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4:PM

Start Time:

7 PM

End Time:

उत्तर पुस्तिका
पूर्ण परीक्षण- IV विश्व इतिहास
ANSWER SHEET
(FULL TEST IV- WORLD HISTORY)

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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:

Q.1
Q.1(a)

SECTION A

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

Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

"The Congress of Vienna emphasized balance of power, legitimacy, and compensation, yet it was critiqued for disregarding the social and political currents of the period." Comment. [10 Marks]

"वियना की कांग्रेस ने शक्ति संतुलन, वैधता और क्षतिपूर्ति पर जोर दिया, फिर भी उस अवधि की सामाजिक और राजनीतिक धाराओं की उपेक्षा करने के लिए इसकी आलोचना की गई।" टिप्पणी करें। [10 अंक]

The Congress of Vienna occurred in 1815, under the leadership of Austrian diplomat Metternich to preserve balance of power.

Congress of Vienna - a necessity

↳ ① Balance of power between the European powers such as England, France, Austria, Russia and Prussia.

• Napoleonic war had disturbed this equilibrium.

② legitimacy → to preserve the old ruling order and monarchy, and counter the revolution.

③ Compensation for the damages
sought during the Napoleonic war.

Critique of Congress of Vienna

↳ ① Rooted in conservatism as
world is progressing, but leaders
were arguing for old order.

② It suppressed revolution in
Belgium and Spain.

③ It goes against the spirit
of age as it is designed
to protect Monarchies from
revolution.

Alison Phillips has called
Metternich a prisoner of his age
who wants to preserve old order
despite progress in the world.

Q.1 (b)

"Although there are multiple justifications for appeasement, it remains arguable that it played a role in causing the Second World War." Comment. [10 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

"यद्यपि तुष्टिकरण के लिए कई औचित्य हैं, फिर भी यह तर्क दिया जा सकता है कि इसने द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध का कारण बनने में भूमिका निभाई।" टिप्पणी करें। [10 अंक]

Appeasement was a policy pursued by British PM Chamberlain against Germany.

Justification

- it brought peace for two decades
- England was not ready for another war.
- it seemed pragmatic approach to engage Germany.

Appeasement policy role in 2nd world war

↳ (1) Chamberlain approach strengthened Germany and Hitler for leverage.

(2) Hitler started Rearmament in 1932, and Chamberlain

- didn't objected:
- ③ It gave Hitler confidence to demand more concessions.
 - ④ He attacked Czechoslovakia and merged Sudetenland, and Britain and France showed no resistance against it.
 - ⑤ Treaty of Locarno was hailed by Chamberlain, but in the next step, Hitler attacked Poland and World War started.

Hence appeasement policy encouraged Hitler to expand German interest in Europe and led to World War II.

Q.1 (c)

"The essence of Perestroika is for people to feel they are country's master." — Gorbachev. Critically examine. [10 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

"प्रेस्त्रोइका का सार लोगों को यह महसूस कराना है कि वे देश के स्वामी हैं।" - गोरबाचेव। आलोचनात्मक रूप से परीक्षण करें। [10 अंक]

Gorbachev 'perestroika' was designed to bring restructuring in economy, ~~better~~ democracy and politics in the Soviet Union.

Essence of perestroika

↳ ① Economic Restructuring

• Soviet economy was state controlled, it led to inefficiency in production and USSR income lagged behind many European countries.

• it was designed to bring private participation in industry and openness in economy.

