

R. Mahandhi	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
NAME	Mobile No.	Email ID

Start Time: 12:55 p.m End Time: 2:55 p.m

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 क्रमवद्ध रूप से गिना जाएगा।

[I have attended
all the questions
Please, do give
me comments
for all.
Thank you!!]

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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: $10 \times 3 = 30$

Candidates must not write on this margin

The Continental system of Napoleon was his great blunder'. Critically discuss. [10 Marks]

नेपोलियन की महाद्वीपीय व्यवस्था उसकी बहुत बड़ी भूल थी। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा करें। [10 अंक]

After the french Revolution (1789-1795), Napoleon was appointed to put off external pressures and in 1804, he himself became emperor, leading to continental system.

Continental system \rightarrow Economic boycott \rightarrow No European country should have trade with Britain (or) else he would wage war.

But, it was his great blunder :-

(1) Britain interest :- Isolation policy in European affairs and it was less impacted.

(2) Wars in Europe :- Because of this policy, he waged war against ~~Russia~~ Russia (Tientsin agreement).

(3) Need for essentials :- Britain produced non-essential commodities.

(4) Created more wounds:- The Spanish war by installing Joseph as a ruler ruined him.

(5) Reversal policy:- The French Revolution itself was against economic distress. (war indemnity of 7 years' war).

Yet, other factors also contributed to his decline:-

(1) Over ambitious man - not practical

(2) Art of making enemies - Britain, Portugal (1807) by capturing it.

(3) Lack of concentration:- Had many wars simultaneously (Moscow campaign and Spanish civil war).

However, Napoleon's Continental system though a blunder accelerated the economic reliance among European countries for a short while.

2.1 (b)

"The Chartist Movement failed to achieve its objective due to various factors but it presented a prospect of the forthcoming British democracy." Elucidate. [10 Marks]

"चार्टिस्ट आंदोलन विभिन्न कारकों के कारण अपने उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने में विफल रहा लेकिन इसने आगामी ब्रिटिश लोकतंत्र की संभावना प्रस्तुत की।" स्पष्ट करें। [10 अंक]

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The setbacks in 1832 Reforms Act laid the foundation for the Chartist movement in 1848 by the officers and parliamentarians - Othwood, O. Konor and Lovette.

It failed to achieve its objectives:

- (1) Political demands:- The 6 key demands were more political in nature than economical.
- (2) Loss of Trust:- The Signature Campaign was a failure.
- (3) Severe Oppression:- The British parliamentarians were suppressed by the police.
- (4) Split among the party:-
 ↗ violent
 ↘ Non violent.

Yet, it prevented future results :-

(1) Law enforcement

(a) Universal male suffrage, 1872

(b) 2nd reform's Act, 1867.

(c) Illegal & Corrupt practices Act, 1883.

(2) Economic reforms :-

(a) Reduced working hours.

(b) Social Security for labour's.

Critique of chartist movement :-

(1) Chartist movement was focused against the crown.

Yet, not all disliked crown.

(2) Women's rights :- Women's suffrage was not given immediately.

Yet the Chartist movement led to the awareness among the workers to ascertain their rights through organised movement.

2.1 (c)

"Six hundred thousand men had died. The Union was preserved, the slaves freed. A nation 'conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal' had survived its most terrible ordeal." Critically examine. [10 Marks]

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"छह लाख लोग मारे गए थे। संघ को संरक्षित किया गया था, गुलामों को मुक्त किया गया था। एक राष्ट्र 'स्वतंत्रता में परिकल्पित और इस प्रस्ताव के लिए समर्पित है कि सभी पुरुषों को समान बनाया गया है' अपने सबसे भयानक परीक्षण से बच गया था।" समालोचनात्मक जाँच करें। [10 अंक]

Abraham Lincoln, during the American civil war (1861-1864) tried to save both the union and the freedom of slaves.

Union was preserved :-

(a) Union was saved from secession of CSA (Confederation of State of America),

(b) Slavery issue :- the 13th, 14th and 15th constitutional amendment gave citizenship rights, voting rights to the slaves.

(c) All men are equal → During his emancipation speech in January 1, 1863 → "Slaves were henceforth declared free."

