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GS SCORE

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UPDATED

ANSWER WRITING WORKBOOK

World History

GS PAPER 1

Complete World History
Revision through **50+ Questions**

- ✓ Preparation Approach
- ✓ Micro Detailing of UPSC syllabus
- ✓ 6 Practice sets and model hints
- ✓ Previous year questions and solutions

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PREFACE

While current affairs changes every year there are some parts in syllabus which do not change and a candidate requires conceptual understanding and a good grip over these topics. The purpose of this workbook is to serve as one stop destination for students. It will help in building a base of knowledge and conceptual clarity

GS answer writing workbook aims to function as a standalone product that will promote self-learning habits in students and help in maximum syllabus coverage of the static portion.

Features of Workbook

The workbook has following features that aim to resolve various issues faced by students in an efficient and holistic manner.

Feature	Issue resolved
Static Topics from syllabus	Conceptual clarity
Topic wise sets	Syllabus coverage
Question & Answer format	Answer writing practice & Time management
Approach before each answer	Structuring of answers
Previous Year questions	Analysis
Blank Page at the end of each set	Self-note making

● How to optimally make use of workbook

In order to gain maximum out of it, a student must first attempt each of the set by himself and then compare his answers with model hint given. This exercise will help them to gain confidence in answer writing, in enrichment of their answers and in better management of time.

The approach given at the beginning of each answer is also aimed to give him an idea about how to approach an answer. Before going into the answer, he must first build his own answer around the approach and then compare with the given answer.

Any extra point to be remembered, revised or any other extra additions can be made at the Blank Page given at the end of each set.

● About GS score World History Workbook

It consists of total 6 sets that are designed according to broad topic division under UPSC world history syllabus. Focus is given on maximum topic coverage along with framing thematic questions along the lines that are asked in UPSC mains examination. It is intended to serve as a reliable source of information about facts, ideas and events related to world history and linking of these ideas that are extremely important from the point of view of UPSC mains examination. It is essential that you must optimally utilize it as per steps given above, to extract maximum out of it.

APPROACH TO PREPARE WORLD HISTORY FOR UPSC

World history is considered a vast and a hard subject to relate with. Facts, names and events related to world history are difficult to remember and often complicated. Students require a simple strategy to handle the subject with ease and confidence in the exam.

Preparation of World History under UPSC civil services is based on 3 pillars

- ▶ Study of past year papers
- ▶ Books and resources
- ▶ Strategizing

● Study of Past year papers

Looking at past year papers we can observe that questions demand candidates to understand various events and their implications for India and the world. Study of these aspects is also essential to be able to answer in a holistic manner.

Areas from where questions have been asked include:

- ▶ American and French Revolution
- ▶ Decolonization
- ▶ Anti colonial struggles in Africa
- ▶ Industrial Revolution
- ▶ World wars

Thus as we can see above that what is required is point to point coverage of syllabus. Areas that have been asked require a broad overview, thus a candidate must keep in mind the syllabus at all times during preparation. For this purpose we are providing a detailed syllabus in form of micro detailing of UPSC syllabus. It would help in ensuring that an important aspect of syllabus is not left out.

● Books and Resources:

Like other subjects under UPSC mains examination, world history is also a very dynamic subject. Reading of NCERTs is essential to understand various events and their role in shaping of the world today. The following NCERT books must be referred to strengthen the basics.

- ▶ NCERT class X Story of Civilization by Arjun Dev
- ▶ NCERT class XI Themes in World History
- ▶ Advance Books and Resources:
- ▶ Mastering World history Norman Lowe

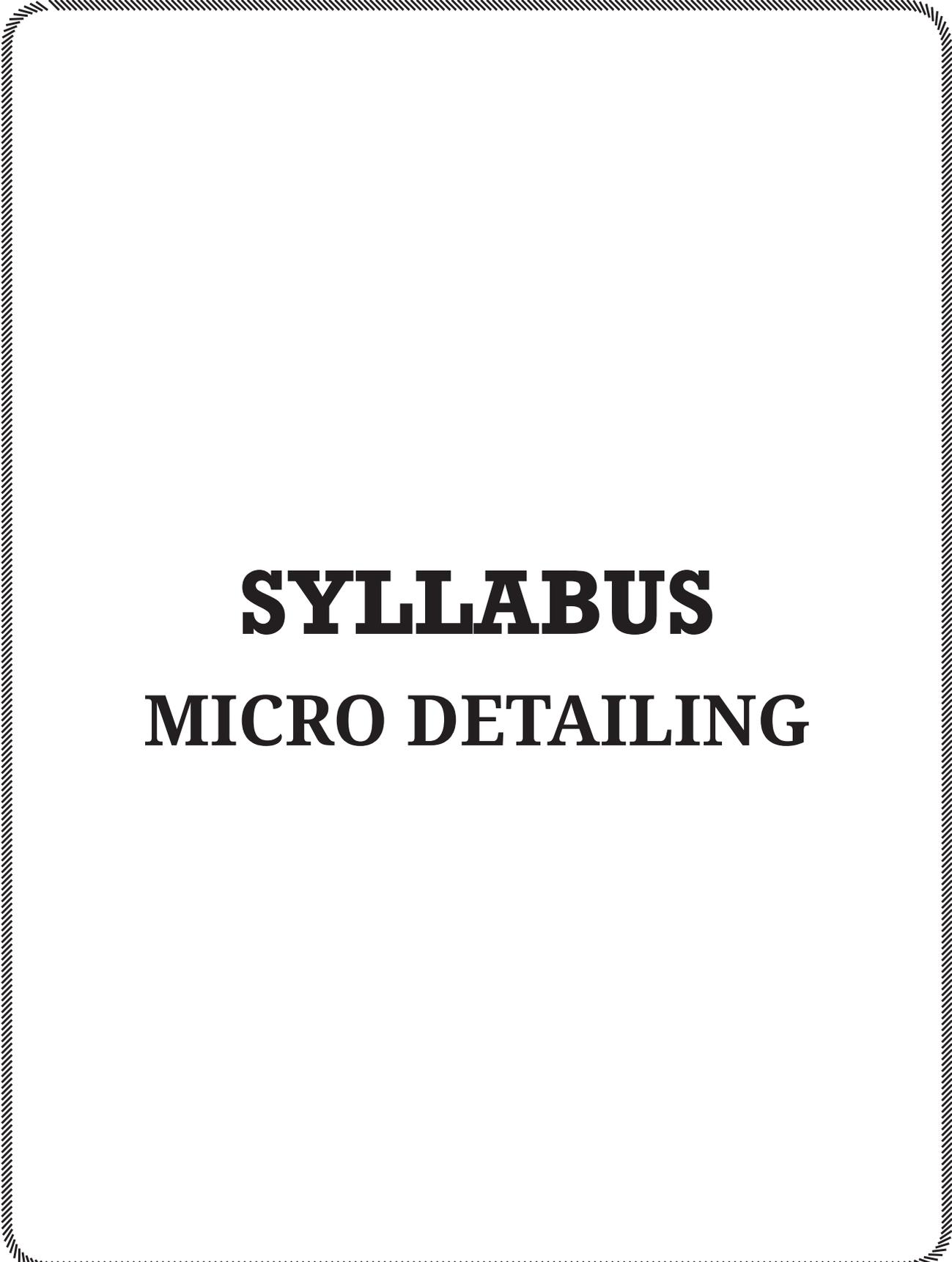
- ▶ History of Modern world – Jain and Mathur

