

Simran NAME	 Mobile No.	 Email ID
-----------------------	-----------------------	---------------------

Start Time: 10:00am End Time: 1:00 pm

उत्तर पुस्तिका
पूर्ण परीक्षण- IV विश्व इतिहास
ANSWER SHEET
(FULL TEST IV- WORLD HISTORY)

Copyright © by SELFSTUDYHISTORY.COM

Time Allowed: 180 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 250

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.

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.

इस पेपर में आठ प्रश्न हैं।

अभ्यर्थी को कुल मिलाकर पांच प्रश्न हल करने होंगे। प्रश्न संख्या 1 और 5 अनिवार्य हैं और शेष में से तीन का उत्तर देना होगा।

किसी प्रश्न/भाग के अंकों की संख्या उसके सामने अंकित होती है। प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहां भी निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाना चाहिए।

प्रश्नों के प्रयासों को क्रमिक क्रम में गिना जाएगा। जब तक काट न दिया जाए, किसी प्रश्न का प्रयास गिना जाएगा, भले ही आंशिक रूप से प्रयास किया गया हो। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दिया जाना चाहिए।

=====

Selfstudyhistory.com
Contact: 9717510106, 8210076034 9718593510
Email ID: selfstudyhistory@gmail.com

Comments after evaluation

Marks:

Comments for improvement:

Q.1
Q.1(a)

SECTION A

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

Candidate:
must not
write on
this margin

"Let the ruling class tremble at the communist revolution. The Proletariat had nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win. working men of all the countries unite." (communist manifesto). In light of the given statement, discuss the factors for the emergence of communism in the world. [10 Marks]

"सत्तारूढ वर्ग को साम्यवादी क्रांति से कांपने दो। सर्वहारा वर्ग के पास अपनी जंजीरों के अलावा खोने के लिए कुछ नहीं था। उनके पास जीतने के लिए एक दुनिया है। सभी देशों के मेहनतकश एकजुट हों।" (कम्युनिस्ट घोषणापत्र). दिए गए कथन के आलोक में विश्व में साम्यवाद के उद्भव के कारकों पर चर्चा करें। [10 अंक]

Communism as an ideology propagated state control over economy with the goal of equitable distribution. It emerged in the backdrop of industrial ~~communist~~ revolution.

Factors for emergence of communism

① Flawed industrial growth

As highlighted by Karl Marx, industrialisation led to 'Error of Production'.

↳ Few industrialists came to hold maximum wealth.

② Poor condition of workers

- ↳ Excessive working hours.
- ↳ No minimum wages.
- ↳ Lack of political representation.
- ↳ Devoid of safety gears or social protection.

③ Attitude of ruling class

Workers grievances were unheard as seen in the failure of 1848 revolutions.

④ Awareness among workers

They came to identify the prosperous middle class as bourgeoisie who would not voice out workers problems.

⑤ Foundation of Utopian socialism

Activities of Louis Blanc, Saint Simon, steps taken by Bismarck, etc. created firm ground for communism.

Karl Marx and Frederick Engels went on to provide strong theoretical grounds to communism through 'Communist Manifesto'!

Q.1 (b)

"French Revolution accomplished the change from feudal system to democratic system of modern world." Critically examine. [10 Marks]

"फ्रांसीसी क्रांति ने आधुनिक विश्व की सामंती व्यवस्था से लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में परिवर्तन पूरा किया।" आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें। [10 अंक]

Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

The French society was marred with feudal lords and their oppressive ways before the Revolution of 1789. It became an contentious issue for Revolution.

Change from feudal to democratic system

↳ The dynamics of Estate-Generals was altered which provided equitable representation to third Estate.

↳ National Assembly recognised the Right to property thus outlawing feudalism.

↳ In rural regions, farmers revolted against feudal barons and reclaimed their land.