Yet, it had significant challenges

- (1) Military rule :- in the southern states to restore law and order.
- (2) Payer initiative :- Racial discrimination continued for a long time. \Rightarrow Toilets for Blacks, pubs for coloured people.
- (3) Slavery as a secondary issue :- for Abraham Lincoln after the CSA creation.

Events in the 20th century :-

- (1) Civil Rights movement :- restored power/rights to the blacks.
- (2) Media support :- Black Panther and New York Times.

The question which originated in the civil war culminated in the 20th century to actually make 'all equal.'

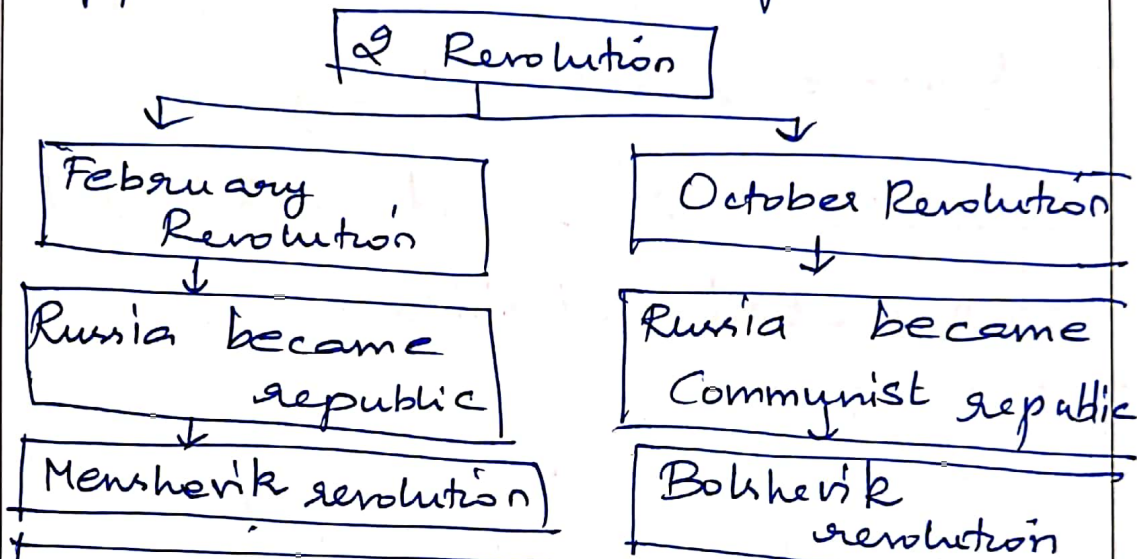
Q.2 (a)

How worsening economic conditions coupled with the policies of the Tsarist Government led to the Russian Revolution (1917)? Discuss. [20 Marks]

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ज़ारिस्ट सरकार की नीतियों के साथ बिगड़ती आर्थिक स्थिति के कारण रूसी क्रांति (1917) कैसे हुई? चर्चा करें। [20 अंक]

During the world war-I, Russia witnessed Revolution in 1917, which made it withdraw its support to the allied forces.



Causes for the Russian Revolution :-

① Worsening economic conditions :-

1) Bankruptcy in Russia :- by early 1917, yet still Russia participated in war.

(2) Agricultural policies :- The serfdom resulted in poor land consolidation and led to famines.

(3) slow industrialisation :- State controlled industrialisation resulted in controlled demand & supply.

(4) Resource crunch :- Being cold climatic region and with limited iron & steel industries;

II Tsarist policies :-

(1) Automatic, despotic rulers :- Empress Catherine, Alexander I, II, III and finally incompetent Nicholas II was disliked by people.

(2) Controlled duma :- duma did not function democratically under Tsarist.

(3) Issue of Rasputin :- The monk Rasputin and Alexandra (Queen) controlled Nicholas - II ,

(4) Social structure :- The king himself had huge land under him ,
Serfdom - [↓] 'Feudal society' .

(5) Poor administrative policies :- The defeat of the Russians in Russo - Japanese war in 1905 exposed corruption in military .

Yet, other factors do contribute to the revolution :-

(1) Social impacts :- The church (Orthodox) controlled the state affairs ,

(2) Political parties :- Menshevik and Bolshevik wanted republic nature of state .

