

WORLD HISTORY

THE FIRST INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION began in England in about 1750-1760 that lasted to sometime between 1820 and 1840.

1760



CAUSES AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

- Economic Grievances: British taxation policies like Stamp Act, Townshend Acts, etc.
- Political Grievances: Lack of representation in British Parliament.
- Ideological Grievances: Enlightenment ideas, especially of liberty and natural rights, influenced American thinkers.



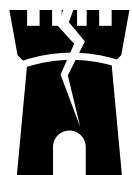
Declaration of Independence: Thomas Jefferson's document declaring independence from British rule.

1776



IMPACT:

- Independence: The Thirteen Colonies gained independence from British rule.
- Establishment of Republic: Led to the formation of the United States of America.
- Inspiration: Influenced subsequent independence movements worldwide.



Abolition of monarchy, establishment of the First French Republic.

1792

FRENCH REVOLUTION

George Washington elected the first President of America in 1789.



Established boundaries for the new nation, stretching to the Mississippi River.

1773

Boston Tea Party: Protest against the Tea Act, led to the Intolerable Acts.

1775

Battles of Lexington and Concord: The first military engagements of the Revolutionary War.



1777

Battle of Saratoga: Turning point, American victory persuaded France to openly support the colonists.

Treaty of Paris: Officially ended the Revolutionary War, recognizing American independence.

1783

Siege of Yorktown: Final major battle, led to British surrender.

1781



AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Reign of Terror: Radical phase marked by mass executions under the Committee of Public Safety led by Maximilien Robespierre.

(1793-1794)

1795

A new constitution establishes the bicameral legislature in France.

1791

Constitution adopted, establishing a constitutional monarchy and limiting the king's powers.

1789

May 1789: Estates-General convened to address financial crisis but transformed into the National Assembly, signaling defiance against the monarchy.

July 14, 1789: Storming of the Bastille, a symbol of royal tyranny and the beginning of popular revolt.

Reforms Bill passed in **ENGLAND**

It was known as the Great Reform Act, which basically gave the vote to middle class men, leaving working men disappointed.

1832

CAUSES OF FRENCH REVOLUTION:

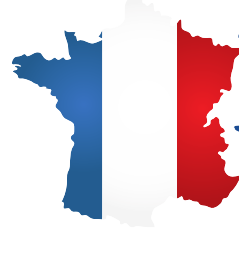
- Economic: Financial crisis due to extravagant spending by the monarchy, costly wars, and poor harvests leading to food shortages.
- Social: The rigid social structure, with the clergy and nobility enjoying privileges while the common people suffered, created resentment.
- Intellectual: Enlightenment ideas challenging traditional authority and advocating for individual rights and freedoms.

IMPACT:

Transformation of political landscapes, with the decline of absolute monarchy and the rise of republican governments.

Legacy of human rights, democracy, and social justice.

Spread of revolutionary ideals across Europe, leading to the rise of nationalism and liberal movements.



The kingdom of Italy had adopted a liberal constitution in **1848**

1848

NAPOLEONIC WARS



1799

Napoleon Bonaparte overthrows the Directory, appointing himself France's first consul; later becomes emperor.



1800 BATTLE OF MARENGO

Napoleon's soldiers expelled the Austrians from Italy after defeating one of France's longtime adversaries.

1805 BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR

1815 BATTLE OF WATERLOO

Napoleon's final defeat, marking the end of his rule. Allied forces, led by the Duke of Wellington and Field Marshal Blücher, vanquished Napoleon's army. The battle reshaped European politics, leading to Napoleon's exile and the restoration of the French monarchy.

THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE WEAKENS

- Napoleon's invasion of Egypt weakens Ottoman control in the region.

- Early 19th century: Growing nationalist movements and economic decline contribute to internal instability.

NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

Nationalism was the most powerful idea of the 1800s.

Nationalism fed the desire of most of those groups to be free of the rule of empires and govern themselves in their traditional lands.



1837

Queen Victoria's succession to the throne of England.



1865 Slavery abolished in the USA

1861 AMERICAN CIVIL WAR STARTED

Conflict between the Northern Union states and Southern Confederate states over issues including slavery, states' rights, and federal authority.

1865 END OF AMERICAN CIVIL WAR

The principal Confederate armies surrendered by the spring of 1865. The capture of Confederate President Jefferson Davis in May 1865 marked the collapse of resistance and the war's conclusion.



ASSASSINATION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN



UNIFICATION OF ITALY

1861

Kingdom of Italy proclaimed under King Victor Emmanuel II, though unification is not complete.

