

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: $10 \times 3 = 30$

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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]

The continental system introduced by Napoleon consisted of Berlin Decree (Ban on Europe's trade with Britain) and Milan Decree (Britain's use of neutral vessel) in 1806

Rationale for Continental System

1. Inability to defeat Britain in naval/military battles - Eg. Battle of Trafalgar, 1805
2. Economically bleed Britain - weak economy will affect Britain's strength
3. Promote French trade and industries - internally & in Europe

Continental System → Great Blunder

1. Economic crisis in France - dependence of essential goods on Britain - Caused 'Galloping

inflation → lost support of middle class

2. Involvement in wars :-

i) Opposition to Pope's neutrality - imprisoned

pope, distrained Catholics

ii) Russia - Rigidly towards Russia despite economic crisis → joined Britain coalition (Battle of Nations)

3. Britain - Had alternate markets - eg. Asian colonies - of India, China, etc.

• France lacked strong navy to enforce blockade on Britain; did not stop corn exports

• Reverse Blockade of Britain on France

4. Spanish Ulcer - Attack on Portugal and Spain led French economy.

Thus, Continental system was a great blunder, that ultimately caused fall of Napoleon with Spanish campaigns & Pope's opposition.

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Q.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]

The Chartist Movement in 1830s, post disappointment with Reformation Act, 1832 of labour class can be considered first working-class movement (organised) in world.

Failed to achieve its objective

(1) The charter demands were rejected all three times - in 1838, 1844 etc.

(2) Support to violence - eg. Newport rising distrained some participants

(3) Lack of united and assertive leadership among Chartist Movement leaders.

(4) Exclusion of middle class - could not convince them of objective

(5) Parliamentary opposition to political

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demands. Misunderstood social-economic grievance as political grievance

Prospect for British Democracy

(1) Chartist presented future reform

prospects

→ Adult male franchise
 → 1860 - urban male workers
 → 1920 - universal adult male franchise
 → 1930 - franchise to female voters

→ Salary to MPs was also accepted in 1900

→ Property Qualification was removed in 1872.

→ Rationalisation of constituencies and secret voting was also implemented

(2) Promoted mobilisation of labour class and democratic rights beyond rich classes.

Thus, despite failure of Chartism, it provided scope of democratic reforms beyond Reformation Act.

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Q.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]

"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]

The American Civil War was fought between 1860-1864 between Union and Confederate states on issue of slavery and secession of southern states

Consequences of American Civil War

(*) Union was saved - Southern states were defeated and right to secession was negated.

(*) Huge loss of human life - around 3% of population was lost

(*) Amendments - 13, 14 & 15 Amendments provided citizenship, equality and dignity to slaves.

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(*) Economic Destruction - Huge loss of infrastructure, currency and bonds of southern states lost value.

(*) uphold values of American Constitution - equality, freedom and rights

(*) Women Empowerment - both freed slave women and American women supported union's effort

Thus, end of civil war provided rights to slaves, reinstated their dignity and ended compact theory of America, making it indestructible union of indestructible states.

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Q.2 (a)

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

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

The Russian Revolution of 1917 was set of 2 revolutions - February and October Revolutions in background of poor economy and autocratic rule.

Role of Tsarist Govt

(1) Weak character of Tsar Regime

Nicholas II was weak ruler and instead of engagement used oppression on people (Eg. Revolution of 1905 → death of Father Gapon)

(2) Controversy in Romanov Dynasty

Eg. Assassination of Stolypin and interference of Rasputin

(3) Entry in Wars

Defeat in Russo-Japanese War (1905) and

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and entry into world war I not liked by people

Scholars - regime would continue if did not enter war.

(4) Violate people's demand of reforms

Accepted 'Duma's Constitution' in 1905 under pressure but repeatedly weakened

it by

- reducing franchise

- ignoring its decisions

- election of elites affected its legitimacy.

Worsening Economic Conditions

(1) Agriculture - poor production and food crisis - famine, crop failure

Peasants heavily taxed, serfs paid redemption duty and landlords appropriated

produce (Tsar did nothing for relief)

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(2) Industry - Poor work condition for labourers - foreign & domestic firms did not follow social security provisions

Exploited Russian working class

(3) war time Miseries - led to hyperinflation

, shortage of food due to diversion for soldiers.

