

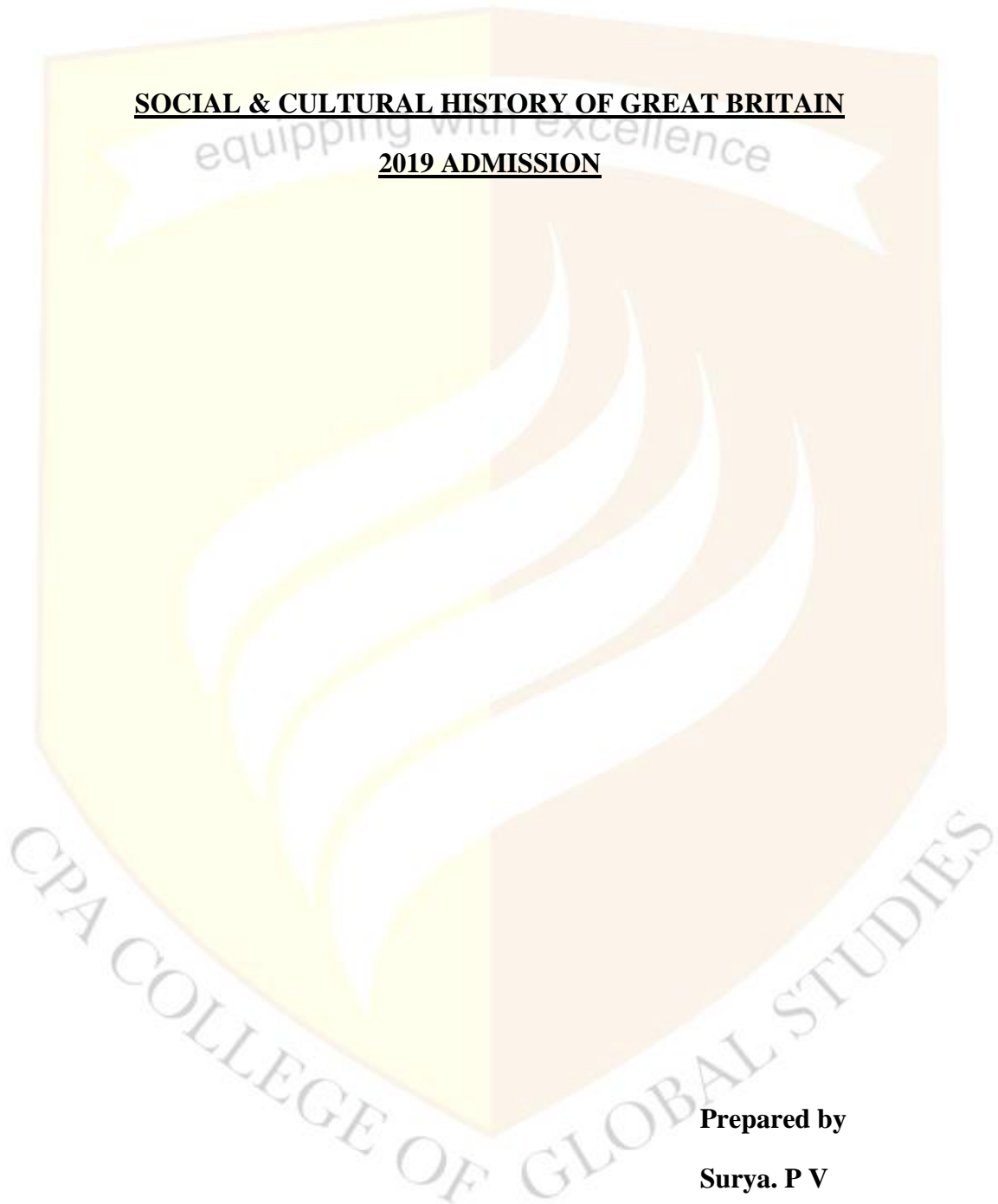
III & IV Semester

BA English

CALICUT UNIVERSITY

SOCIAL & CULTURAL HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN

2019 ADMISSION



Prepared by

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OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE

AIM : To acquire the students with the history of English Literature from the Victorian Age to Postmodern English Literature.

No. Of Credits : 4

No. Of Contact Hours: 6 Hours per Week

Internal : 20 Marks

External : 80 Marks Examination.

COURSE DESCRIPTION

I.COURSE SUMMARY

III SEMESTER

Module 1 – Era of Revolutions.

Module 2 – The Consolidation of the British Empire.

Module 3 – Age of Industrialism.

