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Start Time: 6:25

End Time: 8:00

ANSWER SHEET

(SECTIONAL TEST VII- WORLD HISTORY)

उत्तर पुस्तिका (अनुभागीय परीक्षा VII- विश्व इतिहास)

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Time Allowed: 90 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 130

समय: 90 मिनट

अधिकतम अंक: 130

There are FOUR questions in this paper.
इस प्रश्नपत्र में 4 प्रश्न हैं।

Candidate has to attempt THREE questions in all.

उम्मीदवार को सभी में 3 प्रश्नों का प्रयास करना होगा।

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

प्रश्न सं 1 अनिवार्य है और शेष में से कम से कम 2 का प्रयास किया जाना है।

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

किसी प्रश्न / भाग के अंकों की संख्या उसके विरुद्ध इंगित की गई है।

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ भी निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाना चाहिए।

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.

प्रश्नों के प्रयासों को क्रमबद्ध रूप से गिना जाएगा।

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Comments after evaluation

Marks:

Comments for improvement:

Q.1
Q.1(a)

Answer the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 3 = 30$ निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक का लगभग 150 शब्दों में उत्तर दें: $10 \times 3 = 30$

'Rousseau ignited a hope which became the spirit of the Enlightenment'. Explain. [10 Marks]

'रूसो ने एक आशा जगाई जो ज्ञानोदय की भावना बन गई।' व्याख्या करें। [10 अंक]

Jean Jacques Rousseau was a popular French enlightenment scholar who came to limelight with his drama 'Opedius'.

Rousseau ignited the spirit of Enlightenment

① Questioned inequalities

Rousseau divided inequality into

a) Natural b) Man-made, questioning the later and igniting the spirit of reasoning.

② Theory of social contract

He appealed to political understanding of people by highlighting the onus of ruling authority to fulfil obligations of social contract.

③ Educational reforms

Rousseau emphasised on utilitarian education which also focused on moral values.

④ Questioned Church authority

He highlighted the hierarchical control of Church over human lives and appealed to humans to break its shackles.

⑤ Emphasised individualism

He kept individual as centre of discussion. He believed that democracy is the best form of government as it brought individual participation.

⑥ Rousseau also critiqued private property for its disastrous impact on social stability.

Hence, Rousseau formulated several basic ideals of enlightenment.

Q.1 (b)

"With the advent of assembly line factories, urbanization and rise of the urban working class, Industrial Revolution had far reaching social and political consequences." Elucidate. [10 Marks]

असेंबली लाइन कारखानों, शहरीकरण और शहरी श्रमिक वर्ग के उदय के साथ औद्योगिक क्रांति के दूरगामी सामाजिक और राजनीतिक परिणाम हुए। स्पष्ट करें। [10 अंक]

Candidates must not write on this margin

Industrial Revolution occurred in two phases in 18th and 19th century, beginning from England.

Social consequences of Industrialisation

① Division of society → Bourgeoisie (rich middle class)
→ Proletariat (poor working class)

② Women in forefront

They received opportunity to work in factories, rather than household. However, their wages were meagre.

③ Social consciousness :- high inequality and wealth concentration by industrialist brought revolutionary consciousness among workers. (Ex) → 1848 Revolutions.

④ Demographic changes :- Population

increased in urban areas while rural areas witnessed mass migration.

Political consequences of Industrialisation

① Socialist movements :- Across Europe, socialist leaders emerged → Thomas Pann, Karl Marx (Germany), Francis Blanc (France), etc.

② Voting rights :- Working class demanded expansion of franchise.

(Ex) ⇒ Reformation acts of England, Chartist movement.

③ Political presence of women :- Demand for equal rights for women led to grant of franchise in regions like England.

④ Varied response of authorities while some accommodated (Britain, France), others subdued workers (Germany).

The new economic order was marked by stark inequalities, necessitating immediate reforms.

Q.1 (c)

"Long term and structural factors, as well as more immediate events caused the French Revolution of 1789." Examine. [10 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

"दीर्घकालिक और संरचनात्मक कारकों के साथ-साथ अधिक तात्कालिक घटनाओं के कारण 1789 की फ्रांसीसी क्रांति हुई।" परीक्षण करें। [10 अंक]

French Revolution of 1789 remains one of the most seamarkable event of European history. Historians argue that it is rooted in both long-term and short-term factors.

Long term and structural factors

① Despotic monarchs.

↳ Completely cutoff from masses.
↳ Louis XVI and Queen Antoinette became most hated across France.

② Deep economic issues

↳ Treasuries emptied by royal extravagancies.
↳ Involvement in seven years war and American war of independence.
↳ Deformed tax structure.
↳ Feudalism.

