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Start Time:

End Time:

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## ANSWER SHEET

### (SECTIONAL TEST VIII- 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**

**Marks:**

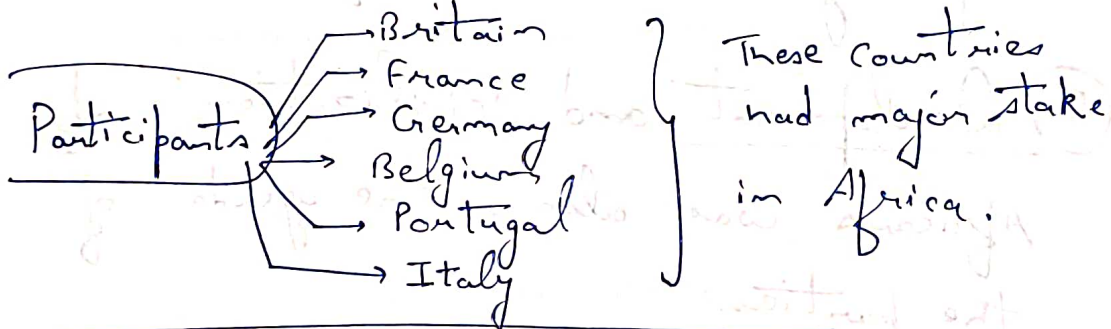
**Comments for improvement:**

Q.1  
Q.1(a)Answer the following in about 150 words each:  $10 \times 3 = 30$ 

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

"बर्लिन सम्मेलन (1884-85) ने कांगो मुक्त राज्य का निर्माण किया और बिना युद्ध के महाद्वीप को विभाजित करने के नियम निर्धारित किए।" टिप्पणी करें। [10 अंक]

Berlin Conference of 1884-85 was a watershed event in the scramble for Africa which enable rapid, peaceful division of continent within 2 decades.



### Outcome of Berlin Conference

- ① Congo free state creation - a joint international body for 'development' of Congo.  
↳ It was practically under Belgium
- ② Decision on navigable rivers - Congo and Niger river thrown open for free trade by all the countries.

- ③. Peaceful division of Africa - based on quid pro quo settlements.  
Eg. England recognized France's Morocco in return for its control over Egypt.
- ④. Framework for settling future disputes regarding claims in Africa.
- ⑤. Development and 'civilization' of Africans was also on the agenda of the parties.

Thus Berlin conference not only avoided war but increased co-operation among colonising powers of Europe in Africa.

Q.1 (b)

Give an outline of the national movement in Indonesia between two World Wars. [10 Marks]Candidates  
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दो विश्व युद्धों के बीच इण्डोनेशिया में राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन की रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए। [10 अंक]

Indonesia was a Dutch colony in South East Asia since early 19<sup>th</sup> century and had similar national movement of Independence as in India.

### Outline of National movement

- ① Rise of nationalism - due to dutch exploitation, exposure to western world and western education.
- ② formation of Indonesian National Party (INP) under Sukarno which demanded self rule in 1920s.
- ③ INP faced hostile dutch attitude which banned it and ~~it~~ dealt strongly with nationalist.

4. World War II and Japanese Occupation of Indonesia.

↳ Sukarno inducted in provisional government and promised independence post WW II.

5. Dutch occupation post WW II with British help. Short war between Sukarno and Dutch.

6. Sukarno declared Sumatra, Java and Sulawesi as part of National Republic of Indonesia.

7. finally with Linggodjati agreement and Geneva peace conference, Dutch decided to withdraw from Indonesia

The emergence of independent Indonesia filled new vigour in third world and led to emergence of NAM.

Q.1 (c)

"With the Cold War over and the Soviet Union gone, the face of international diplomacy has undergone a metamorphosis." Critically examine. [10 Marks]

"शीत युद्ध समाप्त होने और सोवियत संघ के चले जाने के साथ, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कूटनीति के चेहरे में कायापलट हो गया है।" समालोचनात्मक जाँच कीजिए। [10 अंक]

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The collapse of USSR was a major turning point in world history where all the geopolitical construct of cold war era came crashing down.

Metamorphosis of international diplomacy post cold war

- ① Weakening of 2<sup>nd</sup> world and communist movement - 2<sup>nd</sup> world countries like Cuba depended on USSR assistance.
- ② Strengthening of 1<sup>st</sup> world countries under US leadership.
- ③ Hegemony of NATO led by US -  
 (Eg) Gulf war 1991, Iraq invasion 2003, Afghanistan invasion.  
 ↳ NATO expanded rapidly in ex-Soviet states post USSR collapse.

④. Increased vulnerability of developing nations — prone to western interference.

eg. India lost major economic and strategic partner in USSR.

⑤. Irrelevance of NAM as 3<sup>rd</sup> pillar in a Unipolar world order under US.