IV SEMESTER

Module 1 – The Victorian Age: Society, Culture and achievements

Module 2 – Age of Socialism

Module 3- Britain and the World

II. COURSE DETAILS

III Semester

Module 1 – Era of Revolutions

- 1. Glorious Revolution.**
- 2. Hanoverian Succession.**
- 3. French Revolution.**
- 4. American Revolution.**

Module 2 – The Consolidation of the British Empire

- 1. Colonialism and Imperialism.**
- 2. Oriental Despotism.**
- 3. Whiteman's Burden.**
- 4. Orientalism.**
- 5. Utilitarianism.**

Module 3 – Age of Industrialism

- 1. New Technology.**
- 2. Agrarian , Industrial and Commercial Revolutions.**
- 3. Factory System.**
- 4. Trade Unionism.**
- 5. Robert Owen.**
- 6. Chartism.**
- 7. Laissez- faire.**
- 8. English Economists.**
- 9. Methodism.**
- 10. Corn- Laws.**

IV Semester

Module 1- The Victorian Age: Society, Culture and achievements.

- 1. Nature of Victorian Society.**
- 2. Impact of Social Darwinism.**
- 3. Oxford Movement.**
- 4. Liberalism.**

Module 2 – Age of Socialism.

- 1. Socialist Movement.**
- 2. Christian socialism.**

3. **Marxian socialism.**
4. **Fabian socialism.**
5. **Liberal Party.**
6. **Labour Party.**
7. **England After the World Wars.**
8. **Nationalism.**
9. **Decolonization.**
10. **Globalization.**
11. **New World Order.**
12. **Terrorism.**
13. **Feminism.**
14. **Gender Issues.**

Module 3 – Britain and the World.

1. **The concept of British Commonwealth.**
2. **Educational Controversies.**
3. **Macaulay's Minutes**
4. **Woods Despatch.**
5. **Rise and Growth of Middle Class Intelligentsia.**
6. **Raja Ram Mohan Roy.**
7. **The beginning of Indian Writing in English.**



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FIRST MODULE DOT NOTES

History of Revolutions and Era of Colonialism

Glorious Revolution

- Date : 1688 – 1689
- Location : British Isles
- Also known as : Revolution of 1688.

: War of the English succession.

: Bloodless Revolution .

- Participants : English ,Welsh ,Irish...
 - Outcome : Replacement of James II by William III and Marry II.
- : Jacobite rising of 1689.

The Act of Settlement and The Hanoverian Succession

- Stuart monarchy ended with the death of Queen Marry in 1714.
- The British Crown passed to George of Hanover.
- The earlier passing of the Act of Settlement in 1701 identified the legitimacy of Hanoverian succession.

Importance of the Hanoverian Succession

- The divine Rights of Kings and the rule of strict hereditary succession.

- The supremacy of parliament was established beyond question .
- The succession of the Hanoverians made the Whigs Supreme.
- Revolts of the Jacobites.
- Development of Cabinet system in England.
- Involvement of England in European politics.

American Revolution

- Date : 1765 – 1783
- Location : Thirteen colonies.
- Participants : Colonies in British America.
- Outcome : Independence of the United States of America from the British Empire.
 - : End of British colonial rule in the Thirteen Colonies.
 - : End of the first British Empire.

Neo Classicism

- It was a western cultural movement in the decorative and visual arts , literature , music and architecture that drew inspiration from the art and culture of classical antiquity.

Thomas Paine

- Born : 29 January 1737
- Died : 8 June 1809
- English born American political activist.
- Radical Writer, Philosopher.
- He was the first to use the term “ United States of America”.
- Famous Works – Rights of man ,Age of Reason.

French Revolution

- Date : 5 May 1789 – 9 Nov 1799 (10 years,6 months and 4 days)
- Location : Kingdom of France.
- Outcome : Establishment of a constitutional monarchy followed by the abolition and execution of the French monarchy.
- Establishment of a secular and democratic republic that became increasingly authoritarian.
- Radical social change based on liberalism.
- Armed conflicts with other European countries.

Impact of the events

- It profoundly influenced English poets and thinkers.
- The Declaration of the Rights Man and the watchword of the revolutionaries.
- Liberty , Equality and fraternity intoxicated the English.
- Many poets were deeply influenced by it.

Three phases of French Revolution

- The Doctrine phase – the age of Rousseau.
- The political phase – the age of Robespierre and Danton.
- The Military phase – the age of Napoleon.
- In 1790 Habeas Corpus Act was suspended and several radical leaders were exiled.
- Labour unions and revolutionary or radical societies were banned.
- In 1795 Acts were passed to restrict the liberty of speech and of the press .
- The combination acts of 1799 and 1800 forbade all associations including trade unions.
- The French Revolution and subsequent wars created problems in many fields.

- The wars caused financial crisis.
- The value of money fell and prices rose.
- The corn Laws were passed (1815).

