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Start Time: 6:00 pm End Time: 9:00 pm

उत्तर पुस्तिका

पूर्ण परीक्षण- IV विश्व इतिहास

ANSWER SHEET

(FULL TEST IV- WORLD HISTORY)

Time Allowed: 180 Minutes Maximum Marks: 250

There are EIGHT questions in this paper.

Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.

Question No. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE 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.

इस पेपर में आठ प्रश्न हैं।

अभ्यर्थी को कुल मिलाकर पांच प्रश्न हल करने होंगे। प्रश्न संख्या 1 और 5 अनिवार्य हैं और शेष में से तीन का उत्तर देना होगा।

किसी प्रश्न/भाग के अंकों की संख्या उसके सामने अंकित होती है। प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहां भी निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाना चाहिए।

प्रश्नों के प्रयासों को क्रमिक क्रम में गिना जाएगा। जब तक काट न दिया जाए, किसी प्रश्न का प्रयास गिना जाएगा, भले ही आंशिक रूप से प्रयास किया गया हो। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दिया जाना चाहिए।

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Comments after evaluation

Marks:

Comments for improvement:

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Q.1
Q.1(a)

SECTION A

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

"Let the ruling class tremble at the communist revolution. The Proletariat had nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win. working men of all the countries unite." (communist manifesto). In light of the given statement, discuss the factors for the emergence of communism in the world. [10 Marks]

"सत्तारूढ़ वर्ग को साम्यवादी क्रांति से कांपने दो। सर्वहारा वर्ग के पास अपनी जंजीरों के अलावा खोने के लिए कुछ नहीं था। उनके पास जीतने के लिए एक दुनिया है। सभी देशों के मेहनतकश एकजुट हों।" (कम्युनिस्ट घोषणापत्र). दिए गए कथन के आलोक में विश्व में साम्यवाद के उद्भव के कारकों पर चर्चा करें। [10 अंक]

The statement is provided in the Book 'Communist manifesto' of Karl Marx and reflects his ideas. In his works, Karl Marx wrote about Communist Revolution i.e. class conflict between Bourgeoisie and Proletariat ultimately leading to Dictatorship of Proletariat and rule by workers of factory.

The origin of communism goes to the rise of Industrial Revolution in England in 1780s and gradually by 1820s, the exploitation of workers reaching to high point. Early Socialists talked about the wage increase, better conditions

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of work for labour, better living conditions. Fredrich Engels wrote about bad working condition of women and children. Early socialists were utopian socialists who believed in generosity of government to bring changes.

By 1850s, a new school of thought emerged after publishing of 'Das Capital' in 1848 by Karl Marx, in which he presented his scientific socialism model and Hegelian dialectical approach was used to explain the Historical Economism and of class conflict from eternity. There were 1st Communist International organised.

The glaring inequalities, suffering of common men led to rise of communist revolution in USSR in 1917 and China communist party winning in 1949.

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Q.1 (b) **"French Revolution accomplished the change from feudal system to democratic system of modern world." Critically examine. [10 Marks]**

"फ्रांसीसी क्रांति ने आधुनिक विश्व की सामंती व्यवस्था से लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में परिवर्तन पूरा किया।" आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें। [10 अंक]

French Revolution began in 1789 against the feudal system based on Absolute monarchy, hierarchical privileged based society, Nobility, Orthodox church with various exemption to establish a modern France based on ideals of Liberty, Equality & fraternity and Republican system.

National convention executed the throne and established Republic. Various reforms were introduced in fields of social and economic spheres. Later, all the privileges of church were abolished and Nobles of ~~pots~~ sword lost their exemptions. and established equal system. Ideas of liberalism and Nationalism grew.

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After, the child of Revolution came to power (Napoleon), he established himself as emperor and Absolute monarch. He gave to people Equality & fraternity but rejected liberty. He considered liberty dangerous to the state.

But he also introduced positive reforms like Code Napoleon in civil and criminal matters, concordant with Pope to bring peace, system based on merit and equality, promoting of education.

French people become more aware about their rights paving the way for European Revolution of 1830 and 1848 and ideas penetrated deep in society.

