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Start Time: 6:00

End Time: 9:14

ANSWER SHEET

FULL TEST- IV

(WORLD HISTORY)

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Time Allowed: 180 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 250

There are 5HT questions in this paper.

Candidate is 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 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

SECTION A

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

Q.1 (a) "Turkey was called the sick man of Europe but it still refused to die." Why? [10 Marks]

Ottoman Empire by the 18th century had declined and this disintegration sped up during 19th ~~and~~ century.

This disintegration of Turkey was favourable to Russian interests and that is why the Czar of Russia called Turkey - 'Sick man of Europe'.

Turkey was sick because:

- ① Ottoman authority declined.
- ② Rise of Balkan nationalism (a pan-slav nationalism)
- ③ Rise of Arab Nationalism later on to throw off the yoke of Turkish hegemony over Islam.

4) ~~But~~ It came under the influence of British and French powers.

~~But~~ ~~that~~ These factors led to the rise of Eastern question which gave birth to international incidents like-

Crimen war, Russia-Turkey war,

San-Stefano Treaty, Berlin Conference,

Balkan wars, Sykes Picot agreement,

etc.

But Turkey was still a huge military power. Some of these actions aided Turkey by prioritizing their own self interests and thus the sick man of Europe.

lived on till the First World War when it was finally dismembered

by the Victory in the Paris Peace conference (Treaty of Sevres)

Q.1 (b) The anti-colonial struggles in West Africa were led by the new elite of Western-educated Africans. Examine. [10 Marks]

The anti-colonial struggles emerged in West Africa after the end of second world war.

These were led by the new intelligentsia which represented educated young people.

They understood the colonialism and considered it a humiliation - or at least against the tenets of democracy, equality, etc. which western world preached.

These ideas were better appreciated by the working class people in towns and gave rise to the nationalist revolutions.

This can be seen from following examples:

① Gold Coast (Ghana) → 1st African state to win independence, led by US educated leader Nkrumah.

Supported by a well-educated group of fellow revolutionaries & they estd. parliament.

② Nigeria - leading nationalist was Nnamdi Azikiwe who was US educated & worked as editor

③ Amilcar Cabral, a Portugal educated Guinea led her country to freedom.

④ There were many more like Tovalon, Leopold Sedar, etc.

These movements they represented use of modern leadership to ensure peaceful transition, though some turned violent too.

Q.1 (c) "The most celebrated of Napoleon's achievements was the civil code or Code Napoleon"
Discuss. [10 Marks]

Napoleon fought and won 40 battles,
conquered a huge part of Europe from
Spain and Portugal to ~~Russian~~ German and
Italian states.

Despite all these achievements,
the single most celebrated one remains to
be - his 'Code'. A comprehensive
document that encompassed Civil, Criminal
and Consumer/ commercial matters into ~~one~~
2000 plus articles.

This code ~~represented~~
celebrated because:

- ① Spread for ideals of equality,
attack on privileges, equality before
law, etc.

② Other ideals of French Revolution like tolerance, fraternity, liberty, etc too were incorporated

③ Standardise system of weights and measures.

④ Promoted right to property

⑤ Incorporated old Roman law

~~All of these~~ The code presented a reform in the field of legislature by simplifying and codifying ~~multiple~~ them all.

Thus, despite Europe's antagonism with Napoleon, even after he was overthrown, his code remained in practice in many countries and even now has become the ~~benchmark~~ ^{basis} of local laws in many European nations.

That is why even Napoleon considered it his greatest achievement too,

Q.1 (d) "Cotton contained seed of Industrial Revolution." Comment. [10 Marks]

(I.R.)
Industrial revolution began in 1750s in England and the background to it was given by the agricultural revolution and the social changes in the English society.

I.R. found its footsteps in the field of textile, esp. Cotton because:

- ① They were free to experiment as they were free from ~~labour~~ union constraints.
- ② Cotton production was already at such a level that only few alterations were needed to mechanise it.
- ③ They were the first one to invest in ~~new~~ ~~tech~~ power driven machinery e.g. Spinning jenny, Cotton gin, etc.

④ Cotton textile mills were built along water to use steam-powered machinery.

all of these factors led to cotton textile production booming and rise of large scale factories along Lancashire, Manchester, etc. to export.

This surplus was then used by Colonialists to ensure regular and increased supply of cotton from USA, India, etc. which allowed for further expansion of I.T.

