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Start Time: 3:55

End Time:

ANSWER SHEET

FULL TEST- I

(WORLD HISTORY)

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Time Allowed: 180 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 250

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There are EIGHT questions in this paper.

Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.

Question No. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted choosing at least ONE question from each Section.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

Attempts of questions shall be counted in sequential order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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SECTION A

Q.1 Answer the following in about 150 words each: 10x3=30

Q.1 (a) "It would gather to itself all living forces of Italy and will be in a position to lead her to the high destiny to which she is called Piedmont must begin by raising herself by re-establishing in Europe as well as in Italy a position and a credit equal to her ambition." Discuss Cavour's perspective. [10 Marks]

Cavour was a strong force behind Italian unification and he pursued his goal with a well thought strategy.

In Cavour's strategy, the unification could only be done under leadership of Piedmont Sardinia because -

- i) It was only Italian state ruled by Italians
- ii) It proved her seriousness to cause in 1848 revolution by fighting war with Austria, when Pope backed out.

Hence he began to modernise Piedmont Sardinia when he became the PM. Reforms:

- i) Economic reforms were taken - laissez faire system, promoted industrialisation, investment in infrastructure etc.

ii) Political reforms - Piedmont Sardinia ~~became~~ adopted a liberal constitutional setup.

iii) Military reforms - Strong military was created to meet future wars.

These reforms were to capture the imagination of other Italian states and encourage them to revolt against foreign rule. This helped in instigating many rebellions. Also it made her stronger to deal with wars.

This step, along with other policies like his diplomacy, use of Garibaldi's revolutionaries reflect Cavour's strategic thinking.

Q.1 (b) "We were often conscious that we were skating on the thinnest of ice, and that the peace of Europe was at mercy of a chapter of unforeseen and unforeseeable accidents." Explain this statement of Lord Oxford on the eve of the World War I. [10 Marks]

The conditions before outbreak of world war I were very fragile and even slightest incident could disrupt it, which happened with Assassination of Franz Ferdinand, Austrian Archduke in 1914.

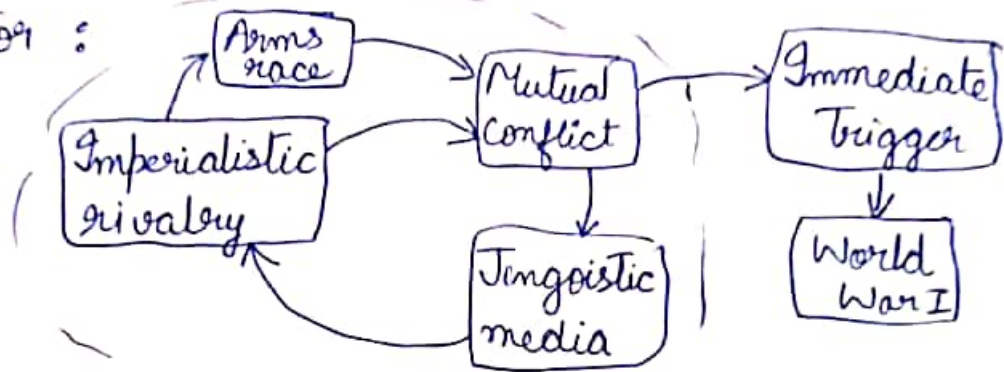
Skating on thin ice - Fragile peace

The rising imperialistic ambitions had created mutual animosities among nations. Germany and Italy wanted more colonies, while the eastern question was unresolved. This led to numerous conflicts like the Moroccan crisis 1905, Grimor Balkan wars etc.

The Europe was divided into 2 camps:
Triple alliance (Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary)
and Triple entente (Britain, France, Russia).
These alliances increased their weapon stocks leading to armed peace in Europe. Moreover Powers like France and Russia wanted to avenge their losses and humiliations.

~~More~~ Nationalistic movements like Pan-slaw, Pan-German movements further accentuated conflicts.