③ Social inequalities - Estate system

↳ least numerous nobility and clergy controlled most of Empire's resources and powers.

④ Changing socio-economic scenario
 ↳ As middle class was attaining wealth, it was upgradation in status from third Estate.

⑤ Culture of resistance
 French feudalism was weakening over years, giving peasants freedom to resist.

Immediate Events

↳ As finance-starved Emperor called for tax-reforms, the 1st and 2nd Estate resisted it.

↳ Public sentiments were already infuriated when assembly of Estates-General was called, the 3rd estate demanded voting per head.

↳ Seeing royal indifference towards obvious injustice, French masses had enough and they declared creation of National assembly and new constituent assembly.

French Revolution strongly resisted feudal order and gave way for constitutional monarchy.

Q.3 (a)

Discuss the causes and consequences of the revolutionary upsurge of the 1840s in Europe? [20 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

यूरोप में 1840 के दशक के क्रांतिकारी विद्रोह के कारणों और परिणामों पर चर्चा करें? [20 अंक]

The 1840s revolutionary upsurge, though less popular than French Revolution, has far more impact across Europe leading to long-term consequences.

Causes of 1840s revolution

① Rising inequalities

Mass population of Europe was struggling due to unemployment, low standard of life and poverty.

② Political reforms

The changes offered by French Revolution were being challenged first by Vienna Conference of 1815 and then by restoration of Bourbon monarch in France.

③ Greater awareness

The French ideas of 'equality, liberty, fraternity' were popularised through Napoleon expeditions in Europe.

↳ Also, better communication system helped in generating awareness.

④ Monarchical despotism

The highhandedness of Archduke Metternich, French Emperor ; etc. propagated people to defy royal subjugation.

⑤ Space of constitutionalism

In regions such as Germanic states, people wished to establish constitutional monarchy.

⑥ Inspiration from 1830s revolution

Success of Greece, Belgium, France prompted 1848 revolutions.

Consequences of revolutionary upsurge of 1840s

Candidates must not write on this margin

Success was recorded in

a) France :- Installation of constitutional monarchy under Napoleon III.

↳ Rule of Bourbon dynasty ended.

b) Germany :- and the seeds for unification were sown.

↳ Germans came to see Prussia as leader in their dream for unified state.

c) Italy :- Archduke Metternich fled seeing popular upsurge, bringing Italy closer to its unification.

d) Recognition of political rights :-

Gradually monarchs began making space for popular aspirations like in Hungary.

Failure recorded in

a) largely curbed :- These revolutions were soon resisted by powerful monarchs across Europe.

b) Failure of Frankfurt Parliament
Setback for German revolutionaries as Russian King refused their 'gutter crown'.

c) Failed to create massive impact
These revolutions did not receive 'similar status' like French revolution in history.

The revolutionary upsurge of 1840s was short lived and less remembered. However it created suitable conditions for future German and Italian unification.

Q.3(b)

One of the major factors which caused the American Revolution was the lack of statesmanship in England during the 1760's and the 1770's. Evaluate. [20 Marks]

अमेरिकी क्रांति का एक प्रमुख कारण 1760 और 1770 के दशक के दौरान इंग्लैंड में शासन कौशल की कमी थी। मूल्यांकन करें। [20 अंक]

Candidates must not write on this margin

American Revolution, witnessed fight of thirteen American colonies against domination of England in 1770s. It ended with victory of colonies.

Lack of statesmanship in England

① Administrative lapses

The colonies were situated very far from England which made it difficult to constantly administer it in real time.

② Excuses of mercantalism

England felt it natural to subdue

American colonies as part of mercantalism.

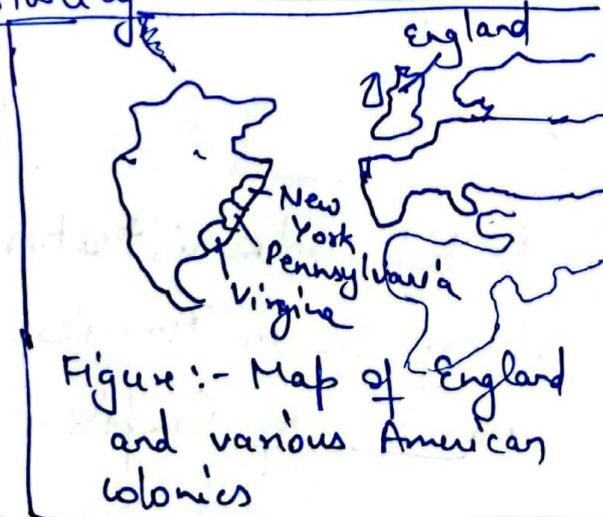


Figure :- Map of England and various American colonies

Its tone-deaf policies led to large scale dissatisfaction.