The French events and English Parties

- The French Revolution divided opinion in England.
- Burke's views were called in question by writers.
- When the revolution became more bloody the majority of the Whigs accepted Burke's views.
- The new Tory party headed by William Pitt, the younger.

Literature of the age of Doctor Johnson

- There was a fair degree of peace.
- The industrial revolution was still in its beginning stage.
- It was an age of Aristocratic leadership.
- The 18th Century is known as „the age of Prose and Reason“.

MODULE TWO DOT NOTES

THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Expansion and Consolidation of the British Empire in the 19th Century

- The emergence of Great Britain as the greatest imperial and naval power. · After the loss of the American colonies England turned her attention to the East. · Ceylon (Sri Lanka) which the British obtained from the Dutch in 1802. · In the same year (1802) British got St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago from Spain. · Mauritius was captured from the French in 1810.
- In addition to all these small territories Britain came to have vast colonies in the main land of Asia and Africa.
- In the latter part of the 19th Century the African continent lay open before the greedy Europeans.
- English adventures explored many parts of the Dark Continent.
- Missionaries like David Livingston (1813_73) also played very important roles in the exploration of Africa.
- Several companies were chartered for the establishment of colonies in Africa. · Thus in the close of the century Britain established her supremacy in the Dark Continent.

The Second British Empire in America

Canada in the 18th and 19th Centuries

- Long before the loss of the First Empire in the New World English settlers and fortune seekers came to have settlements in the Canadian region in North America. ·

- Before 1775 British colonies had their own representative assemblies.
- The French were ahead of the English in establishing colonies like Quebec in the region. By the Canada Act (1791) of William Pitt the Younger the large colony of Quebec was divided into two, the English speaking upper Canada (Ontario) and French speaking Lower Canada.
- The system of Pitt continued to work almost for a half century until the two Canada's were united by the Report of Durham in 1840.
- After the attainment of Dominion status with powers of self-government Canada progressed rapidly.

The Second American War (1812 _ 14)

- After the war of American Independence (1775 _ 1783) there were no major issues.
- The continental system of Napoleon was to be defeated by the British at any cost. But after the defeat of Napoleon the English could concentrate their attention more in the New World.
- They attacked the American Capital Washington and burnt the government buildings including the official residence of the president.
- The war was, however, one of the most futile wars with no consequence except huge loss on both sides.

Durham Report

- John George Lambton (1792 _ 1840), the Earl of Durham, was a liberal minded politician of the Whig party.
- He was appointed as the Governor General of Canada (1837)
- Some historians call his Report as the "Magna Carta of the Empire".
- Durham's duty was to study the problems in Canada and submit a Report.

- His report of 1839 was a historic document.
- His main proposals were

1) to unite the two Canada's.

2) to give full autonomy to the White colony.

Colonialism and Imperialism

- According to Annia Loomba "Colonialism can be defined as the conquest and control of other people's land and goods".
- Imperialism is the direct or indirect rule of a country by another nation or country with economic and military superiority.
- Countries with imperial ambitions try to control weaker nations or countries indirectly. This is called "new imperialism" or "neo-colonialism".
- Example, American Imperialism.

Oriental Despotism

- It is a term very rarely used in the modern context.
- A despot is a tyrant who rule despotically without heeding the rules or the people.
- Orientalism is a term originally used by writers, artists, scholars etc. for the imitation of the various aspects of the eastern cultures. It is a style of thought.
- It is a considerable dimension of modern political _ intellectual culture, and as such has less to do with the Orient than it does with our World.

Liberalism and Utilitarianism

- The Latin root of liberalism is "liber" which means "free".
- Liberty means freedom.

- Liberalism is comparatively new.
- Liberalism caused many reforms in different fields like political, economic and social.

Utilitarianism is a moral philosophy.

- Its founder was Jeremy Bentham (1748 _ 1832).
- He was a philosophical radical.
- According to him the test question for everything is: "what is the utility or use of it?" · The aim of social ethics is to attain "the greatest good of the greatest number". "Good = happiness".

Evangelicals

- Evangelicalism is a biblical movement ,
- Originated in the middle of the 18th century.
- It had originally links with Methodism.
- Its leading characteristics are Calvinistic.
- Aims - Strict Sabbath observation, reformation of manners and morals.

THIRD MODULE

DOT NOTES

AGE OF INDUSTRIALISM

The Agricultural Revolution

- The invention of machines
- Twin, silent and bloodless revolutions(agrarian and industrial revolutions)
- The increase in population and the greater demand for food stuffs gave encouragement to farmers to try new methods
- Open- field system was abandoned
- Lord Townshend developed rotation of crops.
- Farming began to be conducted scientifically.
- The invention of sowing drill by Jethro Tull.
- England set an example of scientific farming.
- An important adverse result of agrarian revolution was the disappearance of the English Yeomen as a class.
- The modern grades of rural society -the squire, tenant farmer and labourer. The Industrial Revolution
- Revolutionary changes took place in the industrial methods and organization. · Handwork was replaced by machine work.
- The textile industry was the first to be mechanized.