The whole situation reflected a particle accelerator :



This was finally triggered when Austrian archduke was murdered by a Serbian. No European power wanted a war but all had their geopolitical interests and couldn't afford to lose them. Hence it ballooned into a World War.

Q.1 (c) President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation declaring "that all persons held as slaves" within the rebellious areas are, and henceforward shall be free." In this light of this statement, elaborate the significance of Emancipation Proclamation for the American Civil War. [10 Marks]

Emancipation proclamation of 1863 was a turning point in the American Civil War.

Importance of proclamation

The proclamation for the first time thus added the abolition of slavery as a war aim which was hitherto only a war to preserve union.

Secondly, it increased support for Union within the Confederate states, from mainly the blacks. They even served the union forces.

Thirdly by restricting it only to rebellious states Lincoln avoided any strong opposition from the ~~so~~ border states.

Fourthly, it resolved the issue that slavery question can not be left to states and was to be dealt by union, which was why the Democrats

opposed it.

Fifthly and significantly it was the beginning of end of racial discrimination in formal matters. This was followed by 13th, 14th, 15th amendments giving various rights like franchise to blacks.

That is why the Emancipation declaration remains a key document in the history of world rights movement.

Q.1 (d) "Directly by his constructive statesmanship, and indirectly by the results which opposition to his rule aroused, Napoleon contributed to the formation of united Germany." Comment. [10 Marks]

Napoleon's works drastically affected the trends in entire Europe including Germany.

Napoleon's constructive Statesmanship

- i) His creation of Confederation of Rhine ^{of 39 states} by dissolving the Holy Roman Empire ^{of more than 300 states} through the Peace of Pressburg led to greater sense of unity among German states.
- ii) Modernised administration in the region, improved education, political setup etc.
- iii) Brought modern ideas of liberty, equality, Fraternity, Nationalism to Germans. French troops were seen as liberators.
- iv) Weakened Austrian hold over German states.

Napoleon's negative impact

- i) His Continental system led to huge shortages

in German states, people became dissatisfied.

ii) His stringent rule, exploitation was seen against nationalistic sentiments.

Hence ~~the~~ Prussia joined forces with other powers - Britain, Russia and Austria to defeat Napoleon in Battle of Nations 1813.

But this small phase laid the foundations of unified Germany as Confederation of Rhine, spirit of Nationalism and leadership of Prussia became crucial to that process.

Q.1 (e) How Russia entered into industrial age in the second half of nineteenth century after the Crimean War? [10 Marks]

The defeat in Crimean War, ⁽¹⁸⁵³⁻⁵⁶⁾ made Russia to encourage more reforms for industrialisation.

~~Under~~ Tsar Alexander, abolished serfdom in 1861 thus freeing serfs who could be employed in industry and creating scope for rise of efficient agriculture. Secondly huge loans were raised to create infrastructure especially railways. The role of some key ministers like Sergei Witte was crucial in this.

currency reforms were brought. Relaxed norms for foreign investments. Relaxed labour norms. Along with this, huge natural resource wealth helped in rapid industrialisation.

The decade of 1890s is termed as the age of spurt by historians because of rapid growth, especially after defeat from Japan in 1904-05 war.

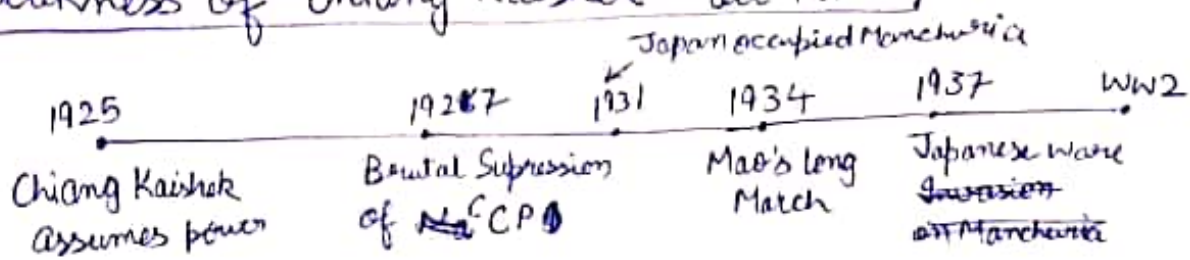
Despite these trends, there were some weaknesses too. Its over reliance on foreign industrialists, import of machines, dependence on railways, inadequate urban planning and poor fiscal management created future troubles.