- a) Navigation acts ⇒ These acts barred Americans to receive any other ships except British.
- b) Stamp Tax ⇒ tax on stamp paper which was widely used.
- c) Sugar Tax ⇒ Prevented American colonies from having cheap French sugar.
- d) Currency Tax ⇒ Intended to ban local currencies and impose taxes on its use.

③ Lack of British enthusiasm

British administrators were not as stringent in America as other colonies of Empire.

However, there were ^{also} other reasons responsible for the revolutions

① Spirit of intellectualism

The Enlightenment ideas gave the inspiration for a democratic system based on life, liberty and property.

② Indifference towards Britain

Most of American population of colonies consisted of ex-convicts, people in conflict with law or locals, religious enthusiasts. They did not have much sympathies for England.

③ No Taxation without Representation

The response to British mercantalism echoed across colonies with demand for equivalent representation.

④ French support

The colonies received financial

backing from French Empire making it easy to defeat England.

⑤ Colonial demand for expansion
 While American colonies wanted to expand beyond Appalachian mountains, Britain wanted to maintain buffer zone by granting independence to indigenous tribes (to counter France)

American Revolution led to the establishment of world's first democracy. However, there was still long way to go for fighting against racism, gender and economic discrimination.

Q.3(c)

W Assess the contribution of Engels in popularising the ideas of Marxism which was even more than Marx. [10 Marks]

मार्क्सवाद के विचारों को लोकप्रिय बनाने में एंगेल्स के योगदान का आकलन करें जो मार्क्स से भी अधिक था। [10 अंक]

Frederick Engels was a popular socialist along with Karl Marx. Both contributed immensely in formulating socialist principles through Communist international.

Contribution of Engels was more

- ① Supported Marx financially in propagating marxist ideas.
- ② As a social scientist, Engels propounded revolutionary theory regarding human evolution.
- ③ He studied science from materialist point of view, thus enlarging application of socialist ideas.

(4) He believed that revolutionary struggle for socialism must involve mass movement.

(5) He co-authored Communist manifesto with Marx.

However, it was the joint effort of both Marx and Engels which resulted in popularising communist ideas through First international.

Q.1 (a)

"The first half of the twentieth century saw Europe being at war with itself with a long cease-fire."
Elucidate. [20 Marks]

"बीसवीं सदी के पूर्वार्ध में यूरोप को लंबे समय तक युद्धविराम के साथ आपस में युद्ध में रहना पड़ा।"
स्पष्ट करो। [20 अंक]

Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

Across first half of twentieth century, Europe witnessed ⁽¹⁹¹⁴⁻¹⁹¹⁸⁾ First World War and ^(1918-1930s) era of peace with economic development which finally culminated into Second World War (1939-1945)

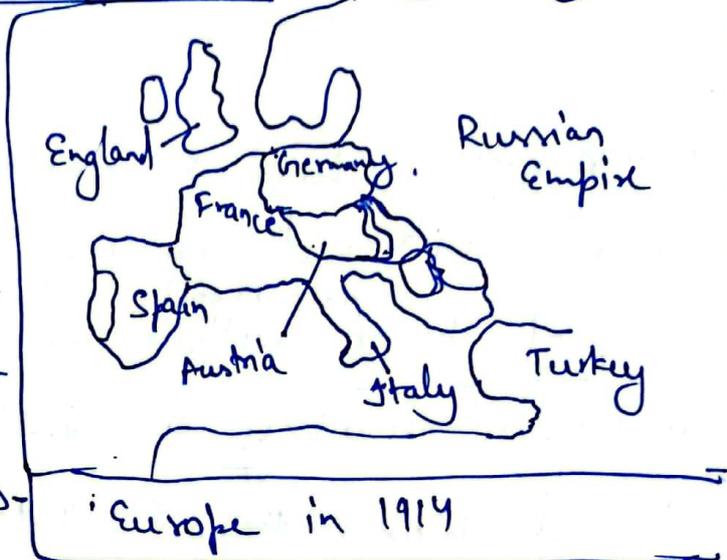
Europe at war with itself

→ The Turbulence of 1900s.

- ↳ Even before 1st World War, tensions were brewing.
- ↳ Creation of triple-entente (Britain, France, Russia)
- ↳ Secret treaties among Germany, Austria-Hungary.
- ↳ Large-scale discontent among people of Europe from falling economic conditions.