(3) Enlightenment thinkers :-

(a) Bakunin , Leon Trotsky - the betrayed revolution called for mass mobilisation.

Impacts of the Russian Revolution (1917) :-

(1) Russia became the 1st communist country in the world.

(2) Economic reforms :- Lenin started the collective farming and limited capitalisation.

(3) Influenced other countries towards communism - Chinese Revolution (1949)

The 1917 Revolution permanently changed the political, economic, social landscape of Russia which continued to evolve even during world war - 2 & cold war period.

2.2 (b)

The impact of industrial revolution on the middle class world view is reflected in the views of Adam Smith, Thomas Malthus and Jeremy Bentham. Comment. [20 Marks]

मध्यम वर्ग के विश्व दृष्टिकोण पर औद्योगिक क्रांति का प्रभाव एडम स्मिथ, थॉमस माल्थस और जेरेमी बेंथम के विचारों में परिलक्षित होता है। टिप्पणी करें। [20 अंक]

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Industrial revolution (IR) started in Britain in 1750's, After the Crystal Palace exhibition in 1850's, it started to spread in Europe and then to the rest of the world.

Impact of IR reflected in Enlightenment thinkers' views :-

(I) Adam Smith :-

(a) He was strong proponent for free trade policy.

(b) In his book, "Wealth of Nations" he argued to liberalize trade from mercantalism.

(c) It captured the need for rise in Capitalism and improved

standard of lives in Britain,

(II) Thomas Malthus :-

- (a) Nature adapts itself to changing needs.
- (b) If more population means it would cause natural disasters to adjust itself to control population's growth.
- (c) He also argued to take positive action to control negative impacts - such as excess natural resource degradation.

(III) Jeremy Bentham :-

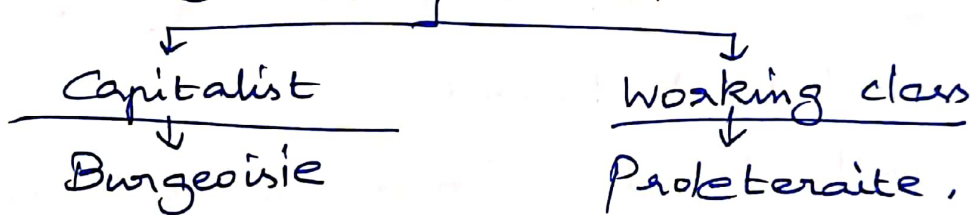
- (a) "Man is the best judge for his own happiness" - Utilitarianism.
- (b) State should not control the production of goods by middle

class as they know what is best for them.

(c) Very similar to Adam Smith and David Ricardo, he was a proponent of Laissez-faire system.

Impacts of their views on middle class :-

(1) Rising new social class :-



(2) Economic enhancement :- To promote production in global trade in colonies.

(3) Colonialism & Imperialism :- This led to support for colonialism in British parliament.

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(4) Industrial Revolution :- It impacted the growth of industries in Europe to produce more goods at the cost of colonies - de-industrialisation in India.

(5) Urbanisation :- Middle class people moved to cities like Liverpool, Manchester etc.,

(6) Impact on colonies :-

(a) Ruralisation and poverty in India, Malaysia.

(b) Indentured labour, slave trade and destruction of culture.

Never the less, these enlightenment thinkers laid the foundation for laissez-faire system and promoted globalisation and industrial revolution.

Q.2(c) "The Revolution of America was a natural and even expected event in the history of a colonial people who had come of age". Analyse. [10 Marks]

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"अमरीका की क्रान्ति वयस्क होते हुए उपनिवेशी समाज के इतिहास में एक स्वाभाविक और अपेक्षित घटना थी।" विश्लेषण कीजिए। [10 अंक]

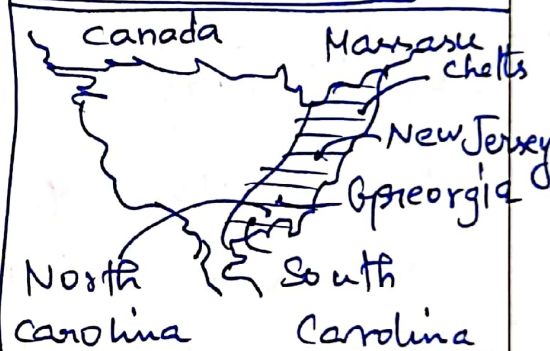
The American Revolution (1776-1783)

which took place in the 13 colonial settlements from Britain and other European countries.