- **Strategy for World history**

To cover world history in fullest possible sense, it is important that a candidate understands each event, ideology etc in the simplest manner. Each event must be understood in its entirety and specially its impact on India and in shaping the geopolitical scenario of that time, as well as today. Instead of being overwhelmed by the vastness and complexity of the subject, it is important to devise a smart strategy that can be followed in the long run.

Following steps can be followed while preparing world history for UPSC

- ▶ Start with simple NCERTs to build a base.
- ▶ Underline important lines that you find Important and relevant.
- ▶ In the second reading revise the underlined portion, after 2 revisions move to next NCERTs and other advanced books, if you feel the need.
- ▶ Revise frequently and practice ample answer writing to build confidence.



SYLLABUS
MICRO DETAILING

SUB TOPIC LISTING (World History)

UPSC Syllabus

- History of the World will include events from 18th century such as Industrial Revolution, world wars, Redrawing of National Boundaries, Colonization, Decolonization, political philosophies like Communism, Capitalism, Socialism etc.— their forms and effect on the society.

1. Background of 18th and 19th Century

- Foundation of American Colonies
- The Independence of United States of America
- The American Revolutionary War
- What was the impact of American Revolution?
- Political Effects of the Revolution
- How did the American Revolution influence the French Revolution?
- US Civil War
- Impact of Civil War on USA
- Global Impact of US Civil War
- Impact on India
- The revolution in France
- France under Napoleon
- Impact of revolution
- Significance of revolution
- Disintegration of the Feudal System
- Renaissance
 - Humanism
 - Art and Architecture
 - Literature
 - Science
 - Reformation etc.
- Explorations, Discovery, Trade
- Colonization – Rise of Nation State
- The English Revolution

• Political Philosophies

- Capitalism (concept, types and example)
- Communism (concept, types, example)
- Relevance of capitalism in present era
- Socialism

- Rise of the nation- state system
- Unification of Italy
- Unification of Germany

2. Industrial Revolution

- Colonialism
- The age of Imperialism (1870-1914)
- Imperialism in Asia
- Analysis of Colonialism
- Slave Trade

3. World War-I & II Causes & Outcomes

- Major causes of the war
- Course of the war
- Analysis of major events of the war
- Consequences of World War I
- Aftermath of World War I
- League of Nations
- Foundations of the war
- Course of the war

- Aftermath of war
- Analysis of the war
- Major events in pre-revolution Russia
- Causes
- Course of revolution
- Consequences
- Aftermath of the war
- Post-Lenin Russia

4. **World Between Two World Wars**

- The Great Depression
- The Great Depression- an economic perspective
- Rise of Fascism in Italy
- Rise of Nazism in Germany
- Soviet Union (USSR)

5. **Decolonization and world after world war - 2**

- Decolonization phase
- Development of Cold War (1945-1953)
- To what extent was there a there thaw after 1953?
- Nuclear Arms Race and the Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)
- Global issues since 1991
- Integration of Europe
- European integration- a timeline
- Rise of global Islamic terrorism
- Rise of China
- Democratic reforms in Middle East
- Arab nationalism
- Israel

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

SET: 1 - 6

SET-1: QUESTIONS

BACKGROUND OF 18TH CENTURY AND 19TH CENTURY AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHIES

- Q1. The long-standing discontent of the French people found an outlet in the French revolution whose spirit found expression in the writings of the intelligentsia." Elucidate.
- Q2. "Nationalism emerged as a force which brought about sweeping changes in the political and mental world of Europe". In light of the above statement discuss various factors for the growth of nationalism in Europe in the 19th century.
- Q3. "The focal-point of the history of 19th century Germany before the emergence of Bismarck was the struggle for unification". Discuss.
- Q4. The American revolution stands as one of the unmistakable landmarks in the history of the modern world". In light of above statement elaborate the significance of the American Revolution.
- Q5. "The transformation of Italy from a mere geographical expression to a full-fledged nation- state was a long drawn process spearheaded by many personalities "Elucidate.
- Q6. "Not through speeches and resolutions of majorities will the mighty problems of the age be solved, but by blood and iron" .In light of above statement discuss Bismarck's diplomacy that paved the Unification of Germany.
- Q7. French Revolution hardly followed the ideals that became popular, as a result of its success. Describe the 'reign of terror' in context of the above statement, also describe, why evolution is better than revolution
- Q8. After being divided with the passions of war, America was united again." In the light of given statement examine the factors leading to American Civil war and its impact on America and world.
- Q9. The best virtue of capitalism with democratic system has been that, it today has included most of the features and the aspirations of its alternatives'. Critically Analyse.
- Q10. Discuss the growth and evolution of socialism in Europe in the 19th century. Also, comment on the success of Second Communist International in overcoming inter-country rivalries in Europe.

SET-1: ANSWERS

1. **The long-standing discontent of the French people found an outlet in the French revolution whose spirit found expression in the writings of the intelligentsia.” Elucidate.**

(250 words)

Approach

1. **Briefly introduce French revolution.** *(50 words)*
2. **Enumerate various discontents of the people: social, economic and political.** *(75 words)*
3. **Explain the role of Intellectuals and philosophers in igniting the spirit of revolution among people.** *(75 words)*
4. **Conclusion.** *(50 words)*

Hints

The French Revolution of 1789 is a landmark in the history of mankind. The very thrust of the revolution was aimed at the destruction of the feudal society system which had developed in Europe-**ancient regime**- over the last thousand years or so and the establishment in its place of a capitalist or bourgeois social system. The revolution ended the autocratic rule of Bourbon monarchy. The message of the revolution was liberty, equality and fraternity in the world.

Revolution is usually pre-conditioned by growing grievances and discontent within elements of society. The path to revolution becomes more clear when grievances are not redressed in a natural and peaceful way by the monarch and people feel deprived of their basic human needs.

