

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

Start Time: 11:30 a.m End Time: 1:37 p.m.

ANSWER SHEET

(SECTIONAL TEST VIII- WORLD HISTORY)

उत्तर पुस्तिका (अनुभागीय परीक्षा VIII- 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।

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

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Email ID: selfstudyhistory@gmail.com

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 unification of Italy completed...the destruction of the European order." Comment. [10 Marks]

"इटली के एकीकरण ने यूरोपीय व्यवस्था का विनाश पूरा कर दिया।" टिप्पणी करें। [10 अंक]

The unification of Italy in 1870 under the leadership of Victor Emmanuel II and Count de Cavour nailed the last nail in the European order's coffin.

Factors which led to the destruction of the European order :-

- (1) End of Metternich system :- Italian unification broke the Vienna Congress dismantling & controlling of Europe.
- (2) Further disintegration :- As Germany's unification also took place at 1870.
- (3) Emergence of Nation - States :- The hegemony of the Austrian-Hungarian dynasty's power reduced.
- (4) Independent Nations :- Had their

their own sovereignty and national interest.

(5) Rise of Nationalism :- Serbs, Greeks and Balkan nationalism destroyed European political order.

Yet, the old system continued :-

(1) The vienna congress plans for Europe shaped until world war - I.

(2) Austria-Hungarian dynasty was dethroned only in Paris peace conference.

(3) The Ancien régime and the church held significant power against the republicans.

(4) The 1830 and 1848 revolutions and its reversals under new Austrian Chancellor.

The Italian nationalism sowed the seeds for new nation building activities at the cost of Europe unity.

1 (b)

'Without de Gaulle's masterly handling of the situation, the Algerian crisis would probably have plunged France into civil war. How far would you agree with this verdict on President de Gaulle's contribution to the events leading to Algerian independence? [10 Marks]

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डी गॉल की स्थिति को कुशलतापूर्वक संभालने के बिना, अल्जीरियाई संकट ने संभवतः फ्रांस को गृह युद्ध में झोंक दिया होता। अल्जीरिया की आजादी में राष्ट्रपति डी गॉल के योगदान पर इस फैसले से आप कहां तक सहमत होंगे? [10 अंक]

The french never treated Algeria as a colony but only as an extension of french settlers in Africa. As the need for independence rose, De Gaulle handled the crisis in his own way.

- (1) Constitutional amendments :- He became the president to take independent decisions without pressure.
- (2) Negotiations with Algerians :- About the transfer of power to Africans.
- (3) Balanced approach :- To protect European settlers and at the same time to include Africans in administration.
- (4) Declaration of Dependence :- He

Steps in pacifying agitator's.

(5) withstood assassination :- He was attacked twice yet he remained resilient.

In spite of his contributions, there are several challenges :-

- (1) Authoritarianism :- He amended the constitution to proclaim himself as president.
- (2) Despotic rule :- Emergency rule and frequent arrest took place.
- (3) Marginalisation of natives :- Did not give equal representation in Administration.

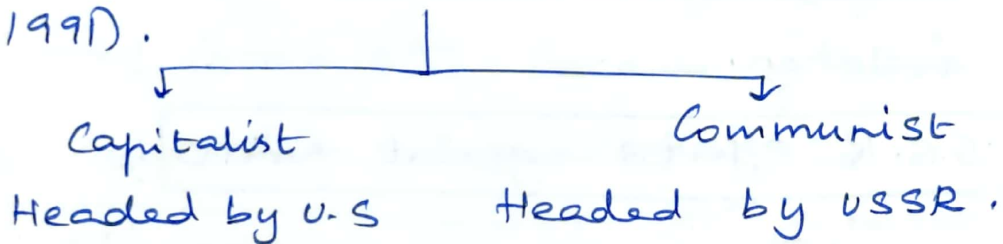
Algeria got independence from France later with the promise of security to the Europeans and liberty for the Algerians.

"The events in Prague, together with the Berlin blockade, convinced the European recipients of American economic assistance that they needed military protection as well: that led them to request the creation of a North Atlantic Treaty Organization." Analyse this statement. [10 Marks]

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"प्राग की घटनाओं ने, बर्लिन नाकाबंदी के साथ, अमेरिकी आर्थिक सहायता के यूरोपीय प्राप्तकर्ताओं को आश्वस्त किया कि उन्हें सैन्य सुरक्षा की भी आवश्यकता है: जिसके कारण उन्होंने उत्तरी अटलांटिक संधि संगठन के निर्माण का अनुरोध किया।" इस कथन का विश्लेषण करें. [10 अंक]

After the world war-II, world witnessed the era of cold war (1945-1991).



