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Content for Examination

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Section A1
(a)

Ottoman empire was one of the greatest empire of medieval time with Turkey being the center of power of it.

Turkey was called Sick man of Europe because

↳ By the 17th century, there occur a serious problem in Ottoman empire

↳ Administration became decentralised and provincial governors (Pashas)

began to declare their autonomy.

↳ ~~Turkey~~ ^{Ottoman} was Multiracial country which include Greeks, Bulgarians. This led to rising aspirations.

↳ It became of center of attraction for major power like Russia,

Austria, Britain, France claiming their own sphere of influence

But, it still refused to die because →

- ① Geography → Turkey was relatively far from Europe.
- ② Strong Military and Navy of Ottoman Empire.
- ③ Big powers mutually exclusive interest led Turkey to remain sick e.g. Treaty of Stefano and Treaty of Berlin did not solve people's aspiration.
- ④ Rise of nationalism in Balkan countries led to infighting within. e.g. Two Balkan Wars.

David Thomson as said that by 1914, not only Turkey but a whole Europe has become sick man of Europe.

(b)

Anti colonial struggle in west Africa spread rapidly after world war II when process of decolonization began whole over world.

Role of western educated African

① Ghana → Nationalist Nkrumah, educated in London and US led the movement. He was the leader of Convention People's Party and helped the first black African state south of Sahara to win Independence.

② Nigeria → Nationalist Nnamdi Azikiwe led the movement here. He educated from USA. Nigeria became independent in 1960.

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③ Guno-Bissau → American
Cabral, educated from Portugal
to won freedom for his
country from Portugal.

These movement were peaceful
and constitutional, but few of
the movement became violent too.

(c)

Napoleon Bonaparte came to power after overthrowing Directors in 1799. By 1804, Napoleon has become most powerful person of Europe.

Code Napoleon or Civil Code

- ① It was introduced to improve the internal administration when he was consul.
- ② It codified Civil, Criminal and Revenue Law.
- ③ It gave French equality before law. ~~and. liberty of thought~~
- ④ Code Napoleon restructured the Revenue system by bringing new tax structure.

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- 5) Criminal laws → Few punishment
ads. had ~~was~~ harsher punishment
including capital punishment.

Other Measures of Napoleon

- ① Education → He focused on Technical
and military education.
- ② Judiciary → Judges were now
appointed by government. But
once appointed, they can't be removed.
- ③ Economic Measure → Bank of
France came. He tried to
stabilised France.
- ④ Continental system → Through
this, he tried to weaken the
British economically.

Napoleon fought many war
and his indulgence in unwanted
war led to Battle of Waterloo

(d)

Industrial Revolution is marked as the final phase in transformation from feudalism to capitalism which ~~became~~ began during Renaissance and Reformation.

Eric Hobsbawm says "whoever says Industrial Revolution ^(IR) says cotton". But he told that, cotton was not only product in IR, but it was the initial pace-maker.

W. W. Foster argues that cotton was the "leading sector" in lead up to IR.

- ↳ Cotton production increased tremendously with scientific discovery
- ↳ John Kay's flying shuttle
- ↳ spinning jenny and spinning mule.

Richard Harpaves water frame.

↳ ~~Cotton~~ According to P. Deane, Cotton
~~was~~ led to IR because of continuous
supply of cheap labour.

↳ Cotton was not a new product
and does not need change in taste.
Indian Muslims were already famous.

↳ Cotton did not required skill labour

↳ By 1810, around 7% - 8%

of national income of Britain
came from cotton textile.

↳ Since cotton was labour intensive
sector, it does not required much
capital.

Capital accumulated through cotton
production was used in 2nd

Industrial ~~to~~ revolution, driven
by capital intensive iron and steel
industry.

(2)

Rousseau has mentioned his theory of sovereignty and general will in "social contract" while Thomas Hobbes has mentioned in his theory of sovereignty in Leviathan.

Hobbesian ~~law~~ sovereignty

↳ According to him, man by nature is greedy, cruel and always in war.

↳ So, few people to stop war, choose ~~absolute~~ single absolute sovereign with whom social contract can be done.