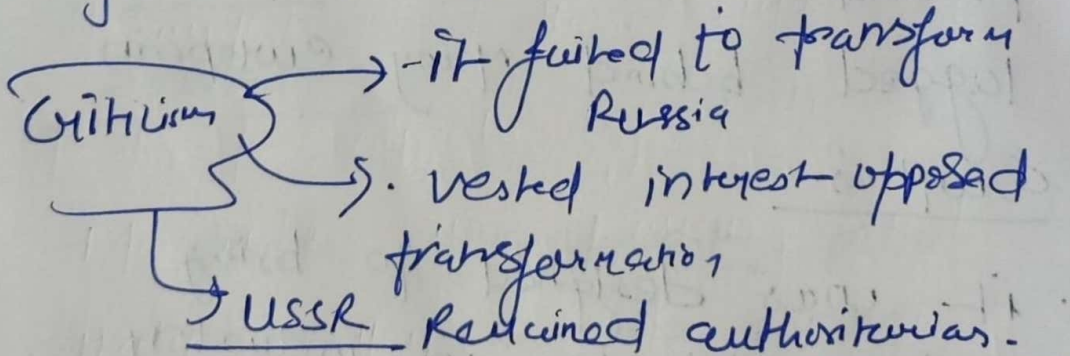
② Bureaucratic Restructuring

- Bureaucracy was inefficient and corrupt, it regulated every sphere of individual.
- Gorbachev thought of limiting 'police state' in USSR.

③ Political Restructuring

↳ Elections were allowed at local level.

- Multi-candidate election, Multi-party system was started.



↳ How glasnost policy played key role in fall of Soviet Union.

Q.1 (d)

"The most celebrated of Napoleon's achievements was the civil code or Code Napoleon". Discuss. [10 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

"नेपोलियन की उपलब्धियों में सबसे प्रसिद्ध नागरिक संहिता या कोड नेपोलियन थी"। चर्चा करें। [10 अंक]

Napoleon (1769-1821) conquered whole of Europe, but he is known for Code Napoleon.

Napoleon civil Code

↳ ① Legal reforms

- granted equality to all citizens.
- Tax privilege of old order aristocracy were abolished.
- law was framed, it was succinct and easy to understand.
- There was uniformity in laws.

② Educational reforms

- ↳ • Established modern schools
- also opened Vocation schools
- lycee → Military school

- Teachers training institute was also opened.

③ Economic Reforms

↳ Standard weight measure were used.

- Economic unity was established through institutions.

Napoleon also applied his economic reforms and Code Napoleon in conquered territories, these uniformly led to creation of nationalist movement in Germany and Italy. Hence Code Napoleon was known worldwide.

1(e)

"Enlightenment was not confined to scientific revolution alone, but humanism and ideas of progress too were its inseparable constituents. Examine. [10 Marks]

ज्ञानोदय केवल वैज्ञानिक क्रांति तक ही सीमित नहीं था, बल्कि मानवतावाद और प्रगति के विचार भी इसके अविभाज्य घटक थे। परीक्षण करें। [10 अंक]

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Enlightenment was a political intellectual movement that put emphasis on reason and impacted every facets of life.

Enlightenment and humanism and ideas of progress

↳ ① Humanism - puts primacy of individual against the dogmas prevalent in the society.

• It put emphasis on human values such as, love, compassion, beauty, truthfulness.

• Immanuel Kant, Rousseau were pioneers.

• Humanism also reflected in

paintings → human portrait,
sculpture were made in
naturalistic theme.

② Ideas of progress

• Critiqued the dominance of
church in private sphere

• opposed the forces of Medievalism
and focused on program of safety.

• Naturalism → Natural laws,
gravitation force, heliocentric views
were accepted.

• Gave primacy to Reason —
Descartes and Francis Bacon.

Hence enlightenment heralded
an age, which strive for
collective progress of humanity.

2(a)

Was new imperialism primarily a nationalistic rather than an economic phenomenon? Critically assess. [20 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

क्या नया साम्राज्यवाद मुख्य रूप से एक आर्थिक घटना के बजाय एक राष्ट्रवादी घटना थी? आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन करें। [20 अंक]

New imperialism started in late 19th and early 20th century when Germany, Italy, USA, Japan entered into imperialistic race.

Neo-imperialism as an economic phenomena

↳ ① Expansion of colonies for raw materials → industrial revolution demanded source of raw materials.
Africa, India and South-east Asia were important exporter.

② Colonies serve as market for European made goods.
 one way free trade were imposed on colonies.

③ Colonies provided opportunity for capital investment to European business

Here all this factors point toward economic cause

CRITICISM → Not all countries were exporting capital only Britain and France was capable

However some historians consider imperialism primarily a Nationalistic factor.

↳ ① Growth of Nationalism in Europe, Germany and Italy entered into Race.

• Germany colonies in Pacific and Sahara were expanded.

- Italy attacked Abyssinia in
1895 and 1936

• Japanese nationalism led to
their expansion in South-east
Asia.