This was also seen by American merchants who wanted to copy British by engaging in home production, thus giving impetus to H.R. overseas.

That is why — Whoever says IR,
says Cotton.

Q.1 (e) "Rousseau's sovereign was like Hobbesian leviathan with its head chopped off." Comment.
[10 Marks]

Thomas Hobbes in ^{his} famous book Leviathan talks about how people to fight off their basic instincts in this cruel world chose a strong ruler by giving him absolute power.

This ruler, henceforth called 'Leviathan' would thus represent the sovereignty under a Political Contract.

Rousseau in his idea of Sovereign and Sovereignty presents a the idea of 'General Will' and 'Social Contract'.

Where in the 'general

will represents the sovereignty. ~~of the~~
It is the will of all people acting
in concert, selflessly.

This practice of general
will leads to development of a
contract which is not just 'political'
but 'social' as whole of society
agreed to be ruled by ~~the~~ general
will.

Since Rousseau's sovereign
has no single authority at the top
but rather General will is equally
exercised by all, his sovereign is
~~not~~ comparable to chopping off
the head of Leviathan of Hobbes.

✓
Q.2 (a) What was the nature of French Revolution? Discuss by giving various views. [20 Marks]

French revolution began in 1789 by the storming of Bastille by the common people to free up political prisoners.

Different historians have give different views on their historiography of the revolution regarding its nature, these are:

① Le Febere: A social revolution. According to him the revolution involved 4 revolutions by different social classes, these were: Aristocratic, Bourgeoisie, Peasant, ^{and} Sans-Culottes.

while Aristocratic acted as the curtain raiser, Bourgeoisie toppled the government and set up a new

constitution and declared Rtz of man.
later on, simultaneously peasants in
the countryside and Sans-Culottes
or the commonsens to participated
against monarchy.

According to him, while each class has
a distinctive character ~~and~~ together
they represented a social revolution

(2) Cobban; Taylor, etc : A political
revolution

According to them, it did not transform
the society as aristocracy was already
dying and Bourgeoisie was not a
major force during the revolution.

Rather, it was a political revolution
which represented a struggle for control
of the national government of France

③ [George Rudé] : Popular Revolution

He focussed on the role of commoners and like : Women's March to Versailles ; Peasants protests across countryside, burning manors, records, etc. and the San-Culottes revolution.

④ [August Cochin] : He focusses on the role of intelligensia, esp. the political philosophers and thinkers like Rousseau, ~~but~~ Voltaire, Montesquie, etc. How they presented a critique of the system and stirred the imagination of the people.

⑤ [R.R. Palmer] : Atlantic Revolution
He considered french revolution to be part of larger atlantic

revolution. According to him,
it began in North America, came to
Europe - Netherlands, Ireland, France,
Switzerland, Italy, etc

Thus, various views put forth different
dimensions of revolution as its true
nature.

Hence, French revolution
can be considered a mix of political -
Social - economic - intellectual
revolution.

Q.2 (b) What were the events that led to the Suez Crisis in 1956? How did it deal a final blow to Britain's self-image as a world power? [20 Marks]

In 1956, just 10 years after world war 2 the entire world was thrown into uproar with the actions of British, France and Israel in Suez. ~~The~~

The events that led to it are as follows:

- ① Pres. Nasser of Egypt, a shining star of Arabia wanted to build a dam - Aswan on Nile river.
- ② His request for loan from IMF and World bank was rejected.
- ③ So, he decided to nationalise the 'Suez canal' to help raise money for the same.
- ④ This action was a shock to France and England who had

shares in the venture.

- (5) Outwardly, they protested, calling for troops to be sent to 'protect their interests.'
- (6) To do so, they hatched a conspiracy with Israel, under which Israel would attack Egypt and Britain and France would send troops and occupy the canal.
- (7) The aim was to bring down Messer and maintain their hegemony in the region.
- This, began the Suez crisis of 1965, which was only resolved after UN intervention and Americans openly chastising British and France.

Suez crisis thus, gave a mighty
and final blow to British interests
and self-image of world power,
as seen as can be seen:

- ① War failed to overthrow Nasser
and only raised his prestige
under Arab Nationalism
- ② ~~the~~ British was publicly chastised
as its debt was held over its
head by IMF and World Bank.
- ③ Public reaction in Britain too was
against the action.
- ④ Britain's prestige was weakened
and it realised that it cannot
follow ~~po~~ foreign policy independent
of USA.
- ⑤ Decolonised nations like India,
Indonesia, Singapore, etc all

protested its actions which
reduced its influence in Asia.