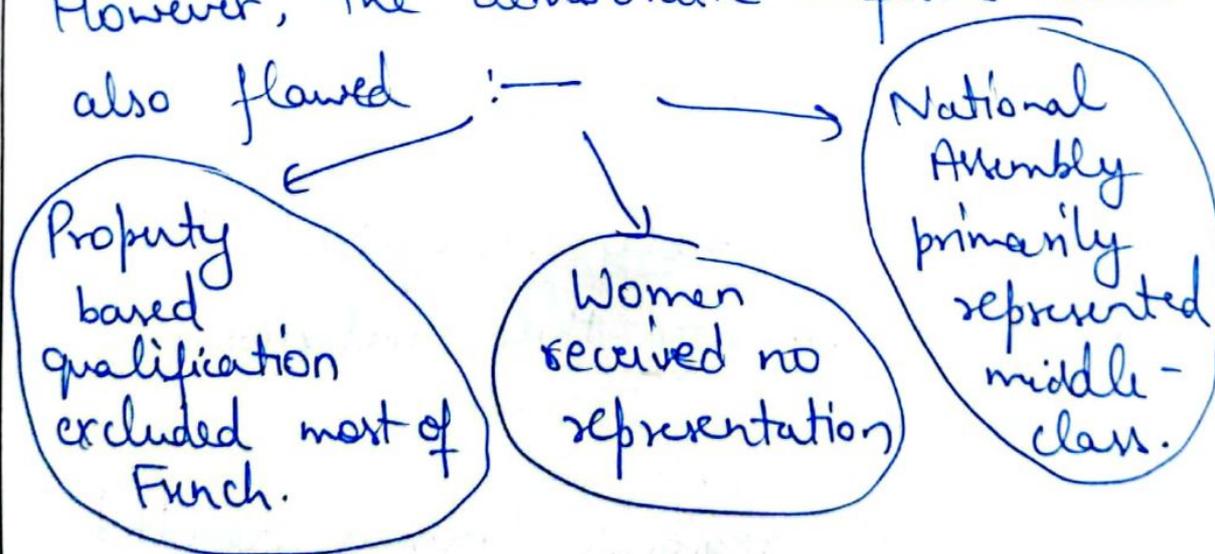
↳ Legal recognition of property as well

as freedom to take any livelihood directly attacked feudal principles.

↳ The National Assembly also held government officials accountable to French public → strengthened democracy.

↳ In further phases of revolution, the stand against feudalism was firmly held.

However, the democratic reforms were also flawed :-



Despite of its flaws, it was a huge achievement which spilled over to other regions of Europe.

Q.1 (c)

"The Enlightenment represented alternative approaches to modernity, alternative habits of mind and heart, of conscience and sensibility." Comment. [10 Marks]

"प्रबोधन ने आधुनिकता के वैकल्पिक दृष्टिकोण, मन और हृदय की वैकल्पिक आदतों, विवेक और संवेदनशीलता का प्रतिनिधित्व किया।" टिप्पणी करें। [10 अंक]

Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

According to Jonathan Israel, Enlightenment era was a period of radical change in perceiving humanity.

Enlightenment as alternative to modernity, mind and heart, conscience and sensibility

① Primacy to individual

Enlightenment brought the attention to humans — their growth, welfare and freedom.

② Scientific revolution

Enlightenment led to growth of reason and rationalism which promoted scientific revolution.

(Ex) Kepler's thesis of Sun as centre of universe.

③ Opposition to religion

Pre-enlightenment period was full of religious interference in all walks of life.

↳ Enlightenment provided the new sensibilities of freeing religion from superstitious beliefs.

④ Culture of education

Rise of universities in Paris, Bologna, Oxford imparted ideas of ancient Greek and Roman civilisation, with emphasis on humanity and arts.

As Francis Bacon comments 'Truth is the daughter of reason', enlightenment gave new meaning to truth by highlighting importance of empiricism.

Q.1 (d)

Did the Non-Aligned Movement play a crucial role in promoting a climate of peace? [10 Marks]

क्या गुटनिरपेक्ष आंदोलन ने शांति के माहौल को बढ़ावा देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई? [10 अंक]

Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

Non-Aligned Movement emerged during the Cold War era. It aimed at creating a separate bloc of countries who represented an alliance for peace, instead of military.

Role of Non-Aligned Movement in promoting peace

① Korean Crisis

India became mediator in the war between North Korea and UN led forces of South Korea. It resulted in peace in 1953.

② Outlet for newly ^{independent} ~~developed~~ nations

Joining either bloc would result in security threat along with military expenditure.

↳ NAM provided a viable option for peace and stability.

③ Professor of Peace

NAM nations did not become fence-sitter and actively opted on ongoing violence.

(Ex) India's disapproval of Britain's attack on Egypt.

④ Balancing rival blocs

At that time, NAM played huge role in empowering under developed nations to resist pressure from either bloc.

However, there were certain fallouts.

→ Attack on India by Pakistan and China received no support from NAM.

