

GSSCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

MUKUND SINGH CHAHAR

AIR - 273

(CSE 2022)

HISTORY OPTIONAL

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130.5

HISTORY

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions
- There are Five questions, printed in ENGLISH.
- Candidate has to attempt all the Five questions.
- All the Questions are compulsory
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological 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 answer book must be clearly struck off.

1. Invigilator's Signature _____
 2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Name MUKUND SINGH CHAHR
 Mobile No. _____
 Date _____
 Signature _____

A Question for Mentor:

How to approach world History questions, is a general description of events enough to score good marks?

(+)

→ Analyst
→ If possible link with India

→ draw Map

→ Check the Historiography

Required for
good Marks

→ Causes and Consequences

1. Critically examine the following statements in about 150 words:

- (a) 'The reforms associated with the enlightened despots really had little or nothing to do with the humanitarian sentiments of genuine enlightenment, the chief was to strengthen the state and the monarch's position within it'. (10 Marks)
- (b) 'The pre-Marxist thinkers have advocated socialism in forms both similar and in stark contrast to Marx and Engels' conception of socialism'. (10 Marks)
- (c) 'The Dutch culture system in Indonesia was an important measure to maximize the economic returns from the colonial occupation'. (10 Marks)
- (d) The eighteenth century understood the mind as a blank tablet, which received knowledge from impressions imprinted upon it through the senses only by the external world. (10 Marks)
- (e) 'The intellectual creed prepared by the thinkers and philosophers became a guiding spirit for the revolutionary overthrow of the Old order'. (10 Marks)

a) The age of enlightenment saw reforms from multiple enlightened despots, but these reforms were mostly self-centred attempts to preserve ancient institutions.

* Reforms by Enlightened Despots:

- 1) Frederick the Great:
 - i) Proclaimed himself as "1st servant of the state"
 - ii) Allowed limited political - religious liberties.
- 2) Catherine the Great:
 - i) Promoted religious freedom to atheists.
- 3) Joseph II:
 - i) Introduced many radical reforms for political

Remarks

liberty.

* Little to do with enlightenment, more to do with strengthening the state:

1) Most of these reforms were superficial, aimed at tackling rising popular discontent. (ex: autocracy remained intact, aristocracy remained protected)

2) Most reforms focussed on religious freedom, white socio-economic-political ideas of enlightenment remained untouched.

Well structured answer

* Significance of reforms:

Despite limitations, these reforms proved efficacy of enlightenment ideas and ensured multiple significant freedoms for people.

5

Thus, white enlightened despots' reforms were largely self-centred, their impacts were seen manifested in rising demands of populace across Europe.

→ not this designed led to Revolutions (correlate)

b) Before Marx - Engels' revolutionary interpretation of socialism, it had trends both similar & dissimilar to Marxism.

* Similarities of Pre-Marxist Socialism:

- 1) St. Simon (French Socialist) promoted ideas of welfare for all, improved redistribution of wealth etc. in 18th century (similar to Marxism)
- 2) Robert Owen (British Socialist) displayed practical efficacy of socialism by implementing it in his factories ex: improving wages of workers, providing better accommodation, reducing work hours (similar to Industrial Marxism proposed by Marx)

→ goal objectivity

* Differences:

- 1) Marx - Engels provided a radical form of socialism by tracing "historical materialism", thus underlying roots of capitalism.
- 2) Their ideology proposed "violent overthrow"

of capitalist regime by industrial workers leading to "dictatorship of Proletariat" (while ~~sov~~ pre-Marxist socialism were largely voluntary, non-violent)

8009
Absolutism
Despite these differences, pre-Marxist socialism paved the foundation of Marxism (ex: Marx was greatly inspired by multiple pre-Marxist socialists), which in turn paved the way for Russian Revolution & Chinese Revolution.
good insight ability

c) The Dutch colonisation of Indonesia was successful ~~largely~~ largely due to political as well as "cultural" control of Indonesia.

