



An Institute for Civil Services

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UDIT KADIAN

AIR 375

CSE 2023

HISTORY



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GS SCORE**HISTORY TEST SERIES 2021****TEST - 06**

135
250

HISTORY

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions
- There are SIX questions, printed in ENGLISH.
- Question No 1 is compulsory and in rest of the questions Candidate has to attempt any 4.
- 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 Udit KadianMobile No. 9582158400Date 29/01/21Signature 

2

REMARKS

GS SCORE

Roll No. _____

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

- (a) "The critique of knowledge, as a means of reaching philosophical conclusions, is emphasized by Kant". Elucidate. (10 Marks)
- (b) "Robert Owen set about putting Utopian ideas into practice by building a model township". Discuss. (10 Marks)
- (c) "Marx was too practical, too much wrapped up in the problems of his time". Critically analyse. (10 Marks)
- (d) "Peace is absurd: fascism does not believe in it". Elucidate. (10 Marks)
- (e) "Nationalism was the one great and novel feature of the international difficulties of the nineteenth century". Critically analyse. (10 Marks)

Q1

②

Immanuel Kant was a ~~german~~ philosopher known as one of the last ones of 'Age of Enlightenment' who belonged to the school of scepticism. Thus he questioned reason, judgement, knowledge and even human ability to perceive reality.

For Kant Enlightenment was the final coming of mankind where they think for themselves. This involved a critical step of questioning / critiquing or criticizing the institutions already

good objectivity

Remarks

in place.

good
understanding

Thus an individual became enlightened when
he has the courage to question his
past and finally think and act
without other's guidance.

The motto for enlightenment was - 'Dare
to know' i.e. have the courage
to question on your own.

Thus, he believes that you cannot
bind the coming generations through
law/ beliefs such that it is impossible
for later ones to come forth, expand
their knowledge & rid themselves of
errors to increase their enlightenment.

good -

Content
Context
and conceptual
clarity

Remarks

(b) Robert Owen was a British socialist who is considered as one of the Utopian socialist of early times by Marxists due to their visions and goals that seemed to be untenable and imaginary.

But unlike his peers Robert Owen, an industrialist tried to put his ideas to practice.

- He was greatly influenced with the idea of cooperation and innate goodness of humanity, so he established a socialistic commune called New Harmony in Indiana.

This was a self-supportive, cooperative, self-sufficient community on socialistic lines i.e. commonly owned property.

Remarks

Nicely
Marked
Limitation
good Political
and Conceptual clarity

But unfortunately his idea couldn't take off due to mismanagement, anarchist tendency, individualism and his inability to put his ideas into reality. Thus, he lost most of his life - saving in this venture.

Q ②

Karl Marx, father of scientific / Marxian socialism was one of the first socialists who presented real, practical ideas on how to achieve a socialist society. Unlike his predecessors the Utopians, he was quite in know about the problems of his time as evident from his discourse on class struggle, his idea of economic connotation of history with the fall of feudal caused

Remarks

by bourgeoisie and then he gave the idea of another revolution to pull down Bourgeoisie & establish a Dictatorship of proletariat.

But at the same time, some of his ideas were little more than wishful thinking just like his predecessors, like how he never explained how socialist society would turn into a fully communist society with no state, no class, no conflict, etc.

Also, he was not just focussed on the problems of his time as his theories & ideas became food for numerous revolutions in different countries and helped rise the status of working class.

Remarks

(d) Fascism refers to a form of authoritarian, almost dictator-type form of government that first began in Italy after WWI.

Fascism is focused on four important pillars of - Nationalism, Corporatism, Totalitarianism and Militarism.

Since, Militarism is one of the cornerstones of the Fascist Doctrine, the above give the sum to make sense as peace and militarism go hand in hand.

Fascists generally seized power with force and violence, strength of arms, etc (visible or behind the scenes).

Further, they maintained power through such similar means and aggressive

Remarks

foreign policy with special focus on expansion and aggrandizement was their thing.