- Sir Richard Arkwright produced the water frame, a rotor Spinning machine (1769)
- He is called as "the father of the factory system"
- The agricultural country, England was turned to industrial power.
- England became "Workshop of the world"
- Rise of Industrial towns.
- Factory system was the decay of cottage industries.
- The rise of the capitalist class.
- Industrial capitalism.
- The growth of Capitalism and the consequent degradation of the employees caused the spread of socialistic ideas.
- Parliamentary Reform Acts and Factory and Mine Acts.
- England after Hanoverian Succession
- The Whig party was responsible for the succession of the House of Hanover.
- They had an upper hand (1714-69).
- Triennial Act-1664 to Septennial Act-1716.
- Notable leader of Whig was Sir Robert Walpole (1676-1745)

William Pitt, the Elder (1708-78)

- Pitt was a great war minister.
- Orator & parliamentarian.
- In 1746 he was appointed as the paymaster of the forces.
- Opposed Hanoverian policy.

- Under Pitt England achieved tremendous victory.
- Called as “Great Commoner”.
- Resigned from the ministry in 1761.
- **William Pitt, the Younger(1759-1806)**
- He was trained by his father.
- Entered parliament in 1780.
- Appointed as the prime minister.
- Pitt was a disciple of Adam Smith.
- Taxes and duties were reduced.
- Pitt wanted to solve the Irish problem by the union of Ireland and England. · Act of Union was passed in 1800.

The Quakers

- It was a religious movement.
- Begun by George Fox(1625-91).
- Society of friends.
- Fox preached against the teachings of the Church.
- Believed in the “inner light”.

The Methodists

- Methodism was a religious movement.
- John Wesley(1703-1791) and George Whitefield(1714-70)formed a group at Oxford in 1729.

- “Rule and method” earned for them the nickname of “Methodists”.
- It had a great influence on English society.
- It was Puritanism without its political radicalism.

Domestic policy

- In home affairs Disraeli followed a policy called “Tory Democracy”.
- The crux of it was social and parliamentary reforms.
- The Trade Union Act of 1875 made strikes and “peaceful picketing” legal.
- The enclosure of Commons Act.
- The Merchant Shipping Act of 1876.

Foreign Policy

- Aim: Extension and consolidation of the British Empire.
- Czar imposed a treaty on the Sulthan.
- Treaty of San Stefano.
- The Afgan War (1878-80).
- Disraeli was defeated in the election of 1880.

Socialism and Robert Owen (1771-1858)

- Robert Owen (1771-1858) , Father of English Socialism.
- Owen was of the opinion that “all individual competition is to cease ; all manufactures are to be carried on by National Companies”.
- He was an industrialist with a humanitarian outlook.
- First British Socialist and pioneer of the co-operative movement.

Working Class Movements

Chartism

- Its causes were mainly political and economic.
- The Reform Act of 1832 disappointed the working class.
- People's Charter (1838).
- The Six points were ,universal male suffrage, annual general elections, equal electoral districts, secret ballot ,removal of property qualification for the members of parliament. · Chartist demands were satisfied without great delay.

Trade Unionism

- With a view to prevent a social upheaval.
- Combination Acts of 1779 and 1800.
- Robert Owen contributed much to trade unionism.
- In 1883 Owen joined all the small unions in his Grand National Consolidated Trade Union.
- In 1867 a royal commission recommended the legalization of unions. · The Trade Union Act of 1871 was passed.

Co-operation

- The first experiments in co-operation were made by Robert Owen.
- Self –help was the best and hence they cooperate with one another for the sake of mutual benefit.
- By 1860 co-operative societies became numerous.
- Although cooperation was begun as a working class movement it has now become a regular feature of modern life.

The Corn Laws(1815)

- The Corn Laws were tariffs and other trade restrictions.
- On imported food and grain enforced in the United Kingdom between 1815 and 1846.
- The word "Corn" in British English denotes all cereal grains, including wheat, oats and barley.

Laissez-faire

- It is a French term meaning “let do”.
- Full freedom to individuals and companies to do manufacturing, farming, trading, etc. ·
Laissez-faire was a political as well as economic doctrine.
- Historically it was begun as a reaction against mercantilism.
- It is still advocated as an antidote to socialism.
- J.S. Mill advocated a minimum level of state intervention is the ideal one.