• There were rivalries among countries,
Colonies became a 'Source of pride'

• they all were operating on the
lines of British Colonialism.

"love toward country transformed
into love for more countries."

② Militarism - Race for colonies
increased due to military
interest.

• ports, military base, strategic
concerns were guiding

the countries.

- Military generals were governor general in colonies.

③ Patriotism was more important than economic concerns →

Adventurers and explorers embark for glory for the nation.

- Countries' flag were hoisted first, when people landed on Africa and Antarctica

Hence definitely Nationalism was the prime driver for the neo-colonialism and it was not solely based on economic factors.

2 (b)

Assess the reasons for the outbreak of the Second World War and its aftermath. [20 Marks]

Candidates
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this margin

द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के छिड़ने और उसके बाद के कारणों का आकलन करें। [20 अंक]

Second world war (1939-45), fought between Allied powers and axis forces, was one of the deadliest war in History.

Reasons for the outbreak of 2nd world

↳ ① Nationalism → Rise of Nationalism in Italy and Germany. Under Mussolini and Hitler changed power equation.

Hitler's territorial designs in East Europe threatened stability and peace.

• Hitler and Mussolini offered economic stability and powerful state and got citizens backing.

② Treaty of Versailles - a dictated Peace.

• It was heavily criticized in Germany, Hitler exploited the opportunity to raise German sentiment against it.

• He started Re-armament and Military building.

• He argued that Germans were humiliated and wanted German Lebensraum for German people.

③ Appeasement policy of Chamberlain

• Hitler was encouraged for modernisation of Germany.

• He captured Sudetenland and no one opposed

• Later he arbitrarily attacked

Poland and Belgium.

↳ failure of Locarno Treaty, as it was vague, and there was no security guarantee for eastern Europe.

All these encouraged Hitler and led to Second World War.

Aftermath of the war

↳ ① Mass Mobilization of civilians.

Soldiers, Scientists and workers.
state mobilized every resource for war.

② would become battlefront.

Battles were fought in Africa
in Sahara and in the
Pacific.

troops were deployed from the colony.

③ Total destruction → more than 50-60 million civilians lost their lives.
 • Jews extermination in Germany Poland.
 • Italy, Germany and Russia lost significant population.

Infrastructure, civilian buildings, cultural heritage were targeted.

④ led to weakening of Colonial hold started the decolonisation process

⑤ Post war saw the creation of United nation for maintaining global peace.

Hence it was one of the deadliest war and can be considered as 'total war' that impacted whole world.

2 (c)

At the end of the battle of Sedan (1870), "Europe lost a mistress and gained a master." Comment. [10 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

सेडान की लड़ाई (1870) के अंत में, "यूरोप ने एक मालकिन खो दी और एक स्वामी प्राप्त किया।" टिप्पणी करें। [10 अंक]

Battle of Sedan (1870) was franco-Prussian war, where France lost to Prussia, and German unification was completed.

Europe lost a Mistress and gained a Master

↳ ① France was badly defeated, Kaiser was proclaimed King in Versailles palace.

② France power was reduced, Napoleon III was removed and its influence reduced in Europe.

③ Alsace and Lorraine were captured by Germany.

Hence it said that Europe
lost a mistress

Europe gained a master

↳ ① German unification was
achieved, in the next few
decades, Germany became superpower
in Europe.

② Bismarck policy of blood and
iron, his diplomacy made
Germany strong.

③ Germany increased military
capability, build Navy, become
financially sound.

Hence German ambitions
increased in the next few
decades, and it was one of
the factors for first world war.

SECTION B

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

Candidates
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"Since the end of the Cold War and the dissolution of the Soviet Union, international diplomacy has experienced a profound transformation." Critically evaluate. [10 Marks]

"शीत युद्ध की समाप्ति और सोवियत संघ के विघटन के बाद से, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कूटनीति ने एक गहन परिवर्तन का अनुभव किया है।" आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन करें। [10 अंक]

Dissolution of Soviet union ended the Bloc politics and would become USA dominated.

Transformation since end of Cold war

↳ ① Unipolarity in the international relations was visible. American hegemony was visible in every sphere → Capitalism, free market, democratic ethos were promoted.

② Interference in other countries regime change, foreign influence decreased comparatively.