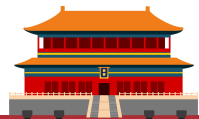
AUSTRO-PRUSSIAN WAR

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CHINESE REVOLUTION

The Xinhai Revolution in 1911 brought widespread mutiny across southern China. Widely known as the Chinese Revolution (1911-12).

1911



YUAN SHIH KAI'S DICTATORSHIP IN CHINA (1912-1916)

This revolution overthrew the Qing Dynasty, ending over 2,000 years of imperial rule. It was largely led by **Sun Yat-sen** and resulted in the establishment of **THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA**.

It lasted only for a few months. Sun Yat Sen resigned giving charge to General Yuan Shih Kai.

SUN YAT-SEN



FEBRUARY REVOLUTION (1917)

This revolution began with mass protests and strikes in Petrograd (now St. Petersburg) due to food shortages, high casualties in World War I, and dissatisfaction with the Tsarist regime.

As the situation escalated, Tsar Nicholas II abdicated, ending centuries of Romanov rule.



OCTOBER REVOLUTION (1917)

This was led by the Bolshevik Party, headed by Vladimir Lenin. They seized power from the provisional government established after the February Revolution.

The Bolsheviks, supported by workers, soldiers, and sailors, stormed the Winter Palace in Petrograd and established Soviet (council) rule.

CHINESE REVOLUTION

BALKAN WAR

First Balkan War began in 1912.

Second Balkan War and Treaty of Bucharest took place in 1913.

Balkan Wars result in the loss of almost all Ottoman territories in the Balkans.



IMPACT

The Russo-Japanese War had far-reaching consequences. It shattered the myth of European invincibility and established Japan as a major military power in the Asia-Pacific region.

It also contributed to domestic unrest in Russia and played a role in the lead-up to the Russian Revolution of 1905.



1914



Immediate Cause:

The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary by a Serbian nationalist in June 1914 acted as the immediate trigger.

Outbreak:

Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia, leading to a cascade of declarations of war between European powers.

Western Front:

The Western Front became the main theater of war, characterized by trench warfare and deadly battles such as the Battle of the Somme and the Battle of Verdun.



Eastern Front:

Fighting also occurred on the Eastern Front between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia.

Naval Warfare:

The war saw significant naval battles, including the Battle of Jutland between the British Royal Navy and the German Imperial Navy.

Treaty of Portsmouth:

Signed on September 5, 1905, the Treaty of Portsmouth ended the Russo-Japanese War.

It recognized Japan's control over Korea and parts of Manchuria, and Russia ceded its leasehold rights in Port Arthur and the Liaodong Peninsula to Japan.

Outbreak of War:

The immediate trigger for the war was the Russian refusal to withdraw its troops from Manchuria, as agreed in the 1896 Li-Lobanov Treaty.

Japan launched a surprise attack on the Russian fleet stationed at Port Arthur on February 8, 1904, marking the beginning of hostilities.



RUSSIA-JAPAN WAR

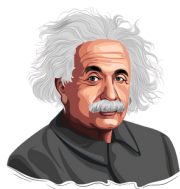
Causes: The primary causes of the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905) were territorial disputes between the Russian Empire and the Empire of Japan over control of Korea and Manchuria in Northeast Asia.



Theodore Roosevelt became the youngest President of the United States

1904

1901



Discovery of the Theory of Relativity by Einstein

1905

The Franco-Prussian War:

By 1867, a few southern German states remained independent of Prussian control.

THE BREAKUP OF THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE:

The Austro-Prussian War, also known as the Seven Weeks' War, occurred in 1866 between Austria and Prussia over disputes within the German Confederation.

1866



It lasted seven weeks, with Prussia emerging victorious after the **Battle of Königgrätz**.



In 1870 Italian forces took over the last part of a territory known as the Papal States. With this victory, the city of Rome came under Italian control. Soon after, Rome became the capital of the united kingdom of Italy.

1870

Late 19th-early 20th century: Italy experiences industrialization and colonial expansion in Africa.



UNIFICATION OF GERMANY

The war led to the dissolution of the German Confederation and the establishment of the North German Confederation under Prussian dominance, setting the stage for German unification in 1871.

King Wilhelm I of Prussia being crowned as Emperor Wilhelm I of Germany.

Otto von Bismarck served as Germany's first Chancellor from 1871 to 1890 and is often referred to as the "Iron Chancellor."

1871



Blood & Iron policy

1869



Opening of the Suez Canal for traffic



Burma was presented to Queen Victoria as a birthday gift

1886



U.S. Entry:

The United States initially remained neutral but eventually entered the war on the side of the Allies in 1917, primarily due to Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare and the interception of the Zimmermann Telegram.

