

4.1 - Resistance to colonial rule in Africa 1900-1939 and the impact of World War one on the movement.

- The Struggle against colonialism passed through different stages.
- The method of resistance was also different in different parts of Africa.
- The African resistance to colonialism can be divided into three parts. These
 - A - The early resistance
 - B - The resistance between the two world wars and
 - C - The resistance after the Second World War.
- In the early period, the military resistance was organized by peoples and governments in the period.
- By 1900, European colonizers did not complete the task of pacification in parts of Africa. With the establishment of colonial administration, new forms of African resistance began to take shape.
- The nature of resistance of early forms of Africa was not clearly political.
- The resistance of the period expressed in the so called Ethiopianism.
- Ethiopia, because of the Adwa Victory, inspired African resistance to colonial rule and many of the anti-colonial movements had adopted the name Ethiopia.
- The Second Stage Resistance was the inter war (between the first and second) period resistance.
- During the first world war, Africans in some colonies resisted forced conscription to army and lab African Service.
- The first world war affected the people of Africa in many ways.

- In the war, more than one million Africans fought on the side of their colonial masters.
- African nationalism developed due to socio-economic changes that occurred between the two wars.
- During the interwar period, the colonial powers introduced many political and economic reforms and changes.
- The main objective of colonial policy was to make maximum efforts in the exploitation of African economy.
- During this period, a rapid expansion of trade, mining and industrial activity were observed.
- In the period also the number of educated Africans increased.
- During interwar period, (1919-1939), African resistance was limited to towns. The African resistance of the period was not for independence but for reforms.
- The last and the decisive resistance was after the Second World War.
- The resistance after the Second World War was the one which freed Africans from the yoke of colonialism.

Grade 10

4.3 - The Russian socialist revolution, 1917

A Causes of the war:-

1. Feudalism and its oppressions under Romanov dynasty, Tsarist
 - The Russian peasants were highly exploited by serfdom.
 - In 1861, serfdoms abolished, but peasants were forced to pay compensation to the land lords.
 - Even, peasants were also forced to pay taxes to government.
 - Owing to this, the working class merged with peasants against social oppressions.
 - Political group, **Mensheviks and Bolsheviks** started to fight against higher class.
 - ❖ Both **Mensheviks and Bolsheviks** were the members of Marxist party called the **Russian Social -Democratic Labour party (1898)**.
 - ✓ **Iskra (spark)**, the news paper used to address their programs to the people.
 - Later, Russian Social -Democratic Labour party split in to two:-
 - A. **Bolsheviks:-** Led by Lenin
 - Composed of Majority
 - Lenin believe in centralization of Russia
 - B. **Mensheviks:-** the opponents of Bolsheviks (minority).
 - Believe the establishment of loose democratic government.
 - Both believed that working class would lead the revolution.
 - They called themselves social democrats
 - On the other hand, social Revolutionary party believed that peasants would lead the revolution.
 - ❖ They aimed at to redistribute land to peasants.

B - Immediate causes of the revolution

1. **WWI:-** The Russian soldiers were suffered much from the war. Thus, they wanted peace and forced the government to withdraw from WWI.
2. **Shortage of Food and the rise of food price:-** Due to shortage of food, people went in to food strike (riot)-March 17, 1917.
 - The strike started in St. Petersburg (the capital of Tsarist).
 - In the course of the riot, working class joined in the strike.
 - Soldiers ended their neutrality and joined in the revolution.
 - Their slogans include:-
 - ❖ "down with the war", down with autocracy
 - On March 16, 1917, Tsar **Nicholas II** removed (abdicated).
 - ❖ Hence, Romanov dynasty which ruled from 1663-1917, came in to an end.
 - The result of the abdication of Romanov dynasty:-

A. The establish of Provisional government :-

- It was 1st led by Gorge Lvov and later led by Alexander Kerenisky.
- Had bourgeoisie character.
- The provisional government unable to give answer what the people demanded in.
- Following this, working-class establish a movement (organization) called the Soviet (March 1917).
- ❖ Later, soldiers and peasants joined.

B - Bolsheviks Revolution (April 1917)

- It was against provisional government and attempted to answer what demanded by the people.
- Linen, after his exile attempted to **transform Russia from bourgeoisie revolution into socialist revolution**. His prominent slogan include:-
 - ❖ "All power to the soviet"
 - ❖ "peace, land and bread"-due to this slogan he got many supporters.
- Later, **Leo Trotsky** became the president of **Petrograd**.
- In October 7, 1917 Bolsheviks took political power.
- This is called **October Russian Revolution**.

C - Measures taken by Bolsheviks

1. BY Brest Litovsk treat March 1918, Bolsheviks officially withdrew from WWI.
2. Nationalized land lords land and distributed to peasants.
3. Introduced New Economic Plan (1921).

D Opponents of the Bolsheviks

- The anti-Bolsheviks resistar from:-
 - ❖ "White Russia"- it composed of royalists, bourgeoisies, and land lord.
 - ❖ Against to White Russia, Bolsheviks established own army called "Red Russia".
- Thus, Bolshevik scored victory over "White Russia". Because:-
 1. The "white Russia" lacked program
 2. Bolsheviks used protracted war had commitment
- Following the death of Linen (1924), political crack occurred.
- It was between **Stalin** the secretary of communist party and Trotsky.
- Finally, Trotsky scored victory. Then, Trotsky introduced:-
 1. **Collectivization of agriculture**:- But faced opposition from rich farmers called **KULAKS**.
 2. **In 1940**, made Russia industrialized.
 3. Established dictator regime.