The long-standing discontents of the French people were:

Social discontent

- **French society had three main divisions or estates:** Clergy (the priestly class), Nobility (the landed and aristocratic class), and the rest, the commoners, formed the unprivileged class. The clergy and the nobility enjoyed special privileges and they were exempted from various taxes imposed by the monarchy.
 - ▶ This compartmentalization of French society symbol of ancient regime was a social humiliation rooted in tax discrimination.
 - ▶ Only the third estate bore the brunt of taxation, as other two estates were exempted

from tax payment due to the special privileges. The important taxes were tithe, a tax exclusively collected by the church on the laity, Taille, a tax paid by the peasants, gabelle salt tax, and tax on tobacco. Also, the third estate alone had to pay taxes to finance the activities of the state.

- **Conditions of Peasantry:** The peasantry made up the bulk of French society (20 million out of the total population of 25million) and third estate. The peasants were serfs. They had to work certain days in the week for their lords without any remuneration. They could not marry or dispose of their lands without the lord's permission. Lords claimed certain feudal dues such as the right to levy fees even for using ovens to bake bread, and a toll on sheep and cattle possessed by the peasants. It has been estimated that the peasant paid eighty per cent of his earnings to various tax collectors. Because of the unbearable level of taxation, peasants hatred of the ancient regime reached extremes.
- **Middle class:** The peasants could not fight feudal regulations on their own. They looked for outside help and leadership. The rising bourgeoisie, the top most groups of the third estate, wanted their political power to match their economic status. The Doctors, Lawyers, Teachers, Businessmen, Writers and Philosophers etc. formed this class .They wanted to have a voice in government. . They encouraged the people to raise their voice to up hold their rights. So they became rebellious. So the bourgeoisie took the lead and were instrumental in bringing about the French Revolution.

Economic discontent:

The economic discontent of the French was a potent factor of the French Revolution of 1789.

- **Financial Bankruptcy:** France was in constant war with neighbouring British Empire that proved to be too costly for the exchequer. It had spent enormous sums on the Seven Years' War with Britain and Prussia, and more again during the American war with Britain. The valuable assistance which the French gave to the American colonists was such as it could not really afford. The government had to pay high interests on the loan. In order to settle the dues, the government imposed more taxes on the common people. The nobles and higher clergy hesitated to come forward and save the state by voluntarily giving up their claims to exemption from taxes. Matters were further complicated by the extravagance expenses of queen Marie Antoinette of the court and the incompetence of the Louis XVI.
- **Failure of Economic reforms** undertaken by Louis XVI met with failure because of his weak personality and opposition from the aristocracy. A series of financial ministers such as Turgot, Neckar were removed from the job because of the reluctance of the aristocratic class to pay taxes.
- **The depression of 1778** and the failure of crops in 1787, on the eve of the French revolution, was an utter disaster for the French economy. Prices of commodities decreased following the depression and as a result, the profits went down and the labours lost their jobs. .Following the failure of crops in 1787-8, food production fell dramatically, leading to an increase in the prices of food stuff. The hardship of peasants, workers and the weaker classes therefore intensified.

Political discontent:

- The French kings of the Bourbon dynasty were believers in the divine right of kings. They had adopted autocratic monarchy by centralizing his power in which there was little scope for popular participation.
- The French estate general assembled irregularly .They were considered illegitimate if it had not been convened by the king. The assembly was not called into session from 1614, with the result that all powers ere centralised in the hands of the king.

- The king Louis XVI could not maintain effectiveness of the governance and the welfare of the people. The King had very little control over his administration who were corrupt and selfish men. The Judicial process was marred in delays and corruption. The prime objective of the administrative system was to retain the special privileges of the aristocracy to the point that they even began to challenge the king's power to introduce reforms.

Role of Intellectuals and philosophers in igniting the spirit of revolution

Long before the revolution of 1789 there was a revolution in the realm of ideas. Public intellectuals (who were called philosophes in the French language) who were inspired by the Enlightenment ideal of applying reason to all spheres of knowledge played a key role in preparing the soil for the outbreak of the French Revolution.

- Montesquieu (1689–1755), in his *The Spirit of Laws*, argued for the division of power among the legislative, executive and judiciary and opposed the concentration of power in a single hand.
- Voltaire (1694– 1778), in his *The Age of Louis XIV*, opposed the religious superstitions of the French and criticised the French administration under the rule of the monarchs.
- Rousseau (1712–1778), in his *Social Contract*, argued that the relationship between the rulers and ruled should be bound by a contract. If the ruler ruled the country in a just manner, he would be respected by his subjects. If he ruled in an unjust manner, in violation of the contract, he should be punished.
- The English philosopher, John Locke, in ‘*Two Treatises of Government*’, opposed the divine right and absolute monarchy.
- These ideas were also expressed in the writings of Diderot and the Encyclopaedists.
- The Physiocrats: A school of economists is known as physiocrats. They had an important role for the outbreak of the French Revolution. Among them Turgot and Quesnay had an important place. They preached “Free Trade Policy”. They argued for the Labour rights. They denied the Government interference on trade, commerce and agricultures. Individualism formed the core of their thought.

Conclusion:

- The growing resentment, discontent, widespread social and economic disparity, and mutual antagonism and enmity among different social classes created an ambience of social unrest and instability. This disquiet took the shape of a revolution infused with revolutionary spirit first in the minds of the people due to the writings of intelligentsia and philosophers.
- Although, most of the French philosophers did not live to see the revolution but their critical and rationalist writings psychologically prepared the French people for the revolution and lent them the mental strength to bear the truth of the struggle. Their writings acted as an impetus to the revolution.

2. **“Nationalism emerged as a force which brought about sweeping changes in the political and mental world of Europe”. In light of the above statement discuss various factors for the growth of nationalism in Europe in the 19th century.**

(250 words)

Approach

1. Briefly define the term nationalism. (50 word)
2. Enumerate various factors that caused the expansion of the ideals of nationalism in Europe. (150 words)
3. Conclusion (50 words)

Hints

A nation may be described as a community having a common homeland, a common culture and common traditions. European nationalism, in its modern sense, was born out of the desire of a community to assert its unity and independence. In the 19th century there began a determined struggle to realise nationalist aspirations.

Various reasons for the birth of nationalism in Europe in the 18th century were:

- **Nationalism was in part a child of the French revolution.** The political and constitutional changes that came in the wake of the French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens. The revolution proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny. The French revolutionaries created a collective identity amongst the French people:
 - ▶ The ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) emphasised the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.
 - ▶ A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard.
 - ▶ The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.
 - ▶ New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation.
 - ▶ A centralised administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory.
 - ▶ Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.
 - ▶ Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation.