Q.1 (c) **"The Enlightenment represented alternative approaches to modernity, alternative habits of mind and heart, of conscience and sensibility." Comment. [10 Marks]**

"प्रबोधन ने आधुनिकता के वैकल्पिक दृष्टिकोण, मन और हृदय की वैकल्पिक आदतों, विवेक और संवेदनशीलता का प्रतिनिधित्व किया।" टिप्पणी करें। [10 अंक]

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Enlightenment refers to change in social, economic, cultural and political ideas to progressive lines in 18th century europe by the thinkers and philosophers like Montesquieu, Voltaire, Rousseau, Kant etc

It was based on 4 ideas –

1) Belief in the ideals of science and reason
2) Ability to understand Natural laws by reason
3) Progress } Human kind
4) Humanism } value

Alternative approach to modernity

This was the role of reason and its use in fields like

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economics → physiocrats established the principle of agriculture as National wealth and minimum role of state further developed by Adam smith. In political theory, John Locke developed ideas of Natural Rights and public accountability of state. Montesquie developed ideas of separation of powers.

Alternative habits of mind & Heart

Rousea revolted against extreme focus on 'reason' and said that promptings of heart and mind are also important. He focused on conscience and emotions.

Kant further developed this idea and talked about conscience as source for ethical guidance and developed categorical imperative.

Q.1 (d) **Did the Non-Aligned Movement play a crucial role in promoting a climate of peace? [10 Marks]**

क्या गुटनिरपेक्ष आंदोलन ने शांति के माहौल को बढ़ावा देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई? [10 अंक]

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Non-aligned movement was led by newly independent decolonised countries like India, Yugoslavia, Indonesia etc to establish distance from the cold war bloc politics of USA and USSR.

NAM played ~~imp~~ important role because of its values of independent foreign policy of nation states not dictated by big powers, vocal about other decolonised countries. In Korean war, (1950-53) India played arbitration and mediation role to resolve the issue and led to ceasefire. NAM actively supported Vietnam during Vietnam war. Egypt was supported during suez crises (1956) against France, England and Israel.

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But, climate of peace depended more on the policies of big powers like USA and USSR. The cold war with armament race, Nuclear weapons, militarism, led to heightened tension between two countries. Cuba missile crisis (1962) led to brink of war the both countries.

Proxy wars were going on in Korea and ~~pt~~ Vietnam, Soviet attack on Afghanistan could not be prevented by NAM countries.

NAM provided an alternated view by countries who focussed on world peace, non-aggression and diplomatic measures to resolve issue and still active today.

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Q.1 (e) **"The announcement of the creation of the Peoples' Republic of China on October 1, 1959 by Mao Zedong ended the civil war between the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and the Nationalist Party (KMT)." Comment. [10 Marks]**

1 अक्टूबर, 1959 को माओत्से तुंग द्वारा पीपुल्स रिपब्लिक ऑफ चाइना के निर्माण की घोषणा ने चीनी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (सीसीपी) और नेशनलिस्ट पार्टी (केएमटी) के बीच गृहयुद्ध को समाप्त कर दिया।" टिप्पणी करें। [10 अंक]

civil war was going on between Mao zedong's CCP and Kouintang ~~after~~ during 1945-48 for struggle for power.

Their was long standing struggle between CCP and Kouintang from 1920s, 1930s and after the withdrawal of Japanese, the struggle ensued.

USA supported the KMT but during the world war-2 phase, CCP had become strong militarily people's support base increased and led to tilt in balance of power towards CCP by 1945.

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On October 1 1949, CCP defeated the last forces of KMT and led to establishment of communist rule in China and People's Republic of China was established.

KMT leader Chiang Kai Shek ran away to Taiwan (Formosa) and established nationalist government of China. USA and western powers did not recognised the CCP PRC for long till 1980s.

Q.2 (a) "Europe was eclipsed through European folly due to the two world wars." Elucidate. [20 Marks]

"दो विश्व युद्धों के कारण यूरोपीय मूर्खता के कारण यूरोप पर ग्रहण लग गया।" स्पष्ट करें. [20 अंक]

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Europe saw two world wars - world war I (1914-1918) and world war-2 (1939-1945) due to follies and mistakes of powers.

World war-1

The rise of new nation states of Italy and Germany led to spirit of aggressive nationalism, Militarism, Military secret alliances, hunger for colonies, industrial revolution rivalry and unresolved Eastern Question.

Policy of Bismarck post-1871 was to isolate France as far as possible for the safety of Germany. He followed the policy of alliances because he knew the French

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humiliation after 1870 war and loss of Alsac-lorraine. He made triple alliance with Italy and Austria. He also made alliance with Russia and friendly relation with Britain.