Professor Vaughan ~~to~~ argues that:

Rousseau's sovereign is like Hobbesian Leviathan because both lead to Absolutism.

Rousseau's sovereign head is chopped off

Because.

- ↳ Rousseau does not talk about giving sovereignty to single person unlike absolutism.
- ↳ His sovereignty is the collective grouping of all people who come together to enforce the general will.
- ↳ He ~~is~~ was opposed to representative democracy, thus sovereignty cannot be transferred to other person and rest on collective will.

Rousseau was most revolutionary of all French philosophers and ~~was~~ bore the seeds of absolutism and socialism ~~to be~~ through ~~is~~ his writings.

3/
(a)

Appeasement was the policy of Britain and later France to accept the grievances of Aggressive power like Germany, Japan in order to prevent war.

Justification of Appeasement

- ① Britain was determined to Prevent a war because it was not ready militarily.
- ② Peace between Britain and Germany would ^{have} ~~has~~ benefited both.
- ③ ~~Peace~~ Grievance of Italy and Germany was genuine. Italy was cheated at Versailles while harsh treaty was imposed on Germany.
- ④ Havoc of World War I was still in the minds and hearts of powers.

(5) Chamberlain believed that Hitler could be convinced if his demands are solved.

(6) Failure of League of Nations → As a result Bilateral talks were given more importance.

But, many people criticize Appeasement → They argue that →

(1) Appeasement made Hitler more confident that Britain would not do anything if become Aggressive.

(2) Chamberlain ~~had~~ choose wrong issue to stand against Hitler, as Poland was much weaker than Czechoslovakia.

Role of Appeasement in 1930s

(1) No opposition when Hitler introduced conscriptio and militarized Rhineland.

② Anglo - German Naval Agreement

↳ German navy to be 35% of British.

③ Japanese Invasion of Manchuria

(1931) → League was most

ineffective. No military or

economic action taken against

Japan.

④ Italy invasion of Ethiopia (1935)

↳ half hearted sanction imposed

on Italy. No sanction was imposed

on Italy import of coal, oil etc.

⑤ Appeasement made Hitler to

continue his ambition

(a) Anschluss with Austria →

Nazi army invade Austria even

before the referendum and

there was no effective opposition.

(b) Czechoslovakia was sewed on
dash at Munich Munich to Hitler.

↳ Hitler launched propaganda at
Sudetenland that Germans are
not treated well. With the
pressure coming from Britain, Benes
gave Sudetenland to Hitler. But
he wanted more and immediate
entry of Nazi army.

↳ But Benes denied, ~~to~~ and Munich
Conference was called where
Czechoslovakia was divided and later
it was annexed to Germany.

It led Hitler to ask for more
and the Poland adventure later
led to World War II and
many blame policy of Appeasement
for same.

(b)

Abraham Lincoln said "A house divided itself can not stand. I promise, this government cannot endure half slave half free"

Issue of slavery

↳ North America consist of manufactures, traders and were progressive than South America.

↳ Northerners hated slavery and call for it's abolition on moral and religious ground.

↳ While Southerners Plantation

economy of cotton depended on slavery. They called it

Northerners attempt to further improve South.

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As a result various compromises
were made as westward expansion
took place →

- ① Northwest Ordinance → It banned
slavery north of Ohio River.
- ② Missouri Compromise (1820) →
It admitted Missouri as slave
state and made its latitude
parallel to its southern boundary
the Northern limit of slavery.
- ③ Compromise of 1850 → California
was made free state and left
it upto the natives to decide whether
to have slavery or not.
- ④ Dred Scott's Case made Missouri
Compromise unconstitutional and
said that federal government
has not power to limit or
expand slavery.

As a result, issue was not solved.
Lincoln became president and
called for Abolition of slavery.

(Role of Lincoln)

↳ He said that slavery is crime
against humanity and a burning
shame to nation.

↳ He said that if slavery is
not wrong then nothing is wrong.

↳ Therefore, before election he has
announced that if he come to
power, he would abolish slavery.

↳ This made southern state to
secede from union and formed
Confederate of state. Thus begins
the Civil war.