1916-1928 WARLORD ERA IN CHINA

USSR FORMED

After the October Revolution, Russia plunged into a civil war between the Bolshevik (Red) forces and various anti-Bolshevik (White) factions. The Bolsheviks eventually emerged victorious, establishing the Soviet Union in 30 Dec 1922.

LENIN'S LEADERSHIP:

Vladimir Lenin, the leader of the Bolshevik Party, played a crucial role in the establishment of the USSR. His policies included the nationalization of industry, land redistribution, and the establishment of a one-party state.

TURKEY DECLARED REPUBLIC

1920-1922: Turkish War of Independence under Mustafa Kemal Atatürk leads to the abolition of the Ottoman Sultanate and the establishment of the Republic of Turkey in 1923.

1923



1914-1918

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Ottoman Empire enters World War I on the side of the Central Powers, suffering significant losses.



MAY FOURTH MOVEMENT IN CHINA 1919

WORLD WAR I

SYSTEM OF ALLIANCES:

CENTRAL POWERS

Austria-Hungary
Ottoman
Germany
Bulgaria

ALLIED POWERS

Serbia
Russia
United States (1917)
France
Great Britain

Belgium
NEUTRAL

1918

END OF THE WAR:

The war ended on November 11, 1918, with the signing of the Armistice, which led to the eventual Treaty of Versailles in 1919.

CONSEQUENCES

- Treaty of Versailles (1919):** Imposed harsh penalties on Germany, leading to resentment and setting the stage for World War 2.
- Redrawing of Borders:** The collapse of empires (Austro-Hungarian, Ottoman, Russian) led to the redrawing of borders in Europe and the Middle East.
- League of Nations (1920):** Established as a precursor to the United Nations, aimed at preventing future conflicts.

1922

Benito Mussolini

comes to power and establishes a fascist dictatorship.

In 1925, Benito Mussolini gains dictatorial powers in Italy and adopted the title of 'Duce'.

Stalin Era: Joseph Stalin succeeded Lenin as the leader of the Soviet Union after Lenin's death in 1924.

1929

Wall Street crash of 1929 and the beginning of the Great Depression

WORLD WAR II BEGINS

1939

Adolf Hitler's invasion of Poland in September 1939 drove Great Britain and France to declare war on Germany, marking the beginning of World War II.

1936

Spanish Civil War broke out

LONG MARCH (1934-1935):

A strategic retreat by the Red Army (CPC) to evade KMT forces. It covered thousands of miles and became a symbol of CPC's resilience and Mao Zedong's leadership.

1933

The Nazi party became the largest single party in the German parliament.



Adolf Hitler became the Chancellor of Germany.

1931

Japan invaded Manchuria (China) and occupied it until the end of World War II

CAUSES:

Stemmed from unresolved issues of World War I, including the harsh Treaty of Versailles, economic depression, rise of fascism, territorial ambitions, and the failure of appeasement policies.

Blitzkrieg: Rapid German military strategy involving coordinated air and land attacks.

1940-1943

Italy enters World War II on the side of the Axis powers, facing defeats in North Africa and Europe.

1943: Mussolini is deposed, and Italy switches sides to the Allies.

1943

1937-1945

SECOND SINO-JAPANESE WAR

Conflict between China and Japan, which had invaded and occupied large parts of China. Despite fighting a common enemy, the KMT and CPC continued their civil war alongside resisting the Japanese invasion.



PACIFIC THEATER:

Including the attack on Pearl Harbor (1941), Battle of Midway (1942), and island-hopping campaigns.

(1942-1943)



BATTLE OF STALINGRAD:

Decisive Soviet victory turning the tide against Germany in the Eastern Front.

1944

D-DAY

Allied invasion of Normandy, France, marking the beginning of the end for Nazi Germany in Western Europe.

1945



ATOMIC BOMBING

Atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki (1945): Led to Japan's surrender and the end of the war.

IMPACT:

- Human Cost:** Over 70 million people died, including civilians and military personnel.
- Holocaust:** Genocide targeting six million Jews, as well as other groups, by Nazi Germany.
- Technological Advancements:** Significant advancements in military technology, including radar, tanks, aircraft carriers, and the atomic bomb.
- Political Shifts:** Emergence of the United States and the Soviet Union as superpowers, leading to the Cold War.
- Decolonization Movements:** Acceleration of independence movements in colonized regions post-war.

SYSTEM OF ALLIANCES:

ALLIED POWERS

China
USA
Soviet Union
UK
France

AXIS POWERS

Japan
Italy
Germany

CONSEQUENCES:

Establishment of the United Nations: Intended to prevent future conflicts and promote international cooperation.