Arrival of Kaiser William 2 led to strong nationalist policies, aggressive militarism, vision of germany as global power. The fine balance of Bismarckian alliances lost relevance. and Russia, Britain and France formed triple Entente. The europe was divided into 2 alliance groups.

The conflicts like Moroccan crises, Balkan wars (1912; 1913) continued till assassination of Archduke ferdinand. The quest for balance of power led to one country joining after another

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behind Austria and serbia leading to begining of war.

Axis powers vs Allies.

germany, ~~se~~ Austria. Bulgaria. Britain, France, serbia, russia Italy

The blank cheque given by Kaiser wilian 2 to Austria led to aggressive policies.

Between 1918 - 1939

Treaty of paris was a forced treaty and contained in it the seeds of another war. It led to ceasefire for 20 years.

Germany was forced to sign harsh treaty of versailles and it led to national humiliation and quest for revenge. Italy was dissatisfied

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as it was not given Trieste ~~and~~ to redeem the Irrendanta. The radical situation, further exacerbated by economic depression (1929), bad economic situation, rise in prices led to rise of fascist Italy (1922) under mussolini and Nazi germany under Hitler (1933).

Policy of appeasement followed by Neville chamberlain led to annexation of ~~czec~~ Austria, sudetenland (munich pact), czecoslovakia by germany and Albania and Abyssinia by Italy. The western powers were not able to realise the hunger of Hitler. Hitler ~~annexed~~ attacked Poland (1939) leading to world war-2 beginning.

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Q.2 (b) **The Civil War was inevitable, Abraham Lincoln only expedited it, but saved the national unity thereby. Elaborate. [20 Marks]**

गृह युद्ध अपरिहार्य था, अब्राहम लिंकन ने केवल इसे तेज किया, लेकिन इसके द्वारा राष्ट्रीय एकता को बचाया। विस्तार में बताएं। [20 अंक]

Abraham Lincoln became the President of USA in 1861 and his anti-slavery stances led to declaration of independence by confederates of ~~south~~ states of America (CSA) which led to beginning of civil war.

Civil war was inevitable

The economic disparity existed between North and South part of USA. The North was industrialised economy and south economy was based on plantation agriculture and supply of cotton to England.

The slaves were important for southern states like Virginia,

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Louisiana, South Pensylvania etc to work in cotton plantation.

The Northern states wanted free labour and cheap labour for industrialisation as well as they supported the ideal of liberty and equality.

The publication of books like Uncle Tom's cabin further acted as propoganda. Dredd Scott decision created further divide.

The expansion towards west led to creation of new states and Northerners wanted it to be a free state and southerners wanted slave state. The balance was maintained till 1845 end. The California was added as a free state disturbing the balance in favour of free state.

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The American constitution was drafted without a very strong union. The different interpretation were there regarding the position of states to secede and southerners interpreted in this way.

Civil war was inevitable because of differences in the attitude of two regions and question of constitution also needed to be solved.

Abraham lincoln speech that The house divided cannot remain united for long and question of slavery needs to be solved in 1858 led to his image as being too radical.

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When civil war broke out, the utmost importance given by Lincoln was to save the union. He said - "I will save the union if slavery needs to be ended or without ending or some slaves freed and others remain slaved."

civil war led to mobilisation of men and material by Lincoln. He proclaimed the war aims as emancipation of slaves to gather support of European nations and isolate CSA.

USA remain more stronger after civil was ended and became strong industrialised power.

Q.2 (c) "The Russian revolution of 1917 was a single revolution which developed in two phases". Discuss. [10 Marks]

"1917 की रूसी क्रांति एक एकल क्रांति थी जो दो चरणों में विकसित हुई"। चर्चा करें। [10 अंक]

Russian Revolution took place in 1917 in two phases— Feb/March 1917 Revolution and Oct/Nov Revolution 1917.

Entry of Russia in world war I led to economic hardship, food scarcity, inflation, forced militarisation of peasants and decline in food production. This led to revolt by people in February 1917 and led to abdication by Czar. The bourgeoise gained the power and began its government.

Lenin came to Russia in April 1917 and started propaganda against the

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provisional government and started mobilising the labours and workers. He formed the Bolshevik party and followed the marxism approach to create Dictatorship of Proletariat.

In 1917 November, he led a bloodless coup to gain power ~~in~~ and this is called as Bolshevik Revolution. The Russia become communist and USSR was established in 1922. ~~New~~ war communism and New economic policy was launched to transform the USSR on communist lines.