② Eastern European countries joined NATO and EU, there were global integration in economic Heads.

③ NAM lost its relevance in the changing scenario.

④ Growth of Multilateralism and Pluralist diplomacy → BRICS, G7, G77 emerged.

⑤ Emergence of China in 21st century is striving to challenge international diplomacy.

Hence globe has witnessed significant transform, even global bodies, like UN depends upon USA.

(b) How far was Arab Nationalism a reaction against oil imperialism? [10 Marks]

Candidates
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this margin

अरब राष्ट्रवाद किस हद तक तेल साम्राज्यवाद के खिलाफ एक प्रतिक्रिया थी? [10 अंक]

Arab Nationalism emerged due to common cultural and religious similarities in the middle-east region.

Arab nationalism a reaction against oil imperialism

↳ ① Post World War I → Mandate System gave control to Britain and France in Middle East.

② Colonial enterprise set up industries and there were Monopolies in oil trade.

③ After the World War II, many countries like USA, Britain eyed for oil resources. Cold War politics also aggravated the Crisis.

(1) Leaders such as Nasser were anti-imperialist, he was vocal of Arabs nationalism.

(2) In 1945 Arab League was formed for promotion of Arab language, culture and interest.

(3) Later OPEC was formed to control oil market.

(4) Arab nationalism emerged as western powers were meddling in the internal affairs of the Arab state such as Iraq, Syria.

Hence it can be said that Arab imperialism nationalism was response to imperial domination for control of oil.

(c)

Latecomer Industrial revolution in Japan involved certain factors that were different from what west had experience. Discuss. [10 Marks]

Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

जापान में देर से हुई औद्योगिक क्रांति में कुछ ऐसे कारक शामिल थे जो पश्चिम के अनुभव से अलग थे। चर्चा करें। [10 अंक]

Industrial Revolution in Japan
started after Meiji Restoration in
1868.

factors that were different
from west

↳ ① Japan began industrialisation
after humiliation in 1853, when
Commodore Perry ~~landed~~ bombarded Japan.

In the west, industrialisation
was started for self-growth.

② Japanese industrialisation copied
Western Model

↳ Education system was
Modernised.

Economy reorganized on western
line

• Itanbara Mission was sent to learn best practices from west

• In the west, countries like Britain were planned.

③ Japan abolished, Shogunate System, feudalism and Samurai:

• west, no such development or structural change occurred.

④ Japan - state led industrialisation where govt. played pro-active role
west → private Business companies took the lead.

Hence industrialisation in Japan emerged out of humiliation, and in the next few decades Japan was challenging western dominance in the pacific.

Q.5 (d)

"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." Discuss Lincoln's perspective. [10 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

"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।" लिंकन के दृष्टिकोण पर चर्चा करें। [10 अंक]

~~Lincoln~~ Lincoln was visionary leader, who led America during civil war and preserved the union.

Lincoln's perspective on slavery abolition

↳ ① Lincoln stood for emancipation of slaves ~~for~~ in his election campaign.

② In his house divided speech he criticised Southern States for allowing inhuman practices.

③ Lincoln proclaimed that either every state would be free or every state would adopt slavery.

He was critical of Dred Scott Case, which opened slavery question.

on newly formed state.

④ He stood for preservation for union - He proclaimed that integrity of union was the utmost importance.

⑤ When 11 southern confederate state seceded, Civil war started between union and Confederate.

⑥ And later after the war Amendments 13, 14, 15 were done to give citizenship rights and abolished slavery.

Hence Lincoln's vision was crucial in realising that all men are created equal.

5(e)

What challenges were inherent to the process of decolonization in the Malay Peninsula? [10 Marks]

Candidates
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मलय प्रायद्वीप में उपनिवेशवाद के उन्मूलन की प्रक्रिया में क्या चुनौतियाँ निहित थीं? [10 अंक]

Malay peninsula was under British control and after world war second nationalist movement grew that started the decolonization process.

Challenges in the decolonization process

↳ ① Geographical Complexity → There were numerous islands comprising the British Malay, each was ruled by Sultan, hence political integration was a challenge.

② Borneo refused to join the Malay Union.

British wanted to keep Singapore independent due to its strategic locations.

③ local Sultans opposed any kind of reduction in their independence and authority.