⑥ Finally, in the years that
followed, British empire rapidly
disintegrated following the 'winds
of change' that blew through Africa
and beyond.

But, at the same time, Suez crisis
didn't mark complete collapse of
British might as they still retained
their empire well over till 1980-90s.
and also acted many a times
to 'protect their oil interests' in
Middle East.

Q.2 (c) "The Second World War was a destructive war." Elucidate. [10 Marks]

A German commander gave the moniker 'total war' to the war that raged from 1939 to 1945 in Europe, Africa, parts of Asia and Pacific.

Second World War ~~was~~ ^{was} a destructive war, because:

- ① Huge destructive potential of weapons used like - tanks, bomber aircraft, huge armies, etc. which left cities devastated.
(eg) Berlin after Soviet capture.
- ② Nuclear weapons used on Hiroshima & Nagasaki, destroyed cities in minutes, leaving behind nothing but radiation.
- ③ Its destructive impact was felt on the nations as

- economy was destroyed, people displaced, demography of Europe changed and finally political lines changed.

(v) Destructive potential was also visible in the impact on human psyche as the war caused destruction of faith in religion and belief in government and war in general.

(vi) Further, war also destroyed imperialistic fortunes of European nation and destroyed their colonial protections.

Thus, world war 2 had huge destructive potential and from its ashes a new world emerged.

SECTION B

Q.5 Answer the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$

Q.5 (a) "The Concert of Europe as an agency for international co-operation broke up mainly on two rocks, one principle and the other of the mutual jealousy of the Powers." Explain. [10 Marks]

The congress of Vienna after Napoleon's fall gave birth to the 'Concert of Europe' - a system of dispute resolution adopted by the Big 4 - Austria, England, ~~France~~ Prussia and Russia.

It worked for 10 years from 1815 to 1825 before disbanding, mainly on two principles:

① Conflicting principles

② England was against intervention in affairs of other states to suppress revolutions.

England on principle had already refused to join the Holy Alliance.

Thus, England's attitude was to stand against the dictatorship attitude of the rest which led to its withdrawal.

② Mutual jealousy

while the powers had come together due to fear of Napoleon, after his heyday there was no such compulsion and thus their jealousies and conflicting interests emerged. for example:

- ① Britain feared Russian ships in Mediterranean.
- ② Britain feared its interests will be affected if Portugal & Spain were to regain control of its colonies.
- ③ Similarly other powers refused to give England ~~any~~ authority to search ships.

Thus, varied interests sank the ship of Concert of Europe and final blow to the system came through the

Q.5 (b) Prediction of Marx was a Communist Revolution in a country with a large industrial class, but why did it occur in an industrially backward country like Russia with relatively smaller industrial class? [10 Marks]

Karl Marx predicted that Communist revolution to occur in large industrialised nations like Britain where proletarians would rise up against capitalists.

But instead, Communist revolution occurred in Russia because:

① Large industrialised nations ~~with~~ were able to develop liberal democracy which gave rights to labourers.
eg. Voting rights, representation, etc.

② But in Russia, which was living in the middle ages, such reforms didn't occur.

③ Further, Russia had industrial islands in a sea of agriculture.

which were its major cities. There all the labour worked under huge factories — thus easier to mobilise.

- (4) Russian labour had deep agricultural roots and thus faced double whammy of exploitation.
- (5) Russian labour was better in terms of literacy than rest of country and thus was easier to make them understand communist ideology. → Lenin
- (6) Role played by intellectuals, political groups like Bolsheviks, Mensheviks, etc. and 'Soviets' in organising and collectivising the revolution.

All these factors ensured that Communist revolution first happened in Russia in 1917.

Q.5 (c) "The settlement reached at the Congress of Berlin had ignored the aspirations and sentiments of the Balkan peoples in the interests of Powers and could not bring peace in Europe in the long run." Critically analyse. [10 Marks]

San - Stefano treaty imposed on Turkey after its defeat at Russian hands alarmed the European powers and this created tension.

Bismarck mediated and the result was 'Berlin Congress' where in :

- ① Russia had to give back some territory
 - ② Independence of Serbia, Romania and Montenegro was recognised
 - ③ Bulgaria was weakened.
 - ④ Bosnia - Herzegovina put under Austria.
 - ⑤ England got Cyprus.
- But this settlement only was useful for Western powers like Britain & Austria while ignoring the pan-slav sentiments of Balkan people.