Events leading to intensified cold war:-

(1) Prague :- Suppression of people, press censorship and arrest.

(2) Berlin blockade :- No man from west berlin should go to west berlin (under capitalist control).

Creation of NATO :-

(1) Military aid :- to counter the spread of USSR communism.

(2) Economic aid :- supplemented

Marshall's plan of aid to western Europe.

(3) T Truman's doctrine:- To protect the democratically elected governments especially in Greece.

(4) End of Monroe doctrine:- no more isolation.

U.S.S.R efforts against NATO:-

(1) creation of Warsaw pact - military support to communist.

(2) COMECON & MOLOTOVA plan - economic aid.

(3) further intensification as the wars entered into space wars (Sputnik and Apollo) and olympics.

The NATO though created during cold war is refusing to become history even after the end of cold war in 1991.

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Q.2 (a)

With examples, discuss the factors responsible for Latin America being embroiled with political instability and persistent military conflicts throughout most of the 19th century. [20 Marks]

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उदाहरण सहित, उन कारकों पर चर्चा करें जिनके कारण लैटिन अमेरिका 19वीं सदी के अधिकांश समय में राजनीतिक अस्थिरता और लगातार सैन्य संघर्षों में उलझा रहा। [20 अंक]

Latin American countries underwent frequent periods of political instability and military conflicts during (1800 - 1899) because of rise of nationalism, independence etc.,

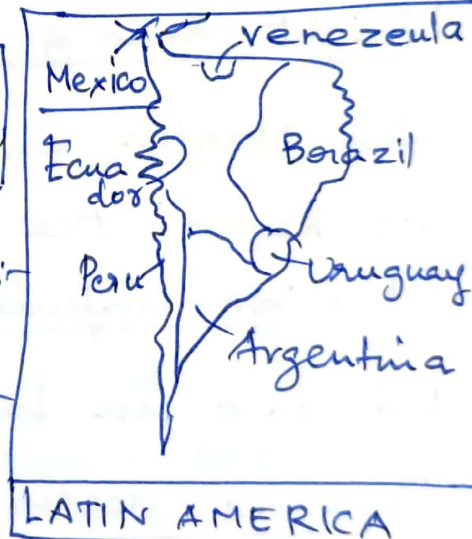
Factors responsible for crisis :-

(I) Political instability:

(1) Weak political nature:

did not have well-established political system and fear of patrocracy as in the case of Venezuela.

(2) Rise of Nationalism: The American and French Revolution resulted in leaders like Simon Bolivar



yet they did not have control over revolts. (Eg) Grenada crisis.

(a) Vision of 'Gran Columbia' yet more regionalism over nationalism.

(b) Jamaican letter - 'Adopt a government which succeeds the best and not the one that suits the best.'

(c) Fight among leaders :- Jose de San Martin and Simon Bolivar weakened the political stability.

(3) Foreign influence :- North America's influence in Latin America for Panama access for trade.

② Persistent military coups :-

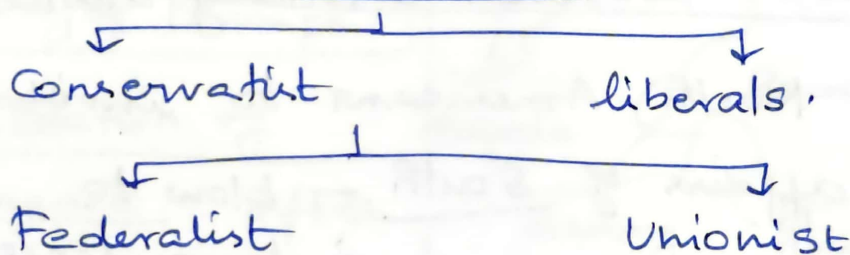
(1) Resistance from aristocracy :-

In Venezuela, old social structure held high value rather than democracy leading to coups.

(2) Napoleonic wars :- Though instigated independence, the rise of local culture supremacy led to coups.

(3) Access to arms :- Had trade with Europe and bought arms for waging Guerrilla warfare in Columbia.

(4) Weak centralisation :-



Conflicted led to double mindedness of leaders - Bolivar.