* Dutch cultural system:

1) It involved "westernisation" of Indigenous Indonesian peoples through elaborate mechanism.

Remarks

- 2) Its objective was to create a populated subservient colony that could allow the success of Dutch industrial Revolution.
- 3) Under it, Dutch colonists were encouraged to settle in Indonesia, as well as influence the populace of Indonesia.
- 4) It was done to ensure maximum exploitation of Indonesia.

* Impact :

- 1) It created a hybrid culture in Indonesia which was influenced by Dutch culture.
- 2) It facilitated rise in demand of Dutch products as well as raw materials.
- 3) It allowed legitimization of Dutch colonial rule in Indonesia.
- 4) It also inspired Western Ideas in Indonesia, contributing to Indonesian National movement for Decolonization.

well arranged
emphasize

It shows
your arranged
thought process

good for
collection

Thus the Dutch cultural system was a colonial tactic to maximize profits, but its unintentional impact contributed to Indonesian Decolonisation.

5%

d) The 18th century saw the age of enlightenment leading to an "intellectual reawakening" of the world, but it was largely inspired by impressions from external world.

* External influences:

- 1) American Revolution of 1776: Promoted the ideas of democracy, rights of man and freedom of thought.
- 2) French Revolution 1789: Promoted the ideas of "Liberty, Equality & Fraternity" throughout Europe, contributing to Revolutions of 1830 & 1848.
- 3) Philosophers such as Voltaire, Rousseau, Montesquien etc. transcended national

Remarks

based on Approach should be
Enlightenment & Reason promoted radical ideas of enlightenment.

These ideas influenced the "blanks" minds of 18th century (which were dominated by ideas of feudalism, aristocracy, divine monarchy) ushered in the era of liberalism & equality.

c) Philosophers of 17th - 18th century prepared the cultural foundation for overthrowing of medieval old order.

* Role of Philosophers:

- 1) Voltaire: Inspired by greek philosophers of past, he promoted radical ideas of democracy & liberty.
- 2) Rousseau: Both a result & reaction of enlightenment his "romanticism" & "social contract" questioned arbitrary authority and inspired freedom of man (ex: contributed to French Revolution 1789).
- 3) Immanuel Kant: His belief in "universal moral law" questioned the immoral laws of the age & created a creed of questioning.

authority in Germany (ex: resulted in inspired German unification).

1) other philosophers: Montesquieu's "spirit of laws" (demanded separation of powers), Thomas Paine's "common sense" (questioned the crown).

★ Impact:

American Revolution (1776)

French Revolution (1789)

Napoleon's era (1800-1815)

Revolutions of 1830 & 1848

★ Limitations:

- 1) limited impact on ground
- 2) vehement suppression by authorities.
- 3) Conditions of revolt were already present, philosophers were just exposing it.

Despite limitations, role of philosophers as "guiding spirit" was crucial to the rise of a "new order" based on equality & liberty.

2. (a) Industrial revolution created socio-economic hierarchies between the people and the nations. Critically Analyse the statement. (20 Marks)
- (b) The 'parallel economy' in the thirteen colonies of America developed was a counterpoise to the British mercantilism. Now an economic and political contest needed a spark plug. Discuss. (15 Marks)
- (c) The 1832 Reform Act effected the changes in class character of state according to a new socio-economic-demographic profile and laid ground for a peaceful and smooth transition of Britain towards a liberal parliamentary democracy. Discuss. (15 Marks)

Industrial revolution was a revolution in production processes which transformed "man-made" production to "machine-made" production. Yet, its impact was "two-sided":

* Creating social hierarchies:

- 1) Creation of new social classes: Capitalists (dominating class of "haves") & workers (dominated class of "have-nots")
- 2) Creating hierarchies across nations: Citizens of industrialized nations like Britain ("haves") and citizens of colonies ex: India ("have-nots")
- 3) It also created hierarchies based on gender & age, while men gained employment,

women & children lacked bargaining power to demand equal wages (leading to exploitation)

* Creating Economic Hierarchies:

- 1) Creating unequal wealth for capitalists (which gained massive profits) while leaving minimal wages for workers & peasants.
- 2) Creating economic hierarchies across nations: "Drain of wealth" created colonial empire of Britain & France while colonies were left with nothing.
- 3) Creating hierarchies across continents: Europe and America prospered economically at the cost of Asia and Africa (which were colonised).