↓

→ Overtime, blocs emerged within NAM which supported either USA or USSR.

Treaty of Friendships with cold war rivals.

(Ex) India-USSR Treaty of Friendship 1960.

However, NAM continued to resist exploitative nature of both blocs.

Q.1 (e)

"The announcement of the creation of the Peoples' Republic of China on October 1, 1959 by Mao Zedong ended the civil war between the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and the Nationalist Party (KMT)." Comment. [10 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

1 अक्टूबर, 1959 को माओत्से तुंग द्वारा पीपुल्स रिपब्लिक ऑफ चाइना के निर्माण की घोषणा ने चीनी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (सीसीपी) और नेशनलिस्ट पार्टी (केएमटी) के बीच गृहयुद्ध को समाप्त कर दिया। टिप्पणी करें। [10 अंक]

Before its creation in 1959, the People's Republic of China was involved in a bloody civil war between the Chinese Communist Party and Chiang Kai'shek's KMT.

Civil War of China

↳ In 1911 when Chinese threw the yoke of Imperial Man dynasty, KMT emerged as new leadership.

↳ Death of Dr. Sun Yat Sen led to factions in party and Chiang Kai'shek came to power.

↳ Simultaneous growth of Communist principles led to establishment of Communist Party of China.

↳ while both factions co-operated from sometime to resist Japanese occupation in 2nd World War, afterwards no agreement could be reached.

↳ KMT attacked Communist bases, who began their long March in 1930s.

↳ Communists replied with their guerrilla tactics and soon won over whole of China.

↳ KMT had to flee to island of Taiwan.

The civil war, like Chinese history, saw huge number of deaths and destruction of property. Under Mao Zedong, another era of rebuilding and destruction began.

Q.2 (a)

"Europe was eclipsed through European folly due to the two world wars." Elucidate. [20 Marks]

"दो विश्व युद्धों के कारण यूरोपीय मूर्खता के कारण यूरोप पर ग्रहण लग गया।" स्पष्ट करें. [20 अंक]

Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

Europe was the centre of the world in the first half of 20th century given the 1st World War (1914-1918), the period of rebuilding (1920s) and the 2nd World War (1939-1945)

Europe eclipsed through European folly

Folly during 1st World War

① Alliance system

Secret alliances made European states suspicious of each other resulting in created of two blocs.

↳ Britain, France, Russia

↳ Austria, Germany, Turkey

② Tragedy of Miscalculation

Historians have argued that neither power wanted full scale war but :-

↳ Russia miscalculated the Germany would give blank cheque to Austria.

↳ Germany miscalculated that Russia would not get involve with Serbia.

③ Blind nationalist ambitions

Instead of resolving internal disputes, the states resorted to aggravating nationalist tendencies which earned popular support for war from public.

Folly during inter wars period

① Treaty of Versailles

It blamed only Germany for the 1st World War and imposed indemnity of £6600 million along with war guilt clause.

↳ Instead of weakening Germany, the treaty further fueled the drive for revenge.

② Unchecked growth of extremism

Rise of Nazism in Germany and Fascism in Italy were ignored by European powers to tackle the bigger 'enemy' of communism.

③ Policy of appeasement

Britain and France remained neutral when

↳ Germany rearmes itself.

↳ Occupied Rhine area

↳ Controlled Czechoslovakia.

It made Hitler even more confident to execute bigger steps since Britain and France would not retaliate.

④ Failure of League of Nations to contain Italian and Japanese aggression.

Redemption after 2nd World War

① Creation of United Nations

With sufficient powers and army to prevent another world war.

② No separate peace treaty

Like Treaty of Versailles, no separate treaty was conducted. Germany was divided by major power blocs.

③ Execution of offenders

The inhumane Nazi actions were duly punished in Nuremberg trials.

④ Focus on economic growth

Rebuilding Europe was prioritised with focus on social services and economy.

(Ex) Britain's National Health Service.

Though Europe continued to face threat of showdown of cold war, it succeeded to prevent another World War.

Q.2 (b)

The Civil War was inevitable, Abraham Lincoln only expedited it, but saved the national unity thereby. Elaborate. [20 Marks]

गृह युद्ध अपरिहार्य था, अब्राहम लिंकन ने केवल इसे तेज किया, लेकिन इसके द्वारा राष्ट्रीय एकता को बचाया। विस्तार में बताएं। [20 अंक]

The United States of America experienced Civil War from 1861 to 1865 in which the Northern and Southern states fought against each other primarily on the issue of slavery.

