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NAME	**Mobile No.**	**Email ID**

Start Time: End Time:

ANSWER SHEET
SECTIONAL TEST- II
(WORLD HISTORY)

Time Allowed: 90 Minutes   **Maximum Marks: 130**

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There are FOUR questions in this paper.

Candidate has to attempt THREE questions in all.

Question No. 1 is compulsory and out of the remaining, TWO 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.

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Comments after evaluation

Q.1 Answer the following in about 150 words each: 10x5=50

Q.1 (a) "The outcome of the Battle of Sedan had far reaching consequences for Germany, France as well as the World." Comment. [10 Marks]

Ans. The Battle of Sedan, 1870 was the final battle of the Franco-Prussian War which resulted in decisive Prussian victory and subsequently led to unification of Germany.

Consequences for Germany

- Germany was finally united into a single nation-state under Prussian leadership, without Austria

- Germany became second largest empire in Europe after Russia, a new major power to be reckoned with

- Unification enabled rapid industrialisation in Germany, becoming a leading producer of iron, coal, chemicals and by 20th century

Consequences for France

- Emperor Napoleon III had to abdicate, and a the French Third Republic was established

- Lost important industrial regions of Alsace and Lorraine

to Germany (Treaty of Frankfurt, 1871)

- Faced deep resentment and humiliation due to the terms of Treaty of Frankfurt, Kaiser Wilhelm taking charge as ~~our~~ emperor in Hall of Mirrors at Versailles, etc

Consequences for World

- Shattered the balance of power established at Congress of Vienna, 1815 (Metternich system)

- Gave a boost to neo-colonialism and Scramble for Africa

- French losses and desire for revenge would be a major factor for prolonged battles along western front during World War I

   The Battle of Sedan indeed have both short term as well as far reaching consequences for Germany, France and the world.

In the mid-1980's, Mikhail Gorbachev introduced two broad reforms - Glasnost (openness) and perestroika (restructuring) in order to improve the state of economy and improve lives of people of USSR.

Glasnost
- Referred mainly to reforms in matter of human rights and cultural reforms
- Critics of the regime such as Sakharovs were allowed to return from internal exile
- Soviets of Film producers and writers allowed to elect liberal leaders for themselves
- Films and works criticizing earlier leaders like Stalin and Brezhnev were allowed to release

Perestroika
- Economy restructuring - family owned businesses like shops, restaurants, cottage industries allowed to function
- Law on co-operatives to allow co-operative businesses consisting of 50 or more workers

- Law on state enterprises to deregulate state corporations
- A reformed Supreme soviet and Congress of Deputies

Role in Disintegration of USSR

- Reforms frustrated both liberals like Boris Yeltsin who expected more as well as conservatives like Ligacher who wished for continued hegemony

- The economy failed to grow despite reforms - protests became common such as by Gold Miners in Siberia, Kazakh SSR

- Shortage of basic consumer goods, food stuff as there were no steps taken for small scale industries

- Failures of regime like Chernobyl disaster, Afghanistan Campaign, etc could be widely published which caused resentment by people

- Openness resulted in people's realisation of high quality of life in western world as compared to USSR

The reforms of Gorbachev gave a filip to more demands of freedom and reforms and ultimately led to disintegration of the USSR in 1991.

Q.1 (c) Describe role played by Zaghlul Pasha in the rise of Egyptian Nationalism. [10 Marks]

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Apartheid, meaning separateness, was introduced in South Africa in 1948 by President Dr. Malan with the objective of maintaining white supremacy and subjugation of the black persons in South Africa.