↳ Lincoln called secession illegal.
He appealed to minds of people
that secession is not only

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threat to Union but also to
democracy.

↳ He issued "Emancipation Proclamation"
which abolished slavery in southern
states and asked the slaves to
join the union forces.

↳ Lincoln cleverly put the blame
of civil war onto the Confederate
States who were forced to
fire first.

↳ He said that for him saving
union was priority → "If I could
save union without freeing slave,
I would do it, if I could do
it with freeing slave, I would do it."

↳ Finally, Lincoln won the civil
war and USA became indestructible
union of indestructible states.

Nathaniel Stephenson says history of
~~USA~~ America during these dark
days was history of Lincoln."

(c)
Gorbachev came to power in 1985. He wanted to save communism by reforming it. He talked about absurdity that despite being one of the largest producer of oil, gas etc, USSR suffer shortages.

Therefore, he tried to bring reform →

Internal Reform →

① Glasnost (openness) → He gave freedom of speech to people. Media were made free and people were free to criticize government.

② Perestroika → It involved economic restructuring by allowing private and foreign investment and political restructuring by setting up of elected parliament.

③ Gave up the idea of communist and satellite states were free to choose their way.

New world order

① Nuclear ~~war~~ Arms Race has led to fears among countries of consequences of Nuclear war
e.g. Chernobyl

② West Europe was developing very rapidly while East Europe was reeling with poverty.

③ Rising Influence of USA and China made USSR weaker.

④ UN also ^{playing} played a key role.

Gorbachev was not able to save USSR because his reforms were too much for conservative and too less for radicals. People wanted quick reforms. But economic backwardness was so deep that any reform would have taken time. USSR disintegrated with Poland leading the way in ~~1989~~ 1989.

5
(9)

Section - B

Concert of Europe was formed to preserve the system introduced by congress of Vienna in post-Napoleonic era.

[Divergence of Principles]

① British opposed the principle of intervention in internal affairs as devised by Metternich.

• As a result when France intervened in Spain, she withdrew from congress.

② Concert was established to maintain peace and order, but soon became way to preserve autocracy.

Mutual Jealousy of Power

↳ Each Big Power had its own sphere of influence in Europe.

↳ Austria opposed Russia's expansion toward Far East because it would threaten the Austrian Empire.

Austria consisted of Slavs and Russia assumed itself as protector of Slav Nationalism.

↳ Prussia also opposed Russia's growing interest in Asia.

Concert of Europe failed as it was not able to prevent future Revolution e.g. 1830, 1848.

(b)

Karl Marx in his Das Kapital has mentioned that Revolution is inevitable in which proletariat dictatorship will be set up by overthrowing bourgeoisie.

↳ He also gave few qualifications regarding it, He said that ~~revolution~~ transition from semi feudal Russia to socialism could be achieved without industrialisation.

It happened in Russia because

① Presence of Autocratic monarchy which took unpopular decision to enter into world war

I despite not making Russia industrialised.

- ② Economic Impact of war → It has caused high inflation, food shortages etc.
- ③ Failure of Stolypin Land Reforms due to increasing peasant popular
- ④ Suppression of ~~intellectual~~ protest intelligentsia → Professors, University student.
- ⑤ Workers strike because of evils of ~~the~~ industrialisation.
- ⑥ Return of Lenin from exile.
- ⑦ While in other countries like Germany ~~these~~ workers were given right, therefore chances of ~~so~~ violent revolution was minimal.

As a result, USSR became the first communist state and was the first application of Marxian ideas.

(Q)

Brussels Treaty was signed by the five country of western Europe. and when it was joined by other country including USA, NATO was formed.

↳ Brussels Treaty paved the ~~for~~ way for formation of NATO, as it was the first measure of cooperation of capitalist of western Europe.

↳ To improve the condition of western Europe, US came with it's Truman Doctrine and it's economic arm called Marshall Aid.

↳ USSR retaliated with communist, Molotov plan and finally through Berlin Blockade.

↳ During Berlin Blockade, need

for greater cooperation among Europe and US was felt to contain the communism. NATO was formed as a result of Washington Treaty.