Civil war was inevitable

① Question of slavery

↳ Southern states like Virginia, Carolina depended upon slave labour.

↳ The plantation based agrarian economy of South was made profitable by cheap or free slave labour.

↳ However, industrial North resisted slavery as inhumane.

Candidate must not write on this margin

② Economic divide

↳ North and South was also divided on economic lines.

↳ Northern states were more prosperous in terms of wealth, industries.

↳ Even the agrarian output of North was more than South due to better ~~tech~~ technology.

③ Politics of Propaganda

↳ The Northern propaganda of Southern states perishing without slave labour, created mass hysteria to protect their legitimate rights in Southern states.

④ Difference in value system

Southern states were more traditional than northern states and both viewed each other as devoid of morals.

⑤ Election of Abraham Lincoln

The immediate cause of Civil War was the fear that Lincoln would outlaw slavery.

Southern states were the first to attack on Fort of Sumner leading to the Civil War.

Civil War saved national unity

① Grave singularity to States

Before Civil War, American states were seen as plural politics. After Civil War they united under the centralised power and United States became 'is' instead of 'are'.

② Economic Consolidation

Victory of North decided the future

path of progress → industrialisation.

↳ It worked towards mitigating economic divides.

③ Prohibition on slavery

This issue could not be resolved by the divided politics of pre-civil war era.

④ Establishment of US supremacy

Consolidation of post-civil war became foundation for the future development of US.

Despite of losing around \$600 billion in the civil war, along with huge casualty, USA succeeded to rebuild itself in next few decades.

Q.2 (c)

"The Russian revolution of 1917 was a single revolution which developed in two phases". Discuss. [10 Marks]

"1917 की रूसी क्रांति एक एकल क्रांति थी जो दो चरणों में विकसित हुई"। चर्चा करें। [10 अंक]

Russian revolution of 1917 occurred in two phases. 1st witnessed the decline of the Tsar while 2nd saw the establishment of Bolsheviks.

Russian Revolution was a single revolution

① Unified goals

Russians wanted to have a stable economy, freedom for war and state atrocities. These demands remained same across both phases.

② Accountable government

The ousting of Tsar and later on provisional government, both happened due to lack of accountability and

popular support.

③ Menace of World War

Russians were no longer interested in the war, however, Provisional government was not ready to withdraw.

④ Leadership of Bolsheviks

While in the 1st phase, Bolsheviks were marginalised, they came to forefront in the 2nd phase and aligned popular demand as 'Bread, Peace, Labour!'

The resultant revolution marked the beginning of new period in Russian history featuring rise and fall of communist ideals

Q.4 (a)

"Napoleon kindled the national sentiment, but German unity was achieved by Bismarck." Discuss. [20 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

"नेपोलियन ने राष्ट्रीय भावना को प्रज्वलित किया, लेकिन जर्मन एकता बिस्मार्क द्वारा हासिल की गई।" चर्चा करें। [20 अंक]

Unification of Germany was a long process marked with various wars, diplomatic maneuvering and nationalist aspiration ~~and~~ ^{which} ~~not~~ finally completed in 1871.

Napoleon kindled the national sentiment

Napoleon Bonaparte's expedition of German states led to emergence of nationalist fervour.

↳ French call for 'equality, liberty, fraternity' played huge role.

↳ Napoleon became common enemy.