Features of Apartheid

→ Racial Segregation

- Different buses, shops, railway coaches, restaurants, beaches, parks, benches, etc for whites and blacks existed

- Residential areas of different racial groups were separate - by Group Areas Act, 1950

→ Pass laws

- Blacks couldn't move out of their "reserve areas" without passes - proof that they came to work in a white-owned business

- Passes were strictly controlled by employers - to prevent workers from leaving without permission

- Legal subjugation of blacks
- Population Registration Act, 1950 - issue ID cards with racial identity
- No right to vote, right to strike or to from trade unions by blacks
- Marital and sexual relations forbidden between whites and blacks
- Reserve Areas and 'Bantustans'
  - Only 7% areas marked as reserve areas where 70% black population was expected to live
  - Later "free" regions with "self-government" called as Bantustans established which were given "independence", but they were not recognised by international community

Opposition to Apartheid in South Africa

- Under leadership of Chief Albert Luthuli, Defiance Campaign was launched in 1952 - black persons forcibly entered shops, parks, buses, etc reserved for the whites

- In 1955, an assembly of blacks, coloureds, Asians under leadership of African National Congress at Kliptown published a "freedom charter" containing right to vote, freedom of speech, assembly and equality for all, among other demands

- In 1960, protests against Pass laws led to the Sharpville massacre - leading to many deaths

- Under leadership of Nelson Mandela, insurrectionist organisation "Spear of the Nation" carried out bombings and sabotaging operations against government

- Despite P.W. Botha's limited reforms between 1980-85, huge protests occurred on 25th Anniversary of Sharpville Massacre (1985), again leading to many deaths and violence

  It was the intensity of this opposition within South Africa that finally led F.W. de Klerk to adopt a new Constitution granting equal rights to all and formation of a democratic South Africa in 1993 under Presidency of Nelson Mandela.

Q.2 (b) What do you understand by detente during the Cold War? Describe the factors which led to détente. [20 Marks]

Détente refers to the permanent "thawing" or easing of tensions and relaxation in the relationship between the USA and the USSR, especially after the period of 1970.

Manifestation of Détente

- 'Hotline' telephone link established between USA and USSR in 1963 for swift consultations

- SALT-1 (Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty) signed between USA and USSR in 1972 to limit ABMs (Anti Ballistic missiles), ICBMs (Inter-continental ballistic missiles), SLBMs (Submarine launched missiles)

- Helsinki Agreement (1975) recognised post-1945 borders of Europe - thus giving sanction to division of Germany

- Ascendancy of Mikhail Gorbachev as General Secretary of the Communist Party in 1985 and adoption of reforms like glasnost (openness) and perestroika (restructuring of economy, polity and administration of USSR)

11

Factors leading to Détente

① Vietnam War (1961-73)

- The Americans realised futility of war in stopping spread of communism
- Increased popular support in USA to adopt conciliatory measures towards communism and the USSR

② Arms Race

- Both USA and USSR were in mad race to outnumber each others nuclear arsenals
- ICBMs, ABMs, SLBMs, MIRVs, cruise missiles were stockpiled
- Eventually it was realised nuclear war would be destructive for all, hence must never be fought

③ Internal problems of USSR

- The economy wasn't growing like in Western countries
- Huge sum of money was directed to military and heavy industry – hence shortage of consumer goods, food
- Discontent in satellite republics – such as in Checkoslovakia (1968) and later nationalist pressures in Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia

④ Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)

- Showed how easily world could be drawn into a nuclear war
- Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) was signed in 1963

⑤ Emergence of Third World and Non-aligned countries, UN

- Criticised the policy of proxy wars, nuclear stockpiling by the world powers
- Vowed not to align with any major power in case of war

⑥ USSR's abortive campaign in Afghanistan (1979-87)

- Again showed futility of proxy war and increased popular pressure for detente, along with the incident of Chernobyl disaster in 1986

⑦ Glasnost & Perestroika

- Convinced the USA that USSR was reforming
- Focus was to improve USSR from within and develop soft power

Though there were some blips like Afghan invasion, & Reagan's 'Star Wars' initiative, detente was largely responsible to bring an end to the Cold War by 1990.