It was because of this reason, Russia suffered major reverses in World war I and had to accept the harsh Brest litovsk treaty and witnessed Bolshewik revolution.

Q.3 (a) "The turn of the tide against the Kuomintang (KMT) under Chiang Kai Shek and finally its defeat at the hand of the Communists was due as much to its weakness as to Communist strength." Explain. [20 Marks]

The success of Chinese revolution 1949 was a major event in world history. It was due to 2 major set of factors.

Weakness of Chiang Kaishek led KMT



After coming to power, Chiang Kaishek gave a strong anti communist turn to KMT. Communists were purged from KMT, Canton uprising was brutally suppressed.

But in the process, his regime lost its popular appeal. It rested on support of warlords who exploited people. Moreover growing corruption created further alienation.

Secondly the Japanese invasion of Manchuria in 1931, followed by war in 1937 created problems. KMT regime focussed on eliminating communists while CCP fought Japanese. Thus, CCP was seen as

nationalist while KMT seem as a tool of western powers.

Thirdly, in the world war, CCP troops secured their territory but KMT faced reverses. Hence lost public support.

Strengths of CCP led by Mao Zedong

Mao was an able leader who pulled CCP out of near annihilation. ~~After~~ He relied on peasant strength for success of communist revolution. He also led the CCP in the long march from Jiangxi in south to Shansi. During this long march, CCP crossed many rivers, forests, mountains which instilled more discipline in cadres.

It carried out land reforms in its regions and provided efficient, non-corrupt administration thus creating more support. Many peasants were recruited in its cadre.

In 1942-45 Yan'an rectification movement, CCP was removed of factions and control of Mao

strengthened. Mao presented Communist society as an ideal society as per Confucian principles.

This made Communist struggle equivalent to nationalist struggle against a foreign controlled corrupt KMT.

Because of these factors, even the US delegation sent to China to assess ground level situation found CCP to be more popular. And despite enough western help to KMT, it was defeated by CCP.

Q.3 (b) Critically analyse Charles A. Beard's view that the American Constitution which came into existence in 1789 was an Economic Document? [20 Marks]

Historians are divided over the nature of American constitution framed in 1789.

(American Constitution as Economic Document)

Charles A Beard commented that it was merely an economic document:

- i) Various provisions benefitted middle class like the right to property, property qualifications for suffrage rights, merit based recruitments etc.
- ii) Continuation of Slavery to protect economic interests of plantation owners.
- iii) Most of the members of constituent assembly were the slave owning, capitalist males. They tried to preserve their dominance in affairs of colonies.
- iv) System of laissez faire was promoted.
~~laissez~~
Moreover the opposition to constitution also came

from the poorer sections of society. This is viewed as 'Constitution as a counter revolution' where the masses struggle for independence while middle class hijacked it through constitution.

More than Economic document

Historians like Forest McDonald opposed the viewing of constitution as only an economic document.

Firstly, it was the first written constitution in world history and first one to provide a republican, liberal, secular form of government. It had various political provisions like federalism, Independence of Judiciary, Bill of rights.

This was to ensure meaningful democratic set setup.

Secondly, the religious freedom granted to citizens too was beyond economic aims. Hence it would

not be appropriate to see it only as an economic document. While the economic provisions were crucial, especially due to the entrepreneurial and capitalist roots of American society, other provisions make a truly pioneering work in history of human rights.

Q.3 (c) "The alliance system or armed camps led the world to the disastrous war in 1914." Critically examine this statement. [10 Marks]

Bismarck's foreign policy was based on a system of peacetime military secret alliances. For a 'satiated state', as he proposed, these alliances were a defensive tool.