⑥. Emergence of China — filling the vacuum left by USSR.

↳ China has 2<sup>nd</sup> largest economy and US.

However, end of Cold war proved beneficial for India as it not only ushered in a

multi-polar world but also enabled

India to come out of shadows of USSR in the long run.

Q.2 (a)

Critically analyse the view that "The Second World War had its origins in the weaknesses of the post First World War international order". [20 Marks]

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इस दृष्टिकोण का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए कि "द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध की उत्पत्ति प्रथम विश्व युद्ध के बाद की अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था की कमजोरियों में हुई थी।" [20 अंक]

The start of World War II (WWII) within 2 decades of end of WWI definitely occasioned due to geopolitical imbalance and economic crisis post WWI.

### Causes of origin of WWII

#### 1. Versailles Treaty 1919

- a) It was biased, unfair and harsh on Germany.
- b) Disarmament, ban on conscription, aimed to militarily weaken Germany.
- c) War guilt clause and reparations of £ 6.6 Billion economically weakened Germany.
- d) This led to hostility in Germans against France, Britain which was exploited later on by Hitler.

## 2. Economic Crisis

- a) War led to soaring of debt as well as destruction of infrastructure
- b) governments in Italy, Germany printed currency to repay debt which caused hyperinflation.
- c) Unemployment soared in post war Italy, Germany. Total 6 Million people unemployed in Germany by 1931.

## 3. League of Nations (LON)

- a) LON was formed by Versailles Treaty.
- b) However it was weak, non-inclusive and dominated by Britain, France.
- c) LON incompetence in stopping Italy, Germany, Japan from hostile action led to the death of collective security and sowed seeds of WWII.

#### 4. Rise of Fascist, Nazi leaders

- a) Politico-economic crisis provided space for hostile, aggressive leaders to come up.
- b) Hitler, Mussolini frequently invoked national pride and humiliation of WWI to attract people.
- c) They also promised economic reforms and full employment for people.

#### 5. American isolationism

- a) US was instrumental in ending WWI and forming LON.
- b) However, it refused to join LON and involve in European conflict.
- c) This isolation removed much needed security umbrella needed for stability in Europe.
- d) US refusal to help ~~for~~ post great depression 1929 led to

deterioration of situation in Europe and paved way for WWII.

However, there were other factors at play as well which led to WWII -

- ① Economic crisis resulting from great depression 1929 was not related to WWI.
- ② Technological advancement in warfare and arms race also played part in precipitating war.
- ③ Appeasement by Britain, France was a major reason for the start of World War I.

Thus, WWI and unresolved issues provided fertile ground for origin of WWII while contemporary further intensified the causes leading to most destructive war in the history of mankind.

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Q.2 (b)

"A series of political events served as the catalyst for exacerbating inherent tensions in the Yugoslav republic." In the light of the given statement, delineate the factors and events leading to the breakup of Yugoslavia in the bloody civil war. [20 Marks]

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"राजनीतिक घटनाओं की एक श्रृंखला ने यूगोस्लाव गणराज्य में अंतर्निहित तनाव को बढ़ाने के लिए उत्प्रेरक के रूप में कार्य किया।" दिए गए कथन के आलोक में, खूनी गृहयुद्ध में यूगोस्लाविया के विघटन के लिए अग्रणी कारकों और घटनाओं का वर्णन करें। [20 अंक]

The breakup of Yugoslavia in 1990s into multiple nations - Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro was a watershed moment in European states' evolution.

Factors responsible

- ① Overcentralization of power in the central communist parties gave less freedom to local leaders which led to discontentment.
  - ② Domination of Serbia - under Josep Tito led to alienation of other races - slovenes, croats, Albanians etc. - which led to demand for independence.
- Death of Tito ~~then~~ hastened Yugoslavia collapse

3. Ethnic violence due to mutual hatred among Serbs, Slovenes, Croats. It led large number of massacre and deterioration of social order.

4. Spread of Western culture - in the satellite states led to demand for democracy and multiparty elections.

5. USSR collapse - led to removal of major Yugoslav supporter and made it vulnerable to external influence.

6. Economic crisis - due to overcentralization, stagnation and lack of consumer industries caused huge financial distress among common populace.

7. NATO supremacy - as US was lone superpower free to interfere anywhere.

even without UN sanction.

- ⑧ Incompetent Serbian leadership and inclination to use force further complicated the issue.

### Major events

- ① Peaceful secession of Slovenia and conduction of multi-party election.
- ② Violent secession of Croatia - which led to Serb-Croat riots and massacre.
- ③ Bosnian Massacre - by Serbian nationalist with tacit government support.
- ④ Entry of NATO - in response to Bosnian Massacre. NATO bombed Serbia forcing the President to step down.

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⑤ Cessation of Montenegro from Serbia in 2005 peacefully.