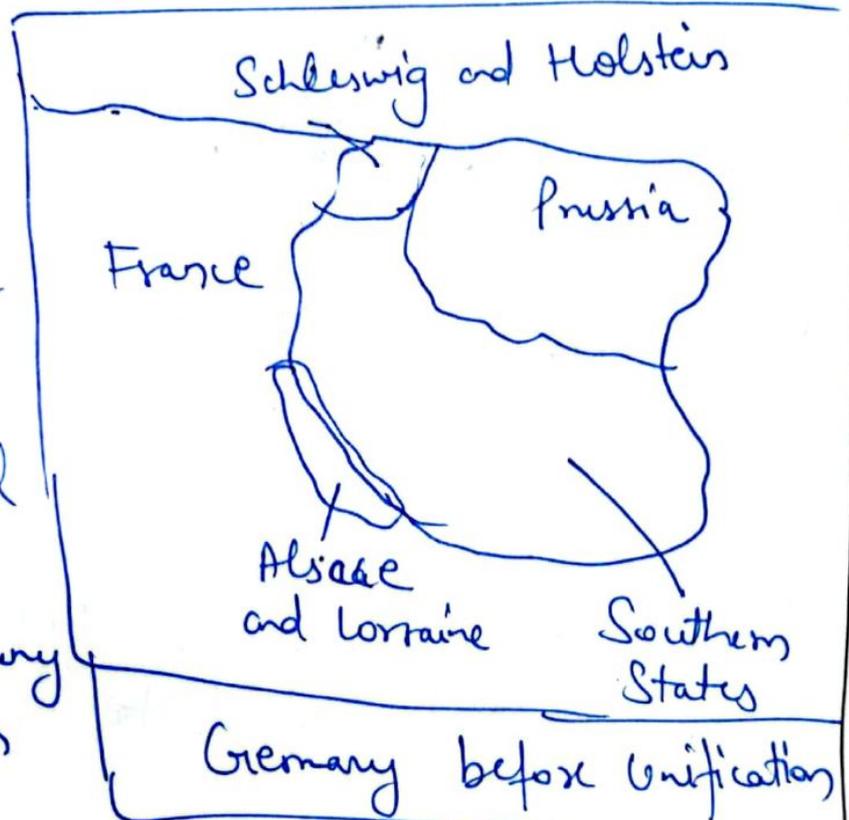
↳ Economic unity forged by Napoleon was sustained by Concert of

Europe.

↳ German states of around 38 small
polities were unified.

Achievement of Bismarck

Otto Von
Bismarck,
as the prime
of Prussia
played crucial
role in
unifying Germany
under Prussian
leadership.



① Policy of Blood and Iron

His speech insisted liberal parliamentarian
to approve proposals for military
spending.

② Able military general

He led Prussia through three major wars for unification

- a) War against Dutch (1853)
- b) Austro-Prussian War (1866)
- c) Franco-Prussian War (1870)

③ Diplomatic capabilities

↳ Used Austria as ally against Dutch to win Schleswig and Holstein.

↳ Fought against Austria itself to consolidate.

↳ Bismarck's 'Telegram' mishap led to war with France.

④ He ~~never~~ always persuaded his enemy to attack first in order to get popular support for war.

⑤ His economic policies contributed immensely making Germany an industrialised nation with a strong army.

After unification, Bismarck ~~became~~ became instrumental in European geopolitics, laying foundation of the infamous secret alliance system.

Q.4 (b)

"After World War II, the strategy of the West towards Soviet bloc crystallized as a 'policy of containment'." Comment. [20 Marks]

"द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के बाद, सोवियत गुट के प्रति पश्चिम की रणनीति 'नियंत्रण की नीति' के रूप में सामने आई।" टिप्पणी करें। [20 अंक]

Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

After World War II, the world descended in the phase of Cold War, in which, major rivals - USA and USSR, avoided direct conflict but were involved in indirect hot wars.

Policy of Containment of West

↳ As Winston Churchill popularly remarked 'An Iron curtain has descended in Europe'.

↳ The West attempted at limiting the growth of communism in European states. Later on this policy was followed in other newly independent countries too.

↳ The Marshall Plan, in post war-era, was also seen by many historians as a strategy to win support of West Europe by USA.

↳ Excessive economic aid for re-building European economy was given in order to prevent mushrooming of Communist principles.

↳ In decolonised world, USA used unfair means to contain Communism.

(Ex) CIA backed dictatorial regimes in Latin America.

↳ In Asia, USA's presence was first through UN led forces in Korean war.

↳ However, the direct assault in Vietnam became the popular marker

of US policy against Soviets and communism.

Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ US utilised all means - money and military to contain domino effect on communism.

↳ During India-Pakistan War, US supported Pakistan to curb socialist ambitions of India.

However, USSR also responded with equal fervour.

↳ Satellite states were established in Eastern Europe.

↳ Any resistance to communism was forcibly suppressed.

↳ USSR's presence in Afghanistan to tackle capitalism became a blemish.

↳ Policy towards East Germany marked with Berlin blockade and later Berlin Wall → to contain capitalism.

Hence, both powers made consistent efforts to curb each other's influence geopolitically. Even in spheres of space, and culture this struggle was evident.

Q.4 (c)

Discuss the role of the development of commerce and technology in the industrialization of Britain. [10 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

ब्रिटेन के औद्योगिकरण में वाणिज्य और प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास की भूमिका पर चर्चा करें। [10 अंक]

Britain was the first nation to achieve industrial success. Along with presence of natural resources and inductive economy, development of commerce and technology played a huge role.