* Contributions:

Good
dominant → Despite creating socio-economic hierarchies, Industrial Revolution also had positive impacts:

- 1) Created massive wealth, which gradually "trickled down" to lower sections.

Remarks

- 2) ushered modern age of capitalism and removed the exploitative medieval order based on capitalism.
- 3) Need for reduced state intervention led to rise of political reforms leading to rise of democracy.
- 4) Democratic ideals further penetrated in colonies leading to gradual removal of autocracies across the world.
- 5) Contributed to scientific innovations such as steam engine & assembly line production.
- 6) Contributed to geographical exploration (due to search for new colonies) & expanded horizons of mankind.
- 7) Contributed to new philosophies: Socialism, Marxism.

(100)

Thus, while Industrial Revolution created sharp inequalities, it also ushered in a new modern era of development & liberty.

Add → J.R. Solved the
 Problems of " " Production
 Increase distribution
 For this central work
 the steps taken
 by Govt.

b) The contest between American capitalism & British mercantilism had created the grounds for rivalry, which needed a spark plug to turn into a revolution.

good
objection
* American capitalism v/s British Mercantilism

- 1) The 13 colonies of America had developed an independent, capitalist "parallel" economy under liberal British regime before 1763.
- 2) Post 1763 (end of 7 years war), the British need for making up losses during war created the grounds for economic rivalry.
- 3) New statutes (ex: Sugar Act 1764, Townshend duties 1767) coupled with strict implementation of old statutes (ex: Navigation Act) tried to recoup losses from America.
- 4) This was unacceptable to American capitalist class which demanded "No taxation without representation".

5) This demand became rebellious due to:

→ Economic context:

⊕ Duties on American goods of necessity, restrictions on American shipping industry etc. created difficulties for America to compete with British mercantilism.

→ Political context:

When autonomous America was put under increasing political restrictions, demand for independence grew strong.

* The spark plug :

1) Events like the "Boston Tea Party" and the subsequent "Intolerance Act" acted as the spark needed for revolution.

2) Subsequently, American leaders declared independence in 1776, and fought till gaining independence in 1783 through "Treaty of Paris".

good
Conceptual
clarity

GS SCOR

70

Thus, the economic & political contexts between Britain - America ultimately gave rise to the first democratic republic of the world, & ushered in the age of revolutions across Europe.

good
linkage
ability

- c) 1832 Reform Act was an attempt by British Crown to recognizing the changing socio-economic realities of the world post Industrial Revolution.

* Features of the Act:

- 1) It relaxed qualifications for voting right.
(earlier: voting only allowed to property owners)
(Act of 1832: Allowed voting to tax payers as well).
- 2) It readjusted Parliamentary constituencies.
(Townes with population below 2000 had no representation, these seats were re-distributed to new townes & cities).

Remarks

R

* Factors behind Reform 1832:

- 1) Industrial Revolution: created new economic classes of capitalists & workers which demanded political representation.
- 2) changed demographic profile: Rise in urbanization created new towns & cities which were unrepresented.
- 3) New social profile: Reduced dominance of feudal era, rise of capitalist society.

* Impact:

- 1) Gave representation to new economic classes leading to increased dominance of middle class.
- 2) Provided representation to urban areas according to changed realities.
- 3) Created ground for peaceful transition towards Liberal Parliamentary Democracy (amidst ~~the~~ Revolution of 1830 across entire Europe).