Mercantilism

- It concentrated on sea-borne as a good means to mass wealth.
- It is an economic policy, it promotes imperialism.
- Designed to maximize the exports and minimize the imports for an economy.
- The Government passed Navigation Acts.

English Economists

- Adam Smith (1723-92)
- David Ricardo(1772-1823)
- John Maynard Keynes(1883-1946)

FOURTH MODULE

DOT NOTES

History of Victorian and Post-Colonial Developments

The Victorian Age –Society, Culture and Achievements Victorian Age

- An age of Peace, Prosperity and Culture.
- No great war in Europe between 1815 and 1914.
- Great Exhibition (1851) and the Jubilee celebration(1887).
- Railways, steamship ,telegraph, and electricity made life comfortable.
- The first Public Health Act -1841-Edwin Chadwick.
- Elementary education was made free and compulsory.
- Intellectual growth of the people.
- The various Factory Acts reduced the hours of work.
- Reform of the penal code and the removal of the horrors of prison life.
- Victorian Complacency is often criticized.
- Victorian Morality.
- Conventional morality.
- Age of Compromise.
- The compromise is between democracy and aristocracy.
- Darwin's Theory of Evolution.

Science and Modernism/Darwin

- Charles Darwin (1809-82)-Book-Origin of Species(1859).
- Age of Machines –Age of Speed.
- Darwin - naturalist – clergy man of Anglican Church.
- In his book he suggested that man and ape descended from a common ancestor.
- Impact of Social Darwinism

Religion of the Victorian Era

- Victorians were ardently religious.
- Religious earnestness and moral discipline.
- Court of Queen – Model of disciplined.
- Tithe Commutation Act of 1836 ,Marriage Act of 1836.

The Oxford Movement – High Church Movement

- Religious Movement –Oxford – 1830-40.
- Tractarianism -John Keble , Edward Pusey & John Henry Newman.
- Reaction against dangerous liberalism.
- Roman Catholic ritualism.
- Newman drifted from the church of England and became a Roman Catholic.
- Disraeli's Public Regulation Act of 1874.
- Love of Ritualism.

Evangelicalism

- Low Church or Evangelical Movement.
- It is based on the teachings of the Bible.Wes

- The principles of Evangelicalism permeated English society.

Conflicts of Religion & Science

- Science & Technology made rapid headway in the 19th century.
- Progress of biology and Physical science.
- Theory of evolution explored the Biblical story of creation.
- The spread of Education created a wide reading public.
- Tennyson – poet of Victorianism.
- Struggle between science & Faith.
- Victorian era in general was neither religious nor immoral.
- Popular heroes of the period were David Livingston, General Gordon, Lord Shaftesbury, and Gladstone.
- They all were men of religion and morals first and foremost.

Victorian Literature

Age of Tennyson (1809-92)

- Son of a clergyman.
- By 1840 he became famous as a poet.
- In the words of Wordsworth he was “decidedly the greatest of our living poets”.
- After the death of Wordsworth in 1850 Tennyson was made the “Poet Laureate”
- In 1884 he was created a baron.
- His life ended in 1892 , was given a grand burial in Westminster Abbey.
- He wrote voluminously.
- Poems – The Lady of Shallot ,The Lotos Eaters, The Palace of Art, etc.

Robert Browning(1812-1889)

- Son of a clerk in the Bank of England.
- In 1845 Browning came into contact with Elizabeth Barrett, whom he wanted to marry.
- Dramatic verse and lyric pieces published between 1841 and 46. · Works – Bells and Pomegranates, Pippa Passes, Men and Women, Fra Lippo Lippi, Andrea del Sarto, etc.
- Browning was as prolific as his friend Tennyson.
- Dramatic Monologue was his favorite medium.

Mathew Arnold (1822-1888)

- Great man of the period is noted both for his poetry and criticism. · Serenity and clarity are among his chief qualities.
- Critic of life both in poetry and prose.
- Classical sublimity.
- According to him “poetry is a criticism of life”.
- He could not relish the slogan, Art for Art’s sake.
- Works- Dover Beach, The Scholar Gipsy, Rugby Chapel, etc.

Novel

Charles Dickens (1812-70)

- English novelist.
- From very early days Dickens was fond of books and theatre.
- Special talent for mimicry.
- Became a parliamentary reporter in 1830.
- Started his literary career by writing some articles.
- Works- Pickwick Papers, Oliver Twist, Nicholas Nickleby, The Old Curiosity Shop, David Copperfield, etc.

- He was immensely popular with the reading public.
- His series of great novels ended with „Great Expectations“ in 1861.
- He used his pen and popularity for the reform of English institutions.