Alliances:

- i) Triple alliance - Austria Hungary, Italy
- ii) Reinsurance treaty - Russia

However, under the new emperor Kaiser William I, these alliances became a tool of expansion and offence. He didn't renew reinsurance treaty with Russia as it affected his aggressive Weltpolitik.

Because of this, the other powers formed ~~little~~ Entente Cordiale - Britain and France and later Triple entente in 1907 - Britain, France & Russia.

This turned the major powers as ^{members} parts of 2 opposite armed camps. There was immense rivalry leading to conflicts like Moroccan crisis.

Arms race had begun at a rapid rate.
Media became more jingoistic.

However, the alliances were not that rigid. There were internal disputes eg, Fashoda incident between Britain and France. Even Italy joined opposite side in world war.

But despite that, the alliances did lead to an atmosphere of increased hostility, and prone to conflicts where any conflict could snowball into a major war.

Q.4 (a) Critically evaluate the aims and results by the policies of War Communism adopted by Bolsheviks under Lenin. [20 Marks]

War Communism was strategy of Lenin to meet the specific needs of Russian Bolshevik regime to meet the challenge of White mutiny.

War Communism (1918 - 21)

It was the policy of ensuring rigid control over the various aspects of economy and society. Under this:

- i) Private enterprises were banned.
- ii) labour was declared a social duty. No one could deny it.
- iii) Strikes, lockouts were banned. Strict labour discipline.
- iv) Military style control over railways.
- v) All industries were nationalised.
- vi) State owned farms promoted - Sovkhoz.

The policy delivered effectively in meeting the stated objectives of curbing the White's mutiny.

This was complemented by a strong Red army organised under Trotsky and unleashing of red terror on the dissidents like Social Revolutionaries.

However, it showed that Russia wasn't yet ready for such stringent form of communism. It drastically hampered her economy, led to shortages and inflation. Public morale was demoralised and innovation wasn't happening.

Realising this, Lenin made a compromise with the communist principles and came up with the New Economic Policy 1921. It allowed for mixed economy - with limited private participation. Farmers were allowed to keep surplus. This along with state led industrialisation, attraction to F&G etc helped ~~Russia~~ Soviet Union revive from the harmful impacts of War Communism.

Q.4 (b) "Though Chartist movement failed and did not directly generate any reforms, it left its impact on the contemporary society." In the light of the given statement, discuss the factors behind the failure of Chartist movement and the impact of the Chartism. [20 Marks]

Chartist movement of 1830s and 40s was a working class led reforms movement for greater political and economic rights. However, it couldn't generate the reforms directly, as espoused in the Charter of Reforms 1838.

Factors behind failure

The movement was highly faction ridden. Various leaders like William Lovett, Feargus O'Connor couldn't agree on various issues. This was complemented by use of unethical means like forging of signatures.

The use of violence led to brutal suppression of the movement. State British state showed immense resilience and didn't bow to the pressure. Hence with time, it lost much of public support.

Moreover, the multiplicity of objectives led to lack of clarity. While the Charter of Reforms asked for

mainly political reforms, people were often mobilised on economic issues. However in 1840s economy revived as corn laws were removed, and global recovery happened. Thus people were not eager to support.

Impact of Chartism

It was the first major working class movement, which preceded even the 1848 revolution in France. It was after this that Marx came to a conclusion that communist revolution would happen in industrialised nations.

It laid the foundation for future reforms. Through various charter acts of 1837, 1844 etc 5 of 6 demands were fulfilled.

It led to greater awareness among working class and many became journalists, politicians etc. Many future legislations to secure workers' rights like factories act were also linked to this.

It had international influence too in arousing 1848 revolution. Many Chartist leaders were transported to Australia demanded reforms there. Colonial Chartism in Africa in 1920s is linked to this.