Well structured
answer

* Limitations:

1) It failed to grant adequate representation to worker classes.

2) It failed to correct the prevailing inequality due to Industrial Revolution.

3) These failures resulted in "Chartist movement" of 1838 that lasted for almost 10 years & created instability.

good sense + True

Despite limitations, Reform Act of 1832 was a historic political move ahead of its times to create stability in Britain, allowing it to carve a vast colonial Empire.

good True Conclusion → good quality for Better marks

3. (a) 'It was a fumbling war, probably unnecessary, largely futile, certainly extravagant, but rich with unintended consequence'. Comment on the nature and significance of Crimean war. (20 Marks)
- (b) 'Cavour's policy was to free Italy from Austrian domination and to affect her union under the House of Savoy'. Elucidate. (15 Marks)
- (c) The February revolution (1848) in Paris resonated in Europe with the crash of falling governments and jubilation of liberated peoples'. Critically examine. (15 Marks)

The Crimean war (1853-1856) was an unnecessary war between Britain, France and Russia which had an unexpected consequence for Italy & Europe.

This is geopolitical issue
 so draw Map → It will make consider better

* Nature of Crimean war

- 1) It was fought amongst 3 massive European powers leading to widespread destruction.
- 2) While Russia aimed to extend its influence to Mediterranean sea, Britain and France aimed to tackle it to protect their trade routes.
- 3) However, none of the major powers gained anything substantial from the war.

4) Yet, the war had major consequences for Italian unification & Austrian Empire.

* Significance of Crimean War:

1) For Italy: i) Italian P.M. Count Cavour utilized diplomacy to use Crimean War for Italian benefit.

ii) He extended support to Britain & France during the war, and gained favour of these powers for future.

iii) He then utilized French troops under Napoleon III to counter Austrian troops, contributing massively to "Italian Unification".

2) For Austria:

i) Its empire shrank as it lost its control on Northern Italy.

3) For France:

i) It lost its empire in Southern Italy.

Remarks

(ii) For Europe:

- i) Rise of unified Italy as a major power created a new balance of power in Europe.
- ii) Italian unification directly & indirectly benefited "German unification" under Bismarck.
- iii) Unified Germany under Bismarck paved the way for "alliance system" which gradually created the grounds for World War I.

(FO) good understanding & demand of Q

Thus, it is rightly said that unified Italy emerged from the mud of Crimean War. good linkage

b) Count de Cavour was the Italian P.M responsible for leading the "Italian unification", but he had to tackle many internal & external road-blocks in the process.

★ Cavour's objectives:

- 1) To unify Italy into one nation.

2) To bring unified Italy under the leadership of "House of Savoy" of Piedmont Sardinia (led by Victor Emmanuel II).

* Tackling External threats:

1) Austria: • The Habsburg Empire of Austria dominated North Italy (including Parma, Modena, Tuscany).

• Unable to confront Austria directly due to weaker army, he utilized diplomacy.

• He gained favour of Britain & France in Battle of Crimea, and through British neutrality & active support of France, he managed to counter Austrian Army.

• This led to unification of North Italy with Piedmont Sardinia.

2) France: The Bourbon dynasty controlled Southern Italy (including Naples & Sicily).

• He made arrangements with Bismarck as well as promoted internal rebellion.

c) February Revolution (1848) of France triggered a wave of Revolutions across Europe, known as 'Revolutions of 1848'.

good
Context

* Revolution in France:

- 1) The Revolution of 1830 had mostly benefitted the middle class, with limited benefits for lower classes (ex: peasants, workers).
- 2) The system of constitutional monarchy under Louis Philippe failed to satisfy the lefty ideals of common people.
- 3) Thus, when shooting of innocent protesters in 1848 took place, revolution came & a new "French Republic" was born.
- 4) It created the age of liberty, adult male suffrage, safeguards for workers, and gave rise to socialism in France.