While other factors also contributed

(1) Geographic isolation :- Mount Andes acted as barrier among unity.

(2) Economic factors :-



Regional disparity led to need for decentralised growth and separate country - Bolivia.

(3) Cultural values :- Not all Spanish people had same religion, there were tribes which weakened centre.

(4) Events in the 19th century :-

(a) 1904 - Roosevelt Corollary allowed the North Americans to involve in affairs of South - blow to independence.

(b) Impacts of world war I, II and poor growth attributed to change of 14 presidents' post 1985.

While independence to Latin America tried to make nation's rise, its socio-economic, political factors contributed to its poor development.

Q.2 (b)

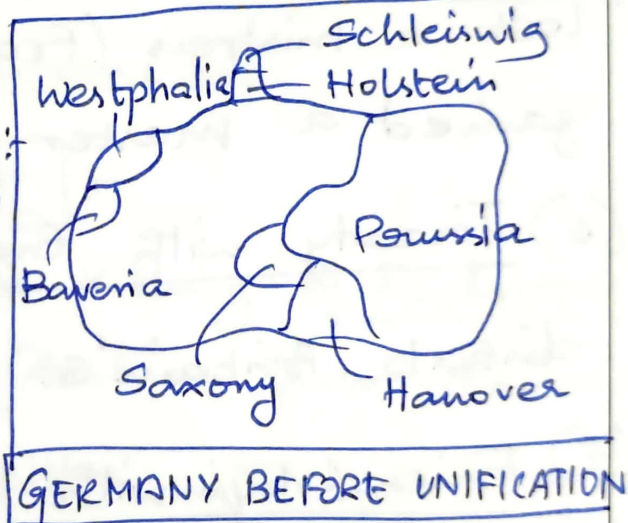
"18 January, 1871 had been a day of triumph for the strength and pride of Germany and 28 June, 1919 was the day of chastisement." Critically examine. [20 Marks]

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"18 जनवरी, 1871 जर्मनी की ताकत और गौरव के लिए विजय का दिन था और 28 जून, 1919 ताड़ना का दिन था।" आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें। [20 अंक]

After the German unification in 1870 following the Franco-Prussian war and Treaty of Frankfurt, Germany started to rise.

18th January 1871
a day of triumph



(a) Isolation of France:- after German unification in 1870

↳ Treaty of Frankfurt.

(b) Drei-Kaiser-Bund:- Military

Alliance between Germany, Austria and Russia.

(c) Rapid Industrialisation:- Under the leadership of Kaiser William-II

- (4) Economic advancement :- Zollverein and expansion of Germany into Alsace and Lorraine (mineral rich French territories).
- (5) European power :- After the war (Franco-Prussian war), Europe lost a mistress (France) and gained a master (Germany).
- (6) Treaty with England :- Did not disturb Britain's colonial interest.
- (7) Friendship with Russia :- By supporting Russian in Crimean war (1854).

Yet it all reversed and led to World War - I

- (1) Kaiser William - II → colonial interest in Africa disturbed Britain.

(2) Ottoman Turks friendship and the proposal of Bagdad - Berlin train corridor.

(3) Treaty of San Stefano :- Bismarck's Statement :- "I won't see the war, you will see, I will happen here because of this issue" - denied Russia's access to Mediterranean.

Post world war - II :-

Immediate cause :- Killing of Ferdinand (Austrian Crown Prince)

(I) Treaty of Versailles with Germany in Paris Peace conference.

(a) Germany accepted 'war guilty' clause.

(b) Its territories were again divided to form new country 'Poland'.

(c) Internationalisation of Danzig port.

(d) Reduced its military strength,
↳ to below 10,000 tonnes for navy,
↳ No more compulsory conscriptions

(e) Austria should not join with
Germany.

(f) Its Saar Valley was taken away
and given to France.

(g) \$6.6 billion was indemnity and
French soldiers to be in Germany
(Similar to Treaty of Frankfurt).

All these led to huge humiliation
to Germany after the victory in
1870 war. The events of werner
republic formation, rise of
Nazism, Hitler and the seeds
for the second world war
are sown in the day of
chastisement in 1919.