Division of Germany: Split between East and West Germany, reflecting the broader division of Europe during the Cold War.

War Crimes Trials: Nuremberg and Tokyo Trials held to prosecute war criminals.

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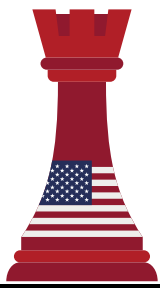
1947

COLD WAR

1991

IDEOLOGICAL CONFLICT:

The conflict was fueled by ideological differences between capitalism and communism, with each side seeking to promote its political system and influence on a global scale.



Arms Race
Proxy Wars
Space Race

**End of the Cold War (late 1980s-early 1990s):**

The collapse of the Soviet Union and the Eastern Bloc, marked by events such as the fall of the Berlin Wall, the dissolution of the Soviet Union, and the reunification of Germany.

**DISSOLUTION OF THE USSR:**

The USSR dissolved on December 26, 1991, following the declaration of independence by several Soviet republics, economic turmoil, and political instability. This event marked the end of the Cold War era and the emergence of new independent states in Eurasia.

1991

ABOUT COLD WAR

The geopolitical, ideological, and economic rivalry between the United States and its allies (Western Bloc) and the Soviet Union and its allies (Eastern Bloc), characterized by proxy wars, espionage, and arms races.

IRANIAN REVOLUTION

Overthrow of the Pahlavi dynasty under Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and the establishment of an Islamic Republic under the leadership of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

1979

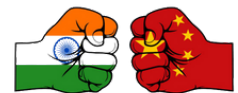


1990

BERLIN WALL FALLS.
Germany was officially reunified as a single nation.



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**SINO-INDIAN WAR**

Beginning of apartheid in South Africa (1948)

**KOREAN WAR (1950 - 1953)**

North Korea (supported by China and the Soviet Union)



It ended in an armistice, not a peace treaty, leaving the Korean Peninsula divided at the 38th parallel.

South Korea (supported by the United Nations, primarily the United States)

1948

DIVIDED GERMANY

Germany partitioned as the Soviet socialist German Democratic Republic and the NATO-backed Federal Republic of Germany.

**INDONESIA**

gets independence

REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Establishment of the People's Republic of China under the leadership of Mao Zedong.

1949

**1973 OIL CRISIS**

A worldwide energy crisis triggered by the OPEC oil embargo in response to Western support for Israel during the Yom Kippur War, leading to skyrocketing oil prices and economic turmoil.

**1967 SIX-DAY WAR**

The Six-Day War of 1967 began when, in response to Arab neighbors' apparent mobilization for war, Israel attacked and destroyed Egypt's and Syria's air forces. Israel also defeated Jordanian attacks. The war ended with Israel in control of the Gaza Strip, the Sinai Peninsula, the West Bank, and Jerusalem.

1962
CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS



Treaty of San Francisco terminated the Occupation of Japan and formally concluded hostilities between Japan and the US.

1951



1959

CUBAN REVOLUTION

On January 1, 1959, Castro's forces overthrew Batista's regime, leading to Castro assuming power as Prime Minister of Cuba.

WHAT IS DECOLONIZATION?

Decolonization refers to the process by which colonies gain independence from colonial powers and establish sovereignty over their own territories.

Historical Context:

Decolonization gained momentum after World War II, as colonial powers weakened economically and politically. The rise of nationalist movements in colonized regions also contributed to the process.

Indian Independence (1947):

India, the jewel in the British colonial crown, gained independence in 1947 after a long struggle led by figures like Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru. The partition of British India also led to the creation of Pakistan.

**Independence of African Nations:**

- Ghana (1957)
- Algerian War of Independence (1954-1962)
- Kenya (1963)

Independence of Asian Nations:

- Indonesia (1949)
- Vietnam (1954)
- Philippines (1946)

Wind of Change Speech (1960):

British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan delivered his famous "Wind of Change" speech in South Africa, signaling a shift in British colonial policy and acknowledging the inevitability of African independence.

1955 BANDUNG CONFERENCE

1956

Suez Crisis:

The Suez Crisis saw Egypt nationalize the Suez Canal, previously controlled by Britain and France.



1957

VIETNAM WAR BEGINS.**TET OFFENSIVE:**

In 1968, the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces launched a massive surprise attack known as the Tet Offensive, which was a turning point in the war and eroded public support for US involvement.

END OF THE WAR:

The war officially ended on April 30, 1975, when North Vietnamese forces captured Saigon, the capital of South Vietnam, leading to the reunification of Vietnam under communist rule.