Role of Napoleon

Under his reign, the territories of central Europe that were brought under the control by French army by defeating the alliances between great powers of Europe-Prussia, Austria, Russia-underwent a revolution. Within the wide swathe of territory that came under his control, Napoleon set about introducing many of the reforms based on the ideals of French revolution that he had already introduced in France. He became the messenger of French revolution in entire Europe.

- The Civil Code of 1804 – usually known as the Napoleonic Code – did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property. This Code was exported to the regions under French control.

- In the Dutch Republic, in Switzerland, in Italy and Germany, Napoleon simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
- In the towns too, guild restrictions were removed. Transport and communication systems were improved.
- Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed a new-found freedom. The Businessmen and small-scale producers of goods, in particular, began to realise that uniform laws, standardised weights and measures, and a common national currency would facilitate the movement and exchange of goods and capital from one region to another.
- Napoleon's empire gave to Europe a form of unity, even though it was imposed by him through conquests. A new concept emerged which bound people together with a sense of belonging and unity. Nations began to be formed by those who shared a common tradition and common territory.
- However, in the areas conquered, such as Holland and Switzerland, as well as in certain cities like Brussels, Mainz, Milan and Warsaw, the initial enthusiasm for the French armies soon turned to hostility, as it became clear that the new administrative arrangements did not go hand in hand with political freedom. Increased taxation, censorship, forced conscription into the French armies required to conquer the rest of Europe, all seemed to outweigh the advantages of the administrative changes. It gave birth to a new nationalism that fought against the Napoleon army such as the resistance of Spanish people in 1808.

Because of the Napoleon era the trinity of –liberty, equality and nationality–was no longer merely ideas; as laws and as a new way of addressing life, they rested at the centre of European reality.

- The **industrialisation** process also helped in the birth of Nationalism. The era of industrialisation began with the European countries which needed two things: raw material for their industries and market for their finished products. It gave impetus for transport infrastructure and abolition of internal customs duty. It gave a concept of unified communities.
- **Culture** played an important role in creating the idea of the nation: art and poetry, stories and music helped express and shape nationalist feelings. Romantics such as the German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder (1744-1803) claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people – *das volk*. It was through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances that the true spirit of the nation (volksgeist) was popularised. So collecting and recording these forms of folk culture was essential to the project of nation-building
- **Language** too played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments. It carried the modern nationalist message to large audiences who were mostly illiterate. This was especially so in the case of Poland, which had been partitioned at the end of the eighteenth century by the Great Powers – Russia, Prussia and Austria. Even though Poland no longer existed as an independent territory, national feelings were kept alive through music and language. Karol Kurpinski, for example, celebrated the national struggle through his operas and music, turning folk dances like the polonaise and mazurka into nationalist symbols.

Conclusion:

Nationalism as an ideal began to grow in the 19th century based on the ideas of the French revolution, the consequences of Napoleonic military victories and the political realignments which these victories produced and also due to various cultural factors. It appealed to the intelligentsia and the bourgeoisie which spearheaded the movement for Italian and German

unification. The ideals of liberalism and nationalism was so deeply entrenched in the European vocabulary that when after the defeat of Napoleon when conservative government was formed failed to suppress the revolutionary zeal of ordinary Europeans as was seen in July revolution of 1830 and February revolution of 1848.

3. **“The focal-point of the history of 19th century Germany before the emergence of Bismarck was the struggle for unification”. Discuss.**

(250 words)

Approach

1. **Briefly explain the geographical fragmentation of Germany.** *(40 words)*
2. **Enumerate various reasons that were precluding the unification of the German states.** *(90 words)*
3. **Enumerate various process through which German nationalism was institutionalized.** *(80 words)*
4. **Conclusion** *(40 words)*

Hints

Germany politically was little more than a geographical expression divided into numerous principalities more than 300 after the treaty of Westphalia 1648, dominated by the spirit of provincialism, and under the control of many petty princes. German unification was not an abrupt phenomenon but a continuous process through a good deal of hardship and upheaval and over a long period of time.

There were various problems regarding the unification of the Germanic states into a unified Germany:

- The **Vienna settlement of 1815**. Under the leadership of Metternich, the region was organised into a loose confederation of 39 states whose affairs were to be controlled by a federal diet under the president-ship of Austria. Austria did not want a united Germany as Metternich apprehended that the spread of nationalism in as heterogeneous empire would lead to disintegration of the Hapsburg Empire. Metternich's policy was to maintain status quo and to suppress liberal activities. The Austrian Chancellor, Prince Metternich, the principal architect of this policy, actively suppressed democratic ideas and movements and challenges to royal authority in 1820 and 1830.
- The **spirit of separatism** among the states was very strong. None of them were ready to surrender their individual identity for a greater cause. This was despite there were many emotional, racial, and linguistic similarities among the Germanic people. They had a strong feeling of provincialism and regionalism which precluded their unification as they failed to reach a unanimous decision over the issue of which state should assume leadership.
- **Religious differences** was another important obstacle. North Germany (Hesse, Cassel, Nasau) was predominantly protestant and the south was mostly Catholic. Thus there was a marked religious divide.

- **Ideological differences** between liberals and radicals also prevented any common approach. Reactionary forces were against unification but equally, liberals of all shades of opinion, who had vision for a unified Germany, also could not create a common platform. Liberals were grouped under different categories- liberals, radicals, progressive, right left and centre-group interests overshadowed the greater objectives of unification. Liberals emphasized voting rights on property qualifications while the radicals insisted on universal franchise. The groups were not unanimous about the territorial extent of Germany: the idea of a Greater Germany (the inclusion of Austria along with non-German elements), or a little Germany (the inclusion of Germany-Austria minus non-German elements) became a subject of controversy.