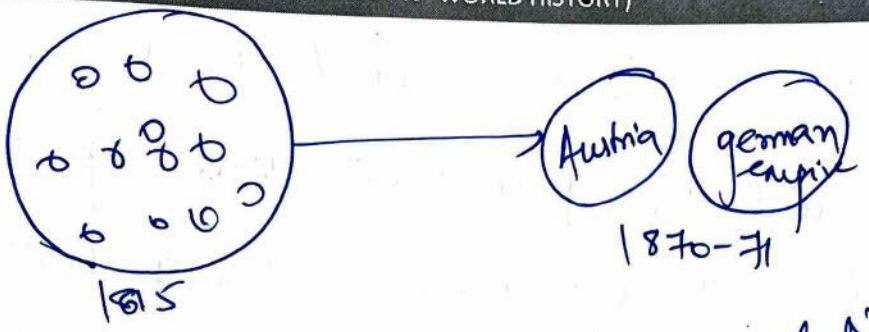
Q.4 (a) "Napoleon kindled the national sentiment, but German unity was achieved by Bismarck." Discuss. [20 Marks]

"नेपोलियन ने राष्ट्रीय भावना को प्रज्वलित किया, लेकिन जर्मन एकता बिस्मार्क द्वारा हासिल की गई।" चर्चा करें। [20 अंक]

Germany was historically part of Holy Roman empire which was destroyed by Napoleon in 1805 and around 250-300 german states were reduced to 39 state confederation and made part of Napoleonic empire.

Napoleonic reforms of equality, fraternity, new french ideals led to arousal of german population and support was given by german cultural movement going on from 1750s. by Hegel, goethe etc.

By congress of vienna, german bund was established with 39 states including Prussia and Austria and this led to dissatisfaction among germans as they wanted freedom.



The ideas of liberalism and Nationalism took root and led to establishment of economic union Zollverein, Frankfurt parliament by liberals who presented the crown to Fredrich William and crown was rejected by the king on advice of Bismarck. Bismarck said that this crown of germany by liberals will come at the cost of Hereditary crown of prussia.

Bismarch was the chancellor of germany, and did not believed in the liberal and progressive ideas. He hated the democratic ideas, He believed in the german unification from above and not from below. He followed the

policy of blood and iron and believed in prussianisation of germany rather than germanisation of prussia. He wanted united germany but with dominance of prussia. So, the revolution of liberals failed because of ideas of Kaiser and Bismarck.

Bismarck believed in little germany i.e. germany without Austria. He believed that germany is too small to incorporate both prussia and Austria, so Austria must leave.

Bismarck was masterful diplomat and began his policy of militarisation of prussia and preparation of war as only war could create a strong germany.

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In 1864, Bismarck made a deal with Austria to share Schleswig-Holstein region of Denmark and defeated Denmark. But he had no intention of giving any territory to Austria.

In 1866, another battle of Sadowa was fought between Bismarck and Austria and led to Austrian defeat. This led to unification of upper germany and changed balance of power which affected France.

In 1870, Battle of Sedan was fought between prussia and France and France was defeated. Thus, southern states were united and Alsac-lorraine region of France was also united. Germany without Austria was formed with prussian dominance.

Q.4 (b) "After World War II, the strategy of the West towards Soviet bloc crystallized as a 'policy of containment'." Comment. [20 Marks]

"द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के बाद, सोवियत गुट के प्रति पश्चिम की रणनीति 'नियंत्रण की नीति' के रूप में सामने आई।" टिप्पणी करें। [20 अंक]

After world war-2, the two power blocs of USA and USSR led to beginning of cold war which was an ideological conflict between capitalism and communism and continued from 1945-1991 till disintegration of USSR.

The eastern europeans states like poland, czeccoslovakia, yugoslavia, Romania, bulgaria fell to communist bloc between 1945-48. This was against the yalta conference and Potsdam conference ideas of democratic government to be established. This alarmed the western bloc.

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When communist revolts and movements appear in greece and Turkey, US president Truman gave his ideas called "Truman Doctrine" which outlined the policy of containment of communism.

Earlier, UK former PM Winston Churchill in his Fulton speech clearly expressed the communist threat – "from stettin in Baltic to trieste in Adriatic, an iron curtain has been established."