④ Language and cultural barriers also affected.

• there were ethnic indigenous, Chinese, Indian, Muslims in the Malay peninsula.

⑤ National Movement was fragmented

Hence all this factors played crucial role in decolonization process of Malay peninsula.

Q.7 (a)

In what ways did the American and French Revolutions contribute to the foundations of the modern world? [20 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

अमेरिकी और फ्रांसीसी क्रांतियों ने आधुनिक दुनिया की नींव रखने में किन तरीकों से योगदान दिया? [20 अंक]

American and French revolutions changed global order by promoting democratic values against monarchical regimes.

Contribution of American revolution

↳ ① promoted spirit of independence against colonial rule.

• It showed that mighty British could also be defeated.

② laid the foundation of democratic values of equality and sovereignty

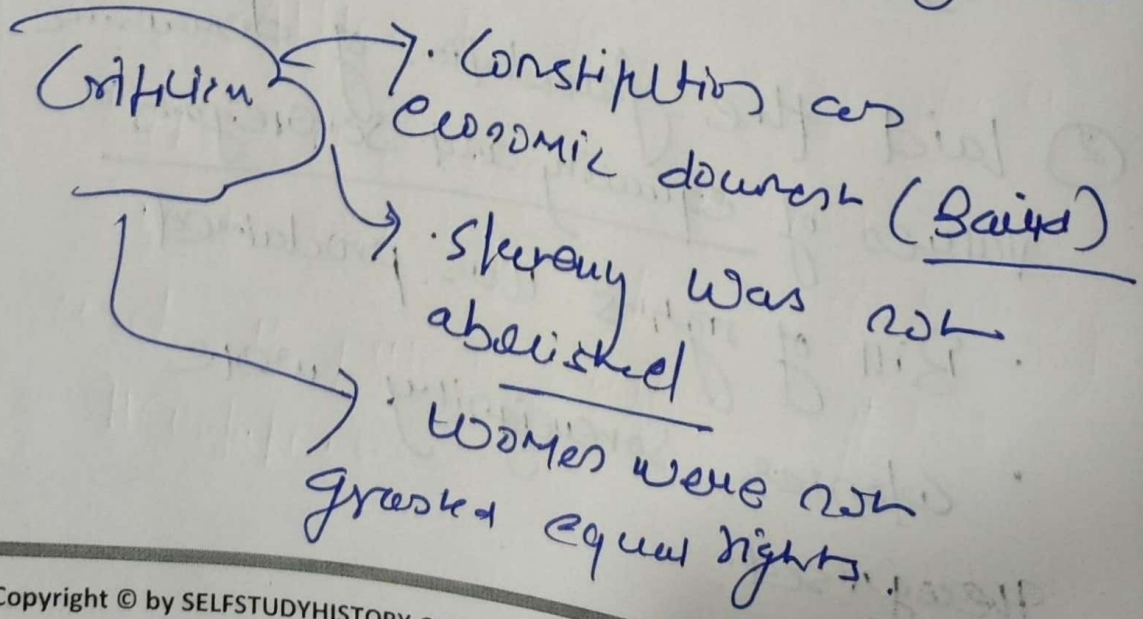
• Bill of rights was proclaimed

• Colonies sovereignty were recognised.

② Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Paine Benjamin Franklin stood for liberty, equality and encouraged democratic ethos.

④ American constitution was first of its kind, that defined the powers, jurisdiction of federal and state.

⑤ Inspired french revolution as people like Lafayette fought



Contribution of french revolution

- ↳ ① Oligarchy despotic
Monarchy and proclaimed
Republicanism
- ② Gave concep of "liberty,
equality and fraternity"
- equality to lower sections.
- ③ Shewed that people could
resist and change corrupt
and authoritarian regime.
- ④ french revolution inspired
revolutions in other
country around the globe.

5) Philosophers Contribution

- Kant → Critiq of church
- Rousseau → "Social Contract" foundation of democracy
- Montesquie → Separation of powers.

Critiq → - Reign of terror under Robespierre

→ - Napoleon himself become emperor.

Although there are faults
but it was remarkable
event at that point of history
and inspired future global
revolutions.

