the colonies drew up a constitution, set up a federation and established a stable government. Six days before the French Revolution broke

Special
characteristic of
the courses of the
history of U. S. A.

out, George Washington, the great hero of the War of Independence, assumed office as the First President of the United States of America. The history of U. S. A. that so began was marked by several characteristics. Within a century or so, United State of America (U. S. A.) made tremendous improvements and with giant steps became one of the great states of the world. During this brief period of a century or so, the history of U. S. A. saw historical processes that had been witnessed in the history of the world during the course of a thousand years. The history of U.S.A. upto the Civil War is a long and glorious chapter of expansion of territorial boundaries on all directions and tremendous pace of improvement on all aspect of national life. After the Civil War and after the bitterness created by it have subsided, U. S. A. gradually began to figure as a world power which she is really in our own times.

From Independence to Civil War

George Washington assumed office as the first President of the U. S. A. Under him, U. S. A. successfully steered

through many a perplexing problems. It has been said of him that 'he was first in war, first in peace and first in the heart of his countrymen'. It was really so. He inspired a whole nation to rise and fight for independence. He had the gift of coolness of head and heart. This coolness and patience was necessary for a statesman who was the head of a new state. Everything of that state was either in a disorderly state or it was to be established. No word is sufficient enough to narrate the qualities and the contributions of George Washington. He secured some very able assistants of whom Alexander Hamilton, George Adams were important. After the end of his second term of office as President, Washington did not seek re-election and thus created the tradition that a President of U. S. A. would not seek re-election more than twice. The French Revolutionary warfare was being fought in Europe at that time. During the tenure of the next President John Adams, U. S. A. was nearly involved in war with France but it was with great difficulty that the war was averted. In 1801, Thomas Jefferson became the President of U. S. A. He was nearly equal to George Washington and Abraham Lincoln in popularity.

During the period of office of Jefferson, some national highways were built which created and fostered the sentiment of national unity. Over the question of the suppression of pirates, a war was fought with Tripoli and in this war U. S. A. became victorious. The most important thing that took place during the Presidentship of Jefferson was the purchase of Louisiana from France. In 1801, Napoleon

George Washington
—his contributions
and achievements

Later Presidents

Internal develop-
ment—the purchase
of Louisiana

Bonaparte bought the province of Louisiana from Spain at a very low price. Due to several reasons, Napoleon sold the province at a price of one and a half crore of dollars. It was the greatest land deal in the history of U. S. A. and six new states were created out of it.

Towards the end of the office of Jefferson, the relation of U. S. A. with England became embittered. England used to search the ships of all neutral states to see whether they were carrying any contraband articles for the enemy and whether they were carrying any sailor who had deserted from the English navy. There was great discontentment and resentment in U. S. A. for this action of England. The relation tended from bad to worse and during the tenure of

Causes of the
Anglo-American
War (1811-12)

the next President Madison, a war broke out with England. Madison tried to avoid a war but he was forced to declare war due to the great agitation carried on by Henry Clay, John Calhoun etc. There was perhaps another reason for that war. England had established a military base in Canada. The people of U. S. A. did not eye it with favour and they thought to free the whole of the American continent from the yoke of England.

But the war that broke out did not end favourably for U. S. A. The army of U. S. A. sent to invade Canada was beaten back. An English army captured Washington, the capital city of U. S. A. and set fire to the residence of the President. The residence had to be coloured white to cover the black colour of fire. For this it has been known

Results of the
Second War of
Independence

as the White House since then. The war continued for two years and after this peace was concluded. The main

cause of the war was removed with the fall of Napoleon Bonaparte and the conclusion of the warfare caused by the French Revolution. This war is also called the Second War of Independence. National solidarity was increased and national consciousness began to grow. And in the growth of the National Solidarity and consciousness two names must be mentioned. They are the Philosopher Emerson and the Poet Longfellow. U. S. A. stayed away from any European war for nearly a century after the Second War of Independence.