It was an expected revolution!

(1) Political issue:-

The control of colony by the crown through parliament created resentment.



13 Colonies of America

(2) Economic factors:-

(a) Navigation law, direct tax law, townshend policy resulted in Anti-Stamp Act Congress earlier.

(3) Enlightenment thinkers:-

(a) 'No taxation without Representation'

by James Otis captures the earlier disfavour toward British.

(4) War's :- The 7 year's war helped the 13 colonies to gain feelings of independence, republicanism.

(5) Anti-tea policy / Boston tea party finally resulted in exposing the accumulated grievances.

Yet, it was least expected :-

(1) The settlers of colonies were Britisher & European's themselves.

(2) Good relationship in Trade and some like the crown.

(3) Not all protested against the tax policies (especially southern people)

The American Revolution made America the 1st independent country and influenced their colonies especially India.

Q.3(a)

'Hitler may not have intended war in 1939, but his actions ensured it. Discuss. [20 Marks]

'1939 में हिटलर, का उद्देश्य युद्ध भले ही न रहा हो, पर उसके कार्यों ने उसे सुनिश्चित कर दिया था विवेचना कीजिये। [20 Marks]

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Hitler, the fuhrer of Germany was attributed as the cause of the 2nd world war (1939-1945). Lord Lothian was convinced that Hitler ~~never~~ wanted war. Yet, Winston Churchill strongly told, "His words & actions do not match each other, he was a man of wanting more."

His actions resulted in world war - 2 :-

(1) His foreign policy :- "Lebensraum" (Living space) for German's resulted in capturing & merging with Austria.

(2) Violation of Treaty of Versailles :-

- (a) Re-militarised the Rhine valley -
- (b) Again started conscription .
- (c) Increased army, navy strength
↳ 1934 , German - Anglo navy Agreement was signed.
- (d) 1935 , he signed non-aggression pact with poland.
- (e) Got back Saarland after 15 years .
- (f) Signed Secret Agreement with Russia in 1939 to invade Poland.
- (g) Misuse of Appeasement policy
↳ During Munich conference , the british and France gave Sudetenland to Hitler.
- (h) Signing of Rome - Berlin - Tokyo

Axis against the allied powers.

(3) Steel pact with Italy to counter any aggression from Britain.

Yet, he did not expect a war!

(1) Lord Lothian :- "What the Germans are after war to create an army to counter communist Russia."

(2) Non-Aggression agreement :- With Poland for 10 years shows his policy of agreements, negotiations over war.

(3) Support of Britain and France :- Hitler had backings from powerful nations, especially in case he overriden any Versailles treaty clauses.

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- (4) Poland/Polish Railway - Only to connect German markets to improve trade.
- (5) To maintain peace - Britain, US wanted to make Europe a good market for them.

Nevertheless, Hitler's ambitious actions and extreme nationalism resulted in history's most disastrous war - in 20th century.

(a) death of 50-80 million people.

(b) Usage of nuclear weapon in Japan.

Hitler acted as the starting point which triggered the world war, which continued in the cold war era.

Q.3 (b) Discuss how Japan industrialised after the Meiji Restorations. What were the consequences for its neighbours? [20 Marks]

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चर्चा करें कि मीजी पुनर्स्थापना के बाद जापान का औद्योगिकरण कैसे हुआ। इसके पड़ोसियों पर क्या परिणाम हुए? [20 अंक]

Like any other Asian country, Japan was an agrarian country,

It was historically ruled by Shogunates, Daimyo's and Samurai's,

Later the Meiji Restoration took place which accelerated Japan's industrialisation,

Industrialisation in Japan :-

(1) Political reforms :- Samurai's are reduced to political insignificance and centralised planning of economy took place.

(2) Educational reforms :- Sending of students for internship to Europe increased technology transfer.