Well faced

is the criticism

should

Mussolini's attack on abyssinia or Hitler's on Czech, Poland, Austria, etc and the final culmination into World War I prove how much of opposite peace in human civilization fascist ideals were.

e)

In the 19th century, with the end of Napoleonic Wars, the spectre of Nationalism loomed large across Europe. It was an offshoot of French revolution, Napoleonic policies in his empires and also a general cultural, social, ideological awakening among people of particular region on language or race. for e.g. The Pan-Slav nationalism

Remarks

which was the cause for Crimean war, Turkey being declared as sick man, Russia-Turkey conflict, etc was an ethnic Nationalism.

Further, the focus of Metternich system & Concert of Europe was to stop forth the tides of nationalism sweeping across Europe.

The two revolutions of 1848 & 1830 also brought forth a wave of nationalism in major cities of Europe & were responsible for change in the map of Europe especially after unification of Germany and Italy (two new nation-states).

∴ Later on aggressive Nationalism of Bismarck and Kaiser Wilhelm precipitated a slew of alliances and lay down the groundwork for WWI.

Nicely
Substantiated
with
examples

good
effectivity
and
Articulation

50

Remarks

2. (a) "Liberty is the nominal goal of Rousseau's thought, but in fact it is equality that he values and that he seeks to secure even at the expense of liberty". Explain. (15 Marks)
- (b) "A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government can not endure permanently half-slave and half-free". Analyse. (15 Marks)
- (c) "Without a productive agricultural sector that could sustain a large non-agricultural workforce, the world's first industrial capitalism would have been unlikely to emerge". Explain with suitable examples. (20 Marks)

26

Jean Jacques Rousseau was one of the greatest French philosophers of his age who gave the theories of social contract, General Will, inequalities, etc.

Rousseau was a great believer in the freedom of individual and his liberty of actions and at the same time he believed in equality.

In his theory of general will, in which every individual is equal & articulates their will but at the same time, they are acting selflessly and together. Thus, he defines 'true freedom' to be

Remarks

when you obey 'general will'.

Thus ~~Further~~ this theory brings into conflict liberty with the institutions of general will.

Moreover, he presents the idea of making people submit to the general will & no-one has right to refuse it.

good aspects This was even misused by his followers Robespierre during Reign of Terror as he was just trying to impose 'general will'.

Thus, Even in Rousseau's work he comes up as a man of an autocrat & he hates democracy, thereby bending away from liberty.

In this 'general will', each citizen gives up his individual liberty to

good objectivity

Remarks

get (in exchange) an equal say in the formation of government.

Well tried to cover all relevant aspects

Further, he even shuns the idea of individual liberty to form more political parties as he believes they would interfere with 'general will' due to their diverse opinions.

(8)

(b)

The following statement was made by Abraham Lincoln during one of his campaign speeches against Douglas (another Presidential candidate).

The line talks about a house divided referring to an America divided into North and South, Pro-Slavery and Anti-Slavery and they talk of the conditions brewing just before

Remarks

American Civil war happened.

During that time, American South had slavery legalised & thriving while American North had banned slavery.

Tensions ran high due to rhetoric from both sides about the issue and with the coming of new states into the Union, the situation was becoming more explosive as neither party wanted to tilt the balance in the senate in other's favor.

Situation had been further inflamed by the Dredd Scott Case in which, the US Supreme court, almost legalised slavery all through the country.

Thus, Lincoln, like many others was of the opinion that something like a

Remarks

Nicely understood the demand of Q.

Civil war was in the future if present conditions continued.

Furthermore, this speech was taken at face value by Southern leaders who believed Lincoln was militantly anti-slavery & if he became president, he might abolish it. Thus, they seceded the moment he won election & started civil war.

For better
Presentation
diversify the
way of
use POP

Industrial Capitalism refers to the form of capitalism that was boosted by the effects of industrial revolution. One of the major factors that helped kick start the industrial revolution and thereby the Industrial Capitalism was Agrarian Revolution in Britain.