Q.2 (c) Delineate the decolonisation of Malaysia after the second world war. [10 Marks]

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The Crimean War (1853-58) was fought between Russia on one side and France, Britain, Piedmont-Sardinia and the Ottoman empire on the other side, over the issue of protection of Orthodox christians in the predominantly muslim Ottoman empire

Immediate Results of the War

- Russia was defeated and the Treaty of Paris (1856) was signed among the powers

- The Dardanelles between the Black sea and Mediterranean were to be open and free for navigation for all

- Russia was forbidden from occupying and fortifying Sevastopool in the Crimean peninsula

- Proved efficacy of superior military technologies such as breach loading rifle, trench warfare and superior military organisation

Though in the immediate sphere, important results had been obtained as in upholding free trade and movement in Dardanelles, integrity of Ottoman territories, but Crimean War had significance for two major political developments shortly after - unification of Italy and Germany.

Importance of Crimean War

In the unification of Italy

- Piedmont-Sardinia had earned goodwill and respect of France and Britain by joining the war despite being a tiny empire, and they supported her unification dreams
- This enabled enlisting French support during the Austro-Piedmontese War (1859) and British support in driving out Bourbon monarchy from Kingdom of the Sicilies along with Garibaldi and his Redshirts
- Russia didn't come to Austria's aid as she was unhappy at her lack of support during Crimean war

- <u>Armies</u> of Piedmont-Sardinia had important <u>experience</u> of decisive warfare during the Crimean War

In unification of Germany

- Gave a boost to Bismarck's aim of <u>isolating Austria</u> as Austria's non-participation in Crimean war made Russia unhappy

- Prussia was able to Austria on equal terms during the <u>Seven Weeks War (1866)</u> as there was no Russian support

By 1878, Russia had rejected the terms of Treaty of Paris, thus undoing the immediate results of the Crimean War. But, it left an indelible significance by playing a key role in Italian and German unification, thus altering geo-politics of Europe permanently.

Q.4 (b) Describe the factors responsible for the European unity and evolution of the European Community after the Second World War. [20 Marks]

With monumental damage to economies and livelihoods of Europeans due to World War II, the idea of greater European unity, in order to work for a shared prosperous future, gathered steam among policy circles in post-war Europe.

Factors responsible for European Unity

1) Greater Co-operation

- By pooling of resources, greater growth could be obtained
- Market integration by removal of discriminative tariffs

2) Taking advantage of scale

- Most western European nations too small to compete economically and militarily with USA or USSR
- Unity would provide economic and military strength

3) Peaceful co-existence

- Working together to drive economy, social growth, cultural collaboration would reduce chances of a future war
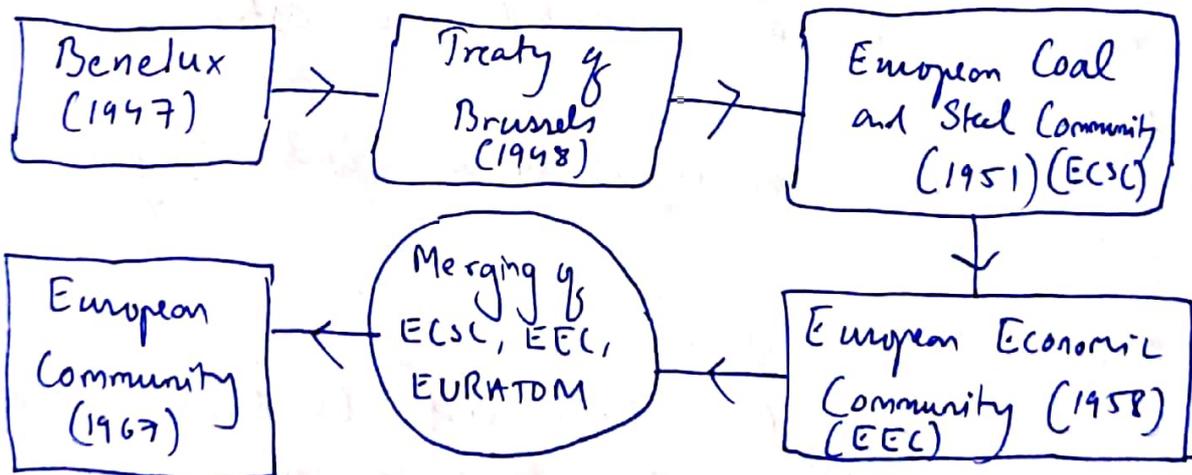
4) To contain Communism