People scourged city and women resorted to prostitution for food.

Suffered huge loss of life and property

, infrastructure.

Russian Rouble lost its value

Historian Perspective

* As per Sheila Fitzpatrick and George

Kennan, Revolution was inevitable due to rotten governance system in Russia

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* Christopher Reed & Robert Service
deduce economic crisis caused end of
Tsar, because economy was improving
in 1905-1914.

Alongside,
Issues like peasant's grievances,
rise of revolutionary parties - Menshevik,
Bolshevik and Social Revolutionaries
became strong

* Economic reforms and withdrawal
of war were important factors in popular
support to Revolution.

Thus, Revolution toppled centuries old
Tsar regime and instituted first communist
Govt in world based on Marxist ideas.

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Q.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]

The free traders' ideas promoting trade
without regulation and market based
economy had increased influence on
18th-19th century Britain & its middle class.

Adam Smith

(*) Wrote 'Inquiry on wealth of Nation'
promoting a 'Laissez Faire' perspective in
national economy.

(*) Supported 'market based economy'
where government should have minimal
interference.

favours price fixation based on supply
and demand.

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(*) Idea - private pursuit of self-interest will lead to public benefit

(*) Influence on middle class - 1) emboldened the Bourgeois section of economy → reduce interference of govt.

2) opposition to mercantilist policy of Britain.

Thomas Malthus

1) worked on dichotomy of population growth and resources on earth.

Resources - grew in Arithmetic Progression

Population - grew in Geometric Progression

would cause shortage of resources and mass starvation.

2) Implied impending crisis due to limits of economic growth, resource

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capacity of world and possibility of famines and shortage

(*) Influence on Middle class - (*) presence of inequality in resource access.

(2) Danger of 'welfare economics' & 'perpetual state dependency' caused opposition to govt interference.

Jeremy Bentham

(*) Promoted theory of 'Utilitarianism'

- Happiness of greatest number of people.
Encouraged policies that benefited the majority of population

(*) Supported Democratic reforms like expansion of franchise, political reforms that resonated with middle class.

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(*) Supported humanitarian measures like abolition of capital punishment, codification of laws & modern legal system. Promotion of health & education reforms and opposed traditional institutions like church.

Thus, middle class supported these ideas due to its emphasis on

→ merit

→ reduced influence of church

→ Morality & political empowerment

The middle class found the ideas of free trade empowering it through more autonomy in economy, political reforms and humanitarian inclinations.

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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]

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

The American Revolution in 1776 was the first major anti-colonial struggle, where thirteen colonies in America defeated Britain's domination over it.

Revolution as natural & expected event

(*) As per HB Perkes, the material progress of America in past decades, provided it self assurance to control its destiny

(*) Authoritative nature of British-Mercantilist policy through stamp Act, Townshend Act and Lord North Tea Policy incited Americans against British rule.

(*) No love for Motherland - Most of the

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residents were ex-prisoners (penal colony),
escaped wars and purges (Quakers, Catholics)

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(*) Awareness in Americans - Due to
 education and influence of modern ideas
 Eg. 'Common Sense' by Thomas Paine.

American Philosophical Society - Benjamin
 Franklin -

However, many events made British
 rule unbearable for Americans

* Victory
Defeat in Seven Years War - France

vacated North America, thus threat of
invasion was removed, no British protection ^{needed}

* Attack on free trade - By allowing
 tea monopoly to East India Company

* Interference in political democracy

Suspended Massachusetts's assembly
 Thus, as per John Adams, the features
 of revolution existed since 1620. But the immediate
 events provided ultimate stimulus to Americans.

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 second world war of 1939-1945 between Axis and Allied powers is considered a 'Total war' due to its destruction and scale of loss worldwide.

World War II - Enormous Destruction

(1) As per estimates - around 40 million people died and 20 million were displace.

(Double of loss in World War I)

(2) Economic Destruction - Europe was destroyed → Germany's cities were in tatters, France has lost critical infrastructure, and Russia too.

Needed billions for reconstruction

(3) Social Destruction - with Jewish Genocide and Germany's defeat → large scale displacement, increase in disillusionment & atheistic attitude of population.