⑥ Kosovo issue - it is an albanian dominated region of Serbia having partial recognition from western nations since 2008.

↳ India doesn't recognize Kosovo.

Thus Yugoslavians in way represented victory of capitalist liberal world order over communist dictatorship world order.

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Q.2 (c)

Do you think that the European union is the new sick man of Europe? Critically evaluate. [10 Marks]

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क्या आपको लगता है कि यूरोपीय संघ यूरोप का नया बीमार आदमी है? समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन करें। [10 अंक]

'Sick man of Europe' is a term came into prevalence in mid 19<sup>th</sup> century to describe a receding power plagued with political, social and economic crisis.

(Eg) Ottoman empire in 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century

EU as sick man of Europe

① Political issues

a) Brexit - exit of Britain from EU.

b) Expansion issues - EU expanded rapidly in eastern Europe post 1991 - which created political-economic issues.

c) National Sovereignty Vs Centralization of power of EU - disagreement between nations. (Eg) Poland Judicial issue.

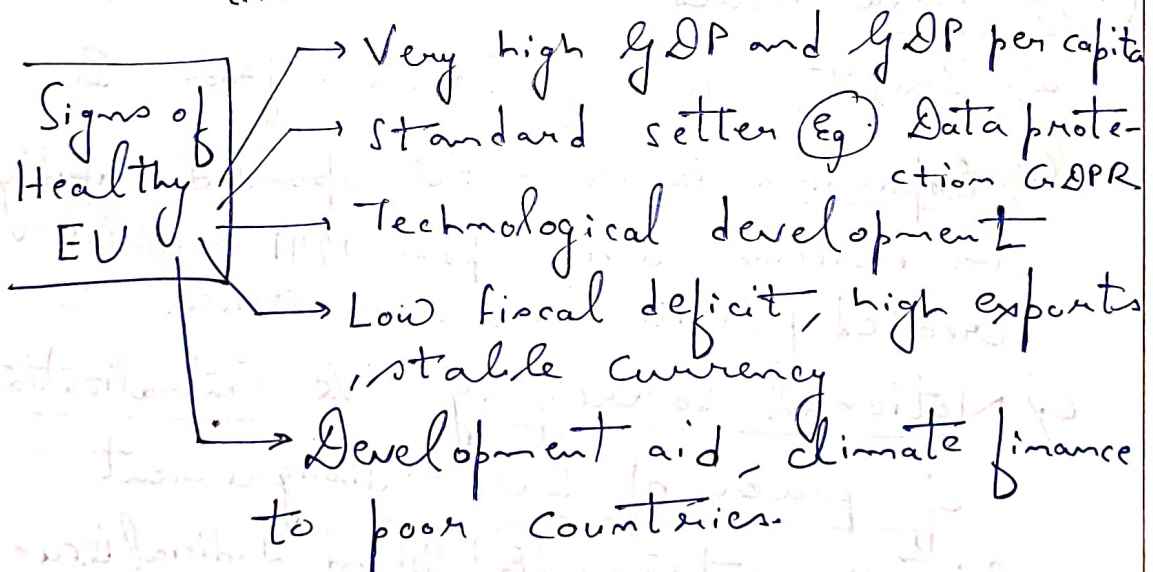
d) Corruption - a high level corruption uncovered regarding lobbying by Qatar in EU ⇒ Qatargate Scandal.

## 2. Economic issues

- a) Economic dominance by Germany, Italy, France
- b) Debt crisis post 2008 sub prime crisis  
(Eg.) PIGS nation highly indebted.
- c) population ageing rapidly.

## 3. Social issues

- a) Euroscepticism in population popular among conservatives.
- b) Migration by illegal migrants is a divisive issue.



Although EU is sick, it is not too late for it turn things around. The key is for greater internal co-operation on contentious issues.

Q.4 (a)

"The unification of Italy completed...the destruction of the European order." Comment. [20 Marks]

"इटली के एकीकरण ने पूरा किया...यूरोपीय व्यवस्था का विनाश।" टिप्पणी करें। [20 अंक]

The Italian unification in 1860s-70s dealt a death blow to the European order established by Matternich.

Matternich European Order

- ① Principle of legitimization - It sought to reestablish despotic dynasties and increase church's influence to revive the legitimate ancien regime.
- ② Principle of Compensation - Reparations were to be paid by an aggressive power, declaring war.
- ③ Suppression of nationalism - by cruelly crushing any revolt at national unification in divided countries like Italy, Germany, Greece etc.

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- ④. Dominance of Big 4 - Russia, Britain, Austria and France and their influence on other countries were to be sustained through coercion.

Italian unification dismantling European order

- ①. Violation of principle of legitimization

- a) It led to establishment of constitutional monarchy in Italian states  
b) Power of pope was greatly reduced after unification of Italy.