(3) Economic reforms :-

- (a) Resource optimisation in Yokohama, Tokyo, Nagasaki.
- (b) Mitsui Bank for providing loans.
- (c) Zaibutsu emerged as a major Public sector company.
- (d) Banking and stockmarkets are introduced.

(4) Technological enhancements :-

- (a) "Metro is Retro" in Japan due to rapid urbanisation → bullet trains.
- (b) Being an island nation → led to advancements in Navy.
- (c) Agricultural colleges and seed banks are introduced.

(5) Trade liberalisation :-

- (a) After the 'Matthew Perry' plan,

demand for Japan's goods grew and further accelerated industrialisation.

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Impacts on Neighbours :-

- (a) Trade ties in South east Asia.
- (b) Protected the Pacific region from aggression.
- (c) Assisted industrialisation in neighbour countries.

Yet, it had negative impression on neighbours :-

(1) Aggressive nature :- The Russo-Japanese war (1905) and Sino-Japanese war created more enemies.

(2) Colonialism and imperialism :- because of defence advancement as a result of industrialisation.

(3) Participation in 1st world war

Became the 1st completely industrialised Asian power to participate in war.

(4) Anti-Japanese sentiments :- in

China after Japan's influence in Manchuria and Korean peninsula.

(5) Permanent enemy to Russia and

led to Russian Revolution in

1917.

Japan's industrialisation led to inspire other Asian country especially India towards self-reliance and independence, yet it had several occupations in its neighbourhood because of war & aggression.

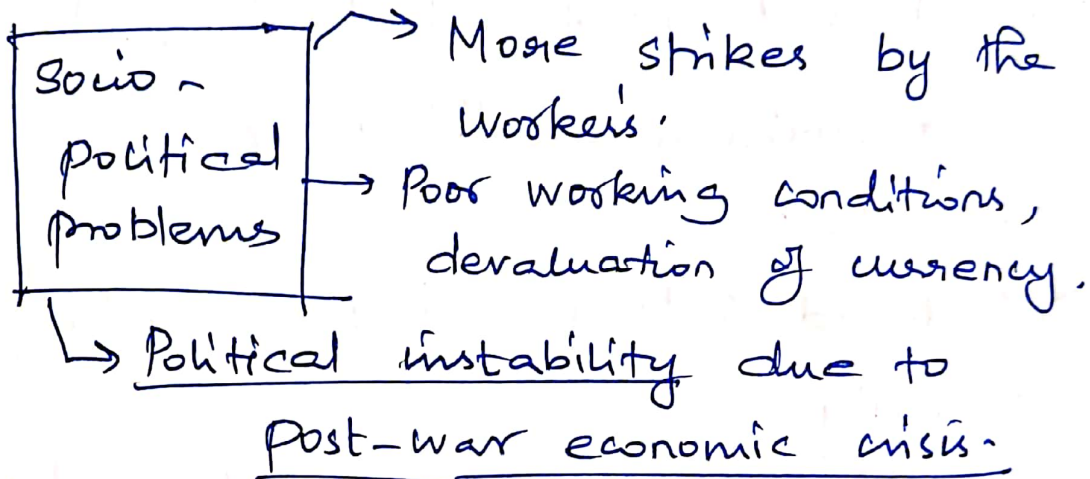
Q.3 (c)

"Corporate state was Mussolini's answer to the socio-political problems of his country". Discuss. [10 Marks]

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मुसोलनी का अपने देश की राजनीतिक व सामाजिक समस्याओं का प्रतिउत्तर निगम राज्य था। विवेचना कीजिए। [10 अंक]

Post the world war - I created serious socio-political problems in Italy. Corporate state was introduced to address these issues.



Mussolini's corporate state :-

- (1) Banned strikes.
- (2) The industries were made into corporates and have to work to improve workers conditions.
- (3) Negotiations to be used to resolve disputes.

(4) State officials in every level of the corporates' to monitor their functioning.

(5) Weekend holidays & vacations are given.

(6) State controlled corporates.

Yet, it had significant challenges :-

(1) Poor working condition of the corporates.

(2) Reduced salary and poor social security.

(3) "Individual is for the state and state is not for the individual" undermined their cause.

The corporate state policy further infuriated the issues through it had short term relief.