(4) International trade was disturbed, countries suffered high inflation.

(5) Nuclear Attacks - use of Atom Bombs in Nagasaki, Hiroshima led to intergenerational health crisis.

Impact on Society & International Affairs

(1) Social Changes - The position of women advanced in economy.

Build upon gains in World War I

Intermingling of different cultures due to movement.

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(2) International Organisation - UNO was created to reduce chances of another war. Since 1945, UNO has served as platform for dispute resolution & international cooperation.

(*) European Union - Europe realised strength of unity & formed European Economic Committee and EU.

(*) Non Aligned Movement - For third world newly independent countries.

(3) New Superpowers - Europe, particularly Britain lost its centrality in world affairs and USA and USSR appeared as new superpower.

(4) Decolonisation & End of Imperialism - African and Asian colonies achieved

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independence → Japanese invasion and
pressure of USA & USSR, weak Europe

(5) Scientific Progress and Military

Advancement - in defence technology

Eg. Hydrogen Bomb,

(6) Cold war - USA and USSR as
2 blocs, rise of NATO for collective

security -

competition between Capitalism and

Communism.

End of second world war also
brought fore 'neo-imperialism', increased
focus on international diplomacy and voice
to smaller countries. However, wars
have continued (Israel, Russia etc.)

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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 कुओमिटांग (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]

The Chinese Revolution culminated in 1949 with China emerging as sovereign country under Chinese Communist Party and defeat of KMT.

Weakness of KMT in China

(*) Initial power - under Chiang Kai Shek due to unifying important Chinese territories (Shanghai, Hanking) with cooperation with CCP.

(*) Rising Corruption in ranks - soldiers and leaders undertook excessive extractive measures and diverted American aid for China

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(* Lack of Reforms - Supported 'landlords' and 'industrialists' to maintain power while peasants suffered economically & politically.

(* Economic Crisis - 1) Unable to control price rise, food shortage and inflation → lost support of middle class.

↳ Mortgaged Chinese economy to Americans with treaty with USA → 51% of import & exports with US. Against local business of China → lost support of entrepreneurs.

(* Poor leadership by Chiang Kai-shek - Obsession with defeating CCP, even in face of Japanese invasion.

Consistent loss against CCP
Strength of CCP

(* Reforms - undertook land reforms for

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peasants, reduction in taxes and reduced power of landlords.

CCP areas were in contrast to KMT areas in case of development.

(* Agreement with KMT - Pause in attacks by KMT, allowed CCP to strengthen its organisation and support base with reforms.

(* Strong military - Opposed to initial military weakness, CCP rejuvenated itself under Mao Zedong.

It was able to defend against Japan and demonstrate nationalism in China.

(* Defeat KMT - After World War II ended, CCP was able to defeat KMT

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and takes over governance of China.

(*) Dynamic leadership of Mao Zedong attracted large support among peasantry, enthusiasm for CEP through Long March and necessary reforms.

able to obtain USSR's support and defeat KMT despite USA's support.

Thus, CEP was able to present itself as a viable leadership for the people where despite external support to KMT, mass support to CEP supported its victory.

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Q.4 (c)

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

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

The credit of French Revolution has been attributed to Rousseau by notable personalities like Napoleon.

Contribution of Rousseau In French Revolution

1. Theory of social contract - provided right to citizens to recall/remove the ruler if does not uphold social contract. Empowered people to remove monarchy as it failed to protect Third Estate members.
2. General will - Summation of individual wills of group members (not biased / political / religion member) in decision making. Used by Robbespiere to justify his reign of Terror.
3. Ideas in 'Discourse of Inequality' and

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'Discourse on Science in Art' had huge influence on Bourgeois of Third Estate who ultimately guided ideals of French Revolution

However, many other philosophers -

1) Voltaire - opposition of Church's interference and Ancien regime

2) Quesner - economic reforms for development of France

3) Montesquieu - separation of power

4) Diderot - enlightenment ideas in his 'Encyclopedia'

Further, underlying causes like economic crisis, political autocracy were primary initiators of French Revolution -

As per David Thomson, role of philosophers was present but remote. Nevertheless, it is

accepted 'Voltaire harnessed hostes of reason & Rousseau unleashed types of emotions in revolution'

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