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Start Time: 2:00 pm End Time: 3:30 pm

ANSWER SHEET

SECTIONAL TEST- II

(WORLD HISTORY)

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Time Allowed: 90 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 130

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There are FOUR questions in this paper.

Candidate has to attempt THREE questions in all.

Question No. 1 is compulsory and out of the remaining, TWO are to be attempted.

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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Comments after evaluation

Q.1 Answer the following in about 150 words each: 10x5=50

Q.1 (a) "The outcome of the Battle of Sedan had far reaching consequences for Germany, France as well as the World." Comment. [10 Marks]

Ans 1.(a) "With battle of Sedan, Europe lost a mistress and gained a master".

The Battle of Sedan (1871) against France completed the process of unification of Germany. This had many consequences for not only Europe but the world in coming years.

GERMANY

- Germany emerged as a unified nation with Treaty of Frankfurt (1871) signed in Halls of mirror which became sign of German respect.
- The republicanism of North German states was transferred to South German.
- 2 house parliament
 - ↑ upper house → delegates from states
 - ↓ lower house → elected representatives
- King William became the head.

France

- lost Alsace-Lorraine.
- lost the supremacy it had enjoyed since French Revolution of 1789.
- Taking advantage of chaos, communists formed commune in 1871.
- Ultimately it was abandoned and French had 3rd republic in place.

WORLD

- Italy → Rome was guarded by French garrison, with losses in war it was withdrawn and unification of Italy took place (1871).
 - Nationalism
 - This ~~got~~ gave boost to nationalism all over the world. France garnered grudges against Germany → seen in World War I.
 - Imperialism
 - German started expanding colonies in Africa.
- Thus, Battle of Sedan had far reaching consequences for the world.

Q.1 (b) "In the mid-1980's, the new General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Mikhail Gorbachev introduced the liberalizing reforms to bring long term changes in the administration and the stagnant economy of the erstwhile USSR, but it helped in the disintegration of the USSR." Comment. [10 Marks]

1 (b)

Mikhail Gorbachev after coming to power ~~the~~ realised the inadequacies of the communist form of government and initiated reforms to improve it.

REFORMS

- ① Usbekerizye (accelerating GDP)
- ② Glasnost (openness)
- ③ Perestroika (socio-economic restructuring)

Long term changes intended

① Perestroika

→ "Gorbachev said aim of Perestroika is to make people feel the country as their own".

→ led to economic restructuring - by giving freedom in economy, not adhering to capitalism but "reformed communism".

- ② Glasnost → intended to form public opinion and ready them for reforms.
→ More democracy in parliamentary proceedings was given and cultural openness was promoted.

Disintegration of USSR

- ① Faced criticisms from all sections.
- Liberals : for not doing enough
 - Conservatives : for initiating reforms.
 - Public : for immediate results
 - Bureaucracy : for taking away privileges.

- ② Military coups and revolutions started all over the Eastern Europe due to
- transparency in politics. For e.g.
Hungary, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria etc.

However, Gorbachev reforms cannot be solely blamed as inadequacy of communism was inherent in policies of Stalin, Khrushchev,

Brezhnev.

Other factors also resulted in downfall → oil
crisis, cold war etc.

1(c)

Zaghlul Pasha is a key figure in restoring the essence of Arab nationalism in general and Egyptian nationalism in particular.

Role played by Zaghlul Pasha.

① ~~The~~ Countries in Maghreb region were for 400 years under Ottoman rule (with exception of Libia & Morocco), as the empire start disintegrating there was mutual differences and rivalries between nations. This was done away by Pasha by emphasising on unity on basis of religion & language.

② With end of WWI and Paris peace conference to decide on the future of the nationalities; he formed 'al wafd' to highlight the expectations of people. But it was ignored by Britain and France and Pasha was exiled to Malta.

(3) This led to protests all over the nations known as "1919 Revolution".

(4) He transformed the 'idea of nationalism' from being an elitist concept to 'idea of people' esp. peasants who made him the 'uncrowned head' of Egypt.

(5) He also emphasized upon the unity of Muslim-Christians which had influence in future movements.

* With protests in place, he was removed from exile and became head of Egypt. However, was exiled once again in 1934.

* Those protests were also not futile because England Great Britain granted independence to Egypt in 1924.

Also, it formed a prelude to 1956 Revolution where incomplete "1919 revolution" was completed.

Q.2 (a) What are the features of Apartheid? How it was opposed in South Africa? [20 Marks]

Ans (2) (a)

Apartheid is a system of isolation to a particular community (here blacks in South Africa) that is sanctioned by law.

FEATURES OF APARTHEID

① POLITICAL FEATURES

1(i) Parliamentary Representation

- It was taken away with no right to vote given to blacks who used to elect their white representatives.