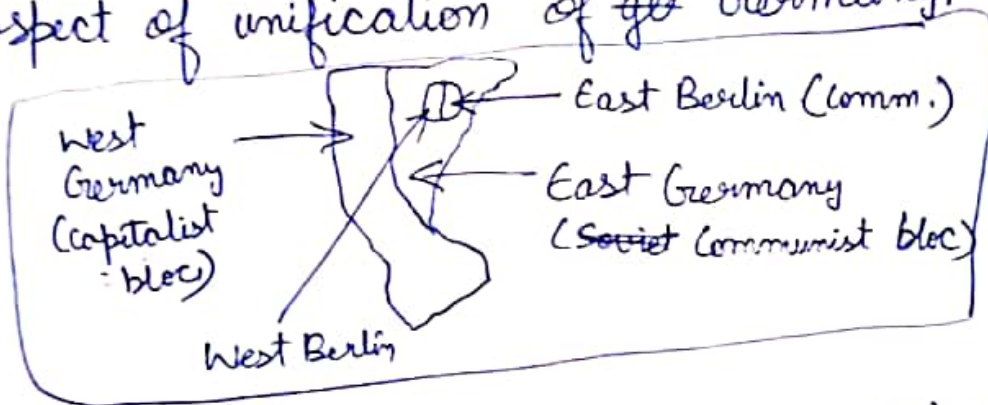
Hence while initial gains were negligible, it became a crucial stepping stone in the history of working class movements.

Q.4 (c) How the Berlin Blockade arose out of disagreements over the treatment of Germany and what were its results? [10 Marks]

Berlin Blockade 1948-49 was an important stage that heightened the tensions of cold war.

Causes

The two blocs could not agree on the prospect of unification of Germany.



USA introduced new currency in West Berlin and removed price controls from the city. This was direct attack on Communist economic setup.

USSR was already facing humiliation due to prosperity of West Berlin and migrations to it. Hence it decided to block all ways to West Berlin.

Impact

West refused to back down, taking lessons from failure of policy of appeasement. Maintained air contacts.

USA positioned her bombers close to in Europe. NATO was formed as a military alliance to guarantee ~~the~~ security to European allies and prevent misadventure of USSR.

Seeing the futility of blockade, USSR removed it but it ensured that Germany was to remain divided and cold war tensions increased further.

SECTION B

Q.5 (a) "The insatiable ambition, weakness in Empire and several mistakes brought Napoleon down." Explain. [10 Marks]

Napoleon was an able general and administrator but several of his traits laid to his downfall.

His ambition to have unquestioned dominance in European affairs made him the master of Europe, after Treaty of Tilsit was signed with Russia. But he wanted to subdue Britain, as well. For this, his continental system devised to weaken Britain economically, proved detrimental to his own empire. Opposition arose in various regions to Napoleonic rule.

There were certain weaknesses in his empire. Firstly, he neglected the nationalistic sentiments in Spain, Italy etc, going against the ideals of revolution. Thus when Joseph Bonaparte was appointed Spanish monarch, that led to Spanish Civil War.

Secondly, he curtailed liberty by clamping down dissent, public meetings. He promoted new types of

nobility like legion of honour etc. This created public resentment. Constant warfare went against Fraternity and weakened soldiers morale.

Napoleon committed some crucial mistakes. His Russian campaign during winter season proved costly for French army. Secondly, ~~but~~ fighting the guerilla warfare of Spanish forces was not the expertise of French troops. Thirdly, ~~expector~~ not figuring the impacts of Continental system on his empire.

Because of these factors, he could not preserve his empire for long which ended with Battle of Nations 1813.

Q.5 (b) "The Congress of Vienna was based on principles of balance of power, legitimacy and compensation. Its criticism was that it ignored forces of the time." Comment. [10 Marks]

Congress of Vienna 1815 was held after defeating Napoleonic forces to decide on future of European affairs. Its main task was to restore the Pre-french revolution Europe.

3 principles :

- i) Principle of balance of power - To surround France with powerful nations to prevent future expansion.
- ii) Principle of legitimacy to establish rule of legitimate houses in different States eg., House of Savoy in Piedmont Sardinia, Bourbon rule in France etc.
- iii) Principle of Compensation to victor powers.