Process of institutionalization of German nationalism

- **Role of Napoleon:** The Napoleonic wars and the subsequent reforms that he introduced in reorganised Germany (Confederation Of Rhine in 1806) made a deep impression on the German mind. The political triumph and later overthrow of Napoleon had created a liberal attitude among a section of the intellectuals. A kind of emotional integration among the German people began to crystallise. The political fragmentation of Germany was partially overcome by the reduction in the number of sovereign German states to thirty-eight from the three hundred states of the Holy Roman Empire which was abolished in 1806.
- **German romanticism** inculcated a spirit of patriotism into the minds of German people by using sentiments and emotion as its driving force. Intellectuals such as Johann von Herder (1744–1803) and Friedrich Schlegel (1772–1829) promoted the idea of German nation by glorifying its past. Herder believed that civilisation was a product of the culture of the common people, the Volk (folk) and promoted the idea of a unique German spirit, the **Volkgeist**. J.G. Fichte (1762– 1814) delivered a series of Addresses to the German Nation. He claimed the German spirit was not just one among the many spirits but was superior to the rest. This inspired and promoted the idea of nationalism among the Germans.
- **Role of Prussia:** Romanticism kindled in Prussia- the largest and the most powerful of the Confederation of German States- the spirit to achieve its past glory. It rebuilt and strengthened its army. Recruitment was based on merit and not on old aristocratic standing. The zeal for liberalism and modernisation combined with nationalism in Prussia. All these changes in state policy made Prussian citizens aware of their obligations to the national interests.
- **Zollverein:** In 1834, Prussia was successful in establishing the Zollverein (customs union). By the 1840s it included most of the Germanic states except those under the control of Austria and provided economic unity to the Germanic states and psychologically brought them together. It offered manufacturers a market of almost 34 million people. With the improvement of their economic position, apolitical awareness began to surfaced the bourgeoisie began to feel that they should have political rights. It strengthened the liberal movements in Germany.
- **Liberal class:** The revolutions of 1830 and 1848 strengthen the liberal groups as rulers in Baden, Saxony, Bavaria and Wurttemberg were forced to concede to demands for a constitutional government. In 1848 the Frankfurt Assembly was convened. Most of the elected members were liberals who believed that a liberal national German state could be created based on abstract constitutional principles. But it failed as it cannot solve the territorial question and nature of future German state.

Conclusion:

The process of German unification during the 19th century was speeded up by the creation of a national market, a network of railways and communications and a self-conscious bourgeoisie. Unification was achieved later by an alliance of liberal bourgeoisie with the landowning class in which war and diplomacy played a vital role under the leadership of Bismarck.

4. **The American revolution stands as one of the unmistakable landmarks in the history of the modern world”. In light of above statement elaborate the significance of the American Revolution.**

(250 words)

Approach

1. **Briefly introduce the American Revolution.** *(50 words)*
2. **Enumerate various significance of the American Revolution.** *(150 words)*
3. **Conclusion.** *(50 words)*

Hints

The American Revolution of 1776 was the war of independence fought by the British colonists under the able leadership of George Washington against the rule of Great Britain. The war freed the American colonies from the British imperial control. American colonies had witnessed remarkable material and cultural progress in the middle 18th century. Renaissance and Reformation movements of this period contributed to the growth of a spirit of individual independence and gave people self-assurance. The revolution was fought against the growing economic despotism in the form of mercantilism of the Great Britain.

Significance of American Revolution:

- **Formation of USA:** The revolution led to the independence of the thirteen colonies. They all formed the confederacy of United States of America. England formally recognized USA as an independent state. The former royal and proprietary colonies became Republics under the confederation.
- **Creation of a new Society:** The revolution contributed to the creation of a new society. It banished the conservative elements. During the war of independence the Tories and loyalists consistently sided with Britain. After the war they were either expelled from United States or very harshly treated. The banishment of their elements contributed to the creation of a new society.
- **Principles of liberty and democracy:** The American Revolution established the principles of liberty and democracy. The declaration of independence proclaimed “all men are equal”. It also paved the way for liberty and democracy. It provided an impetus to the people of the world to demand liberty and freedom. The concepts of democracy and republic became widespread.
- **Setback to Colonialism:** The American Revolution gave a serious setback to the European colonialism. It taught the British in particular and the other European powers in general, a lesson that excessive and unnecessary interference in the internal affairs of the colonies could not be tolerated by the local people. More considerable policy should be adopted towards them. Further it convinced them that “Colonies are like fruits and when they are ripe, they will fall off”. In England, it had an immediate effect. It collapsed the Personal rule of George III and resulted in the assumption of power by the Whigs. With this constitutional government was re-established in Britain.

- **System of Federalism:** The American war of independence gave birth to a novel system of government, viz, Federalism. The Thirteen colonies after gaining independence decided to form a loose form of confederation. It was subsequently converted into a federal system. In course of time, the federal form of government got popularity. Being inspired by the America, most of the states adopted federal system.
- **Free society:** It paved the way for a free society where every individual was given the freedom of speech, freedom of religion and equal opportunities
- **Out-break of French Revolution:** The American Revolution had significant influence on France. It greatly contributed to the out-break of French revolution. In the revolution France had all kind of support against England. Later on France suffered from financial bankruptcy. It also instilled a new spirit of self-confidence to raise their heads against autocratic rule of Bourbon dynasty. In fact the revolution provided a fillip to French revolution. In the saying of Webster, “This war of American independence became an eye opener to the nations of Europe and in particular gave courage to the leaders of the French revolution.
- **Human being:** The American war of independence laid stress on the rights of human being. The “Declaration of Rights” of Thomas Jefferson awakened the people about their rights. In fact, the American war of independence was an exemplary event in the world history. It established United States of America. A new era began in the new world. It paved the way for a new epoch to the old world.

Conclusion:

The American Revolution was a cardinal epoch in the world history. It marked the start of anti-colonial struggle in the modern world by giving a death blow to the British colonialism in America. It gave birth to a new nation whose founding principles were “all men are created equal, endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness”.

5. **“The transformation of Italy from a mere geographical expression to a full-fledged nation- state was a long drawn process spearheaded by many personalities “Elucidate.**

(250 words)

Approach

1. **Briefly introduce with the impact of Napoleon and Vienna congress on Italy.** *(50 words)*
2. **Define the term “Italy as a mere geographical expression”.** *(60 words)*
3. **Enumerate the role of various personalities who spearheaded the unification of Italy** *(100 words)*
4. **Conclusion** *(40 words)*

Hints

- Italy before Napoleon’s time was a patchwork of little states and petty princes. Napoleon had reduced Italy to three political divisions. This step towards unity was destroyed by the Congress of Vienna 1815. Eight states were set up and the whole of Northern Italy was handed over to the German-speaking Austrians. Metternich described Italy as “a mere geographical expression.”

- The Napoleonic rule, for the first time, provided Italy with a sense of unity through uniform administration. The nationalistic aspirations of the Italians were dashed when the Congress of Vienna restored the old monarchies in the various Italian principalities

Italy a geographical expression

- The empire of Piedmont-Sardinia, in the northwest, bordering France, played a central role in unifying Italy.
- To its east Lombardy and Venetia were under the control of the Austrian Empire. It also controlled a few smaller states such as Tuscany, Parma and Modena.
- The Papal States were located in the middle under the control of the Roman Catholic Church. In the south was the Kingdom of the two Sicilies or Naples and Sicily was under the control of a family of Bourbon dynasty.