After Madison, James Monroe became the President of U. S. A. He became very famous on account of the Doctrine by which propounded the slogan of "America for Americans only." The Monroe Doctrine influenced the Foreign Policy of U. S. A. to a very great amount and gave it a new turn (the Doctrine would be discussed later). After James Monroe Andrew Jackson became the President and after him, before the Civil War, the most notable President was Abraham Lincoln. During the long period that intervened between the time of George Washington and that of Abraham Lincoln, U. S. A. had gained very much in extent. She had secured Florida, Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, California etc, and her boundary had very much increased. With the increase of territorial boundary, various problems raised their heads and from their solution through strife and bitterness the new American Civilisation grew up. Among the violent means by which U.S.A. tried to make a solution of some vexed problem, the Civil War of 1860 to 1864 is the most important and it was the greatest

James Monroe and
Andrew Jackson

Expansion and
development from
Independence to
Civil War

single event of the history of U. S. A. since the Independence. The Civil War was fought during the presidency of Abraham Lincoln.

The Civil War—its Causes

We have occasion to learn that with the increases of the territorial boundary, several problems of grave national importance raised their heads. The most important effect of these problems was that they created a difference of opinion between the Northern and Southern regions of U. S. A. This difference generated bitterness, created tension and resulted in a war between the North and the South. Among the facts that caused this difference, the questions of Tariff Policy and Slave Trade were the most important.

The economic structures of the North and the South were not the same and similar. While the North was industrial, the South was mainly agricultural. This difference created a difference of interest. This regional interest was of course one of many regional interests that had grown up due to various causes. However, the divergence of interest between the North and the South created grave problems. The wave of Industrial Revolution had touched the North more than it had touched the South. By virtue of the nature of its economy, the North became prosperous and progressive while the South became agricultural and anti-progressive to some extent. The nature of the economy created a divergence of interest. The North wanted to protect its growing industries by imposing protective tariffs. The people of the South suffered because they had to buy commodities at a higher cost on account of the protective

tariffs imposed by the North. During the Presidentship of John Adams, the Central Government had imposed high productive duties. The South had to pay more and so the people of the South became discontented. This discontentment became very serious and the right of the Central Government to impose tariff was questioned. Over the question of tariff, the southern states tried to secede away from the Union in 1832 and the Union was saved by the dominating personality of President Andrew Jackson and the strong attitude which he displayed on this occasion. A compromise was arrived at. But this compromise could not solve the vexed problem—it was only shelved for the present moment. This difference again raised its head and caused the open friction when the question of slavery sharply divided the North and the South.

The tariff controversy and bitterness

The Question of Slavery

Slavery is a stain on the face of human civilisation. A great desire is witnessed among people in all ages to force the captives or backward people to labour for the victor or for the progressive people. During the 17th and 18th centuries, the European nations engaged themselves in slave trade while they were out in search of raw materials and markets. The slave trader found a golden source of slave in Africa. The backward Negro population of Africa became easy preys to the greed of the slave traders. But this inhuman trade with human beings met with protest from all sane people and strong opinion began to grow up against slave trade. Due to the great demand for agricultural labour

Negro slaves were imported to America by slave trade

in U. S. A., large number of slaves had been imported in U. S. A. especially in the South. But due to protests and agitations against it, the import of new slaves was prohibited in U. S. A. But though the import of new slaves had been prohibited, the number of the Negroes had enormously increased in the meantime.

At first, slave labour was utilised both in the North and the South.. But the North became industrialised and the utility of the slave labour diminished gradually. Technical skill and will became necessary for industries and this diminished the value of slave-labours. On account of this, slavery had been abolished in the North and the slaves were freed. The people in the North had hoped that while they themselves had abolished the slavery, the institution of slavery would be abolished from the whole of U. S. A.

But the number of slaves were greater in the South than that of the North. The agricultural interests made the continuation of slavery necessary. The necessity increased when there was a great demand for cotton. The cotton industries of England had made great improvement and there was a great demand for cotton. This demand of cotton gave impetus to the cotton plantations of the South. In the cotton plantations, the slaves were engaged with profit and on account of this, slavery took deep roots instead of being abolished. The Negroes were capable of great physical labour and the owners of the cotton plantations feared economic loss if they emancipated the slaves. The North desired to abolish slavery while

Import of slaves
prohibited

North abolished
slavery—reasons
for that

The South wanted
to retain slavery

The demands of
cotton plantations