➤ First World War

Period from
1914 to 1918
divided Europe
in two blocs:-



a) Allied powers-

England, France, Russia along with Romania,
Italy, Japan, etc.

b) Central Powers

Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey,
Bulgaria, etc.

Massive loss of life and property
finally culminated into all-inclusive
Peace through 'Treaty of Versailles'.

➤ Long Consequence

The era after was witnessed:

- a) Attempts at reconstruction supported by Americas investment.
- b) Decline of German power and nationalism creating fertile ground for ~~great~~ rise of Nazism.
- c) Rise in extreme ideologies like fascism, nazism and increased acceptance for communism.
- d) Attempts of deterrence by France and Britain to prevent another war, which actually led to another war.

⇒ 2nd World War

↳ Between

- Axis Powers :- Japan, Germany, Italy.
- Allied Powers :- England, France, Russia, USA, etc.

↳ Ambitions of Hitler led to invasion of Poland in 1939 leading to the 2nd World War.

↳ However this time it impacted whole world.

↳ Inclusion of Japan through attack on Pearl Harbour and South-East Asia.

↳ German attack of Middle-East colonies of Britain.

↳ Italy's attack of Abyssinia.

The era throughout first half of twentieth century remained unstable. However initially the instability was largely restricted to Europe, later it reached to whole world ending with decline of Europe itself.

Q.4 (b) On the eve of Hitler coming to power in Germany, what made Nazi so popular and how did Hitler become Chancellor in January 1933? [20 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

जर्मनी में हिटलर के सत्ता में आने की पूर्व संध्या पर, किस चीज़ ने नाज़ी को इतना लोकप्रिय बना दिया और जनवरी 1933 में हिटलर चांसलर कैसे बन गया? [20 अंक]

Nazi ideology, as propagated by Hitler, emphasised on the vision of strong Germany and it ~~was~~ came as hope for war-battered German population in 1920s.

Factors leading to Nazi popularity

① German Economic hardships

↳ After Treaty of Versailles Germany was imposed with £6600 million war reparation.

↳ Its economy was dwindling due to loss of resource rich Rhineland.

German people wished for a stable economy which was promised by Hitler.

② Nazi Propaganda

It was probably the most powerful Nazi weapon.

↳ It ensured people of capabilities

of Hitler.

↳ Image of Nazi flag, swastika was fixed in popular culture.

③ German nationalistic sentiments

Germans were deeply hurt with the 'war guilt' clause of peace treaty. They wished to regain the authority as exercised in 19th century.

④ Dissatisfaction from Parliamentary democracy

↳ Frequent instability convinced people that this system would not work in Germany.

↳ In Mein Kampf Hitler emphasised that Germany needed to be ruled by all powerful leader.

⑤ Anti-semitism

It was already prevalent in German society. When Hitler used Jews as 'escape-goats' he was readily accepted by Germans.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Hitler becoming Chancellor in 1933

↳ Nazi Party had become one of the most popular party of Germany.

↳ Hitler ensured support from all sections :-

↳ Middle class was promised jobs

↳ Industrialists were promised security from communism.

↳ In elections of 1932, Hitler's party secured maximum votes but not majority. Hitler became President.

↳ The event of fire in Reichstag was exploited by Hitler for generating mass support.

↳ As Hindenburg's tenure ended in 1933, elections for Chancellor were held and Hitler secured majority.

With achieving seat of Chancellor, Hitler took most of Parliament's powers within a year and merged seat of President and Chancellor.
Within few years Hitler became the father.

Q.4(c) "The Napoleonic preferential stance to help out the French economy resulted in embroiling France in continental conflict." Analyze. [10 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

"फ्रांसीसी अर्थव्यवस्था की मदद के लिए नेपोलियन के तरजीही रुख के परिणामस्वरूप फ्रांस महाद्वीपीय संघर्ष में उलझ गया।" विश्लेषण करें। [10 अंक]

Napoleon Bonaparte became French ruler in 1803 by controlling all power of consulate. He began his ambitions of European conquest and implemented continental system.

Napoleon leading France in continental conflict

① By imposing sanctions on trade with England, Napoleon exposed French industries to demand from all Europe.

② French industrialisation was yet to catch up with Britain and hence failed to fulfil the demand.

- ③ His policy remained unsuccessful due to rise of black markets.
- ④ England remained unaffected as it mainly depended on colonies.
↳ In fact, Napoleon's blockade prompted England to innovate in its trade practices.
- ⑤ Napoleon's highhandedness prevented France from accessing items of daily needs from England.

The Continental system backfired on Napoleon as many regions under French control resisted it.