Q.2(c)

Africa was chopped into states artificially created by accident of European competition. Analyse. [10 Marks]

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यूरोपीय प्रतिस्पर्धा के कारण अफ्रीका को कृत्रिम रूप से बनाए गए राज्यों में विभाजित कर दिया गया। विश्लेषण करें। [10 अंक]

Africa was explored by Horatio Stanley in his book 'Through the dark continent.' The saturation of colonies in Asia led to new race in Africa - 'Scrambling of Africa'.

Artificial chopping by Accident :-

- (1) Through war :- in Egypt between Britain and Boer's (Anglo-Boer war),
- (2) Gentlemen Agreement :- In Berlin conference in 1880's through latitude and attitude (unscientific).
- (3) European interest :- To have colonies in Africa at the cost of natives led to division without concern for geography, culture etc.

(4) Unification of Germany :- Kaiser William II wanted to have East German African territories.

(5) Russian access to African colonies feared Britain & France for further scrambling.

But, it was systematically and not by accident :-

(1) Colonial interest :- Britain to protect India and its South east Asian colonies captured Cape of Good Hope

(2) Mineral rich :- diamond mining in Witwatersrand,

(3) Imperialism :- Pride for Germany.

This led to tribal wars, resource exploitation, poor development in Africa in the years after decolonisation.

Q.3 (a)

"The period 1919 to 1945 is important in the history of Egypt for the exploitation of its resources by Great Britain and rise of strong nationalism." Discuss. [20 Marks]

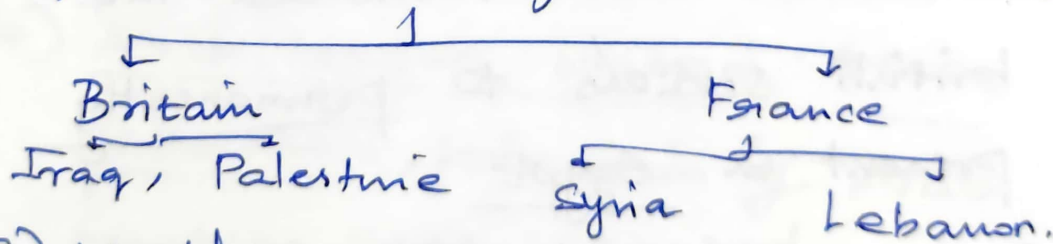
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"ग्रेट ब्रिटेन द्वारा मिस्र के संसाधनों के दोहन और मजबूत राष्ट्रवाद के उदय के लिए 1919 से 1945 की अवधि मिस्र के इतिहास में महत्वपूर्ण है।" चर्चा करें। [20 अंक]

Egypt, an Arab country started the need for arab unity, nationalism against the exploitation of its resources by the british forces.

Period between 1919 to 1945 :-

(1) Interwar period :-
 ↳ League of Nations and its mandate system. Arab regions



(2) World war-II :- Impacted in the colonies and the rise of decolonisation post the war.

I Exploitation of resources :-

(1) Resource-rich region :- Even Napoleon examined the resources during his Egyptian expedition.

(2) Oil-rich countries :- Got good fossil fuel, petroleum contents.

(a) Diamond and Gold reserves.

This resource exploitation angered the natives.

(3) Construction of Suez canal :-

This accelerated the resource extraction and stationed the British soldiers to permanently present in Egypt.

(4) Rise of revolts :- Egypt people asked for nationalisation of private industries.

(II) Rise of Strong Nationalism :-

- (1) Pan-Arabism :- under the leadership of Colonel Abdul Nasser, to unite all arab countries.
- (2) Against western influence :- He resisted any mediation between Egypt and Israel and stood for Palestine liberation.
- (3) Arab culture :- Unity through Arab language, religion (Islam) to unite the people.
- (4) Arab league, united Arab federation, federation of Arab republics are created.
- (5) Strong/aggressive republican countries :- like Syria and Iraq called for Arab unity.

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Impacts of Arab unity:-

- (1) Resisted creation of Israel in 1948 and supported 'self sacrificers' guerrilla war in Israel.
- (2) Nationalisation of Suez canal in 1956.
- (3) Relationship with USSR through Czechoslovakia treaty for military aid.
- (4) Rise of Nationalism against any undue foreign influence on Arab countries.

Yet, the 6 days' war, Camp David accord by Sadat undermined Egypt as a leader of Arab countries and led Saudi to emerge as new leader.