* Revolutions across Europe:

- 1) French revolution triggered revolutions in

Austria, Italy, Germany, etc.

2) It caused the fall of "Metternich", the Austrian chancellor who created the "Vienna Order" to protect the old regime.

3) The fall of Metternich symbolised the fall of Vienna order based on feudalism, monarchy & aristocracy.

4) Revolutions in Italy & Germany further raised demands of liberty & unification.

* Limitations of Revolution of 1848:

1) Except France, most nations continued ruled by despotic monarchy.

2) The dreams of unification were crushed in Italy and Germany.

3) "Liberation of people" remained restricted as they continued to face socio-political-economic restrictions of old regime.

4) Its failure created the grounds for lack of trust in liberal approach to demand reforms.

well tried +
ultra liberal
democratic
to be over

Despite its limitations, Revolutions of 1848 gave the 1st republic of Europe. The incomplete process of unification was also later completed in 1871, thus creating a new balance of power in Europe.

8

you know
how to
write

Multi dimensional
analysis

Carry on

4. (a) 'Chinese revolution of 1911 was complex in its origin and confused as to its outcome'. (15 Marks)
- (b) The great edifice of the 19th century civilization crumpled lived and thought in terms of World War, even when the guns were silent and the bombs were not exploding. In the light of given statement assess the impact of 'Total war' on the lives and minds of civil society. (20 Marks)
- (c) What led to the Yom-Kippur war of 1973 and what were the outcomes of the war. Discuss. (15 Marks)

a) Chinese revolution of 1911 was a unique landmark in Chinese history, though its impact remained incomplete and limited.

* Origin:

- 1) The origin of 1911 revolution is deemed complex because it involved multiple factors.
- 2) Failures of Manchu dynasty: The Manchu dynasty failed to tackle rising discontent as well as failed to protect Chinese sovereignty.
- 3) Foreign invasions: The splitting of China by multiple colonial powers like U.S.A into "spheres of influence" caused humiliation & discontent to Chinese people.

- 4) Rise of Dr. Sun Yat Sen | His rise as a charismatic leader created conditions of mass revolution.
- 5) Rise of General Chiang Kai Shek | He perfectly balanced Sun Yat Sen's idealistic views by brute force and created conditions of successful revolution.

However, since needs which factor decidedly caused Revolution of 1911 is disputed, its origin is deemed "complex".

good Articulation

* Outcome:

- 1) The outcome of Revolution was unclear & "confused" as it failed to create a uniform socio-political system across China.
- 2) Rise of Warlordism: The fall of Manchu dynasty was followed by carving of individual spheres by warlords leading to constant fighting.
- 3) Rise of Kuamintang: KMT party emerged

victorians, yet differences between Sun Yat Sen & Chiang Kai shek limited its success.

4) civil war: Rise of communists under Mao Zedong created a new challenge as CCP and KMT indulged in civil war.

5) Invasion of Manchuria: Japanese invasion of Manchuria in 1936 followed by WWII

8) ~~was~~ renewed all developments of 1911 revolution & ^{to answer} ~~led to~~ ^{conceptual} ~~dated~~ ^{clearly} fresh crisis.

Thus, while the 1911 revolution did create the groundwork, it was the 'Chinese Revolution of 1949' which gave a clear outcome: Rise of Communist China.

6) The World War I is called a "Total War" due to its widespread socio-economic-political impact which left an indelible mark on all sections of world.

while guns and bombs caused loss of life and peace, even when they were

good understanding

the impact was equally crippling.

Impact on lives and minds of civil society:

Phase I: Pre War: (1870-1914)

- 1) The "alliance system" created secret groupings promoting atmosphere of mistrust & uncertainty.
- 2) The "arms race" caused lack of focus on other aspects of development, leading to widespread poverty.