Thackeray(1811-63)

- He was born of English parents.
- Financial troubles made him try several means to earn a living.
- He failed to gain anything by painting and sketching, Thackeray turned to writing. ·
Became famous with his Vanity Fair (1848).
- Works- Pendennians, The History of Henry Esmond, The New Comes, The Virginians, etc.
- An element of sneering cynicism marks his humour.
- The vanity and futility of human life are expressed in many of his works.
- Died in 1863 leaving his last novel-Denis Dual, a fragment.

Thomas Hardy (1840-1928)

- He was the son of a builder in Dorchester.
- In the works of Hardy people heard the knell of Victorianism in letters.
- Hardy's knowledge of the building art helped him in giving his novels an architectural design.
- Works - Desperate Remedies ,Under the Greenwood Tree, The Trumpet Major, etc.
- He gave the novel a new depth and gravity.

Non –Fictional Prose

Carlyle (1795-1881)

- Born of peasant stock in Scotland.
- After matriculation he left the University of Edinburgh in 1814 without taking a

degree.

- Became a teacher.
- Works – Sartor Resartus, Past and Present, Heroes and Hero-Worship, etc. According to him democracy is unnatural and impossible.
- "The universe itself is a Monarchy and Hierarchy".
- His pithy style attained at times the sublimities of poetry.

John Ruskin (1819-1900)

- He was born of Scottish parents.
- His treatises in the field of art and architecture are “Modern Painter ,The Seven Lamps of Architecture .
- Remembered more as a social critic than as a critic of art.
- As a literary stylist Ruskin ranks with the great masters.

Macaulay(1800-59)

- Son of a man of liberal view.
- In 1830 he entered the House of Commons as a Whig.
- The secretary of State for War.
- He scored success not as an essayist or poet but as a historian.

Algernon Charles Swinburne (1837-1909)

- He was a poet, dramatist and literary critic.
- His mastery of melodious verse brought him fame.
- Trilogy – three plays ,several series of poems and ballads ,prose ,etc. Aestheticism
- Aesthetic movement was a European phenomenon.
- The word is of Latin origin.
- An aesthete is one who claims to have great love of and understanding of what is

beautiful.

Drama

G.B. Shaw (1856-1950)

- He was born of protestant parents.
- As a journalist Shaw won some recognition.
- Member of Fabian Society.
- Theatrical art.
- He started with Widowers" House in 1892.
- Produced a large number of plays.
- Being a man of ideas he was interested in the betterment of mankind.
- Dramatist with mission.
- He was influenced by Ibsen.

T.H. Huxley (1825-95)

- An eminent British biologist.
- Nickname- Darwin's bulldog.
- He is the man who coined the word – agnostic.
- Works – Zoological Evidence for Man's Place in Nature ,On the Physical Bases ,etc.

Parliament Reform Acts

- Great Reform Act of 1832.
- The second Reform Act – 1867.
- The Third Reform Act – 1884.

Parliament Act of 1911

- Lloyd George –Chancellor.
- People's Budget.
- A scheme of annual pension of four hundred pounds was begun.
- Feeding of poor school children ,old age pension, etc.
- The Act of 1911 also replaced an older Act, Septennial Act of 1716.
- Limited the life of parliament to the modern five years.

FIFTH MODULE

DOT NOTES

History of Victorian and Post-Colonial Developments

Age Of Socialism

Socialist Movement

Ideology and Practice

Socialism

- A scheme of social organization.
- Production and distribution in the hands of the community.
- Latin root – socius means companion.
- Owen's Socialism , Robert Owen – Father of Socialism.

Christian socialism

- A movement begun by Christians in 1848.
- The year of revolutions in Europe.
- Original Christian community was a socialistic one.

Fabian Socialism

- Fabian Society (1883) – an organization.
- Leading original members – economic thinkers.
- Peaceful ways.



- Appearance of the Labour Party.

Marxian Socialism

- Karl Marx (1818-83), chief theorist.
- The politic – economic system based on the principles of Karl Marx is known as Marxism.
- Scientific Socialism.
- Marxist philosophy is a materialistic one.

Communism

- An age old system / primitive communism.
- Overthrowing the capital system.
- They allowed limited private property ,class, distinctions, difference between manual labour and intellectual work.

Socialistic Ideology and Practice

- It is an attractive, good, and noble ideal.
- Ideals of French revolutionaries –liberty, equality, and fraternity can prevail. · Abolishing private property or abolishing the income tax , represents extreme socialism.

Utopian Socialism

- The pioneers – Henri de Saint Simon (1760-1825) , Charles Fourier (1772-1837) , Robert Owen (1771-1858).
- Means of production .
- Socialistic aims as a sure remedy for all social ills.
- The Communists found that the principles of the socialists were unrealistic and called

them Utopian .

- Brand of socialism as “Scientific Socialism”.