Remarks

Agrarian Revolution refers to the increase in production and change in technology and kind and tools of agriculture so that farmers did not farm for subsistence and were able to produce surplus for huge non-farm populations.

underline
main points

for better presentation
distance from

Enclosure movement of G. Britain that involved - taking up of common land & using new farming techniques on bigger scale, improved farming methods, equipment, use of machines, irrigation, etc, all helped in providing adequate food for the work force in factories.

margin should be equal

Further, increased production of cotton, and wool allowed for great increase in the textile production in industries.

Remarks

Similar events happened in France, where farmers abandoned traditional, inefficient methods of agriculture, and new tools & fertilizers were involved.

In Russia, the emancipation of serfs by Alexander II helped in reducing marginal ^{disguised} unemployment from agriculture & transfer it to industries.

good

Comparative

Study

Similarly in U.S. the westward expansion of farmlands which allowed for feeding of the increased population that partook in industrialisation.

Thus, a productive agricultural sector acted as a launchpad for the industrial capitalism.

good

142

objectivist
Ashtekar
and

Multidimensional
approach

Remarks

3. (a) "The rise and fall of Chartism were a barometer of industrial and agricultural distress in England". Comment. (15 Marks)
- (b) "The colonies won their independence against great odds mainly due to three factors: Nature, Washington and France". Analyse. (20 Marks)
- (c) "Piedmont, gathering to itself all the living forces of Italy, will soon be in a position to lead out mother country to the high destinies to which she is called". Analyse. (15 Marks)

3. (a)

Chartism was a working class movement for reforms in the British political system, they existed for around 10 years from 1838 to 1848.

Their formal charter consisted of 6 main demands like Male adult franchise, secret ballot, no property qualifications, etc.

The main cause of Chartist movement was the industrial and agricultural distress prevalent during that time.

Industrial workers had bad factory conditions, low wages, no political rights and high unemployment rates.

Agriculture was in distress and disarray due to Corn laws that caused

Remarks

artificial inflation, further bad harvests for a couple of years inflamed the passion.

Due to these factors working class and peasants took part in Chartist uprisings (3 of them) during this period, where they used different means (even violent) to press forth their demands.

But after 1848, the movement died down due to factionalism, government suppression, lack of public support, etc. but also because of improvement in socio-economic conditions after 1842, increased prosperity and changing sociology on England after railways & increased connectivity.

Well tried

✓ Focus more on how Barometer

✓ write the legacy

Remarks

(6)

American colonies (13 in number) fought against the British rule from 1765 to 1783, in what has come to be known as American Revolution.

They were able to successfully throw off the mother country's yoke and transform into the world's first republican, democratic country.

In the American War of Independence, many factors are said to have contributed towards their victory such as:- their leaders, their spirit (which was fundamentally different from British by now), etc. Three main factors among these are:

Nature,

Washington

and

Drum.

Remarks

Nature:

Americans got great help from the huge distance that the mother country was from the colonies which allowed them time to prepare & further the British leaders were not effectively able to coordinate the war.

Furthermore, the sheer geographical area of colonies combined with a different climate & geography helped the colonies in their fight.

Washington

General Washington of Virginia, was made the overall commander of US forces. His tactics and superior prowess as a leader and

Remarks

a great mobiliser were decisive factor in the American victory.

He was able to re-moralise the defeated forces and lead them to successive victories that culminated in Yorktown.

Furthermore, his prestige provided a rallying point for the people of all the colonies.

French:

One of the most instrumental factor in the war was the foreign intervention against the British by countries of Holland, Spain and most importantly France.

France provided weapons, ships, coin and men to the war effort. They were sending

Remarks

Well forced to
celebrate under
subheading.

(12) their ships to blockade British navy and also army with the commander like Lafayette to take on British on land.

French helped US to a victory to the detriment of their own economy, which later on was one of the causes of French Revolution.

Well tried to correct with more objectivity

(just correlation)

⑤

The following statement was made by Cavour, the premier Minister of Piedmont-Sardinia and one of the prime architects of Italy.

In the above statement he talks of burden how Piedmont 'takes on the burden of unification' & through its efforts only and not through other 'revolts'.

Remarks

would the country unify.