Truman doctrine and policy of containment believed in stopping to communism ~~an~~ spread to other countries as it will lead to domino effect. This led to Korean war and Vietnam war as proxy wars. If vietnam fell, while Indo-china might go communist.

The policy of containment exhibited in Marshall plan which was european reconstruction plan but in reality was to develop the europe faster and lead to difference in economic development.

John Foster Dulles was US statesmen and more aggressive in his approach. He added the policy of brinkmanship in his approach. This means making your adversary pushed to limits without actually fighting the war.

The growth of Arms race, Nuclear weapon race, militarism was going on and Cuba missile crises (1962) was very high crisis point.

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Later, period of Detente came in 1970s when there was thaw in relations and visits of Nixon to China and USSR and Brezhnev visiting USA.

~~USA~~ USSR attack on Afghanistan further raised the tensions. John F Kennedy launched Star wars program called strategic Defence initiative.

The economic crises due to large scale defence spending by USSR caused financial issues. Gorbachev launched reforms on the lines of prestroika, glasnost and led to disintegration of USSR in 1991.

Q.4 (c) Discuss the role of the development of commerce and technology in the industrialization of Britain. [10 Marks]

ब्रिटेन के औद्योगीकरण में वाणिज्य और प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास की भूमिका पर चर्चा करें। [10 अंक]

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Britain witnessed first industrialisation because of favourable factors.

Development of commerce

① Agriculture revolution paved the way for releasing peasants to work in industries.

② Merchant capitalism going on from 16-17th century led to surplus capital generation. This was invested in industries.

③ Enterprising spirit of people to take risks and experiments and new methods.

④ Rise of institution like banks and financial institutions.

⑤ Favourable policies by government to support the commerce and trade. eg. monopoly to East India company

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(6) Acquisition of colonies which supported the raw material and source for market.

Role of Technology

(1) Development of spinning jenny, water frame, led to increase in textile production.

(2) steam engine led to development of steamer boats and railways.

(3) Telegraph led to communication technology.

These led to production of cheap textiles in lancashire and manchester supplied to hinterlands of asian market by railway network leading to displacement of indigenous industries of Asia.

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SECTION B

Q.5 Answer the following in about 150 words each: 10x5=50

Q.5 (a) "The commercial and industrial interests created a veritable hothouse atmosphere in Europe for the establishment of colonies." Critically examine. [10 Marks]

"वाणिज्यिक और औद्योगिक हितों ने यूरोप में उपनिवेशों की स्थापना के लिए एक वास्तविक माहौल तैयार किया।" आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें। [10 अंक]

Post-1870s, the creation of new states of Italy and Germany, rising tides of aggressive nationalism and unresolved Eastern Question created environment for race for colonies.

Industrial Revolution started gaining momentum since 1820s in England and post 1860s saw growth of industrialised Germany, USA, Japan. There began increased demand for raw materials to feed the machines and market to dump the machine goods.

Post-1870s, saw the scramble for Africa. with the rise

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of ~~new~~ new waves of imperialism called Neo-imperialism. Africa was chopped into different pieces and divided among Britain, France, germany, Italy, Belgium and poland.

USA expanded empire by fighting war with spain and taking philiphines as its colony in 1898.

Japan expanded its influence in far east after defeating Russia in Japanese-Russo war 1905.

Post world war-1, Japan annexed manchuria (1931), indo-china later.

Post world war-1, Britain and france, divided Arab world into different mandates.

Q.5 (b) "Napoleon was the child of the Revolution, but in many ways he reversed the aims and principles of the movement from which he sprang." Comment. [10 Marks]

"नेपोलियन क्रांति की संतान थे, लेकिन कई मायनों में उन्होंने उस आंदोलन के लक्ष्यों और सिद्धांतों को उलट दिया, जहां से वह पैदा हुए थे।" टिप्पणी करें। [10 अंक]

Napoleon rose to power from position of sub-lieutenant to 1st consulate and later Emperor of France because of revolutionary environment, he is called child of Revolution because he continued various ideals of French Revolution.

The ideas of equality and fraternity was promoted throughout empire. He supported the coming of New regime and fall of old regime (Ancien Regime) based on privileges and tax exemption.

Napoleon code was promulgated in civil and criminal matters which reduced the complications and

Candidates must not write on this margin

Napolean promoted the appointment based on merit and qualification. He promoted modern education and french empire reached its peak.