Development of Commerce

↳ Bank of England provided necessary capital.

↳ England emulated Dutch system of bond market.

↳ Merchants were enthusiastic in investing in East India Company as well as industrial inventions.

↳ Growth of Laissez Faire ideology also led to commercial prosperity.

Development of technology

- ↳ Cotton industry :- Spinning jenny, water frame, cotton gin, etc made the work easier and faster.
- ↳ Iron smelting :- use of pig iron, technique to produce steel.
- ↳ Transportation :- Canal systems (Bridgewater canal), Steam engine of James Watt, development of road networks.

All these technologies cumulatively eased the process of coal extraction, energy production and finally industrialisation.

SECTION B

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

Q.5
Q.5 (a)

"The commercial and industrial interests created a veritable hothouse atmosphere in Europe for the establishment of colonies." Critically examine. [10 Marks]

Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

"वाणिज्यिक और औद्योगिक हितों ने यूरोप में उपनिवेशों की स्थापना के लिए एक वास्तविक माहौल तैयार किया।" आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें। [10 अंक]

In 19th century, European markets were brimming with the enthusiasm of free trade and expansion in colonies. The industrial revolution^{also} prompted a drive for ~~repeal~~ colonial expansion.

Commercial and industrial interests for colonies

① With exhaustion of domestic markets, European industrialists wanted to expand to colonies.

↳ According to Hobson, it led to the emergence of imperialist interests.

② Colonies had precious raw materials needed for domestic market in Europe.

(Ex) Nutmeg from Indonesia, Cotton from India, sugarcane from Brazil, etc.

③ Colonies provided cheap labour along with cheap factors of production.

(Ex) Atlantic Slave Trade.

④ Drive for laissez faire

Such theories, as propagated by Adam Smith, provided legitimacy to imperialist ambitions.

However there was also an element of nationalism in colonial expansion.

Europeans felt pride in watching a world map which displayed multiple colonies of their nations.

Q.5 (b)

"Napoleon was the child of the Revolution, but in many ways he reversed the aims and principle of the movement from which he sprang." Comment. [10 Marks]

"नेपोलियन क्रांति की संतान थे, लेकिन कई मायनों में उन्होंने उस आंदोलन के लक्ष्यों और सिद्धांतों व उलट दिया, जहां से वह पैदा हुए थे।" टिप्पणी करें। [10 अंक]

Napoleon Bonaparte became Emperor of France in 1803 after ending the rule of Directory as well as the three Consulates.

Napoleon as Child of Revolution

Being a soldier, Napoleon could not aspire to become an Emperor had the Revolution not cleared the path through propagation of 'Equality'.

Napoleon also took up the idea of 'Equality, liberty, fraternity' to all the regions that he invaded in Europe.

Napoleon reversed the aims and principles

- ① Undermined liberty
Imposed strict censorship on press.
Dissent was gravely punished.
- ② He focused more on his ambitions to conquer Europe which made him despotic.
- ③ His extreme steps like Continental Blockade led to instability and harmed ideas of fraternity.
- ④ While he propagated revolutionary ideas in new regions, he also suppressed their demand for independence.
(Ex) Wars in Spain to install his nephew Joseph on throne.

Ultimately, blinded by his ambitions, Napoleon led himself to his downfall in the Battle of Waterloo in 1815.

Q.5 (c)

'The sick man of Europe was a potential threat to peace in the 19th and early 20th centuries.'
 Comment. [10 Marks]

यूरोप का बीमार आदमी 19वीं और 20वीं सदी की शुरुआत में शांति के लिए एक संभावित खतरा था।
 टिप्पणी करें। [10 अंक]

Candidates
 must not
 write on
 this margin

Ottoman Empire is famously called the sick man of Europe because of its declining territorial and economic health.

Ottoman Empire - potential threat to peace

↳ It was involved in several religious conflicts.

(Ex) Greek struggle against Turkish dominance.

↳ The struggle to remain dominant threatened European peace.

↳ The conflict with Ottoman

Empire led to Crimean War
in 1856.

↳ In early 20th century, Ottoman
Empire got involved in the 1st
World War, supporting ~~the~~ Germany
and Austria.

Despite its falling relevance, Ottoman
Empire remained a potential threat
to Russian ambitions. It finally
perished after 1st World War.