Q.5 (d) "The Brussels Treaty of 17 March, 1948 paved the way for the formation of NATO which also marked a revolution in American attitude to the world problems." Elaborate. [10 Marks]

Brussels treaty was concluded between the 5 nations of Britain, France, Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg in 1948. Overtime, with the ~~introduction of~~ rise of USSR and increased need of 'collective security' and 'collective defense', the treaty was expanded to include USA and other European nations, which led to the formation of NATO.

The formation of NATO paved the way for unity of Western Europe in the military field under the guidance of USA.

NATO : change in attitude of America to world's problems

- ① A more involved and direct role as compared to the isolationist attitude before world war II.
- ② Development assistance through Marshall plans and international institutions like IMF, etc.
- ③ More alliance formed like SEATO, CENTO, Baghdad Pact, etc.
- ④ Attempt to establish ideological hegemony.
- ⑤ Ideological struggle characterized by proxy wars across the world.
- ⑥ Neo colonialism to further its interests.

Thus NATO was the first step in

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establishing its

hegemony in the world.

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Q.5 (e) "The alliance system or armed camps led the world to the disastrous war in 1914." Critically examine. [10 Marks]

Before the first world war, the whole of Europe was involved in a new system of alliances.

The responsibility of war is put on these alliances as they kept tensions high during peace times.

These were peace time alliances, initiated by Bismarck. The core idea of his policy was to deprive France of allies to keep it toothless.

Thus, to achieve that, he made the following moves:

- ① loose alliance with Germany, Austria and Russia.
- ② Dual Alliance with Austria.

③ Triple Alliance - Ger. - Aus - Italy

④ Romania joined the triple alliance.

⑤ New Russian - German alliance

This forced other countries to build counter alliances, s.a.:

① France - Russia

② France - Britain

③ Triple Entente →

France - Br. - Russia

Thus, by 1907, whole of Europe was divided into two rival military camps.

In this situation, rising nationalism, conflict and competition over colonies, militarism and finally the eastern question all culminated into the ~~second~~

• First world war with the assassination of Crown Prince of Austria.

Q.6 (a) Africa was chopped into states artificially created by accident of European competition.
Analyse. [20 Marks]

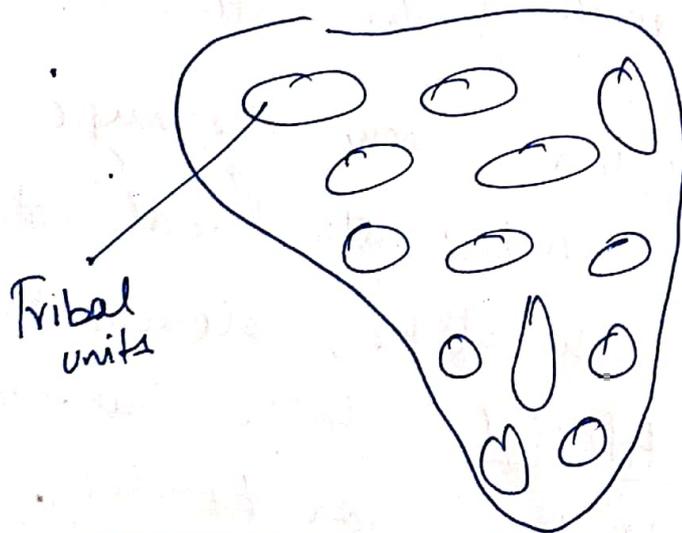
Between 1880s and the start of world war I, a mad scramble for Africa was undertaken by the European powers.

This resulted in the occupation, colonisation and annexation of almost 90% of the continent.

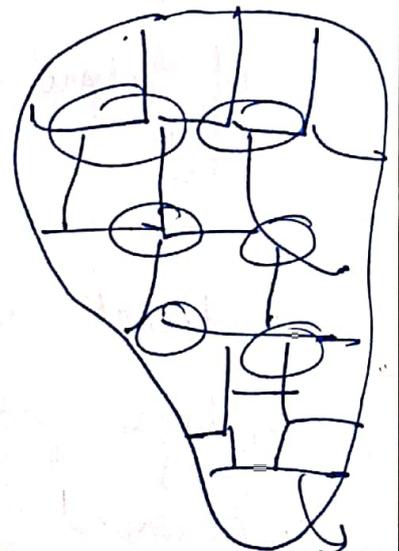
Earlier, where the huge continent was divided into tribal nations, villages and city-states, slowly there emerged artificial states characterised by 'straight lines' for borders.