To do this, Cavour tried to make Piedmont the centre of Italian movement in cultural, political, spiritual, social & economic sense.

He did this by introducing reforms in economy (banking, trade & commerce, railways), reforms in church, a rather liberal character in government even after failure of 1848 revolution.

Thus through all this he wanted to make it look like Piedmont turning into a modern state while other Italian states stagnated, so as to make people believe that Italian unification is only possible through an alliance with Piedmont (the strongest state).

Remarks

you should draw

map

It will help in better presentation.

He tried to obtain his results through diplomacy & wars but wasn't fully successful & needed the help of 'revolutions' by Garibaldi to finally achieve his dream of an Italy unified by House Italy.

of Italy

Well tried to cover all Relevant aspects

Remarks

4. (a) "The year 1866 is a turning point in the history of Prussia, Austria, France and Europe" Explain. (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss the growth and development of industrialization in Russia after the accession of Tsar Alexander II. (15 Marks)
- (c) "The anxiety to destroy democracy rather than the keenness to bring the Nazis to power was what triggered the complex development that led to Hitler's Chancellorship". Discuss. (20 Marks)

Q4. (a) The year of 1866 is remembered chiefly as a major turning point in the history of Europe. and many of its nations like Prussia, Austria, France, Italy, etc.

This is so because of the Seven Weeks War between Austria & Prussia, that was carefully organised as an expression of Bismarckian foreign policy so as to 'complete unification of Germany'.

The war ~~lasted~~ ended with 'Battle of Sadowa'

underline
the
main
points

Remarks

where, a quick decisive victory by Prussia allowed it to annex Schleswig-Holstein & also coerce north German states to come under it.

Similarly, Austria left its authority on Germany & also Austria-Hungary dual monarchy was formed.

Austria was also removed from 'Bund' & 'Diet', thereby clearing way for Prussia & Bismarck to unify Germany under Prussian rule.

France, who didn't participate in the war, perceived itself to be the biggest loser as a strong Prussia emerged on French borders.

This war would also precipitate a Franco-Prussian war that would culminate in Prussian victory.

Italy was able to ally with Prussia & thereby wrest Venetia out of

Remarks

Austria's control & take further steps towards unification.

For Europe as a whole, it is said that Europe lost a mistress that day and gained a master in Germany.

Thus Balance of Power shifted drastically on the continent in 1866.

(b) Tsar Alexander II came to throne during Crimean war and after Russia's humiliation and disastrous defeat in the war, he took steps towards industrialisation of the country through methods of reform and repression.

His first major step was the emancipation of Serfs. He was able to free a large labour force that ultimately moved to cities, took jobs at factories and

Remarks

good understanding of the topic (8)

learn Map

boosted industrialisation.

Alexander II ~~boosted~~ encouraged the growth of industries and for these even set up local assemblies to look after matters like - education, building roads, agriculture, etc.

Several large infrastructure programs were initiated by the government esp. the construction of Railways.

This allowed for easy arrival of raw materials from all over the country & also transfer to markets which were mostly cities.

But despite the push, reforms and industrialisation failed to take off due to bad agricultural techniques, lack of land with peasants, etc.

Finally, in 1890s with Alexander III

Remarks

good linkage
ability
and his son Nicholas II, did Russia
enter the industrial age.

Well tried
Further, due to his return to repression,
the Tsar was assassinated before
major development could occur.

(c) After WWI, Weimar Republic came
into power in Germany. The government,
a democracy was highly unpopular
in Germany due to it accepting the
Treaty of Versailles, economic
problems due to Great Depression &
Germany was idemnity to pay reparations.

Furthermore, inherent weakness in
the constitution combined with
German tradition of lack of respect for
democracy created a sense of

Remarks

of urgency among the German Nationalists to destroy the constitution & the shameful elected democratic government and bring forth 'officer class' of rightful leaders of Germany.

Despite their big promises, the Nazi party failed to achieve overall majority in the parliament because and Hitler couldn't become Chancellor.