Process of the unification:

Role of Carbonari movement:

- It played a cardinal role in the early phase of the Italian nationalist movement. Underground societies were formed everywhere. They helped to spread the idea of liberalism and nationalism in Italy.
- In the wake of the Revolutions in France in 1830 and 1840, similar rebellions broke out in Modena, Parma and Papal but they were again crushed by Austria.

Mazzini:

- He laid the foundations of the Italian unification. He was involved in early carbonari insurrection movement.

- He started the Young Italy movement in 1831 with the aim of an Italian Republic. Most of Mazzini's life spent in exile, but he guided the movement effectively from outside Italy.
- He encouraged the younger generation to sacrifice their lives for the cause of their motherland.

Count Cavour (1810–1861):

- He was inspired by the idea of Italian nationalism. In 1847 he started a newspaper. The Italian unification movement came to be known after the name of the newspaper as *Il Risorgimento*. It was an ideological and literary movement that helped to arouse the national consciousness of the Italian people. Cavour rose to become the Prime Minister of Sardinia and played a crucial role in the unification of Italy.
- Cavour used a combination of diplomacy and war to achieve the unification under the leadership of Sardinia. He realised that Italian unification could not be achieved without international support. He needed the support of other Great powers to expel Austria from Lombardy and Venetia. Therefore, he involved Piedmont-Sardinia in the Crimean War to draw international attention and get the support of England and France.
- In July 1858, he struck an agreement (Pact of plombieres) with Napoleon III of France who offered to support Piedmont-Sardinia in its conflict with Austria. The combined armies of Piedmont-Sardinia and France defeated the Austrian armies. They won a major victory at the Battle of Solferino. In November 1859, Piedmont-Sardinia and Austria concluded the Treaty of Zurich. Austria ceded Lombardy but retained control over Venetia. Parma, Modena and Tuscany were merged with the Kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia through plebiscites.

Garibaldi and the Conquest of Southern Italy:

- He played a key role in the unification of Italy by waging guerilla warfare. In 1860 a mass popular upsurge broke out in Naples and Sicily against the reactionary policy of the Borbon monarchs. At this hour of crisis the rebels appealed to Garibaldi who promised them to help provided the intended revolt took place in the name of Italy and Victor Emmanuel.
- He left the port of Genoa with 1000 Red shirts volunteers to Sicily. Landing unnoticed on the coast of Sicily he and his volunteers defeated the 20000 strong Neapolitan (Naples) troops without any loss of life. He then crossed into Naples and defeated the royal troops with the help of the locals. Garibaldi submitted his conquest to King Victor Emmanuel II and retreated to lead the rest of his life in his home at the island of Caprera.

International political situation:

- In May 1861, King Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed by the Parliament as the ruler of Italy. However, with the Austrian army guarding Venice and the French army stationed in Rome, it seemed that the Italian would remain incomplete. However, the change in international politics with the rise of Bismarck paved the way for the unification of Italy.
- During the Austro-Prussian War in 1866, Italy had allied itself with Prussia and was rewarded with Venetia (Battle of Sadowa). In 1871, Italy took advantage of the Franco-Prussian War to annex Rome as the French forces withdrew (Battle of Sedan). Thus, the Italian Unification was completed.

Conclusion:

In the 18th century, Italy was a collection of fragmented states, each having its own monarch and traditions. But with the institutionalisation of ideas of liberalism and nationalism spread by Napoleon, its unification just a matter of time. In the Unification of Italy, Cavour was the real “brain” while Mazzini was the heart and Garibaldi the “sword.”

6. **“Not through speeches and resolutions of majorities will the mighty problems of the age be solved, but by blood and iron” .In light of above statement discuss Bismarck’s diplomacy that paved the Unification of Germany.**

(250 words)

Approach

1. **Briefly write about Bismarck.** *(50 words)*
2. **Briefly discuss Bismarck relation with Liberals in the Parliament.** *(75 words)*
3. **Discuss various wars and diplomacy undertaken by Bismarck to achieve the goal of German unification.** *(75 words)*
4. **Conclusion** *(50 words)*

Hints

Bismarck has been described as the greatest man the age produced, greatest in the political manifestations of his powers and in the influence which is achievements have exercised in the history of the world. To him Germany owe her unity .To him the Prussians owed their greatness and their Empire.

Bismarck relation with Liberals in the Parliament

- Bismarck had no faith in parliamentary and democratic government and was a staunch monarchist. He was convinced that a strong monarchical system of government was essential for the expansion of Prussia into a great German Empire.
- **Bismarck and liberals:** The Prussian parliament was dominated by liberals who opposed King William I attempt to increase the military expenditure because Prussia needed a strong army to seize the German sovereignty. Bismarck stood with the king against the parliament and in 1862 King appointed him the Minister-President of Prussia. Bismarck was successful in collection the taxes in spite of opposition from the liberal because he claimed that constitution had not been designed to subvert the state.

Between 1864,-70 Bismarck brought about the unification of Germany in the short span of eight years through three wars:

- War with Denmark
- Austro-Prussian War
- Franco-Prussian war.
- Prussia’s victory in these wars paved the way for the birth of German empire and Bismarck he sole arbiter of European Politics.
- **Schleswig–Holstein Question:** Schleswig and Holstein were Germanic States under the control of Denmark. In 1863, the King of Denmark merged these two duchies into his kingdom. Bismarck proposed to Austria a joint action against Denmark. In 1864, the joint forces of Prussia and Austria defeated Denmark. By the Treaty of Vienna, Denmark surrendered the duchies to Prussia and Austria. Differences arose on the fate of the Schleswig and Holstein.

By the Convention of Gastein in 1865 it was agreed that Holstein would be under the control of Austria and Schleswig under the control of Prussia. But a quarrel was inevitable between the victors over the divisions of the spoils.