Q.7 (b)

"The Paris Peace Conference must stand in history a conspicuous failure. It was an overall failure of human intelligence and wisdom." Examine. [20 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

"पेरिस शांति सम्मेलन को इतिहास में एक स्पष्ट विफलता के रूप में जाना जाना चाहिए। यह मानव बुद्धि और ज्ञान की समग्र विफलता थी।" परीक्षण करें। [20 अंक]

Paris Peace Conference (1919) was post war conference, to decide on the future after the war.

Paris Peace Conference a Conspicuous failure

① War guilt clause - all the powers blamed Germany for the war, it was humiliated.

② Reparation clause - Germany was made to pay heavy reparations for the war.

Sanctions was imposed, France wanted to check German rise.

③ It was a dictated peace

- leaders differed over the peace clause, woodrow Wilson was lenient toward Germany
- Germany foreign territories were subjected to Mandate System.

④ Restrictions

- Reduction of army below 100,000
- No tank, Navy, aircraft could be built.
- Rhineland was declared demilitarized zone.
- France got back Alsace and Lorraine
- France would Mines of Ruhr region for 15 years.

Hence all this dictated
Peace clause were difficult
to be followed.

Consequence

↳ ① There were serious
economic crisis in Germany.
Germany was unable to pay
reparations.

② Growth of Nazism →
Hitler exploited this opportunist
to harvest German business

③ Hitler rose to power
to eradicate unemployment
crisis in Germany. He offered
peace and stability.

④ He used Sermon against
Peace treaty and began
Rearmament.

• Build Navy, Started large
Scale industrialization.

⑤ Chamberlain appeasement
policy gave Hitler free
hand to capture Sudetenland
and Poland.

There would war II
has its genesis in Paris
peace treaty, and it was
failure of human intelligence and
wisdom.

Q.7(c)

"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." Comment. [10 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

NATO is military alliance formed on the principle of collective security of Europe. America and Canada joined it to give trans Atlantic character.

Formation of NATO

↳ ① Berlin Blockade → USSR Block access to west of Berlin, it threatened the peace of Europe and west Germany.

② Suppression of nationalist uprising in Prague → USSR Tanks entered to Prague, it gave Message of threat to democracy.

- ③ European countries threatened of Soviet expansion. These fear necessitated alliance.
- ④ T Truman doctrine of Communist containment through aid. also need Military competence.
- ⑤ It ended America's isolationism in global affairs.
- ⑥ NATO was expanded to check Russian influence and threat around globe.

Hence NATO was the result of USSR fear and it was used as bulwark against Communism.

Q.8 (a)

Analyze the political situation in China during 1945-49 that paved the way for the establishment of the Communist government. [20 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

1945-49 के दौरान चीन में राजनीतिक स्थिति का विश्लेषण करें जिसने कम्युनिस्ट सरकार की स्थापना का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया। [20 अंक]

Chinese was governed by KMT Party under Chiang Kai shek, but during the World War II, political situation was altered.

Political Situation 1945-49

↳ ① Japanese invasion of Manchuria presented anti-Japanese sentiment in Japan.

• KMT was not able to resist the Japanese army

• Communist guerrilla opposed the Japanese force in the north, it gained their popular support.

② power struggle between Communist and KMT.

• In 1939' Communists were controlling 5 bases covering 10 million population.

they were opposing KMT's corrupt rule.

③ Chiang Kai shek launched extirpation Campaigns.

• long march under Mao Judong

Started, they crossed mountains and forest and set their base in north province.

• Communist started several reforms in their territories.

• land reforms granted them peasant support.

④ Weakness of KMT

- KMT leaders were corrupt and inefficient
- They supported warlords and caused oppression among peasantry
- Misutilized American fund.
- They didn't start land reforms and supported feudal elements.
- their army was weakened fighting the Japanese.

⑤ Advantage of Communist

- They were connected to masses
- land distribution programme, village committees garnered their support
- They started guerrilla fight

against Japanese.

- They were efficient and started welfare measures.

② Slowly Communist dominance started increasing in China. Now they were controlling 12 bases and 100 million population.

③ In such political situation America also left its support to left.

Chiang Kai shek fled to Formosa, and Communist govt. formed when China got independence in 1949.