Revised [It marked the Revolution] in American attitude to world problems

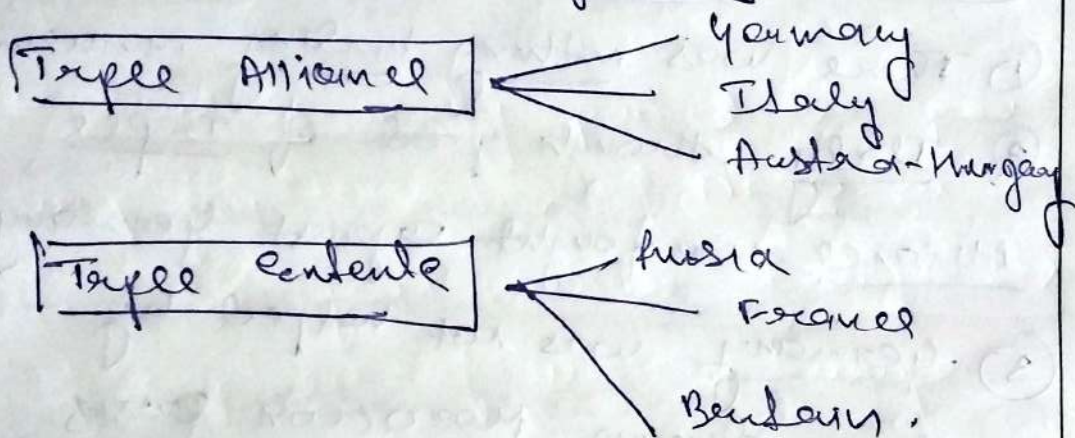
- ① It ended the splendid isolation of USA and aspired to become the leader of world.
- ② It tried to gain economic and military influence in Europe with the help of NATO.
- ③ NATO helped us to contain the communism in Korean war (1953).

NATO was the biggest tool of USA with which it tried to maintain its hegemony across the Europe and world.

(e)

George Kennan → once the alliance between ~~Russia~~ France and Russia was signed in 1894, fate of Europe was sealed.

Alliance system



Alliance system led to war

- ① It created mutual suspicions
 - 1) Germany felt Britain in encircling it.
- ② It led to unconditional support of Austria from Germany which led to war.

③ Due to alliance system, there was no time or way to do independent negotiations with any single alliance country.

But, it cannot be said, that it led to war because →

① There was nothing binding in them

② Italy, though part of Triple Alliance was fought against Germany.

③ Germany was not helped by Austria during Moroccan crisis

④ France did not help Russia during Russo-Japanese war.

Though Alliance system created suspicion other factor like naval rivalry of Britain and Germany; Mobilization Plan, Neo-imperialism; and ultimately assassination of Archduke Ferdinand led to WWI.

7
(क)

After the world war I ended with defeat of central powers, Paris Peace conference was called to decide the future. It led to ~~adoption~~ signing of Treaty of Versailles.

↳ It was a conspicuous failure because it divided Europe into two grouping, one wanted to preserve the settlement while other ~~like~~ like Germany wanted to reverse it.

↳ Bentley, France were lukewarm were in response. Russia was not even invited because of Bolshevik Revolution and USA refused to sign the strategy. It resulted in failure of Anglo American neutrality of guarantee of French frontiers.

It was failure because →

① It was a Diktat → Germany was not invited to discuss the terms and were just asked to sign. Discussion would have led to toning down of harsh measures.

→ Hitler used this as his agenda by saying that "since it was a diktat, it is not morally binding."

② war guilt clause → It put ^{of war} sole blame on Germany. It was not acceptable by Germany.

③ Disarmament clause → Germany soldiers to be limited to just 1 lakh. This shows failure of human intelligence as these many soldiers would not even solve daily law and order problems.

↳ This led Hitler

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to focus on disarmament. Further
no other power went for
disarmament as mentioned by
"Woodrow Wilson 14 point".

④ Reparation → Germany was forced
to be £6600 million. It was too
much for that time. Keynes
suggested it should be £2000 million
and in protest he resigned.

⑤ Germany lost its territories →
This was the most important
evidence of failure of human intelligence
and wisdom as German speaking
people were separated from
Germany and it led Hitler to
annex it later.

e.g. Sudetenland, German
speaking given to Czechoslovakia.

e.g. Austria was mostly
German speaking.

