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1 PM

Start Time:

2:30 PM

End Time:

ANSWER SHEET

(SECTIONAL TEST VIII- WORLD HISTORY)

उत्तर पुस्तिका (अनुभागीय परीक्षा VIII- विश्व इतिहास)

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Time Allowed: 90 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 130

समय: 90 मिनट

अधिकतम अंक: 130

There are FOUR questions in this paper.

इस प्रश्नपत्र में 4 प्रश्न हैं।

Candidate has to attempt THREE questions in all.

उम्मीदवार को सभी में 3 प्रश्नों का प्रयास करना होगा।

Question No. 1 is compulsory and out of the remaining, TWO are to be attempted.

प्रश्न सं 1 अनिवार्य है और शेष में से कम से कम 2 का प्रयास किया जाना है।

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

किसी प्रश्न / भाग के अंकों की संख्या उसके विरुद्ध इंगित की गई है।

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ भी निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाना चाहिए।

Attempts of questions shall be counted in sequential order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

प्रश्नों के प्रयासों को क्रमबद्ध रूप से गिना जाएगा।

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Comments after evaluation

Marks:

Comments for improvement:

Q.1
1(a)

Answer the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 3 = 30$ निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक का लगभग 150 शब्दों में उत्तर दें: $10 \times 3 = 30$

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

The unification of Italy occurred in 1870's under the leadership of King Victor Emmanuel of Piedmont-Sardinia.

It caused destruction of European order

↳ ① Destroyed the balance of power as decided by Congress of Vienna.
• Austria's influence and power declined after the unification.

② Formation of newer alliances.
• Between England, France, Italy against Austrian and Russian threat

③ Rise of new power house such as Prussia and Piedmont-Sardinia after the battle of Sedan.

④ Crimean war altered the scenario of Smaller states, it gave France a chance to present Italian case before Britain and France.

⑤ Austria's power was reduced,
 - Papal states like Central Rome captured.

Penna, Modena, Tuscany was captured from France.

Hence Italian unification led to creation of new state of Italy, and the influence of Russia and Austria declined in Europe.

1 (b)

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

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Algeria was French colony, but in the 1960's demand for Algerian independence grew in Algeria.

Situation before de-gaulle took power

↳ ① piede noirs were resisting independence movement

② Settlers, Businessman and French citizens were against independence

③ Military generals were threatening against it

④ Independence Movement had

become violent under Ben Bella

FLN group

De Gaulle's contribution

- ↳ ① De Gaulle became president, and changed constitution, giving President more power
- ② Referendum was also held in Algeria, where de Gaulle got support of Muslims.
- ③ He took decisive steps, didn't succumb down to the pressure of General Massu, Salan.
- ④ Invited Ben Bella for negotiation
- ⑤ Paved the way for independence despite criticism in home.

Although he was criticized Ben Bell lefty handled the Algerian independence movement.

1(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." Analyse this statement. [10 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Berlin blockade in 1948 by USSR threatened the security of west European countries against USSR.

Hence NATO was created for the collective security of European nations.

Creation of NATO

President Truman policy of Communist containment in west was the major driving force.

Marshall plan was an economic extension of Truman doctrine. It aimed for rebuilding Europe post war.

- America and Canada joined the Security pact giving it trans-atlantic colour.
 - It ended American isolationism in the global affairs.
 - Interest of USA was linked with Europe. Gave, 400 Mn \$ to Greece to suppress Communist Movement.
 - Russian aggression in Czechoslovakia also created fear among democratic countries.
- Hence the creation of NATO was based on collective security against USSR threat.

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

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

Latin American countries were colonies of Spain and Portugal, in the early 19th century Simon Bolivar helped to liberate the Latin American countries.

Instability in Latin America

↳ ① Simon Bolivar conquest after detachment of Spanish monarchy in 1808, led to instability in northern area.

② He liberated Northern Brazil, Ecuador, Bolivia, Colombia.

③ Bolivar established confederation of Granada to govern these territories.

④ Internal factionalism and rivalry led to its dissolution.

⑤ Later on the Confederation of Andes also collapsed.

Bolívar thought that American style Republicanism would not work in Latin America and he wanted lifelong Presidentship.

However it led to Conflict between various states.

Factors that led to instability and military conflicts

↳ ① Ethnic diversity - Latin America was divided among ethnic lines, vast forest area, mountains, temperatures also hinder migrations, led to conflicts.