These were artificial because :

- ① carved out cartographically
- ② tribes ^{of a region} artificially confined within boundaries, sometimes, forced to separate or migrate
- ③ No local consent acquired
- ④ Use of false documents and contracts to grab land.



Africa - Before



Africa - After

All of this was result of ~~afri~~ European competition, as underlined under the Berlin Conference, where in:

⑩ Rules of competition were laid out, such as:

① No claims staking witho notifying others

② 'effectively occupy first and then formally claim

③ Congo region under Leopold 2

④ Navigation of rivers Niger & Congo to be free for all.

All of these were necessiated to ensure no one nation is able to expand unilaterally.

Thus, through this african soil was partitioned between them

without any wars being fought.

But these artificial states were to become source of turmoil later on as : ethnic conflicts emerged, inter-tribal wars and genocides occurred across the length and breadth of the country.

While the claims made by Europeans was to put an end to slavery, prohibit sale of beverages and control missionary activities, it was all just a humanitarian facade to achieve land grab.

Q.6 (b) Describe various stages that led to the unification of Italy in 1870. Also throw light on the foreign help in it. [20 Marks]

Italian unification occurred by 1871, wherein the Italian states combined to form the nation of Italy.

Various stages encompass the whole unification saga:

Stage I : Mazzini and Garibaldi

with Mazzini as the architect, secret societies like Young Italy attempted to enforce unification through revolution but it failed.

Stage 2 :

Role of Cavour to unify from above

War with Austria with Napoleon III's help and thus Lombardy was captured. But Napoleon III declared ceasefire.

as revolts occurred in Parma,
Modena, Tuscany.

Stage 3: Role of Cavour with unification from below

Afterwards, Cavour facilitated revolutions
in the above 3 states and 1 papal
state.

This along with some
diplomacy with France and Britain's
aid, plebiscite was conducted
and they were incorporated into
Lombardy - Sardinia.

After this, revolts occurred in Naples
and Sicily, again facilitated by
Cavour and Garibaldi's 'Red
Shirts'.

Victor Emmanuel II, marched
through papal states (capturing them)
& thus captured Naples and Sicily
too.

Finally, carours died, but Venetia and Rome were left.

Stage 4^o Role of Victor Emmanuel II and aid of Bismarck.

Italy sided with Bismarck against Austria and after the defeat at Sadowa, Venetia was incorporated.

Later on, Bismarck got Italian support against France and as French garrison was removed from Rome, to help in Sedan, ~~ref~~ Rome too was captured.

Thus, through this Italy was unified.

Through their endeavours, Carour and Victor Emmanuel II, took help of foreign powers, as seen from.

- ① joined Britain & France in Crimean War to gain seat at the table.
- ② 'Compact of Plombies' to tackle Austria and capture Lombardy & Venetia.
- ③ British proclamation that Italians should be allowed to settle their affairs.
- ④ Compact with Bismarck against Austria and France to ensure final unification.

Thus, Italy was unified by diplomacy of Cavour and Victor Emmanuel II, as well as by use of revolts, revolutions, etc from below and through the aid of seasoned campaigners - Garibaldi.

Q.6 (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 free trade movement in Britain. [10 Marks]

The idea of Mercantilism came to an end by the end of 18th century and a new theory called 'Laissez faire' or free trade emerged.

While it first emerged in France under Physiocrats, soon it crossed the channel and was incorporated and accepted by British thinkers and reformers like Adam Smith.

Adam Smith in his book 'Wealth of Nations' talks of this idea by claiming that true wealth of nation was not in bullions and metals, economy should be provided freedom from governmental control.

This was further strengthened by the actions of East India Company whose officers lived lavish life and whose corruptions had come to light but the company itself was almost bankrupt.

In this situation, British govt. came under their influence and pursued policies in tune with it, s.a:

- ① Corn laws abolished.
- ② Monopolies of trade - of East India Company and Royal Africa Company with dhanan.
- ③ Several goods and commodities exempted from duty.

Thus, first half of 19th century represented the peak of free trade but it lost relevance in the era of new-colonialism of 1870s.

Q.8 (a) What factors caused the failure of the League of Nations? Is it correct to say that the League was a complete failure and irrelevant in the World history? Discuss. [20 Marks]

League of Nations is an intergovernmental organisation founded under the Paris Peace Conference after the end of first world war.