But he reversed the aims and principles of revolution. He established Absolute monarchy and became emperor. He also enthroned his brother Joseph as king of Spain which is against propular sovereignty. He denied the ideal of liberty and freedom of expression was suppressed. He signed agreement with church. The various wars and battles led to hardship.

The fall of Napolean in Leipzig and waterloo led to decline and he remarked - "I will not be remembered for 40 battles I won but for code Napolean"

Q.5 (c) 'The sick man of Europe was a potential threat to peace in the 19th and early 20th centuries.' Comment. [10 Marks]

'यूरोप का बीमार आदमी 19वीं और 20वीं सदी की शुरुआत में शांति के लिए एक संभावित खतरा था।' टिप्पणी करें। [10 अंक]

Russian Czar remarked that Ottoman empire was the sick man of europe. During 19th century, the declining phase of Ottoman empire politically, militarily and economically was a threat to europe peace.

Ottoman empire was large empire with territories of North Africa, eastern europe and west asia. The conflicting interest of various powers like Russia, Britain, France, Austria, Balkan states led to 100 years of conflict and tension called Eastern Question.

Russia wanted to expand in black sea region to gain access to Mediterranean region.

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Threat to peace

Greek war of independence (1820s) led to clash and conflict with result of greek independence.

Crimean war (1850-53) was fought because of trivial issue of religious places. The war took place between Russia on one side vs ottoman turkey, Britain, France on other side.

1877 Russo-ottoman war was fought which led to Treaty of San stefano imposed on ottoman turkey. Then Treaty of Berlin (1878) was signed which contained the seeds of future conflict. Balkan issue led to Balkan wars (1912, 13) and then worldwar I after which sick man of europe died.

Q.5 (d) "Every feature of the American Constitution was ultimately of English Origin. Critically comment. [10 Marks]

"अमेरिकी संविधान की प्रत्येक विशेषता अंततः अंग्रेजी मूल की थी। आलोचनात्मक टिप्पणी करें। [10 अंक]

American constitution was framed by 1783 and adopted after freedom of America.

The leaders behind constitution were Thomas paine, Thomas Jefferson, samuel Adam, etc. ~~Deta~~ US Bill of Rights was prepared.

The ideals of John locke about Natural Rights of men and doctrine of popular sovereignty i.e. Right of people to change the government was accepted. John Locke was a English philosopher,

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Ideas of Representative democracy and parliament were all taken from Britain. The property qualification of ~~rig~~ voting rights was British origin.

Feature of two houses (bicameral), independent judiciary were taken from Britain.

But there were certain new ideas as well like republican form of government, presidential form, separate citizenship, rigid constitution.

Q.5 (e) The Vietnamese fought the 20th century's longest and bloodiest was for their liberation and integration of their country. Analyse. [10 Marks]

वियतनामियों ने अपनी मुक्ति और अपने देश के एकीकरण के लिए 20वीं सदी की सबसे लंबी और सबसे खूनी लड़ाई लड़ी। विश्लेषण करें। [10 अंक]

Vietnamese fought battle from 1945 to 73 against France (1945-53) and America (1954-73). After the end of world war-2, Japanese withdrawal led to coming again of France to reclaim the Indo-China.

~~Battle~~ Struggle against France

This was struggle by Vietnam under leadership of Ho-chi-minh and communist leadership. This led to French withdrawal by 1953.

Struggle against USA

Post 1953, the two bloc politics of cold war period

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led to proxy wars. The policy of containment of USA led to involvement in Vietnam war. The USA supported the another puppet leader and established him as ~~PM~~ president of south Vietnam.

The Vietnam was divided and North under communist rule. The guerilla warfare continued from North Vietnam. USA increased its men and supplies and it reached ~~FM~~ half a million US troops on ground.

Rise of Vietnam National Army in south Vietnam led to attacks on south Vietnam government. The US withdrew by 1973. North and south Vietnam united by 1976.

Q.6 (a) How did Japan become a great power and what were its effects on Asia? [20 marks]

जापान एक महान शक्ति कैसे बना और इसका एशिया पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा? [20 अंक]

Japan transformed from a medieval backward country to a modern industrialised nation post-1960s after Meiji Restoration.

From 13th century to 1860s, Japan had shogunate system where emperor was just a titular head and real power resides in shogun i.e. supreme military general and this was feudal system. After arrival of Matthew Perry mission from USA, Japan realised its backwardness and need for modernisation.