Phase II: War (1914-1919)

- 1) WWI demanded "total" mobilization of resources.
- 2) All sections of society were hit adversely, loss of lives ensured that each family lost a loved one.
- 3) All sections affected economically & gave everything to war be it labourers, peasants or even capitalists.
- 4) It caused large scale famines and poverty, leading to massive degradation of standards of lives.

Remarks

Phase III: Post war (1919-1936):

- 1) The demands of war ravaged entire Europe
(ex: Germany: had to pay massive war indemnity, while its sources of revenue & army were severely restricted)
- 2) Not only losers, even victors of the war were badly affected.
(ex: Russia: faced Revolution of 1917, Britain: became reliant on USA's aid)
- 3) The "Great Depression of 1929" further caused the worst era that the Capitalist world had witnessed.
(ex: Huge scale unemployment, crash of stock market led to loss of wealth of capitalists, famines & poverty became common)
- 4) The psychological impact of WWI lingered alongside the economic impacts as returning soldiers suffered from post-traumatic depression.
- 5) Social cohesion fell apart as inequalities among "haves" & "have-nots" increased.

The total war not only affected the major participants. In fact, the colonies which were forced to participate were the worst affected (ex: India), as they had to deal with war time restrictions & atrocities.

Label friends
9m for
write the

Positive Impact too

Thus, it can be concluded that even when a war wasn't active, the "total" impact of WWI was creating a phase in lives & minds of civil society. It further paved the way for WW II: another total war.

good
Problems
understand

II

c) Yom-Kippur war of 1973 was an attempt of Arabian countries to create "Palestine" and dismantle the Jew dominated "Israel".

Factors that led to War:

1) Dissatisfaction with present arrangements: The Palestinians wanted a united, arab dominated Palestine, at the expense of Israel, but had failed to achieve it.

- 2) Defeat in previous wars: The war of ~~1948~~ 1948 & 1956 war won by Israel, which cause humiliation & discontent to Arab world.
- 3) Discontent with international bodies: The failure of UN to ensure a bigger "Arab Palestine" created further dissatisfaction.
- 4) Growth & expansionist approach of Israel in 1960-1970 further bred hatred.

* Outcome of war:

- 1) Though Israel suffered initial setbacks, it mounted a strong comeback against unified Arab nations.
- 2) It further annexed Arab Palestine and other participants to increase Israeli domination. (ex: Galan Heights: Syria, West Bank: Jordan, Jerusalem etc., Gaza strip: Egypt).
- 3) These annexations became a new bone of contention in the long term.

4) Treatment of these territories and their Palestinian residents inspired the rise of extremist groups like Palestinian Liberation Organization and Hamas.

5) This contributed to increased instability in Middle East which is yet to be resolved, causing massive loss of life and wealth.

good facts -> analysis

Thus, Yom-Kippur war of 1963 created further instability in the region & boosted Israeli domination. However, recent Abraham Accords are a step in the right direction to bring peace in Middle East.

8

It is Geopolitical

quest

so draws map

good linkage

5. (a) The surge of Communist movements throughout Europe, coupled with the growing tension between the USA and the USSR led the USA to creation of North Atlantic Treaty organisation (NATO). Comment. (20 Marks)
- (b) 'The divergent war aims, clash of interests of the powers and differing views and personalities of the leaders, made success of Paris peace conference an improbable proposition'. Evaluate. (15 Marks)
- (c) 'The NEP was a strategic retreat from the Marxian path yet short of full scale restoration of capitalism'. Examine. (15 Marks)

North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) was created by U.S.A in 1949 on the basis of 'collective security' to tackle the Soviet challenge.

good approach +

with

background

Factors behind NATO's creation

1) Surge of Communist movements throughout Europe:

i) With the end of world war I, entire Eastern Europe (comprising of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria etc.) came under Soviet control.

ii) These nations were coalesced into the greater Soviet Union and they now had

communist regimes.

(ii) Increasing prosperity & domination of Soviet Union had ~~bolstered~~ growth of nationalist movements across Europe, leading to rising fear of communist expansion.

