What is Eastern Question?

According to Miller," the Eastern question may the Vacuum created by the gradual disappearance of the Turks from Europe.
When the Turkish were at the height of their forms, they ruled over the Balkans.
Asia Minor, Syria, Mesopotania, Arabia, Egytt and almost the Whole of the North Coast of Africa. However, the Turkish Emple degra to Lectine gradually. It true that on certain occasions the Turks were able to gain some temperary advantage, but on the whale the process the Ottomer rule was ended from the Balkans and North Africa. In Balkans, there-were many Christian races (Examples: the Serbs, the Bulgaes, the Greeks and the Romanians. The Turkish suite to assert their indefendence partly on account of the decline of military power of the Fitter of nationalism among them.

The Christians of Balkans were also assisted by Russia and some times by other porers such as England and France . Lord Morley (MORLEY) has described the Eastern

Question as a shifting and interwover targle of conflicting interests, rival people and antagonistic facts. It came to the forefront at various times during the 19th century and those can be called the various phases of the Eastern question.

That quistins

9 1 when the first and Gerand Balker War was

A 9n 1912 the first Balkon war and In 1913 the 2nd Balkon war was held.

82 By which treety the First Balker har was

A. By London theaty (1913) the First Bulker.

3. By which treaty the Second Balkan war was

A Balker was now ended.

of when and dutween whom the creamean war was held?

A 92 1854, Between Russia and Turkey.

PECTION STITE

THE FIRST WORLD WAR AND AFTERMATH

Causes of the First World War.

The Great War of 1914-18 was not the result of any sudden provocation or incident. The stage for it had been set during the last years of the nineteenth century and the first few years of the twentieth.

It was the result of the self-centred and militant nationalism among the European states during the last years of the nineteenth and early years of the twentieth centuries. There was a race for armament behind the apparent neutrality of the Powers.)

There was also the large-scale production of the munitions of war by the capitalists of the different countries and if not for anything else, at least as a

business proposition war was necessary for them.

Above all, (there was a great mutual suspicion among the Powers. In Germany the spirit of nationalism and racial pride grew in an alarming proportion and stimulated German ambition to such a pitch that she became a menace to the European peace. With the removal of Bismarck from the helm of affairs in Germany the sobering effect on the German colonial and international ambitions was removed. Germany was on the point of threatening the European balance of power under the aggressive nationalism of the German Kaiser William II.) His dreams of Welt Politik (world politics), his naval and colonial ambitions and his policy in Turkey and Africa led to the formation of the Triple Entente among England, Russia and France.

(Germany had earlier formed the Triple Alliance with Italy and Austria, a reply to which was the formation of the Triple Entente by England, France and Russia. Europe was thus divided into two opposite military camps. The inevitable result was the greater tension between England and Germany.)

Germany was supported by the Austrian aggression in the Balkans as she saw in it the possibility of her propriety of constructing the Berlin-Bagdad railway, for the purpose of setting up a naval base at the Persian Gulf.

Causes Great V

Race for armam behind outwar calm

Large-s product of muni of war

Mutual suspicio German pride a narrow nationa

Triple Entente

Triple Allianc

Plan of Berlin-Bagdad railway

Russ-Austrian rivalry in the Balkan Austria had belligerent designs against Serbia which was a Slav Power. Russia being herself a Slav Power would not tolerate extension of Austrian influence in Serbia or in the Balkans.

French determination to recover Alsace-Lorraine

France, although not very much willing for any war, was nevertheless anxious to get back her Rhenish possessions of Alsace-Lorraine as also to redeem her prestige so seriously undermined by Bismarck.

Immediate cause : Serajevo murder When the international atmosphere was thus surcharged with mutual suspicion and rivalry Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, the nephew of the Austrian Emperor and the heir to the Austrian throne, was murdered by the Serbian canarchists at Serajevo, the capital of Bosnia. The incident served as a lighted match-stick in the tinder box to set the whole of Europe nay, the world into a huge conflagration.

Austrian ultimatum to Serbia

The Austrian Government after some investigation ascribed the crime to deliberate Serbian propaganda, carried on with the support of his Serbian officials. Austrian Government with the assured German support served an ultimatum to Serbia (July 23, 1914). The reply to the ultimatum was demanded within forty-eight hours. Serbia in her reply accepted most of the conditions but rejected some, as being inconsistent with her sovereignty. Her reply was considered unsatisfactory and Austria declared war against Serbia on the 28th July, 1914.