Q.8 (b) How was Italy transformed from 'a geographical expression' to a nation-state? [20 marks]

इटली 'भौगोलिक अभिव्यक्ति' से राष्ट्र-राज्य में कैसे परिवर्तित हुआ? [20 अंक]

Candidates must not write on this margin

Italy was considered geographical expression as it was divided into several states that spoke Italian.

Transformation from 'a geographical expression' to a nation state

↳ Nepoleonic war Subjugated many italian states and unified Italy into smaller provinces.
Piedmont - Sardinia was left intact

• Rise of nationalism - under Nepoleonic rule, resentment against France increased, it gave birth to spirit of nationalism under common linguistic framework.

• Role of Carbonari

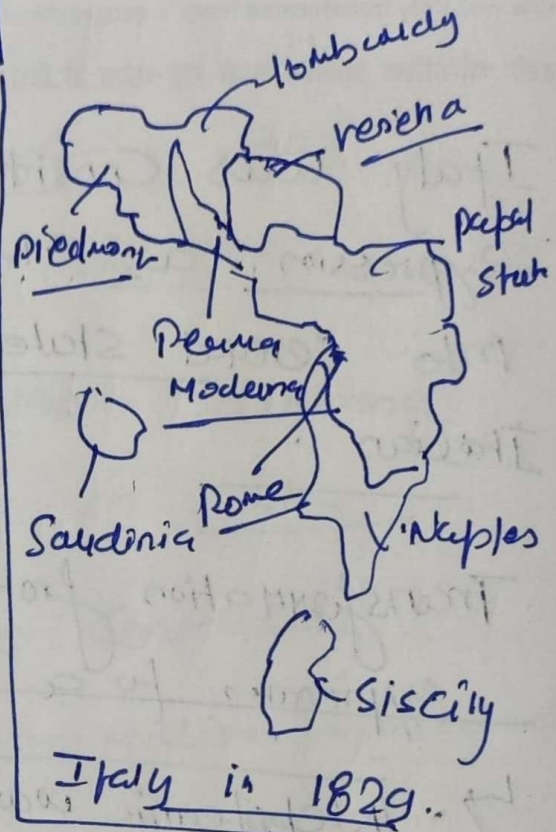
- it enthused nationalism, built on language

• Contribution of (Mazzini) considered as ^{Heart} ~~Brain~~ behind unification.

- His young Italy Movement was, pioneer in producing literary pamphlets, books and showed the greatness of italian culture.

• Role of Cavour → PM of Piedmont
Sardinia (Brain of unification)

- showed diplomatic skills
- sent troops in Crimean war



- Presented Italian Cause and got support of Britain and France.
- Purchased French and British Neutrality. Supported ^{Prussia} ~~Prussia~~ in war against Austria and got Southern States.
- Later he attacked France and defeated Napoleon III, when revolt broke out in France. Controlled Germany → Naples was annexed.
- Role of King Victor Emmanuel
 - He resisted attacking Papal States directly but when revolt broke out he

annexed papal states.

• Role of Gaibaldi → known as Sword of unification

• He and his Red shirts forces attacked southern provinces.
• Captured Sicily and marched forward.

• later he agreed to pay loyalty to ^{king} Emmanuel

Hence due to the diplomacy of Cavour; courage of Gaibaldi; intellectual contributions of Mazzini and leadership of king Emmanuel, Italy was unified.

Candidate must not write on this margin

Q.8 (c)

American Revolution was an economic revolt against mercantilism. Substantiate. [10 Marks]

अमेरिकी क्रांति व्यापारिकता के खिलाफ एक आर्थिक विद्रोह था। पुष्टि करें। [10 अंक]

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must not
write on
this margin

American Revolution occurred in 1776
when 13 colonies resisted
British rule in America.

American Revolution as an economic
Revolt

↳ ① Clash of interest of American
merchants and British Merchants

• British govt. policy promoted
British interest

② Unjust laws

• Navigation act prohibited American
ships for trading

• Tea act → prohibited trade
in tea and maintained
British monopoly.

• Stamp act → extra tax was imposed in America

③ Personal rule of George III

• American were not represented in parliament.

Slogan "No taxation without representation was given"

④ Colonial economic policy discriminated against American trade

Although American Colonies were child of Britain of 1600, but they were developed along their own lines, these revolution occurred.