But it cannot be called a failure

① Germany gave the excuse that, points mentioned are not in line with Woodrow Wilson 14 point.

But it was unofficial and never accepted by Germany itself e.g. Treaty of Brest Litovsk.

② It is like a white ^{lie} $\rightarrow$ I am not surprised that they made a bad peace, but ^{because} they were able to make peace at all. This shows that treaty was what they could offer at that time of situation.

~~Further that~~ ~~even~~ It was the failure of Paris Peace Conference to settle suspicions and it acted just as interregnum for 2nd world war.

(b)

After ~~Bolshevik~~ Bolshevik Revolution of 1917, first socialist state was proclaimed. It meant that now private control of means of production was not allowed.

(Lenin NEP, 1921)

- ① It came because of the failure of war communism and centralized planning of economy.
- ② It opened the small industries for private sector and allowed the foreign investment.
- ③ Agriculture → Now, peasant were allowed to take surplus to the market after paying certain amount of taxes.

④ Managers were called back to improve the economy.

⑤ labour unions and strikes were allowed.

~~⑥ It~~

Positive Impact

① Peasant now got higher prices of their produce as restrictions lifted

② It benefited the traders when peasant sold their surplus in market.

③ Foreign investment opened the economy for capital investment.

Negative Impact

① Food shortages and Inflation continued as peasant now wanted for higher price in the market.

② Mismatch between Agricultural and Manufacturing Production.

↳ Due to higher price of raw material, manufactured product become expensive and as a result peasant produced more.

③ Creation of NEP Men.

Impact of NEP in Indian Policies

① Centralized Planning through five year Plan. NEP, 1991,

despite moving slight away from socialism centralized plan the economy.

② Mix of Private and Public Sector →

In NEP, heavy industries were reserved for public sector and small industries opened for private sector. In India too,

PSUs controlled heavy industries
and small one opened to private
sector.

③ Production quota was inspired
by NEP.

④ Agriculture → Peasants in India
were fully allowed to sell their
surplus to market like NEP.

⑤ Foreign Investment were allowed
with limits like NEP.

But, NEP model which was applied
in India created many problems
and even led to BOP crisis, 1991. But,
it provided important boost to
poor people of India by nationalization
of Bank etc.

(2)

Chinese Revolution, 1949 was the culmination of long drawn civil war in which KMT under Chiang Kai Shek was defeated and CCP under Mao Zedong proclaimed People's Republic of China.

Impact of Chinese Revolution in World Politics

- ① Established communism in China.
This created the domino effect and almost all S-E Asian countries became communist later.
- ② It gave boost to USSR who found a new communist ally in its neighbours.
- ③ It was a big blow for the US which sought to control the communism.

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④ Korean war (1953) → Chinese proclamation of Communism impacted the course of Korean war as well as Vietnam war (1945-75).

⑤ It impacted India as well → China occupied Tibet and signed Panchsheel with People's Republic of China.

⑥ It supported the Anti Colonialism and Anti imperialism struggle in Asian countries.

Chinese Revolution was impacted to many development during Cold war politics and affected the socio-political life of China.

8/9)

League of Nations (1919) was formed under Treaty of Versailles after Paris Peace Conference. It consist of General Assembly, Security Council, Secretariat, Permanent Court of Justice and Commissions and Council.

Jan Smuts → "we are witnessing greatest miracle in history."

(Causes of failure of League)

① It was too closely related to hated Treaty of Versailles.

② Big Powers did not join

↳ US Senate refuse to join.

↳ Germany and USSR also did not joined at inception.

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प्रश्न संख्या
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③ weaknesses in the structure →
(a) no permanent Army of own
(b) Decision by consensus in
General Assembly

④ It was just British and French
affairs.

⑤ conference of Ambassadors at Paris
was embarrassment → During Woffy
incident, they supported Mussolini
claims and asked Greece to
pay compensation.

⑥ ~~Did not take~~ ⑥ Ineffective
while dealing with Big Powers →

(a) Japanese invasion of Manchuria →
League condemn the attack and
asked Japan withdrawal and
set up Lytton committee. Japan
withdrew from League and
no actions were taken.