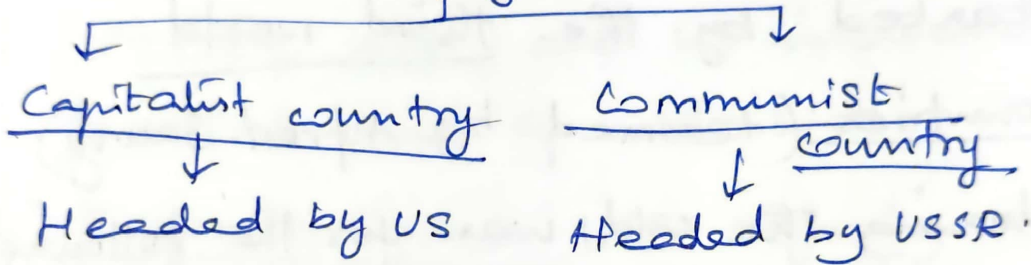
Q.3 (b)

"The end of the Cold War and with it, the age of bipolarity has sparked intense debate over the continued relevance of the Non-Aligned Movement." Elaborate. [20 Marks]

"शीत युद्ध की समाप्ति और इसके साथ, द्विध्रुवीयता के युग ने गुटनिरपेक्ष आंदोलन की निरंतर प्रासंगिकता पर तीव्र बहस छेड़ दी है।" विस्तार में बताएं। [20 अंक]

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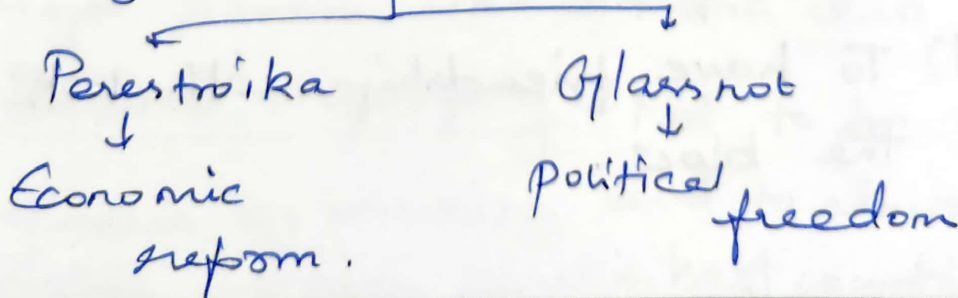
1939
After the second world war (1939-1945) the world witnessed the era of cold war (1945-1991) and age of bipolarity.



Reasons for the end of cold war :-

(1) Rise of democracy :- 'Solidarity movement' and 'charter 77' for more democracy.

(2) Policy of Mikhail Gorbachev



(3) Its' own weight :- ^(USSR) ~~Russia~~ being heterogenous and multi-racial country.

(4) Global organisations :- UNO, NAM contributed to the end of cold war.

NAM (Non-Aligned movement) started by the third world countries (termed by Alfred Sauvy)

during the cold war for the following reasons,

(a) Not to have military relationship with any major powers.

(b) To maintain sovereignty.

(c) Not ^{to} have military bases for super powers.

(d) To have friendship with both the blocs.

Yet, the critiques questions the relevance of NAM after the cold war

(I) It is relevant:-

(a) If NATO exists means NAM can also exist.

(b) New global order :- Ongoing Russia-Ukraine war and US intervention questions end of cold war.

(c) Economic ties :- IMF refusing to give loans to Algeria, Tunisia since it's a USSR (communist) supporter.

(d) South-South cooperation :- NAM enhances global south voice in major forums like G7 and G20.

(e) National sovereignty :- Not to be influence by military aid to allow foreign military bases in host countries.

(f) multi-pronged approach :- NAM is not just a political policy, it also helps in poverty alleviation in underdeveloped countries.

Yet, it has lost significance :-

- (1) India has moved from Non-alignment to multi-alignment.
- (2) Economic cooperation theory rather than 2 bloc theory.
- (3) New bilateral ties :- ASEAN, QUAD undermines NAM.
- (4) No permanent secretariat for NAM.

Though NAM was relevant in cold war period, its significance reduced after 1991 and NAM countries move to multi-alignment.

Q.3(c)

""Isolation of France constituted the keystone of Bismarck's foreign policy'. Elucidate. [10 Marks]

फ्रांस को अलग-थलग कर देना बिस्मार्क की विदेश नीति का मूलधार था। व्याख्या कीजिए। [10 Marks]

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After the Franco-Prussian war in 1870, Bismarck sealed his foreign policy of "Isolation of France."