The First World War (1914-18)

- Battle of Waterloo
- Germany destroyed the balance of power in Europe.
- Germany confronted England and France.
- Kaiser Wilhelm II adopted a policy.
- England put an end to her policy of “splendid isolation”.
- Europe had long been under the shadow of war.
- England decided to seek allies.
- Alliance with many countries.
- Germany also tried to make alliances.
- Central powers – Germany ,Austria, Hungary and Turkey.
- Germany violated the neutrality of Belgium England overcame her indecision and war was declared.
- Italy joined the Allies against the Central Powers.
- At last Germany and her allies were crushed.
- Treaty of Versailles was made.

Britain’s Role in the War

- Great Britain played a key role in the Great War.
- England alone held the hope of victory.

- The veteran general Lord Kitchener – Secretary of War.
- Kitchener Armies – thousands of volunteers.
- A Ministry of Munitions was created in 1915.
- The ultimate victory of the allies was the naval supremacy of England.

Consequences of the War

- The war was a great holocaust.
- Material and financial loss was immense.
- Shortage of necessities of life.
- Rise in prices.
- Unemployment
- The U.S. became the creditor of the world.
- The First World War was „a war to end war“.

The Second World War(1939-45)

- Treaty of Versailles.
- Germany was deprived of her colonies.
- National Socialists or Nazis under Adolf Hitler, Chancellor in 1933.
- He transformed Germany into a militant totalitarian state.
- Fascism -Mussolini.
- The two dictators forged an alliance called the Rome-Berlin Axis.
- Hitler was against all peoples without Nordic blood.
- The "policy of Appeasement".

- In 1933 he attacked Poland, therefore they had to declare war on Germany.
- Hitler marched from victory to victory.
- Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium and France fell in quick succession.
- Italy joined Germany and declared war on the Allies.
- Germany attacked Russia without warning.
- U.S also dragged into the war by the Japanese attack of Pearl Harbour.
- First round of the war ended in the stunning victory of the Axis powers (1941).
- In 1944 Italy surrendered.
- Mussolini murdered by Italians.
- Germany surrendered and Hitler committed suicide (1945).
- Hiroshima and Nagasaki, were instantly destroyed.
- Japan capitulated unconditionally(1945).

Britain's part in the War

- At the outbreak of the war Neville Chamberlain was in power in England.
- Hardly two decades had passed after the First World War and England was ill prepared for another armed encounter.
- Chamberlain abandoned the policy of appeasement.
- British Generals like Montgomery and Wavell won brilliant victories in Africa. The Great Britain played an important role in the annihilation of Hitlerism in Europe.

The Present Political Parties

- The Labour Party.

- The Conservative (Tory) Party.
- The Liberal Party.
- The Concept of Welfare State and Lord Beveridge
- War reduced the distinctions of wealth and birth.
- The government approved a committee under the chairmanship of Sir William Beveridge.
- The committee submitted its report in 1942.
- A social security system for all British citizens, regardless of income, from the cradle to the grave.
- National Insurance Act (1948).
- National Health Act (1948).
- Town and Country Planning Act (1948).
- The Beveridge Report-Report on Social Insurance And Allied Services(1942).
- The Labour Government nationalized electricity, gas, mines, railways, heavy industries and the Bank of England.

Literature of the 20th Century - The Main Literary Trends

- The present century is remarkable for a great outburst of literary activities.
- The 20th century writers have deviated from the Victorian traditions.
- The spread of literacy and the flood of paper backs have widened the sphere of influence of writers.
- The uncertainty, disillusion, and pessimism of the war-and-post-war years are reflected in the literary works of the period.

- The realism of the early part of the century gave place to expressionism and surrealism.

W.B Yeats and T.S Eliot

- William Butler was an Irishman born in Dublin.
- He is regarded as the greatest of the 20th century poets in English.
- Yeats founded the Abbey of Theatre in Dublin.
- Eliot's masterpiece was The Waste Land (1922).
- The post – war world is truly a waste land.
- In 1948 Eliot was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature.

Scientific Romances

- Modern man has a flair for everything scientific.
- Science has influenced many writers.
- They have written scientific romances.
- The Suffragette Movement – The Reform of Franchise
- The Suffragette movement had been in progress since the opening of the century.
- Leader – Mrs. Pankhurst ,organized the Women's Social and Political Union in 1905.
- The Franchise Act of 1928 put women on equal footing with men.

Feminism

- A modern movement.
- It is meant for the attainment of political, economic, and social rights of women.
Women's Rights Movement.
- Women's Liberation Movement.

Decolonization

- The White colonies like Canada and Australia became autonomous.
- Most of the African and Caribbean colonies attained freedom in the 1960's.
- By this the "Age of the Empire" came to an end.