2) Growing tension between U.S.A. & U.S.S.R.:

i) While U.S.A. was a capitalist nation, U.S.S.R. was its pole-opposite, i.e. communist.

ii) Their differences were visible even during World War II (ex. when Hitler's troops were rampaging Russia in 1942, Soviet Union's request to Capitalist nations to open a second front were ~~deliberately neglected~~).

iii) Differences regarding treatment of Germany: while U.S., ~~and~~ Britain, France battled for a liberal treatment to avoid mistakes of Treaty of Versailles, Russia demanded war reparations as it ~~was~~ had faced severe damages.

iv) Division of Berlin and the subsequent Berlin Blockade also created enmity.

3) Other factors:

i) Rise of Communist China in 1949 strengthened the Soviet Bloc & created fears in U.S.

ii) Ravages of war had weakened Europe and it was essential to aid it to tackle communist forces.

iii) Possibilities of Communist regimes in other continents (ex: Korea, Cuba) further necessitated

rise of NATO
well faced objectives
and conceptual clarity

to tackle communist supremacy. However, its
creation further intensified the cold war

leading to creation of Warsaw Pact and
subsequent race for arms.

In this whole
process links
India

10

5) Paris Peace conference was the attempt to decide the future of Europe post WWI, but its inherent contradictions caused its downfall.

Clash of interests
Divergent near aims

- 1) U.S.A: Had an isolationist approach and wanted peace to ensure capitalist growth.
- 2) France: wanted revenge for the humiliation caused by Germany in 1870
- 3) Britain: wanted near reparations to pay for the huge damage caused.

Divergent near aims

- 1) U.S.A: Entered war at a late stage and wanted a quick resolution to resume its trade.
- 2) Britain: Aimed to protect its colonial empire and maintain its position as ruler of Europe.
- 3) France: wanted to defeat Germany to tackle its threat once & for all.

good approach
to write
headings
a/c to the
demand

Remarks

Differing personalities of leaders

- 1) Woodrow Wilson (U.S.A): was an idealist who wanted to ensure implementation of his "14 peace points" to ensure greater welfare
- 2) G. B. Clemenceau (France): was an aggressive leader who wanted to punish Germany for its past sins.
- 3) David Lloyd (Britain): a pragmatic leader who wished to ensure British interests.

Failure of Paris Peace Conference

- 1) Its unequal treaty (for ex: Treaty of Versailles) created the grounds for misery in Germany leading to rise of Hitler.
 - 2) Italy was neglected and its humiliation led to Fascism.
 - 3) Failure to heed to Japan completed the Axis powers which triggered WW II.
- Thus, Paris peace conference was a debacle that caused the massive monstrosity of WW II.
- good absolutely in brief write the important

2) New Economic Plan of Communist Russia was a strategic move to revive its ravaged economy by a hybrid of Marxist-Capitalist economic principles.

Features of NEP

- 1) After the end of a devastating civil war, and a debilitating WWI, Russian economy was badly ravaged.
- 2) To tackle it, NEP was introduced which had limited capitalist tendencies.
- 3) It allowed private ownership of non-critical industries, while critical industries continued under government control.
- 4) It relaxed control of demand and supply and allowed owners of industries to decide production volumes and prices.
- 5) It relaxed control on market and allowed limited price discovery based on

Remarks

market needs.

6) It allowed foreign investments and imports of essential machines and machines to facilitate Industrial Revolution in Russia.

Impact of NEP

1) The NEP proved to be a massive success as it bolstered Russian Industrial Revolution.

2) Within two decades, Russia became a massive producing hub, transforming it into a superpower.

3) It also facilitated production of weapons to fight WW II.

4) However, NEP was of limited duration, and post WW II, Marxist methods of state control of economy reappeared.

Though limited in extent, NEP was an excellent strategy that created the rise of Russia as a superpower and

created the ground for the ~~cold war~~ post

WWII

9/11

good insight
ability