Keystone of Bismarck's foreign Policy:-

- (1) Frankfurt treaty :- Alsace and Lorraine were taken away -
 - (a) German soldier's in France till war indemnity was paid.
- (2) Isolation of France :-
 - (a) Germany knew Austria won't help because of Germany paying war indemnity after Treaty of Prague
 - (b) British's colonial interest is protected by Germany.
 - (c) Italian's unification is helped

by Germany.

(d) Russia won't help as Germany supported Russia in Crimean war.

Yet, later events altered earlier results :-

(1) Bismarck resigned sighting opinion difference with Kaiser William II

(a) colonial policy - against Britain.

(b) Friendship with Ottoman Turks - offended Russia.

(c) Rapid industrialisation.

This resulted in the Triple alliance (France - Britain and Russia) against Triple entente during the World War - I where Germany was defeated.

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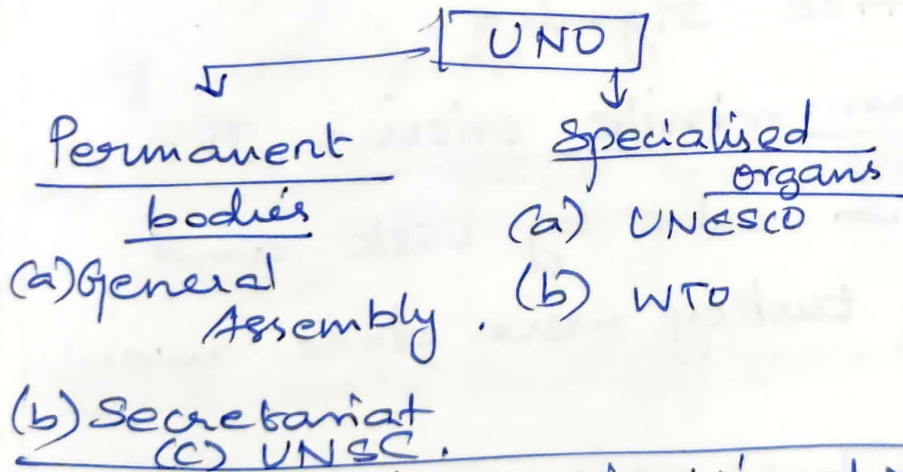
Q.4 (a)

"Examine the role played by the United Nations in resolving the global disputes during the Cold War with examples. [20 Marks]

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शीत युद्ध के दौरान वैश्विक विवादों को सुलझाने में संयुक्त राष्ट्र द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का उदाहरण सहित परीक्षण करें। [20 अंक]

After the second world war, in 1945, the league of Nations is done away with and the United Nations organisations (UNO) emerged through Atlantic charter. It was the brain child of Winston Churchill, F.D. Roosevelt.



UN played a significant role in resolving global disputes during cold war :-

(I) Korean war (1953-1956) The

Peace Keeping force was stationed to prevent aggressions.

(2) Suez Canal crisis (1956) :- The

timely intervention of UNO prevented war between Egypt backed by Russian forces & Britain.

(3) Resolved tensions with Finland

and Sweden by deploying Peace Keeping force and armistice signing.

(4) Cuban missile crisis :- The

ICBM in Cuba by USSR and US in Turkey were done away with.

(5) Crisis between Greece and

Serbia was resolved by

UNO through negotiations.

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(6) Kashmir issue :- Gave 3 step solution for India - Kashmir issue.

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(7) Vietnam war in 1954-1975 :-

Peaceful transfer of power to vietnamese by the US.

Yet, it had significant setbacks in resolving disputes :-

(1) It resolved disputes yet didnot have permanent army of its own.

(2) Kashmir issue was still not solved.

(3) Democratic deficient :- the veto power given to the UNSC reduces the functioning of UNGA in resolving peace.

(4) delayed response :- during the Korean crisis and Vietnam's 'Agent Orange' usage by US.

(5) U.S.A influence :- Being the largest fund provider, UNO was influenced by USA.

(6) Toothless tiger :- Have resolutions get no sanctioning adherence mechanism.

(7) less troop contribution and attacks on peace-keeping forces in Sudan.

UNO, especially UNSC requires reform to make it more representative and to uphold global order.