Modernism and Postmodernism

- Modernism – modern ideas, features, forms, and styles.
- English Modernist literary men – James Joyce, T.S Eliot and Virginia Woolf. ·
Post-modernist period began after the Second World War.
- The modernist literary men came to the conclusion that human existence is meaningless or absurd.
- Writers of the Literature of the absurd – Samuel Becket, Jorge Luis Borges, Thomas Pynchon, Roland Barthes and Vladimir Nabokov.

Globalization

- It is a process of interaction and integration among people, companies, and governments of different countries.
- It is a process arising from the interchange of world views, products, ideas etc.

New World Order (NWO)

- Enlightened men were thirsting for the establishment of a new world order.
- Politicians like Woodrow Wilson and Winston Churchill used this term to denote a new period in human history.
- Wilson put forward his famous fourteen points as a guideline for the formation of the League of Nations.

Nationalism

- It refers to the devotion for one's own nation's interests over all other's.
- The feeling of love and or loyalty to one's own country .

Terrorism

- A world phenomenon.
- Modern terrorism is mainly religious.
- In the medieval period there were feuds between Catholics and Protestants in Europe.
- Islamic State of Iraq (I.S,I) or Islamic State (I.S).

MODULE SIX

DOT NOTES

BRITAIN AND THE WORLD

The British Commonwealth of Nations

- Commonwealth means common good.
- The British Empire began to show signs of breakdown .
- Latin root – socius means companion.
- “The Age of Empire” was over by the end of World War II.
- The process of "decolonization" was complete by 1950.
- The Commonwealth Secretariat was established in 1965 in London.
- The CHOGM – Commonwealth Heads of Governments Meet – has become an event of international significance.

English Education and Missionaries

- Several missionaries started English schools in India.
- One illustrious product of western education – Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
- In Kerala missionary organizations like the London Missionary Society (L.M.S), the Church Mission Society (C.M.S) and Basel Mission had already opened English schools in North Travancore, Central Travancore and the British Malabar respectively.



Macaulay Minute

- Thomas Babington Macaulay (1800-59), the legal member of the Governor General's

Council.

- The charter Act of the East India Company (1813) empowered the imperial government to use not less than one Lakh of rupees annually for "the improvement of literature and the learned natives of India."
- The Orientalists stressed "the improvement of literature".
- The number of English schools and colleges increased gradually.
- The controversy between the Anglicists and Orientalists was at last set to rest by the famous Minute of Macaulay(1835).
- The minute which advised the Government to spend the annual grant fully for the promotion of modern English education in India.
- He said that “we must at present do our best to form a class who may be interpreters between us and the millions whom we govern a class of persons , Indian in blood and colour but English in taste, in opinions , in morals, and in intellect”.

Wood’s Despatch – 1854

- Sir Charles Wood was the president of the Board of control of the East India Company.
- His dispatch to the Governor General was an important educational document.
- The Government created a separate department for the administration of education in each province.
- Establish Universities in Calcutta , Bombay and Madras on the model of London University.
- In every district at least one English school must be opened.
- Affiliated private schools must be given grant-in-aid.
- The Indians should be given training in their mother tongue also.

- Indo-Anglican Literature - Indian Writings in English
- Indo- Anglican literature, especially of the early phase, combines native and European elements.
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy , was first on a notable list of Indian sages who have expressed themselves in English.
- Indo-Anglican literature is a hybrid product and the authors are bilingual. Toru Dutt (1856-1877)
- She was a member of the Dutt family of Bengal.
- The languages she used were French and English.
- She was the youngest of poets , and died of tuberculosis in her twenty first year.
- Some of her poems are Phenomenal Woman , The Road Not Taken, If You Forget Me and Dreams.

Sir Aurabindo (1872-1950)

- He was a Bengali Brahmin who was lucky to have education in England. · Being a nationalist he participated in the freedom struggle.
- By following a divine call he turned to an ascetic life.
- He tried to popularize the integral yoga system.
- Two of his major works "Savitri" and "The Life of Divine"
- Some of the other Indian Writers are Rabindranath Tagore , R. K. Narayan, Sarojini Naidu, Kamala Das

Consequences of New Education Policy

- The English Education Act of 1835 was made to implement the programme of Macaulay.

- English teaching was discontinued in Sanskrit and Arabic schools.
- Financial aid was given only to institutions where modern education was imparted in English.

Rise and Growth of Middle Class

- English Education was the major factor for the emergence of modern Indian society.
- The English education helped the birth of professional classes.
- The middleclass intelligentsia could not be treated as unfree labourers.
- All the modern ideas like liberty, liberalism, etc. created a new awakening in the Indian subcontinent.

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