BACKGROUND:

The war stemmed from the struggle between communist forces in North Vietnam, led by Ho Chi Minh, and the anti-communist government of South Vietnam, backed by the United States and other anti-communist allies.



Guerrilla warfare tactics

CAUSES:

The conflict was rooted in the division of Vietnam following the Geneva Accords of 1954, which temporarily separated the country into communist-controlled North Vietnam and non-communist South Vietnam.

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HISTORY INFO-NOTES

SECTS OF JAINISM

Disagreement over monastic discipline (especially nudity).

DIGAMBARA

Sky-clad (monks wear no clothes).

Scriptures:

Original canon lost; later works in Prakrit & Sanskrit (e.g., Shatkhandagama).

Beliefs:

- Renunciation requires complete nudity.
- **Women cannot attain liberation** (moksha) directly; must be reborn as men.
- Mahavira was always nude.
- Images of Tirthankaras are unclothed, with downcast eyes.

Regions:

Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan.



SVETAMBARA

White-clad (monks wear white robes).

Scriptures:

Agamas preserved in Ardhamagadhi Prakrit.

Beliefs:

- Clothing allowed for monks.
- **Women can attain liberation.**
- Mahavira wore a white robe initially.
- Images of Tirthankaras are clothed, with open eyes and ornaments.

Regions:

Gujarat, Rajasthan.



JAIN COUNCIL

1st JAIN COUNCIL

3rd century BCE

Place: Pataliputra.
Patron: King Chandragupta Maurya.
Presided by: Sthulabhadra.



Outcome:

- Compilation of 12 Angas (canonical texts).
- Some sections of scriptures later lost.



2nd JAIN COUNCIL

5th-6th century CE.

Place: Vallabhi (Gujarat).
Patron: King Dhruvasena (Maitraka dynasty).



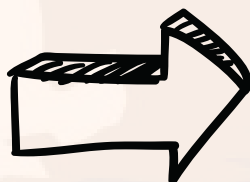
Outcome:

- Final compilation & writing down of Jain Canon (Agamas) in Prakrit.
- Standardization of Jain scriptures for Svetambara sect.



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NORTH EAST MONSOON

DECEMBER

WINTER MONSOON

It is a comparatively small-scale monsoon, which is confined to the Southern peninsula. It is called the winter monsoon.

RETREATING WINDS

By the mid of September, the winds of the Arabian sea branch begins to retreat toward the low-pressure zone of the bay of Bengal.



NORTH EAST TRADE WINDS

Under the influence of North East trade winds, the retreating winds change their direction towards the south.

HIGH PRESSURE



CYCLONES

A bulk of the rainfall on the Coromandel Coast is derived from these depressions and cyclones formed in the bay of Bengal.

LOW PRESSURE



MOISTURE

These dry winds carry moisture from the bay of Bengal.

SHIFT OF ITCZ

Migration of the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) to the south.

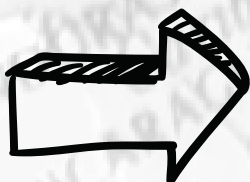
The sun is above the equator in the mid september.

GEOGRAPHY INFO-NOTES



STRONG CONCEPTUAL CLARITY

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STATE EMERGENCY (PRESIDENT'S RULE)

QUESTION HOUR

The first hour of every parliamentary sitting is termed as Question hour.

It is mentioned in the Rules of Procedure of the House.

WHAT HAPPENS HERE?

During this time, the members ask questions and the ministers usually give answers.



RAJYA SABHA	LOK SABHA
15 Starred	20 Starred
160 Unstarred	230 Unstarred



The question hours last for sixty minutes duration.

TYPES OF QUESTIONS

STARRED

These are distinguished by an asterisk and require oral answers. Hence supplementary questions can follow.

UNSTARRED

It requires a written answer and hence, supplementary questions cannot follow.

SHORT NOTICE

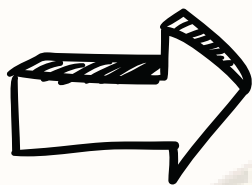
A short notice question is one that is asked by giving a notice of less than ten days. It is answered orally. A matter of urgent importance can be discussed.

INDIAN POLITY INFO-NOTES

ALERT BLENDED WITH SARCASM & DARK HUMOUR



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STATE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The State Legislative Assembly is either suspended or dissolved, it does not perform legislation functions.

ROLE OF PARLIAMENT

The State Government is then dismissed and the President's rule invoked. The Parliament during this period shall enact laws on behalf of the State Legislature.

LOUISIANA UPRIDE IN FINANCE

There is no effect on the distribution of financial resources between the Union Government and State Government.