② SOCIAL FEATURES

2(i) BUS LAWS

- They had separate seats with high charges.

2(ii) Marriage Relations

- The marriage relations between white and blacks were prohibited.

2(iii) Separate areas.

- They used to live in separate areas away from white regions of habitation.

(3) CULTURAL FEATURES

3(i) HOMELAND SYSTEM

a The country was divided into separate homelands, each was to evolve into a nation system.

b Bantu Self government Act was passed to ensure self government to them in future.

c Poor conditions of the region - 8 million people were forced in 2% of area of country.

3(ii) PASS LAWS

a Separate passes were given. They had to show the pass to receive allowance to work in white areas.

OPPOSITION IN SOUTH AFRICA

(1) ANC Chief Albert Luthuli

1(i) Told the blacks to stop working for few days in white areas.

1 (ii) organised boycott of apartheid laws.

② Church

→ Clergy quoted passages from Bible to grant blacks equal opportunities.

③ Sharpsville Massacre.

→ The peaceful protestors were opposed with violence killing at least 67 people with 1000s of wounded. This led to turning away world opinion against them.

④ Boycotting bus laws.

→ Blacks decided to boycott bus and start walking to work.

⑤ Nelson Mandela and "Spear of Nation".

→ organised sabotage of some areas in Johannesburg to oppose Apartheid laws.

→ He was arrested and exiled to Robben Island.

⑥ Opposition to imposition of Afrikaans language in school.

All these efforts eventually resulted in abolishing of apartheid laws in South Africa.

Q.2 (b) What do you understand by detente during the Cold War? Describe the factors which led to détente. [20 Marks]

② (b) 'Detente' was the phase of relaxation in cold war between USSR - the communist block and USA - the Capitalist bloc during 1960s and 1970s.

It was characterised by following events :-

- ① Signing of Non Proliferation Treaty in 1968
- ② USA recognising communist regime in china in 1971.
- ③ President Nixon became the first US President to visit China in 1972.
- ④ Signing of SALT-I (Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty)
- ⑤ Helsinki Agreement
 - Western bloc recognised USSR dominance over eastern Europe
 - Russia promised to respect human rights.

Factors leading to détente :-

① Fear of Nuclear War

(a) Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962 saw the world coming to the brink of nuclear war.

(b) The mutually assured destruction (MAD) governed the relations between the 2 blocs.

② Ostpolitik.

(a) Realisation of European countries that they will have to face the major brunt in case of nuclear war, since USA is situated far away.

(b) This changed the policy of west European country towards east, which was earlier considered USSR Stronghold & communist responsibility.

③ USA needs and Vietnam War

(a) Oil Crisis

- USA was facing oil crisis due to sanctions

imposed by middle east countries for supporting Israel.

(b) Vietnam War.

- The public opinion was against USA leaders for getting involved in external wars.
- The horrors of chemical weapons.
- Unemployment of soldiers returning home.

④ USSR needs.

- was facing economic crisis.
- Heavy industries was focussed more to produce weapons resulting in shortage of consumer goods.
- USA + China would sideline it.

These events resulted in detente. However it was not without limitations :-

→ couldn't prevent other countries to develop nuclear weapons.

→ Helsinki agreement was not followed.

→ both countries kept on building conventional weapons.

~~Thus~~ The cold war, thus, ultimately ended only after disintegration of USSR in 1991.

2 (c) The second world war fastened the process of decolonisation in Africa and Asia. Malaysia was decolonised during the same.

* Obstacles in Malayan decolonisation and unification.

① POLITICAL

→ The units of Sulawesi, Brunei, ~~Ma~~ feared union as it would reduce their influence.

→ They wanted federation.

② SOCIAL

→ Varied racial groups inhabited Malaysia.
Indigenous inhabitants > Muslims > Chinese.

③ ECONOMIC

→ no economic infrastructure present after WW II.

→ The export economy and foreign currency was in flux.

→ Rubber, the chief item of export was becoming

invaluable as business commodity.

OTHER FACTORS

- (i) Britain occupation and compulsion of cold war.
- (ii) Chinese communists who wanted to establish free communist country.

PROCESS OF DECOLONISATION

- Abdur Rahman formed a coalition of parties and won 51/55 seats in election in 1955 elections.
- This provided British confidence in self government of Malaya federation and it was ultimately admitted to commonwealth in 1957.
- It was formally recognised as federation by UN in 1963.
- Emerged economically by exporting rubber and tin.
- Hence ~~that~~, completed the process of unification of Malaya.

Q.4 (a) "The importance of the Crimean War should be measured not by its immediate tangible results but by the most important political developments to which it was a prelude." Critically examine. [20 Marks]

4(a). "Crimean War is the most useless war of European history".