~~But~~ While the core function of the League was to maintain world peace, the League failed spectacularly in its endeavour as seen from the 2nd world war.

causes of failure of League:

- ① too closely linked with the Treaty of Versailles → thus had a bad impression as a league of and by victors

- ② US refused to join League
↳ big blow to its standing
- ③ Other big powers like Germany & Russia were not involved initially
- ④ No real powers to enforce its decisions.
- ⑤ Poor charter framework.
- ⑥ Considered more of a french and british led conference.
- ⑦ Failure to control and even criticise imperialistic actions like Japan in China, Italy in Ethiopia, etc.

All of these factors combined to allow for the biggest 'black mark' in League's annals, which was the 2nd world

war. Hitler was allowed to pretty much do whatever he pleased and further appeased by league members. All of this led to league not being taken seriously.

At the same time, it would be wrong to call league a complete failure and irrelevant to the world history as:

① Provided ~~as~~ an experimental set-up for the ~~League's~~ league's successor - United Nations.

↳ as the failures of League were analysed to strengthen the institution.

② many of its committees and co-organisations did stellar work, s.a.: ILO, Health orgⁿ and Refugee organisation.

③ It was even able to resolve some political disputes which were referred to it, such as:

⊕ (a) quarrel between Finland and Sweden over some islands.

(b) Greek invasion of Bulgaria

(c) squabbles b/w Peru and Colombia.

④ It was able to ensure 20 years of peace.

Thus, while the League wasn't a success, it was successful in demonstrating the need of international collaboration to ensure peace.

Q.8 (b) What were the major factors responsible for the collapse of the Soviet Union during 1985-1991? Elaborate. [20 Marks]

From 1985 to 1991, in short 6 years, USSR, one of the major super powers of the world collapsed into Russia and its successor satellite states like Kazakhstan, Ukraine, etc.

Major factors responsible for the collapse:

Internal factors

① Economic situation was drastic as:

- * falling economy (low GDP)
- * poor and uncompetitive exports
- * food also imported

②

Communist system had become spent due to lack of change and reform.

③ Totalitarian regime characterised by lack of freedom and total control of all sectors - pol., eco, social, etc.

④ Rise of Gorbachev to power and his idea of 'New World Order' and reform.

⑤ The mishandling of reforms by Gorbachev :

① Glasnost → triggered reactions throughout as curbs on freedom and protests were lifted.

② Ukraine & Perestroika failed because of mishandling due to internal corruption and reaction to change from within the party.

External factors

- ① Soviet invasion of Afghanistan further exacerbated their problems.
- ② Involvement in arms race and space race over the years under S.D.I. initiative of Reagan had completely shattered the economy.
- ③ Communist regimes over the years had inculcated all the bad policies of USSR and thus there was widespread dissatisfaction. And when Glasnost arrived, they rebelled and the regimes collapsed.
- ④ Fall of Berlin wall.

(c) Economic union of Europe
over the years leading to
prosperity in the Western Europe.

Thus, all these factors conspired to
ensure that as Republics began to
declare independence, process of
disintegration set in.

The resignation of Gorbachev
was the formal stamp of approval to
the end of USSR.

It is rightly said that-

" In 1980s, USSR had stopped being a
superpower. "

Q.8 (c) Delineate the growth of British colonisation and decolonisation in Australia from 1788 to 1907. [10 Marks]

In 1770s, James Cook discovered Australia for Great Britain by making three voyages.

Growth of British colonisation of ^{Australia} ~~Africa~~:

- ① American colonies lost, so Britain needed new land, esp. for overcrowded prisons.
- ② Australia was chosen and first colony established in South Wales.
- ③ Prisoners who were skilled craftsmen were pardoned and offered parcels of land to go and colonise.
- ④ Earlier it was a penal colony, but later coal was discovered and sheep farming was introduced.
- ⑤ Overtime 6 colonies developed but they remained independent.
- ⑥ In 1850s, discovery of gold attracted huge crowds and

colonies surged.

⑦ From 1855-90 - the 6 colonies individually gained responsible governments and developed constitutions.

⑧ Over time, Chinese immigrant pressure & appearance of ~~other~~ other European powers and Japan forced them to join a federation under Commonwealth Act, 1901. (except New Zealand)

Decolonisation of Australia was not a huge process and over time, by ~~1901~~, 1907, they gained dominion status. which was converted into independence by 1931.

Thus, constitutional links b/w UK & Australia ended.