② Conflict between federalist vs centralist
 • it led to political instability
 in Prague and Argentina

③ Division among hierarchies, →
Spanish landlord opposed any
 kind of erosion of their authority
 under new governments.

④ Mutual rivalries between
States led to wars:-

• Prague war in 1870 → led
 to death of 70% of male population

• war between Belvia and
 other northern power.

• Pacific war involve Multiple
Countries, it hinder peace.

⑤ Border dispute between
Peru, Argentina, Brazil and
Prague.

⑥ Monroe doctrine (1823) also
influenced the local powers
in Latin America

⑦ Rise of Caudillos - Military
chiefs, they also enjoyed
territorial power, led to
constant warfare between
different chiefs.

Here due to internal
jealousy and political conditions

Latin American countries were
involved in conflicts.

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

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

Candidates must not write on this margin

In 1871 Germany was united under Prussia and the succeeding years shows remarkable growth in Germany.

1871, a day of strength and pride

↳ ① In the Battle of Sedan, Napoleon III was defeated by Prussia.

② France was humiliated post-war → a humiliating treaty was signed.

Alsace and Lorraine become German territory.

③ Kaiser proclaimed King in Paris Palace.

③ After the 1870's, Germany progressed under Bismarck

↳ Industrialisation occurred through Blood and Iron Policy

• Germany strengthened military capability, built formidable Navy.

• There were progress in Railway, Roads, infrastructure and Standard of living increased

Hence In the interwar-period Germany was emerging as Super power, it got involved in alliance system and Participated in world war I

Versailles treaty and day of chastisement

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↳ ① Germany lost the war and humiliating treaty was imposed.

② France took revenge of Franco-Prussian war.

↳ - Took back Alsace and Lorraine

• Control of Mineral rich Ruhr region was ~~not~~ given to France

• Rhine areas were demitarized

• armament clause →

- Germany should reduce army to less than one lakh.

• No aircraft, submarines, battle tanks were allowed to build.

- Heavy reparation was imposed on Germany.
- It was financially weakened.
- French wanted to see a weak Germany so that it could influence German policy.
- France took revenge by humiliating Germany by 1919 treaty.

Although it was day of chaos, but it led to rise of Nazi forces in Germany and within two decades Germany was again involved in world war.

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

Candidates must not write on this margin

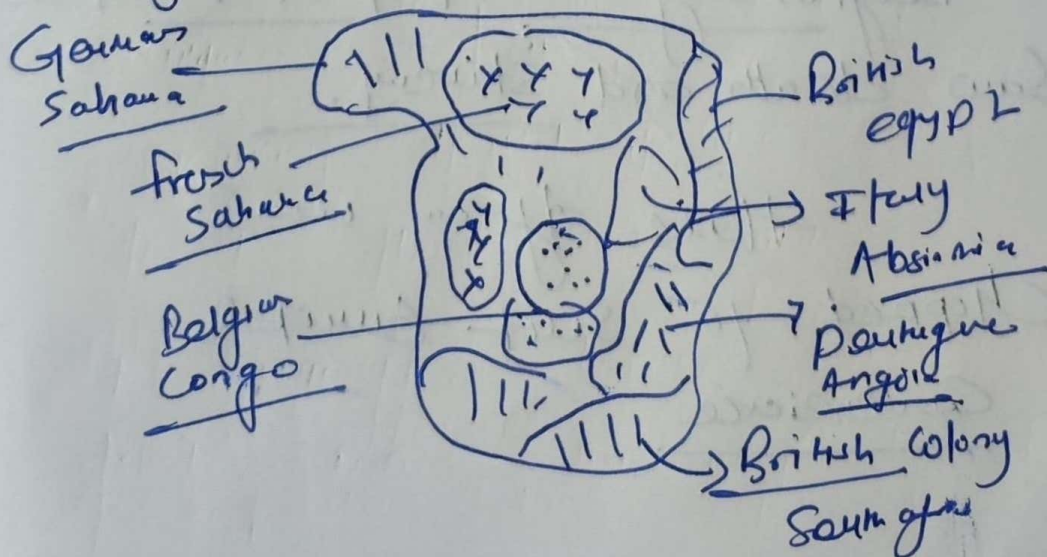
यूरोपीय प्रतिस्पर्धा के कारण अफ्रीका को कृत्रिम रूप से बनाए गए राज्यों में विभाजित कर दिया गया। विश्लेषण करें। [10 अंक]

The imperialistic policy by European nations, and the race for colony lead to scramble of Africa.