The above statement highlights the gloom surrounding the causes and consequences of war of Crimea.

MEASURED NOT BY IMMEDIATE TANGIBLE RESULTS.

① Cause of War and outcome

(i) Main cause was mainly religious issue.

- Russia → wanted to protect slaves subjects due to racial connect with them.
- France → wanted to protect to gain its "lost prestige".
 - to protect Roman Catholic subjects.
- Britain → wanted to save its eastern colonies from dominance of Russia.
- Austria → wanted "free and open" Adriatic sea.

All these causes were fulfilled only for limited time as :-

- France lost its prestige soon in Battle of Sedan.
- Russia conquered Bessarabia and started threatening Austrian trade.

② "Sick Man of Europe" → Turkey.

- It was brought on its "legs" but the dissolution was soon brought due to WWI.

Thus, Crimean war was without any tangible results.

However, had important political developments as consequence :-

① German Unification.

- Prussia - Russia alliance emerged.
- Russia turned away from Austria which remained neutral during Crimean war despite Russian support to it during Polish Hungarian revolt (1848-49).

② Italian Unification

- Cavour used his masterful diplomacy to highlight the issue of Italian unification.
- Secured neutrality of Britain and France by sending troops to support the cause of war.

③ Reforms in Russia

- The defeat in war of Russia, prompted the king to initiate reforms like emancipation of serfs.

④ Nationalism

- Fostered nationalism in various cultural groups in the region \Rightarrow eventually led to disintegration of Ottoman empire.
- Causes of WWI also lie in this.

Thus, Crimean war was 'useless' in immediate consequences but brought changes that governed the upcoming century.

Q.4 (b) Describe the factors responsible for the European unity and evolution of the European Community after the Second World War. [20 Marks]

4(b)

European unity, immediately after WWII started taking shape through various institutions and became an example to be emulated by other regions.

FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR EUROPEAN UNITY

① The fear of Another War

1(i) → The two wars and destruction in terms of material and manpower caused Europe to think of methods of unity.

1(ii) → To foster unity between France and Germany, the gudges against each other of whom were responsible for war.

② The Economic Conditions

2(i) With end of world war II, Europe lost its economic supremacy, colonies became independent and they started looking for strengthening their economy.

2(ii) To reduce dependence on USA for imports.

2(iii) Cold war also prompted them to demonstrate the supremacy of capitalist mode of economy.

③ Common Policy

3(i) To have a common foreign policy to govern relations with other countries.

Evolution of European Community

→ European Community was formed by Treaty of Paris and included Great Britain, France, Germany, Luxembourg,

Evolution

① Benelux Union

a formed by Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg

when these countries were occupied by Germany.
It wanted to remove custom union between these countries.

It was later joined by Britain, France.

② European Coal and Steel Committee

(a) Economic Union governing transfer of coal from one region to another freely.

(b) It helped in attaining self sufficiency of coal and ^{unfair} imports from USA. Europe, thus became second largest producer of steel.

(c) Also helped in improving conditions of workers by giving them shelter homes.

This led to the evolution of European community which provided tariff free movement of goods and also reduction of tariffs against non-member countries. Also stood of liberal rights such as political liberty and improving labour rights.

Ultimately, these institutions gave birth to European Union.

Q.4 (c) "The end of the Cold War unfortunately did not mean the end of potential conflict." In the light of this statement, throw light on the peacekeeping efforts by the UNO after the end of the Cold War with examples. [10 Marks]

4(c)

United Nations Organisation (UNO)
formed in 1945 in light of devastations caused by two world wars. Currently, there are about 80,000 UN peacekeeping missions in different countries of the world.

Peacekeeping efforts after end of Cold War

① Against Saddam Hussain actions (1991 gulf war)

- To counter Iraq invasion of Kuwait.
- It was said that the UN intervened ~~was~~ because of US pressure and might not have intervened for any other small nation.

② In Cambodia

- The Pol Pot regime of Cambodia proved to very brutal for the inhabitants.
- Vietnam intervened in Cambodia and displaced the regime in 1974. US did not

publicly supported the Vietnam intrusion due to fear of Communism.

→ However, after cold war, Vietnam was withdrawn and UN peacekeeping mission was allotted.

③ In Mozambique

→ The end of Portuguese rule resulted in civil war between two factions of the country.

→ UN sent its peacekeeping force to counter it.

④ In Somalia : The intervention was made to counter faction fighting between two groups.
- It largely failed due to obstinacy of military leader there.

⑤ In Bosnia : to counter Serbia's intervention. However, it was of limited success.

In addition of peacekeeping mission by UN, some measures were taken outside the forum.

For e.g. US & UK invasion of Iraq in 2003, which gave a serious blow to the prestige of UN.