Declaration of War, 28th July, 1914

Russian determinatian to stand by Serbia— German determination to stand by Austria

Bombardment of Belgrade Russia declared that "in no circumstance will Russia remain indifferent to Serbia's fate" and warned that on the movement of the Austrian troops against Serbia, Russia would mobilise. Germany declared that in the event of Russia's support to Serbia she would be help Austria. On the 29th July, with Austria's bombardment of Belgrade and the consequent mobilisation of Russia as also the violation of neutrality of cataclysm of human history. Germany formally England on August 1, France on August 3, and

Major Partici-Pants of Russia, Turkey C countries joined a

CHAPTER XIII

CAUSES OF WORLD WAR II

A. (1) The Treaty of Versailles that was drafted and imposed on Germany made the Germans restive. Germany went wild with anger at the treatment meted out to her at Versailles. The Versailles Treaty injected iron into the soul of Germany inasmuch as from the dizzy heights of a super power in the World she was reduced to the rock-bottom of a third-rate power in Europe. Thus the Germans were in a mood of silent anger of having been wronged at Versailles.) The abyss of national humilliation rankled the hearts of the Germans. The hatred that surged in the hearts of the Germans gave birth to a splendid machinery of dictatorship which moulded and channelised the resources of germany towards the augmentation of the army. The ultimate aim was to wreak vengeance upon the victors of 1919 in another War. (Thus the Second world war was implict in the First and Nazism was but a reaction to the Treaty of Versailles.)

((2) Another cause of the War was Japanese imperialism. The ambitions of Japan inceased during the World War I. Although both Japan and China had fought on the side of the Allies during the World War I, Japan was allowed to have many concessions after the War at the expenses of China. Not only Peking but also Nanking fell before the Japanese forces. When the World War II broke out in 1939, the Sion-Japanese War was still in progress: Japan entered the War in 1941 when she attacked the Pearl Harbour. However, she had already joined the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis. The Pan-Japanese programme of expansion and conquest was bound to result in war and Peace was

impossible in such circumstances.)

((3) Another cause of the War was the establishment of dictatorships in Europe. Reference has already been made to the establishment of the Nazi dictatorship in Germany under Hitler. Although Hitler tried to assure the world that he meant peace but he could not conceal his real ambitions for long. Very soon, he embarked upon a career of aggression and ultimately drove the World on the Paths of War.

(4) There was also a conflict of ideologics between dictatorship on the one hand and democracy on the other. Countries like Germany, Italy and Japan represented one kind of ideology and Great Britain, France and the USA

represented another pattern.)

(5) It was realized by the statesmen of Europe that militarism was one of the important causes of the World War I. It was with that idea in their minds that the League of Nations was established with the primary object of maintaining peace in the world and lessening the causes of tension.)

(6) Unfortunately, when hostility was growing between the two camps, there was no effective international organization which could bring the leaders



of the two camps on a common platform and bring about a reconciliation between the two. The League of Nations was practically dead. It ceased to exist as an effective force after her failure on the question of Manchuria and Abyssinia. Both big and small states lost their confidence in that international

organization and the only alternative left was that the parties may have a trial of their strength by an armed conflict.) w

Spread of the World War II: Involvement of Soviet Russia, Japan, USA: The refusal of Poland to surrender resulted in the German invasion of Poland. In spite of the stiff resistance put by the poles, they were defeated and crushed. When the Germans were smashing the Polish resistance, the Russian also invaded the country from the East. The result was that after its conquest, Poland was divided between Germany and Russia.

The course of the War in Russia can only be outlined. The Russians fell back under the weight of the German onslaught, but they offered stubborn resistance, and very heavy losses were sustained by both sides. Much Russian territory was occupied by the enemy, but supplies of guns, tanks, aeroplanes, and other equipment were sent to Russia by the Great Britain and United States. In the Autumn of 1941 the Germans hoped to reach Leningrad in the north Moscow in the centre, and Sebastopol in the south; they failed to capture any of them. The Russians recovered some ground during the Winter of 1941-42, but in the Spring and Summer of 1942 German pressure increased, especially in the south. The Ukraine was overrun; the Crimea was conquered and Sebastopol was taken; and the enemy advanced to the Volga and towards the Caucasus. Stalingrad was besieged, but in the second Winter of the War with Russia the tide turned. Russian power revived, and the German army which was invasting Stalingrad was itself surrounded and forced to surrender. German armies in the Causasus were rolled back, and the Crimea and Ukraine were recovered. The Germans were ultimately expelled from the country, which, however, was not entirely freed from them until nearly the end of the War. Japan had busied herself in the conquest of China and had kept aloof from

the War. However, she was all the time making preparations for an attack on American possessions in the Pacific. A Japanese mission visited Washington with a view to settle amicably the outstanding problems between the two countries. While the negotiations were still going on, the Japanese launched an attack on Pearl Harbour in December, 1941. The attack was without any warning and was resented very much by the people of the USA who decided to teach a lesson to the aggressor. The USA declared War on Japan and Great Britain did likewise. Japan had launched the attack after making full preparation and consequently the Japanese offensive could not be checked at once. The Philippine Islands were captured by Japan. The English c Il into Japanese hands. Malaya fell and Burma was also