Q.5 (d)

"Every feature of the American Constitution was ultimately of English Origin. Critically comment." [10 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

"अमेरिकी संविधान की प्रत्येक विशेषता अंततः अंग्रेजी मूल की थी। आलोचनात्मक टिप्पणी करें। [10 अंक]

American Constitution was framed after the victory of 13 American colonies in the war of independence in 1776 against Britain.

American Constitution had English Origin

① Democratic institutions

The preference for democracy with a senate and popular assembly was inspired from Britain.

② Institutions of governance

legislature, executive, judiciary were established to administer the new nation.

③ Political party system

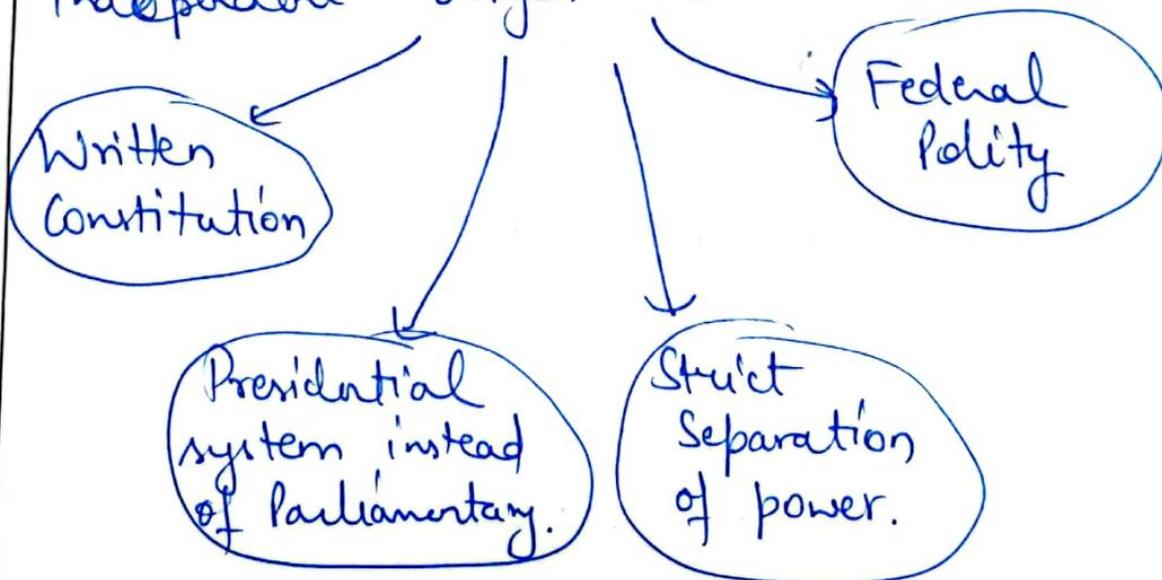
Emergence of two party system was

inspired from Britain.

④ Emphasis of freedom and equality

These principles were partially adopted in Britain. American constitution further expanded it.

However, many features belonged to independent origin in America.



Likewise, Britain remained a source of inspiration for American colonies but they navigated their own path suiting to their conditions.

Q.5 (e)

The Vietnamese fought the 20th century's longest and bloodiest war for their liberation and integration of their country. Analyse. [10 Marks]

वियतनामियों ने अपनी मुक्ति और अपने देश के एकीकरण के लिए 20वीं सदी की सबसे लंबी और सबसे खूनी लड़ाई लड़ी। विश्लेषण करें। [10 अंक]

Candidates must not write on this margin

Vietnamese War for independence occurred across different phases beginning in the backdrop of 2nd World War and taking shape from 1945 to 1975 ultimately end in 1975.

Longest and bloodiest War for liberation

① Continued struggle for independence

Vietnamese fought first against French and then Americans to get a hold of their nation.

② Huge loss of life

Vietnam lost lacks of soldiers and civilians.

↳ More than 5 lakh of North Vietnamese soldiers died.

③ Use of modern weaponry

Bombing of North Vietnam, along with use of chemicals like Napalm Jelly which burnt people alive made it a bloody war.

④ Persistence of USA

USA did not ~~want~~ to accept defeat at the hands of communism. Despite public uproar, USA continued the war.

↳ Presidents like Johnson, Reagan, etc promised resolution but ended up sending more troops.

⑤ Support from Russia and China

It sustained North Vietnam and Vietcong's struggle for more than 30 years against USA.