But after this, due to political intrigue and fear among the rightwing politicians, who were not respectful of Nazi party & Hitler but also were fearful of the growing popularity of Communists and their parties in the Reichstag. Thus, they planned to put Hitler in power so as to

Remarks

good articulation
ability

Nicely
explained
the
situation

block the rise of socialists.
 later on, they went with his consolidation
 of power because he gave the
 impression of destroying the communists.
 The final culmination of it all
 was the Reichstag fire - that allowed
 him to reach dictatorship.

Thus, the nationalists in their zeal
 to fight off the other forces failed
 to recognise the danger of Nazis and
 failed to unite in opposition to
 them.

(115)

Well tried →

good

objective
 Articulation

and conceptual clarity

Remarks

5. (a) "The Russian revolution happened due to the protracted, exhausting conflict of the First World War". Analyse. (20 Marks)
- (b) "It was Lenin's judgement, woeful as it was, that the Dictatorship of the Proletariat would act as midwife to the birth of a better world". Comment. (15 Marks)
- (c) "Chiang Kai-shek made some tactical blunders like Hitler which finally led to his downfall". Explain. (15 Marks)

Q5@

The Russian Revolution of 1917 was one of the greatest defining movement of last century and allowed for the creation of the first socialist state in the world.

The revolution is considered to be a byproduct of the first world war due to the difficulties and hardships faced by the common people due to which led to their revolution.

War was used by Tsar Nicholas as a tool to quiet protests and to distract people from their issues towards a common enemy, this led to these issues

Remarks

getting protracted & getting worse as war progressed.

With the entry of Ottoman Empire in the war, the supply routes got blocked. This created a situation

of economic crisis which included - high inflation, food shortage, supply of essentials impacted, etc.

All this led to increase in crime throughout the country as well as strikes in industries which further worsened the situation.

Russian army had no ammunition when they reached the warfront which led to high casualties & national shame.

Further, lack of generalship by Tsar & antics of Rasputin & Queen

Remarks

further ~~informed~~ the people.

Further, during war the ideas of Socialism were spread by Mensheviks & Bolsheviks.

Moreover, Lenin firmly rejected the war in itself.

All of these factors contributed to the growing anger and turmoil among the people that erupted in February 1917.

But apart from the war, the earlier issues of reform after 1905, Russian constitution and Duma also played a role in providing background to the spark that was the war.

① Well tried

Nicely Mention the Relevant aspect

Remarks

②

for better answer you should write factors in point form

b) Marx in his Das Kapital presented the idea of Dictatorship of Proletariat as a stepping stone to the eventual rise of a communist society.

Lenin an ardent follower of Marx was a believer of the same idea.

He believed that proletariats need to seize control of the factories, mines and means of production and finally the government so as to inherit the economic & political power.

To do this, he believed that Bolshevik Party was needed as torchbearers to guide the 'generally unaware' proletariat towards their

Remarks

eventual destiny.

this war communism was a step in this direction, where he tried to establish a communist nation with almost no private property ownership.

Sadly, the venture failed spectacularly & much to the wee of Lenin but it provided for another way to the world.

Later on, with his policy of NEP, he (Lenin) tried to overcome the failings

failings of war communism & was a little

successful in establishing Marx's

Dictatorship of Proletariat with a

dab of Leninism attached to it.

Well tried
good Proletarian
and
conceptual

good aspect

Substantiate with more Relevant aspects

C

Chang-Kai-Shek was the leader of Kuomintang (KMT) the nationalist party of China that fought against the Communist party of China led by Mao Zedong in the country's civil war & together against Japanese invasion.

In the end the Communist Party was victorious & KMT fled to Taiwan.

The cause of this defeat has been

Remarks

found to be ~~inter~~ also related to some tactical blunders by Chong Kai-Shek.

Like Hitler, in the WWII, Chong Kai-Shek underestimated his opponents to his detriment, further he was not able to call off ^{tactical} retreats and consequently his armies got scattered & destroyed.

Furthermore, like Hitler he was fighting war on two fronts - CCP and Japan.

On various occasions, like Hitler, he got disillusioned and surrendered without resistance like what happened at Beijing & Shanghai.