- **Austro-Prussian War of 1866:** Bismarck used many germs of discord that were contained in the convention of Gastein to start a war against the Austria. By his diplomacy Bismarck had ensured the neutrality of Russia and France. He also got the support of Piedmont-Sardinia which wanted to drive Austria out of Venetia. Thus ensuring that Austria would not receive support from any major power, he forced Austria to attack Prussia. The Austro-Prussian war is also known as the Seven Weeks' War. Prussia defeated Austria at the Battle of Sadowa in Bohemia. The war was brought to an end by the Treaty of Prague. Austria withdrew from the German confederation. The northern states were formed into a North German Confederation of 22 states under Prussia. A new constitution came into effect on 1 July 1867. Bismarck followed a friendly policy towards the southern states in an attempt to win them over. Through this war Prussia advanced a considerable way towards the unification of Germany.
- **Franco-Prussian War:** Bismarck next turned his attention to create a rift between Prussia and France to unite the southern German states. The opportunity came over the issue of succession to the Spanish throne. The Ems telegram that was leaked by Bismarck triggered the Franco-Prussian War because it was edited in such a manner that the French thought their ambassador had been insulted while the Prussians thought that their king had been humiliated. The victory of the Prussia in the Battle of Sedan in 1870 was decisive. Once war was declared the south German states rallied to Prussian. Once war had been declared the south German states rallied to Prussia's side in the belief that it was the victim of aggression.
- French King Napoleon III surrendered. The war was brought to an end by the Treaty of Frankfurt in 1871. Bismarck imposed harsh terms on France. France ceded Alsace-Lorraine and agreed to pay a huge war indemnity. At the Versailles Palace, King William I of Prussia was declared the Emperor of Germany which combined both the North German Confederation and the southern states. Thus, the Unification of Germany was achieved by a combination of diplomacy and warfare

Conclusion:

The Unification of German states which was started way back with the introduction of military and civilian reforms in Prussia, rise of romanticism, emergence of liberal bourgeoisie classes was finally achieved through war and diplomacy under the leadership of Bismarck. The war was inevitable as creation of a strong central European power would disturb the relation between the great power and specially likely to effect the interest of France. So France humiliation was unavoidable for the birth of German empire.

7. **French Revolution hardly followed the ideals that became popular, as a result of its success. Describe the 'reign of terror' in context of the above statement, also describe, why evolution is better than revolution**

(250 words)

Approach

1. **Introduce French society**

(50 words)

2. **Explain causes of French revolution** *(50 words)*
3. **Explain reign of terror and why evolution is better than revolution** *(100 words)*
4. **Conclusion** *(50 words)*

Hints

In the 18th century, French society was still feudal in character with the monarch exercising complete authority. It was divided into three classes or estates. The First Estate of Clergy or Church and the Second Estate of Nobility enjoyed all the luxuries and many privileges over religion and the governance of the country. The Third Estate of the Commoners such as peasantry, city workers and the middle class were heavily burdened with taxes. The internal condition of France made it an ideal stage for a revolution to take place.

Causes of the French Revolution

- International: struggle for hegemony and Empire outstrips the fiscal resources of the state
- Political conflict: conflict between the Monarchy and the nobility over the “reform” of the tax system led to paralysis and bankruptcy.
- The Enlightenment: impulse for reform intensifies political conflicts; reinforces traditional aristocratic constitutionalism, one variant of which was laid out in Montesquieu’s Spirit of the Laws; introduces new notions of good government, the most radical being popular sovereignty, as in Rousseau’s Social Contract [1762]; the attack on the regime and privileged class by the Literary Underground of “Grub Street;” the broadening influence of public opinion.
- Social antagonisms between two rising groups: the aristocracy and the bourgeoisie
- Ineffective ruler: Louis XVI
- Economic hardship, especially the agrarian crisis of 1788-89 generates popular discontent and disorders caused by food shortages.
- French Revolution popularized the broader ideals of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity. However, the revolution in itself at many times strayed away from these ideals.
- The movement didn’t truly upheld equality in proper sense as the movement was seized by aristocrats and radicals to capture power, first in the form of Jacobin Club and then Napoleon which lead to further wars in Europe.
- Similarly the movement also failed to promote the fraternity or brotherhood among its people, as the revolution divided society into factions and groups, divided among the Girondins and the Jacobins. This was also characterized by the spike in violence in society known as ‘Reign of Terror’.
- The reign of terror was the brief period in French History following the revolution, wherein political executions were used as instrument of terror to silence the people opposing the Jacobins. Similarly, the mob justice also became prevalent during that time and many innocent people lost their lives due the prolonged period of violence. Similarly using execution as instrument to target critics and opponents was against the very ideals of French revolution. In many instances personal vendetta was also carried out and many leaders from Jacobins were also executed to silence the dissent within.

- The evolution is better than revolution as revolution leads to uncertainty and anxiety in society and such situations can be easily captured by unscrupulous leaders in the society as happened in the case of French revolution. Similarly revolution often leads to establishment of absolutist system as experienced by the world in case of French, Russian, and Chinese revolution, etc.

Conclusion:

However, it would be wrong to say that movement didn't followed the ideals it propagated, as French revolution successfully ended the feudal system in France and issued universal rights of men. It also contributed to the spread of liberalism, nationalism, socialism, feminism, and secularism, among many others.

8. **After being divided with the passions of war, America was united again.” In the light of given statement examine the factors leading to American Civil war and its impact on America and world.**

(250 words)

Approach

1. **Give a brief introduction about the American civil war.** *(50 words)*
2. **Discuss the factors that led to the American civil war.** *(80 words)*
3. **Discuss about its impact on America and the world.** *(80 words)*
4. **Conclusion.** *(40 words)*

Hints

The American Civil War was an internal conflict fought in the United States from 1861 to 1865. The Union faced secessionists in eleven Southern states grouped together as the Confederate States of America. The war was finally won by the Union with the main achievement in the form of abolition of slavery.

Factors Causing Civil War:

The Northern and Southern states of the USA, which had total of 34 states, had serious differences over the issue of slavery which was the main cause of war. But these issues had repercussion in political and economic sphere also.

- **Economic inequalities between Northern and Southern States**
 - ▶ Northern states were industrialized while southern states were primarily agricultural.
 - ▶ Northern states wanted tax on imports from Britain (so that American goods become cheap) while southern states wanted tax-free trade with Britain, so that they can access British products at low cost, which were needed by them
- **Differences of attitude towards slavery**
 - ▶ Industrialized northern states preferred paid laborers while agricultural southern states which had large plantations were dependent on slave labor.

- ▶ Slavery was abolished in northern states in 1804 and they became 'free states'.
- **Movement for the abolition of slavery**
 - ▶ A strong movement for the abolition of slavery began in the north. It called for the repeal of the controversial Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 (this act had mandated the return of run-away slaves to their masters).
- **The fear of reforms by Abraham Lincoln and Republican Party**
 - ▶ The immediate cause of the civil war was the American Presidential election in which the Republican Party candidate, Abraham Lincoln, won (1860).
 - ▶ While Abraham Lincoln stood for freedom of slaves, the Democratic candidate Stephan Arnold Douglas wanted slavery to continue.
 - ▶ Because of these differences Southern States broke away from Union and their own government, Confederation of States of America. Initially 7 states were part of it, later 4 more joined. War broke out and in between in September 1862, Lincoln issued the Proclamation of Emancipation, which freed millions of slaves. Finally, the northern states or Union won and US emerged much stronger.