- ②. Violation of principle of Compensation

Italy did not pay compensation for wars waged by it for unification

- ⑥. Austro-Sardinian War 1859

- ③. Spread of nationalism - a) Works done by Garibaldi, Mazzini and Cavour reinvigorated nationalist sentiment

in Italy.

a) There was a strong national movement among italians for unification.  
 (Ex.) Carbonari, Young Italy etc.

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4. Disturbance in Power Balance

a) Italy intruded in delicate power balance between Russia, Britain, Austria and France

b) Italy, after unification, emerged as a major player in European affairs.

5. Inspired nationalistic revolution throughout Europe and played key part in German unification.

6. Intensification of Colonialism

a) Unified Italy provided further impetus to colonialism.

b) This period is thus referred to as

neo-colonialism due to renewed interest of colonial power.

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Thus Italian unification destroyed old European order and gave birth to new European order.

① Unification of Italy led to the destruction of the old European order and the emergence of a new European order. The unification of Italy was a process that took place between 1815 and 1919. It was a process that led to the creation of a new nation-state in Europe. The unification of Italy was a process that led to the destruction of the old European order and the emergence of a new European order. The unification of Italy was a process that led to the creation of a new nation-state in Europe.

② The unification of Italy led to the emergence of a new European order. The unification of Italy was a process that led to the destruction of the old European order and the emergence of a new European order. The unification of Italy was a process that led to the creation of a new nation-state in Europe.

Q.4 (b)

Examine the circumstances which led to the development of militarism in Japan. How did the rise of militarism in Japan affect the peace of the world? [20 Marks]

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उन परिस्थितियों का परीक्षण कीजिए जिनके कारण जापान में सैन्यवाद का विकास हुआ। जापान में सैन्यवाद के उदय ने विश्व शांति को कैसे प्रभावित किया? [20 अंक]

The rise of Japanese militarism co-incident with its economic rise post shogunate Meiji restoration era of 1870s.

Circumstances for militarism

- ① Economic development - with economic development, Japan felt need for a strong military to protect nation and trade.
- ② Contact with west - and access to latest military technology helped in rapid modernization of Japanese army and navy.
- ③ Government policies of giving subsidies to weapons factories, shipbuilding also provided impetus to militarization.

4. Discrimination by Western powers  
looking down upon Japan and imposing  
unfair trade agreements forced  
Japan to develop strong military.

5. Russo-Japanese War 1904 sought to  
avenge humiliation of Japan by  
western powers.

6. Instability in China, Korea -  
provided Japan with opportunity  
to exploit the situation which  
needed strong military.

7. East Asian Abitition and Racism  
Japan wanted to subdue, colonize all  
Asian countries to create Asian  
Co-prosperity sphere. Also racial  
superiority ideology of Japan drove  
its militarization.

## Effect on peace due to militarization

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- ① Rise of Japan disturbed the peaceful power balance in East Asia among China, Korea and Japan.
- ② Sino-Japanese War 1895 was a direct consequence of Japan's belligerence. It led to Japanese occupation of Korea and Formosa.
- ③ Russo-Japanese War 1904 took place due to disputing territorial claims in Manchuria. It led to Japanese victory and permanent Russo-Japanese hostility.
- ④ Tensions with US - as Japanese rise reduced US influence in Pacific. A naval agreement sought to limit Japanese navy but in vain.

5. Manchurian invasion of 1933 was also occasioned by weak China and strong Japan.

6. Axis power Alliance between Germany, Italy, Japan as Japan was considered militarily powerful.

The militarism, belligerence of Japan should all be viewed within broader perspective of deteriorating world order in the 1930s.

Q.4 (c)

"Brazil gained its independence with little of the violence that marked similar transitions in Spanish America." In the light of the given statement, delineate the process of liberation of Brazil from colonial rule. [10 Marks]

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"स्पेनिश अमेरिका में समान बदलाव को चिह्नित करने वाली से कम हिंसा के साथ ब्राजील ने अपनी स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त की।" दिए गए कथन के आलोक में औपनिवेशिक शासन से ब्राजील की मुक्ति की प्रक्रिया का वर्णन कीजिए। [10 अंक]

Brazil was a major portuguese colony in Latin America which gained peaceful independence in 1870s.

Reason for peaceful independence

- ① Relative autonomy of Brazil vis-a-vis other colonies.
- ② Ruled by Royal Portuguese family who fled Europe during Napoleonic War.  
↳ This provided it legitimacy.
- ③ Presence of intellectuals and civil society advocating peaceful non-violent means.

Finally Brazil gained independence under Dom Pedro in the 1820s.

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(1) Relative autonomy of Brazil was  
 secured by royal Portuguese families  
 who fled Europe during Napoleonic  
 wars.

(2) Presence of intellectuals and civil  
 society advocating peaceful means  
 for the abolition of slavery.