- Stable economy growth and better standards of living were necessary to "contain" communism, especially in countries like France and Italy, where communist take-over looked imminent

5) Individual interests

- Germany thought she would be accepted as a responsible power
- France expected warming up of relations with Germany after many decades of conflict

Evolution of European Community after World War II

Benelux (1947) → Treaty of Brussels (1948) → European Coal and Steel Community (1951) (ECSC)

European Community (1967) ← Merging of ECSC, EEC, EURATOM ← European Economic Community (1958) (EEC)

[The European Coal and Steel Community (1951) box connects down to the European Economic Community (1958) box]

1) Benelux (1947)

- Customs union between Belgium, Netherlands, Luxemburg
- All tariffs, custom duties between them waived off
- The countries saw massive economic growth subsequently

2) <u>Treaty of Brussels (1948)</u>

- Britain and France joined Benelux
- They pledged military (which resulted into NATO), economic, social, cultural association

3) <u>European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC)</u>

- France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxemburg joined
- All trade barriers on Coal, iron, steel removed among them
- All countries experienced massive success in production

4) <u>European Economic Council</u>

- Established by the ECSC countries by signing the <u>Rome Treaty</u> (1957)
- Gradually tariffs and duties on all goods were removed and a common market was established between them
- Was a massive success, it became world's largest exporter

5) <u>European Community (EC)</u>

- In 1967, the EEC, ECSC and EURATOM (organisation for developing nuclear energy) were formally merged to create EC

The aspirations of leaders like Spaak (of Belgium) for greater economic and market integration finally led to formation of the EC.

Q.4 (c) "The end of the Cold War unfortunately did not mean the end of potential conflict." In the light of this statement, throw light on the peacekeeping efforts by the UNO after the end of the Cold War with examples. **[10 Marks]**

Even after the end of Cold War, conflicts in many parts of world such as middle-east, Africa, south-east Asia continued. At the peak of its operations, the UN peacekeepers numbered at 80,000 in the mid-1990s, across 77 countries.

Peace-keeping Efforts of UNO after Cold-War

① **1991 Gulf War**

- Iraq under Saddam Hussein had invaded Kuwait
- Action was swift, UN immediately sent forces for Kuwait's defence
- Iraqi forces were successfully pushed back

② **Cambodia**

- After defeating Pol Pot's Khmer rouge in 1978, Vietnamese forces had occupied the country till 1991
- In 1991, UN conducted negotiations and finally free elections were held in 1993

(3) Somalia

- In 1991, it dwelved into civil war between supporters of General Aidid and General Ali Muhammad

- On request of Organisation of African Unity (OAU), UN troops led by USA arrived in 1992

- But with both sides equally strong, it was impossible for UN to bring an end to the civil war

(4) Bosnia

- Protracted civil war in early 1990s between Serbs, Croats and muslims

- Was seen as a failure as UN failed to protect the 'safe cities' of Sreberica and Zepa, where 8000 muslims were killed

(5) Iraq

- When USA and British troops invaded Iraq in 2003, on allegations of nuclear stockpiling by Saddam Hussein, the UN failed to stop, apart from criticism

With conflicts even currently continuing in areas of Africa (Sudan, Mali, CAR), middle-east (Yemen, Syria), the UNO has a long way to go in bringing about world peace.