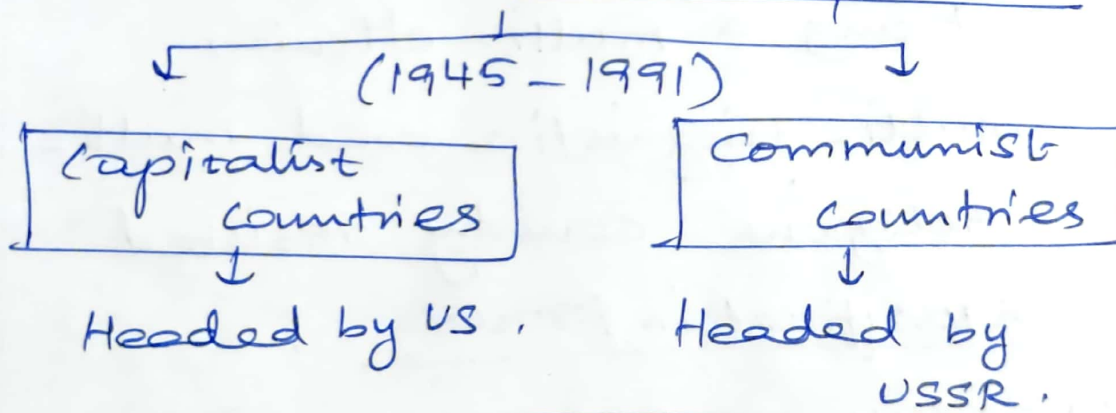
Q.4 (b) What were the major causes of the collapse of the Soviet Union? Discuss. [20 Marks]

सोवियत संघ के पतन के प्रमुख कारण क्या थे? चर्चा करें। [20 अंक]

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After the world war - II, the Victory countries agree to restore democratic governments in defeated countries through Yalta and Potsdam conference.

Yet, Lenin tried to impose communists style in Eastern Europe, which led to cold war period.



Causes for collapse of the Soviet Union :-

(1) Political causes :- Rise of democracy by 'Lech Walesa'

'Solidarity movement' in Poland.

(b) 'Charter 77' in Czechoslovakia.

(2) Economic impacts:-

(a) State controlled collective agriculture resulted in famine.

(b) State controlled industrial production was resented by Satellite states.

(3) Cultural factors:-

(a) Being a multi-ethnic, multi-linguistic and multi-religious country resisted rusification process.

(4) Military pressures:- The Hungarian revolt suppression and arms race was done away it.

(5) Mikhail Gorbachev policiesPerestroika(a) Economic reforms

- ① To allow economic scale of production,
- ① No more weapons of mass destruction production,
- ① To produce more essential commodities.
- ① Religious freedom was restored.

Glasnost(a) Political reforms :-

- ① To allow information access to government records.
- ① To allow opposition government/political parties to function.
- ① To allow tourism to capitalist countries.

(6) Split within Politbureau :-

Mikhail Gorbachev was a mild communist and few resisted by following Stalin's conservative policies.

(7) Global organisations :- NAM,
UNO supported end of cold war.

(8) Destruction of Berlin wall was in 1989.

In 1991, the cold war officially
came to an end.

Impacts of cold war end and
USSR disintegration :-

(a) New countries - Kazakhstan,
Uzbekistan emerged.

(b) India had trade ties
with Israel.

(c) Unipolar world with USA rise
till 2008.

The cold war ended
with rise of new democratic
countries yet the global geopolitics
questions the end of cold war in 21st
century. - 35

Q.4 (c)

'H Give an outline of the main features of national movement in Indonesia between two World Wars. [10 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

दो विश्व युद्धों के बीच इंडोनेशिया में राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन की मुख्य विशेषताओं की रूपरेखा दीजिए। [10 अंक]

Indonesia, a colony of Dutch underwent nationalistic movements against colonialism and imperialism

Reasons of rise of nationalism

To preserve their culture.

To stop indentured labour.

To stop exploitation of their resources.

Features of national movement

(I) Tribal wars - Java war against the ~~into~~ Dutch forces.

(a) Enlightenment ideas - western education and the impacts of the world war exposed the colonial interest.

(c) Student movement: Under the leadership of Budi Utomo, to rise the feeling of Nationalism,

II) Interwar period - The post war economic crisis, Over - exploitation of agricultural revenue.

(a) Constitutional amendments to increase dutch's stronghold in Indonesia.

(b) Queen proclamation for ethical governance to increase local self-governance.

All these increased resentment against the colonial oppression and called for independence in 1949 from Dutch, and Japan.