Finally, as USA's relations thawed with China and USSR, it decided to withdraw troops, resulting in unification of independent Vietnam.

Q.8(a)

"Bolivar's efforts failed to bring unity in the Latin Americans." Analyse. [20 Marks]

"बोलिवर के प्रयास लैटिन अमेरिकियों में एकता लाने में विफल रहे।" विश्लेषण। [20 अंक]

Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

Bolivar is hailed as a national hero in Latin America with a country, Bolivia, named after him. He aspired to unite Latin America under single authority.

Bolivar's efforts for unity

He formed his army to fight against colonial control in North Latin America.

↳ He failed a few times in 1820s and had to go to hidings-

↳ However, overtime, Bolivar's army came to control major centres and began defeating colonial setup.

↳ He succeeded in freeing Columbia, Venezuela, Ecuador and moved to South towards Peru.

↳ In South, another General San Martin had achieved similar feat.

Failure to unify Latin America

↳ The centre of power of Latin America could not be limited to any one region.

↳ Latin America consist of diverse people with diverse geography who wanted separate nations for them.

↳ Inter class rivalry like coedes versus perisulars also persisted.

↳ The failure to unify South America under leadership of Argentina which led to creation of Uruguay, Peru, etc. shows the complexity of the region.

↳ Also, the largest nation of the continent - Brazil had attained independence without bloodshed with equal status as its colonial master - Portugal.

Hence, it was not feasible to unite the whole continent. However, Bolívar's efforts are continued to be applauded even today.

Q.8 (b)

Trace the growth of British democratic politics between the period of 1815-1850. [20 Marks]

1815-1850 की अवधि के बीच ब्रिटिश लोकतांत्रिक राजनीति के विकास का पता लगाएं। [20 अंक]

Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

Britain had laid firm foundations of democratic setup and Parliamentary system after the glorious revolution of 1688. The 19th century witnessed further expansion of it.

Growth of British Democratic politics

① Early 19th century

↳ Voting rights were limited to propertied section.

↳ Urban industrialists were deprived for right to stand in elections due to dominance of rural elites in politics.

↳ There was no secret ballot or

fair constituency distribution across the country.

② Resistance for representation

Various groups voiced against political exclusion.

↳ Rise of Utilitarianism :- Jeremy Bentham, James Mill propounded the need for representative democracy.

↳ Industrialists lobbied to have fair laws of representation.

↳ Workers also struggled to get voting rights.

③ Reformation Act of 1832

To avoid violent conflict, British Parliament sensed popular demand and reformed the system.

Candidates must not write on this margin

- ↳ Constituencies were divided as boroughs and counties.
- ↳ Voting rights were given with relaxed property obligation to those who payed taxes.

(Ex) Urban dwellers who payed annual tax of 10 pounds were given right to vote.

- ↳ Rural dominance in parliament was reduced.

④ Chartist Movement

This marked the first resistance by workers to get voting rights and political representation

- ↳ leaders like lovette, Othwood began a campaign to get signatures of supporters.

- ↳ Though the movement declined

due to lack of mass appeal and exposing of fake signatures, it had huge impact on British Polity.

In coming decades, political representation as well as institutions were extensively evolved. Moves towards Universal Adult Franchise, secret ballots and regular sessions of Parliament were made.

Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

Q.8 (c)

How the policies adopted by Mikhail Gorbachev were responsible for the disintegration of the USSR? Discuss. [10 Marks]

यूएसएसआर के विघटन के लिए मिखाइल गोर्बाचेव द्वारा अपनाई गई नीतियां कैसे जिम्मेदार थीं? चर्चा करें। [10 अंक]

Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

Mikhail Gorbachev became Soviet President in 1985 and unleashed series of reforms which ultimately resulted in Soviet demise.

Policies of Gorbachev leading to USSR disintegration

① Perestroika (restructuring)

An attempt to reform economy by allowing private activities and relaxing rules of collectivisation of agriculture.

↳ However according to Stephen Kotkin, it was not properly executed and resulted in rise of black market and profiteering. It destabilised Soviet Economy

② Glasnost (Openness)

It was aimed at relaxing press censorship and allowing expression of opinion to masses.

↳ According to Shula Fitzpatrick, it led to mass demonstration in Eastern Europe

↳ People freely expressed their grievances and exposed hollowness of communism of USSR.

③ Gorbachev also allowed free rise of revolutionary movements in satellite states.

Finally, it resulted in Soviet disintegration and rise of 15 independent nations.