Also, like Hitler he was a popular leader who gradually lost his sheen & among the people.

Remarks

And finally like Hitler he tried to control the masses by force of fear, which became a major cause of his downfall as Communists were able to project themselves as saviours of the common people.

Thus, tactical blunders led to his downfall but his corrupt and inefficient administration, reliance on landlords, no reforms, inability to defeat Japanese, etc were also consequential in his fall.

good discussion

good -

facts
analysis
comprehensive study

Remarks

6. (a) "Imperialism leads to the closure of the world market and the end of capitalist free-competition that arose from the need for capitalist economies". Discuss. (20 Marks)
- (b) "The connection between the ideas of the philosophers and the outbreak of revolution of 1789 is somewhat remote and indirect". Explain how? (15 Marks)
- (c) "The Boer's War happened because British industrialists had taken control of the government and used taxpayer money to further their own interests". Explain. (15 Marks)

Q 6.
a)

Imperialism is the policy when you try to colonise other countries or bring them under your sphere of influence by any means - political, military or economic.

Free competition or Laissez Faire arose out of the ashes of the Mercantile system that was the policy of European nations with the start of industrialisation.

Different philosophers / economists proposed this idea of free trade with open competition.

Remarks

so as to let the markets choose their own course. ~~and~~ This idea represented the root thought of capitalism where the end goal was making money.

Free-trade and industrialisation brought forth a trade revolution with increased demand & supply of products which was to be met by Imperialistic conquests of the country as they would provide market & raw materials to these capitalistic endeavours.

Thus imperialism really became the highest form of Capitalism.

But with increased ~~in~~ number of Imperialistic nations - France, Spain,

Remarks

Portugal, Germany & Italy, so did increase tensions, fear, competition but also the idea of protectionism.

This idea led to governments of different countries putting a full stop on the ideas of free trade through increased tariffs so as to 'protect' their interests.

This was visible in the Continental System of Napoleon, in the Corn Laws of Britain, in the various wars in Europe that enforced heavier protectionism on an enemy nation so as to weaken them economically.

Thus, Imperialism which ^{was} boosted by Capitalism initially, led to the closure

Remarks

of free trade later on.

(b)

It is often said and repeated that true architects of French Revolution were the likes of Montesquieu, Voltaire and Rousseau.

But according to one branch of history writing this connection is rather remote and indirect because: it was the manifold ills and problems that the nation & its populace suffered which really brought them to the doors of revolution.

~~What~~ What these writers did was prepare the ground for ideas to develop ~~into~~ and ferment which would

Remarks

later be used in the revolution, for
e.g. Robespierre was a follower of
Rousseau and his reign of terror was
his belief of imposing the 'general
will'.

Their ideas exposed the fallacies in the
ancien regime and their ideas brought
among the people the thought of
destructive criticism of prevailing thought
& institution, but never did they
ever preach revolution and generally
supported Monarchy.

for e.g. Voltaire criticised Church, nobility
and other institutions but also was
patronised by Frederick the Great.
Rousseau essentially hated democracy &

Remarks

preached 'elective aristocracy'

Thus, 1789 began because of the revolutionary nature of the situation & the men who were willing to say 'enough is enough' to the old regime.

©

Boer wars were a series of two wars fought b/w Afrikaners (or Boers) and the British colonisers in late 19th century.

Boers who were Dutch settlers were under the British control but were getting restless due to British policy. One of the biggest point of conflict was the 'freedom of slaves'.

Remarks

throughout the territory which was done to help get cheap labour for the British industrialists in the region. ~~operating the~~ This had a very negative effect on the Dutch settlements.

Further, ~~the~~ when they moved out & formed their own colony, the British kept following them & with the discovery of gold & diamond mines, the war became necessary as the Br. industrialists indirectly pressured the govt. to annex these territories.

Thus, the ultimate aim of the Boer wars, like any capitalistic

Remarks

Venture was profit for the industrialists to ~~act~~ the ~~determinant~~ determinant of the settlers.

But, still a positive consequence of the war was the formation of Union of South Africa.

Remarks