Africa was chopped into artificial states

↳ ① Berlin conference of 1884, led to consensus between different nations regarding governance of Africa

② Chopped as per conference disregarding local geographies



③ States were created - look
line drawn on scale

↳ It led to separation
of tribes across the border.

• Geography and terrain were
overlooked.

• Present crisis like Rwanda -
Hutus / Tutsis has roots of
colonial period.

④ Resource exploitation, Suppression
was common feature

• Belgian Congo - Leopold II rule
saw death and slavery.

Here Africa was
chopped to suit Europe
convenience.

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

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

UN was created in 1945, post world war for dialogue and diplomacy and preserving global peace.

Role played by UN in solving global disputes in cold war period

↳ ① Conflict between Dutch and Indonesia for control of Guinea.
↳ UN favoured Indonesia and conducted smooth election.

② UN Role in Korean war 1950

↳ North Korea attacked South Korea. There was division on the basis of blc.

↳ UN despatched forces comprising

of multiple nation to Secure Peace.

③ UN Intervention in Lebanon
 ↳ UN Peacekeeper (UNFIL) manage border between Israel and Lebanon to Secure peace.

④ UN in Cyprus crisis

• UN Peacekeeper were involved in peace between Turkish and Greeks.

⑤ Israel - Palestine Conflict

• UN Refugee Programme was created to support palestinian Refugee.

⑥ Suez crisis → UN Resolutions against Britain.

⑥ Kashmir dispute was brought
in UN. - UN awarded
plebiscite on demilitarization,
but it didn't occur.

However there are
instances when UN failed
to perform.

failures of UN

↳ ① It is unable to take decision
when bigger power were involved

② Russian Suppression of Budapest
Uprising (1956) and sending
tanks in Czechoslovakia in (1968).
UN unable to take
action

- ③ UN failed during the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.
- ④ UN intervention in Congo and Sudan was rather fatal.
 - Failure of Mogadishu led to death.
- ⑤ veto was exercised by P-5 member, rather positive deliberation.
- ⑥ UN failure to control iraq invasion, palestine crisis, Bosnia-serbs crisis.

Although it failed, but it indeed managed to prevent another world war.

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

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

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Soviet was collapsed in 1991,
when various satellite states
declared their independence from
USSR.

Causes of the collapse

- ① Stagnating economy → USSR
was based on state controlled
economic system. it breeds
inefficiency and corruption.
- Slow innovation.
 - Reagan policy led to economic
hardship → oil prices were
decreased to affect Russian economy.
 - USA was far more advanced
Militarily and technologically.

② Structural weaknesses → Soviet

Union was a single party state.

- there were nationalist forces gaining ground demanding political reforms.

- this structural weakness causes revolutions in Poland and other countries.

③ Gorbachev policy

- Glasnost → openness in the economy and institutions.

- Perestroika → structural change and transparency in politics.

- Multiple party elections were allowed at local levels

- it caused collapse of Soviet.

④ Fall of Berlin wall exposed Soviet weakness around the globe. West Germany was much more developed - it created ripple effect.

⑤ Chernobyl disaster

It showed the world the failure of Russian bureaucracy. Disaster led to loss of life.

⑥ Independence movement in Poland - led Waleska and in other states, they were veering toward democratic reforms.

⑦ Inefficiency in Russian System

25-1% of GDP were spend on military and bureaucracy

• Underdeveloped led to creation of centrifugal tendencies in USSR.

⑧ US Aid, EU and other global powers attracted east European countries

Hence all these led to disintegration of the Soviet Union →

(c)

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

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

Indonesia was dutch colony.

Where Various Sultans
have influence over various
islands.

National Movement in Indonesia

↳ ① National Movement arose
due to dutch exploitation
of Indonesians

② In the interwar period
and during the 2nd world
war Indonesia fell under
Japanese Occupation

③ Japanese trained leader
like Sukarno for governing

④ This early experience helped
them in governing territories
and it led to political
Mobilization.

⑤ Later dutch Massacre in
Jawa and conflict for
Guinea led to global
attention.

Hence Indonesia was
granted independence.