By 1868, Meiji restoration took place and position of emperor was restored and shogunate system ended. This was supported by samurais and society

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Post -1868, emperor embarked on a policy of reform in political, social and economic field. Japan parliament was constituted and certain limited powers given. Missions were sent to western countries to learn about modern industrialisation, science and technology from Britain, germany, USA etc.

New education policy was launched which focussed on modern science, respect and loyalty to nation and emperor. Women education was promoted.

State led industrialisation was promoted as there was limited private sector capital capacity. ~~The~~ Japan became industrialised by 1890s and became a nation at par with western european nation.

Japan embarked on policy of expansion and carving its colonial empire in far east. Japan - Russia war of 1904-05 led to Japanese victory. Japan needed colonies for its market and raw materials.

Japan chinese policy led to gaining part of spheres of influence by 1931, Japan attacked Manchuria and war with China began.

Japan created a New Asian outlook in which it proclaimed Asia for the Asians, but the objective was imperial design. Japan overran Indo-China, Malaya peninsula, indonesia, etc and reached India borders.

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Japan helped indirectly in decolonisation of Asian countries. Asian countries nationalist movement gained momentum and after withdrawal of Japan in 1945, independence movement became strong in Vietnam, Laos, cambodia, indonesia, malaysia, singapore.

Japan inspired Asian people against western colonial hegemony and gave confidence to Asians.

Q.6 (b) The rise of nationalism across nations shattered the chains which held together the empires of modern Europe. Discuss. [20 Marks]

राष्ट्रों में राष्ट्रवाद के उदय ने उन जंजीरों को तोड़ दिया जो आधुनिक यूरोप के साम्राज्यों को एक साथ बांधे हुए थीं। चर्चा करें। [20 अंक]

The rising current of Nationalism unleashed after French revolution and Napoleonic empire swept away entire europe and later world and led to fall of many big empires.

Greek war of independence (1820s) was inspired by the nationalism and led to gaining independence and reduced the Ottoman empire. The wave of nationalism was exhibited in 1848 Revolution which affected whole europe.

The creation of unified Germany (1870-71) and Italy changed the political map of

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europe and led to aggressive nationalism, demand for nations which were under various empires.

The spread nationalistic wave, led to world war -1 which led to fall of big 4 empires like Austrian- Hungary empire, Ottoman empire, Russian empire, German empire.

Russian Revolution of Feb and october 1917 led to fall of Czarist Regime and establishment of USSR. The territories of latvia, lithuania and Estonia got liberated.

Paris peace agreement after world war -1 was guided by woodrow wilson principle of

self determination and nationalism.

The Austria-Hungary (Habsburg) empire fall led to creation of new nations of Austria, Hungary for magyars, chezoslovakia for checks, Bosnia and Herzegovina for serbs. Serbia became larger. ~~and~~

Ottoman empire fall led to decline of empire and creation of modern turkey (under Kemal pasha), ~~Egypt~~, ~~Bulgaria~~, Romania, macedonia, etc.

Treaty of versailles signed with Germany and it led to Alsac-lorraine given back to france. Poland was created as new nation for Poles. Denmark got larger. Belgium

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regained its ~~nation~~ freedom. Germany was reduced in size and its Military completely disarmed.

The countries like Arab world was unhappy because of Mandate system and failure to fulfill the promise of independence by Britain & France.

Many nationalities were trapped in different countries like germans of Austria not allowed to merge with germany, ~~Batka~~ Serbs population in different countries.

Q.6 (c) **Briefly examine the political changes in East Europe between 1989 and 1992. [10 marks]**

1989 और 1992 के बीच पूर्वी यूरोप में राजनीतिक परिवर्तनों का संक्षेप में परीक्षण करें। [10 अंक]

Between 1989 and 1992, the political changes in east europe were sudden, dramatic and far reaching consequences.

Reforms initiated by Gorbachev in USSR - Glasnost Perestroika and glasnost led to unleashing of waves of pent-up energy in USSR and communist countries. The glasnost reform (openness) led to uncontrolled situation as people demanded more reforms and changes.

The USSR communist party got divided into - pro reforms and conservative views. The people in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania protested and led to

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fall of communist regimes leading to collapse of communist bloc.

~~Yu~~ Yugoslavia saw violent crises and civil war. The different soviets like Tajik Republic, Kazakh, Uzbek etc. declared independence. ~~The~~ USSR fell and disintegrated leading to remaining only Russia and independence of 15 countries.

The cold war came to an end and world saw rise of unipolar global order.