- Q.4 (a) "The second world war brought enormous destruction and left enormous impact on contemporary society and international affairs." Discuss. [20 Marks]
- "द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध भारी विनाश लेकर आया और समकालीन समाज और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मामलों पर भारी प्रभाव छोड़ा।" चर्चा करें। [20 अंक]

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The 2nd world war was described as the history's most devastative war (1939-1945).

It had enormous impacts even in contemporary era.

2nd world war brought enormous destruction :-

(1) Loss of lives :- 50-80 million people were killed in war.

(2) Huge migration :- Nearly 21 million people migrated because of fear of death in Europe.

(3) Loss of economy :- France lost 50% of its economy/wealth in war.

(4) Holocaust:- Concentration camps killed nearly 6 million Jews (2/3rd of European Jews in 1940's)

(5) Impact on Russia:- Russia was heavily attacked on its western regions which led people to flee territories.

(6) Use of nuclear weapons:- The usage of nuclear weapons on Japan's Nagasaki and Hiroshima caused huge damage.

(7) Political change:-

(a) Resulted in cold war, post world war - 2.

(b) Change in USA's monroe doctrine - Isolation policy.

(8) Impact on women :- Widows and Orphans with poor education,
↳ "lost generation" in Europe.

It left enormous impact on Contemporary society and international affairs :-

(I) Society :-

(a) Against Anti-Jew sentiments propagated by Israel.

(b) War horrors :- Japanese society 'Hibakushas' against nuclear war usage.

(c) Women empowerment :- women entered war efforts as men died.

(d) Shift in Entertainment :- Mary Pickford and many women took cos, cosmetic culture.

Contemporary International Relations

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(1) Neo-cold war :-



(2) NATO issue :- led to the Russia-Ukraine war in the 21st century.

(3) Strategic Alliance :- SEATO, CENTO in South east & central Asia to counter Russia.

(4) Strained relationship :- The tariff war between China and USA post 1949 Chinese Revolution. The 2nd World War sowed seeds which continues to change the socio-political and international relationship even in 21st century.

Q.4(b) "The turn of the tide against the Kuomintang (KMT) under Chiang Kai Shek and finally its defeat at the hand of the Communists was due as much to its weakness as to Communist strength." Explain. [20 Marks]

"चियांग काई शेक के तहत कुओमिंतांग (केएमटी) के खिलाफ ज्वार का मोड़ और अंततः कम्युनिस्टों के हाथों उसकी हार, उसकी कमजोरी के साथ-साथ कम्युनिस्ट ताकत के कारण भी थी।" व्याख्या करना। [20 अंक]

In 1911, China became Republic under the leadership of Sun Yat Sen (KMT Party). Mao Zedong supported Sun Yat Sen. Yet, the leadership of Chiang Kai Shek weakened KMT and strengthened Communist.

Under Chiang Kai Shek :-

- (a) Pro-Capitalist leader,
- (b) Pro-landlordship - yet people resisted landlord,
- (c) Against Communist,
- (d) Supported by foreign powers like USA.

Earlier leader Sun Yat Sen and Mao had similar ideologies.

- ↳ To consolidate land.
- ↳ To help peasant - Pro-poor policy
- ↳ Against capitalism and colonialism.

It led to the differences in opinions of KMT & CCP (Chinese Communist Party) started by Mao.

Weakness in KMT :-

- (a) Lack of support of people.
- (b) Rise of communist ideology attracted peasants.
- (c) Influenced christian missionary activities.

Strength in Communists :-

- (a) After the encirclement policy the long exodus began and

gained significant support for Mao

(b) Land reforms and redistribution by Mao brought him peasant support & rural support.

(c) Cultural Revolution :- against the historical social order & to reform it.

(d) Motivated people to fight Japanese Occupation of Manchuria during the world war - 2, which the KMT did not do.