Hence Austria got Lombardy, Venetia etc; Russia got Poland, Finland etc; Prussia got parts of Poland, Rhine; Belgium merged with Netherland etc.

However the conference rejected the modern principle of Nationalism which emerged after French

Revolution. Italian states remained divided and Italy 'a geographic expression'. Many other nationalities like Belgium, Poles were not recognised. For Germany it could not bring the holy Roman empire but German confederation was placed under Austria. Eastern question was not touched.

Because of this, the post Vienna 19th century period saw undoing of most of its provisions leading to unified Italy, Germany, independence of Belgium and Balkan wars in 20th century.

Q.5 (c) "Revolution occurred in France in 1848 because France was bored." Explain this statement.
[10 Marks]

The 1848 revolution was a reflection of growing discontent in working classes because of lack of gains from 1830 revolution.

Working class strength and influence increased with growing industrialisation. Hence they wanted reforms. Moreover the factions like Bonapartists, didn't support Louis Phillippe's rule. Also there was general demand of removal of Guizot.

Hence in 1848, crowd gathered and demanded reforms and soon revolution erupted. It is said that the revolution was borne out of boredom as there was no specific cause behind trigger. But as long term trends show there was general discontent.

The revolution ~~spread to other parts of Europe~~ led to more reforms - Republic was established and Louis Blanc was the Industry minister who took reforms for working class.

1848 revolution remains a crucial event in history of France and Europe.

Q.5 (d) "The Berlin Conference (1884-85) created the Congo Free State and set the rules for dividing the continent without war." Comment. [10 Marks]

The forces of colonisation of Africa got accelerated after Berlin Conference 1884-85.

Prior to Berlin Conference

Explorations of Stanley, Livingstone; Technological innovations like Malaria drug; colonisation of coastal parts like Tunisia by France in 1881; formation of Association for Civilisation and Exploration of Central Europe by Belgium in 1876. led to conditions for colonisation.

Berlin Conference

It was convened to avoid mutual disputes in African colonisation and make the process faster.

Principles:

- i) Effectively occupying a region/state before annexing it.
- ii) Inform other powers of annexation.

It also recognised colonisation of Congo by Belgium thus setting stage for future colonisations.

- i) Britain, under Cecil Rhodes, began to pursue her Cape-to-Cairo empire and railway.
- ii) France began expansion in Algeria, Nigeria etc to have Nile^{to} Niger empire.
- iii) Germany, Portugal started expanding in South west, South East Africa.
- iv) Italy in Eritria, etc.

Hence after the Berlin Conference, the face of African continent drastically changed due to forces of colonisation.

Q.5 (e) "The purpose of Atlantic Charter was to be a message of hope to the occupied countries, and it held out the promise of a world organization based on the enduring verities of international morality." Comment. [10 Marks]

Atlantic Charter of 1940s was announced by USA during the World War 2 as a vision for a post-war world.

It granted the right to self determination to each nation. This was seen by the colonised nations as a hope for independence after the war. And also to free the territories occupied by Germany and Japan.

It also proposed a more broadbased, powerful global organisation, which was later formed as UNO.

However, the Charter is often seen as a means to mobilise support for allied powers in colonised and occupied territories. eg., India.

Moreover, the lack of support from other powers like Britain, France ensured that freedom was not voluntarily given to colonies. And UN could not have the same level of powers as thought to be.

Hence Charters remained largely a document that couldn't be fully implemented.

Q.8 (a) "On one hand, Arab nationalism sought for national independence for separate Arab States, on the other hand it stood for the unity of all Arab." Examine. [20 Marks]

Arab Nationalism or Arabism ~~was~~ was the defining trend in 19th and 20th centuries in Arab world.

Its main strands were:

- i) Nationalism and freedom from colonial rule.
- ii) Stronger integration and unity among states.

The basis of Arabism was a unique history with similar culture, language and religion. Also the continued foreign domination over the region from Roman era onwards sowed seeds of nationalism. Reformers like Nahda group, Salafis contributed to it.