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(किसी एक विषय पर
अधिकतम १०० अंक)

(b) Italy invasion of Ethiopia
(Abyssinia) [1935].

↳ Half hearted sanction by League
was put and no sanction was on
oil, coal etc.

(c) Hitler introduction of
conscriptio, rearmament of
Rhine land, Anschluss with Austria

↳ League was not even consulted

But, it will be wrong to call it a
complete failure because →

① Political Disputes Resolved →

(a) Rival claim over Silesia
~~between~~ ^{of} Poland and Germany.
It was partitioned by League

(b) League decided in favour
on Traq & when Turkey
claimed Musul.

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② Success of commission and committee →

(a) ILO (1919) which protected labour rights was a success and even continued today.

(b) Health organization prevented typhoid epidemic of Russia to spread.

(c) Refugee organization helped many POW to return home.

(d) Mandate commission resolved all disputes.

Ruth Henig has argued that League was bold step in international cooperation which failed in some of its aims but so comprehensively succeeded in others.

Henig also argued that inspite on dwelling on its weakness, we should learn from its failures. It created the model for more effective, long lasting organization - UN.

(b)

Russian Revolution (1917) led to the formation of USSR under Lenin.
Cold war post World War II finally culminated in the collapse of Soviet Union.

Causes →

① Economic Backwardness → Eastern Europe (communist) was facing acute food, raw material shortage. There was high inflation and unemployment as a result high poverty.

Agriculture remained ~~that~~ backward and industries were underdeveloped. But, on sharp contrast, western Europe was booming. Living conditions were

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far more better in western Europe
It created resentment in Eastern Europe

② Gorbachev

→ His policies of perestroika (restructuring) and glasnost (openness) radicalised the society. Radicals considered his reforms as too less, conservative saw it too much while people wanted to see quick reforms.

↳ Communist state like Poland, Hungary was being radicalised by anti communist forces. And communist leader knew, that they would not get any help from "progressive" Gorbachev. Thus they did not resist.

③ Poland lead the way with protest by solidarity Trade Union. Fresh elections

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were held and communist
government fell. Similar facts
was witnessed in Hungary,
Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria.

(4) Fall of Berlin wall

↳ Honecker did not wanted to
give up and ordered troops to
fire the ~~protesters~~ protesters. But
his own party member replaced him.

Gorbachev and Kohl (West German
Chancellor) signed agreement and

Berlin wall fell. Germany
was united and Kohl became
Chancellor.

Thus all satellite st. satellite
states pulled away from
USSR and it led to collapse
of Soviet Union.

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Impact →

- ① Rise of unipolar world ~~is~~
under USA after the end of
Cold war.
- ② Warsaw Pact ended and NATO
began to expand eastward.
- ③ East Europe remained backward
- ④ Nuclear arms race continued
- ⑤ Rise of China as alternative
to USSR.
- ⑥ Balance of Payment Crisis in India

Russian-Ukrainian war is the
result of collapse of USSR
and humiliation of Russia at
the hands of west and
eastward expansion of NATO.

(C)

First explorer to come Australia
was James Cook and later
it was colonized by British.

British Colonialism →

(A) As a Penal Colony

- Australia had harsh baking hot climate. It was isolated and there was no property to conquer.
- People were Hunter gatherers, wildlife was difficult to tame, consisted of poisonous insect, snakes.
- Therefore, it was chosen as the Penal colony because prisons of Bombay were overcrowded.
- Soon, there was resistance from those who were legally settled and it was becoming expensive affair. Thus it was given up.

(B) Phase II began with findings of coal mines, starting of ship rearing and coming of immigrant like chinese.

De colonisation

↳ Due to settlements, six large colonies had come up which were now demanding self governance with New South Wales leading in it → Helped by Patriotic Democratic Association

↳ By Australian Colonies Government Act, six colonies got self government

↳ Due to German and Japan influence in Pacific, they felt need of unification and by Australia

Commonwealth Act, six colonies were united.

Australia gained independence from British after Westminster of 1931.