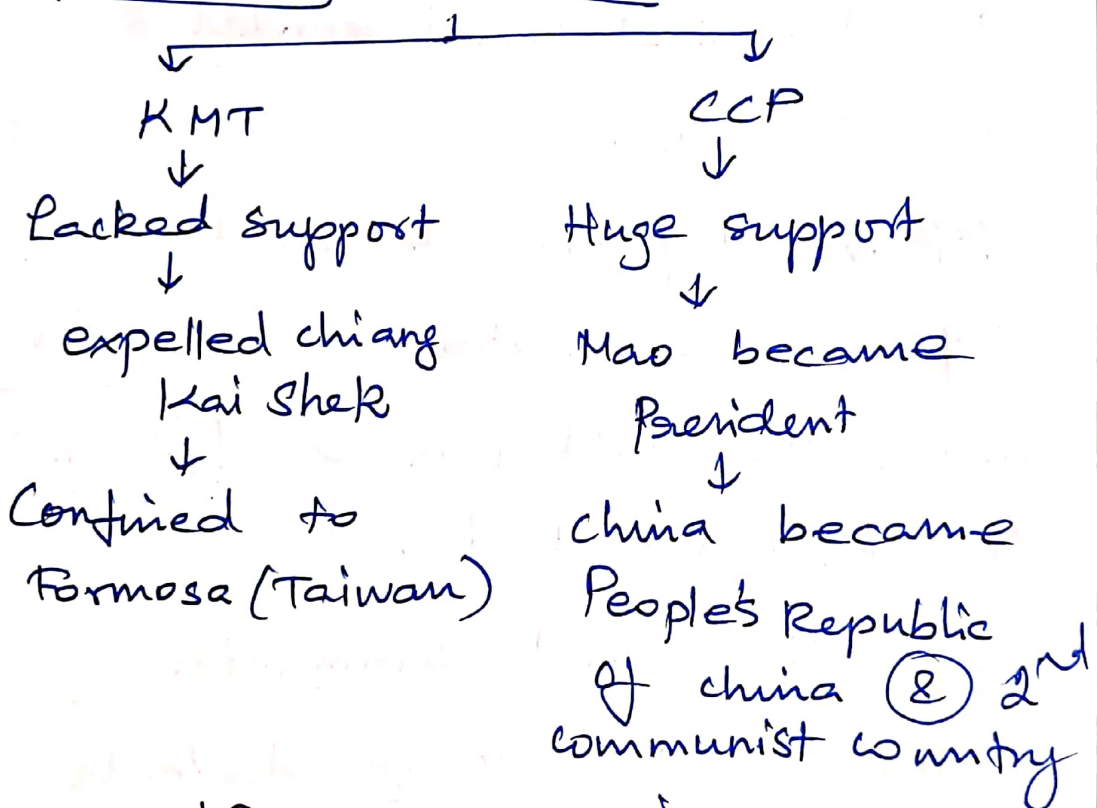
(e) Socialism and communism attracted the young students and artisans against oppressive capitalist ideologies.

(f) Support of USSR :- initial military,

Economic and ideological support further strengthened communists.

World war - II Both KMT & CCP joined together against Japan.

After war civil war broke out.



The weakness in KMT and strength of communists with USSR help resulted in China becoming the 2nd communist country in the world.

Q.4(c) 'Had there been no Rousseau, there would have been no revolution in France? Explain this statement. [10 Marks]

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यदि रूसो न होते तो फ्रांस में कोई क्रांति न होती? इस कथन को समझाइये। [10 अंक]

Rousseau, a french philosopher and Enlightenment thinker made the french people aware of the socio-political situations resulting in French Revolution in 1789-1795.

His contributions to French Revolution :-
(F.R)

- (1) Against state :- 'democracy' as a virtue. 'Liberty, Equality and Fraternity' fuelled F.R.
- (2) General will :- He argued for people's will and rule.
- (3) Socialist :- In his 'Origin of Inequality', he called for abolition of private property (societal equality).
- (4) Social contract :- People has right to

decide their fate.

Yet, it would be an exaggeration to contribute Rousseau as the sole reason.

(1) Accumulated Grievances :- Against the Bourbon dynasty. (Louis XVI),

(2) Frequent wars :- 7 years war, Carnatic wars exhausted the treasury.

(3) Other enlightenment thinkers :-

(a) Voltaire - Secularism [and]

(b) Montesquieu - Separation of power.
were also there.

(4) Societal change :- Privileged
Un-privileged.

Though Rousseau ignited the fire for F.R, the beacon was carried forward by many to achieve their goal.

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