Impact of Civil War on World and America

- The war put an end to the institution of slavery. It also became an inspiration for others.
- The war ended the secession of states for all times to come.
- In the economic sphere, the war led to the growth of large scale manufacturing industries.
- More area came under cultivation – particularly in the west regions on North America and use of more machines – which enhanced production.

Conclusion:

The American Revolution formed USA, but the civil war decided the character of the nation and its democracy, which was to be based on principle of equality and freedom. It showed that economics can't be allowed to dominate over humanism.

9. **The best virtue of capitalism with democratic system has been that, it today has included most of the features and the aspirations of its alternatives'. Critically Analyse.**

(250 words)

Approach

1. **Give a brief introduction about the concept of Democratic Capitalism.** *(50 words)*
2. **Evaluate how free market societies can lead to socio economic inequalities.** *(150 words)*
3. **Conclusion.** *(50 words)*

Hints

- Democratic capitalism is said to be an amalgam of three systems: (1) an economy based predominantly on free markets and economic incentives; (2) a democratic polity based on adult franchise; and (3) a classical-liberal moral-cultural system which encourages pluralism.
- The liberal moral cultural system of Capitalism today has included almost all spectrums of ideas and economic models, for e.g., the concept of corporate social responsibility based on “Gandhian principle of trusteeship that promotes communitarians. This idea is originally more compatible with socialist mode of working.
- The constitutional polity, democratic Governance, and plural society have created several checks and balances on tyranny of individual capitalists. Thus, nurturing a society based on justice, where freedom of thought and voluntary action has been creatively channelized to production.

Free Market Societies and its Flipside

- Most free market societies today have anti-trust laws, which work towards consumer welfare and equality of opportunity, this, was traditionally a goal of Fabian socialism.
- Concept of “social entrepreneurship”, “fiscal stimulus”, “Social security schemes “have blurred the line between developmental models, transforming capitalism to comprehensive and dynamic socio-economic and political system.
- However, growing complexity in economic transaction, rising MNC culture and Crony capitalism have created huge disparity and social tension, especially in background of poor regulation by Government (rent seeking and corruption). Today top 1% of Global population possesses almost 40 % of global wealth.
- In Indian context, while every year the number of billionaire in Forbes list is increasing, 22 % people live below absolute poverty line. Cases of top capitalist firms, defaulting multibillion dollar bank loans reinforces the inherent danger of self-interest taking shape of greed and criminal possession.

Conclusion:

- Freedom is at the core of Human development. Democratic Capitalism based on the principle of freedom maximizes social welfare by making the market more humane and the government more efficient
- Through a strict regulatory mechanism (to create level playing field- e.g.: recent TRAI decision on net neutrality) and assuming a bigger role in welfare of the most marginalized (funded through higher taxes, CSR, philanthropy), the democratically elected government can play a catalytic role to usher inclusive human development.

10. Discuss the growth and evolution of socialism in Europe in the 19th century. Also, comment on the success of Second Communist International in overcoming inter-country rivalries in Europe.

(250 words)

Approach

1. **Introduce conditions existing in Europe in 19th century** (50 words)
2. **Highlight the reasons for the growth and evolution of socialism in Europe, linking them to the prevailing conditions of industrial societies.** (75 words)
3. **Mention various phases of evolution** (50 words)
4. **Role of Second International** (50 words)
5. **Conclusion** (25 words)

Hints

The 19th century in Europe was a time of profound social and economic changes. It was a time when new industrialized regions developed and new cities came up, railways expanded and the Industrial Revolution occurred. Industrialization brought men, women and children to factories. Work hours were often long and wages were poor. Unemployment was a common problem. Unequal distribution of wealth created two economic classes and friction between them gave birth to socialism.

Socialism:

Socialism is a system in which, in contrast to capitalism, there is common ownership of the means of production instead of private; planned production for use instead of anarchic production for profit. With the advent of the Industrial Revolution and the growth of the factory system, the inefficiency, waste, irrationality, and injustice of Capitalism were apparent to thinking people. Beginning about the year 1800, in both England and France, the evils of capitalism were brought before the public in pamphlets, books, and speeches.

- Early Socialists like Robert Owen, Simon criticized the excesses of poverty and inequality of the Industrial Revolution, and advocated reforms such as the egalitarian distribution of wealth in peaceful manner. Outlining principles for the reorganization of society along collectivist lines, Saint- Simon and Owen sought to build socialism on the foundations of planned, utopian communities.
- Later in 1948, Marx and Engels disregarded the socialism of early thinkers as utopia in communist manifesto. And he proposed his new brand of socialism which he called scientific socialism as it is based on class struggle. This brand of socialism often called Marxism later became more popular.
- In 1864 the International Workingmen's Association (called the First International) united diverse revolutionary currents including French followers of Proudhon, Blanquists, Philadelphes, English trade unionists, socialists and social democrats.
- Paris commune in 1871, fuelled hopes among many and it encouraged many socialists as a sign that the working classes were ready for radical measures, but the violence propagated by it hindered the progress of socialism.
- Marx and workers in England and Germany began forming associations to fight for better living and working conditions. Many radical parties were formed in various countries but eventually most of them later turned away from pure Marxism towards parliamentary democracy.

- There were many different currents of socialism in operation in later part of 19th century. To coordinate their efforts, socialists formed an international body - namely, the Second International.

Second Communist International

The most significant achievements of the Second International were its campaign against militarism and war and in asserting the principle of the basic equality of all peoples and their right to freedom and national independence. They expressed the conviction that capitalism was the root cause of wars among European nations. The socialist movement had made the international solidarity of workers as a fundamental principle. When Russia and Japan were warring on each other, the leader of the Japanese socialist group and the leader of the Russian socialists were made the joint presidents of the Second International at its Congress in 1904. The socialists in many countries had resolved to call for a general strike to prevent their countries from participating in wars.

But when the large-scale war finally broke out, the workers allied their respective governments. The idea of worker's unity was not as powerful as nationalism. And socialism also was not a monolithic force; it had taken different form in different countries; so, there was no unity among workers of different countries. So, in the end the second international failed in overcoming inter-country rivalry.

Conclusion:

With the formation of the Comintern, the socialist movement was divided into two sections — socialist and communist. There were many differences between them on the methods of bringing about socialism and about the concept of socialism itself. Despite these differences, socialism became one of the most widely held ideologies within a few decades after its emergence. The spread of the influence of socialist ideas and movements after the First World War was in no small measure due to the success of the Russian Revolution.



NOTES