It got major boost with the first world war:

- i) Ottoman empire was weakened and thus many Arab states gained independence.
- ii) British support to Hashemites against Turk rule in Arabia.

- iii) Balfour declaration sowed seeds of resentment as it promised Palestinian land to Jews.
- iv) Sykes - Picot agreement which divided Arab territories between Britain and France was seen as betrayal by Arabs for their loyalty during war.

It was because of these reasons Arab Independence Party was formed in 1932 after Jerusalem conference 1931. Its main aims were to successfully lead Arab states to independence. The 1936 treaty of London promising freedom to Egypt can be seen in this trend.

However, outbreak of World war II led to granting of more rights to few nations. Egypt too secured her independence under GA Nasser. Arab league was formed in 1945.

After decolonisation, the process of integration began. In this there were steps taken by Egypt and Iraq. Egypt and Syria joined to form United Arab

Republic. But attempts at integration proved futile due to lack of visionary rulers, mutual conflicts between Arab states, rulers trying to protect their dynastic interests.

Moreover the huge strategic significance ensured regular external intervention that prevented any mutual resolution of conflicts. Finally with the cold war politics, rise of sectarian trends, radicalised ideologies and increased strength of Israel making Palestine liberation a distant dream, led to slow death of Arab Nationalism.

Q.8 (b) "The end of the Cold War and with it, the age of bipolarity has sparked intense debate over the continued relevance of the Non-Aligned Movement." Elaborate. [20 Marks]

Non Aligned Movement was conceptualised as a moral force and movement to create conditions for peace in a world divided by bloc politics.

Relevance Post-Cold War - No

NAM was mainly to avoid getting entangled in bloc politics but with end of cold war, it is seen redundant as there are no blocs as existed earlier.

Moreover, Capitalism has emerged as most acceptable form of economic organisation and there is no ideological conflict. Globalisation has led to global integration where Non-alignment can create problems.

Also, Indo-Pacific has emerged as a theatre for power struggle and many NAM members who are in the region can't afford to remain totally Non-aligned, especially when China is expanding her influence.

The differences in third world in terms of the level of development make coordination less likely. Moreover many issues where NAM helped global community are taken care by UN agencies like WHO, and global NGOs.

Yes NAM is relevant

But despite these arguments, relevance of NAM remains because NAM is a force against injustice and inequalities.

It is one of the biggest organisations with more than 100 members from global south. These nations can coordinate on issues like terrorism, climate change where they have shared concerns with respect to developed countries.

As the focus shifts to Indo-Pacific and Eurasia, NAM becomes more crucial for regional countries to avoid becoming satellites of US or China.

NAM can also be used to bring reforms in global institutions like UNSC, IMF which have a bias to in favour of advanced countries.

lastly, the global tensions have increased due to aggressive China and US-China rivalry. NAM can play a role to douse tensions.

Hence while the context has changed, NAM still has a huge role to play by ~~not~~ realigning its focus to present world problems and bring reforms.

Q.8 (c) "The debate over the benefits of free trade versus the need for protectionism intensified during the early part of the nineteenth century." In the light of the given statement, critically discuss the success of the free trade movement in Britain. [10 Marks]

Free trade movement gained traction in Britain from the decline of Napoleon onwards and remained the dominant trend throughout 19th century.

Steps taken

- i) To ease the international trade, customs duties were lowered, first unilaterally and then further lowered on reciprocal basis.
- ii) Corn laws were abolished in 1846.
- iii) Navigation acts abolished
- iv) Royal monopolies of African trading company and East India Company were withdrawn.

It was because of these measures, middle class emerged economically stronger and demanded more political rights leading to Reforms act 1832.

The period from 18⁴⁰s to 1870s witnessed immense rate of economic growth due to these policies. And this weakened the Chartist movement.

Britain continued the free trade policy into the 20th century too, though many European nations stopped it by 1870s. This policy helped in reducing tensions among powers and no major conflict happened, except with Russia:- Crimean war.

Hence the policy was extremely beneficial and its discontinuation can be seen as a cause behind conditions of animosity leading to World war I.