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HISTORY TEST SERIES

TEST - 04

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.
- Candidate has to attempt (FIVE) questions in all.
- Question No. 2 is compulsory and out of the remaining, any (FOUR) are to be attempted
- 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 Nausheen

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Nausheen

REMARKS

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Roll No. 36449

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(5 × 10 = 50 Marks)

1. Comment on the following:

- (a) 'Renaissance humanism created ground for Reformation'.
- (b) Romanticism though opposed to the rationalistic ideas of Enlightenment, was closely linked to the forces of nationalism and liberalism unleashed by enlightenment itself.
- (c) 'Treaty of Westphalia (1648) gave birth to nation states and a global system based on the principle of international law and balance of power'.
- (d) 'The tilt in the 'governing balance' brought by the Act of 1832 set the basis for transition to modern liberal polity in Britain'.
- (e) 'The enactment of Civil code of 1804 by Napoleon sounded the death-knell of privileges based on birth and constitution of society along modern times'. Comment.

Remarks

2. (a) Examine the issues involved in the American Civil War. Was it a contest between two separate nations? (20 Marks)
- (b) The colonists had destroyed within months a way of life that had outlasted British history by tens of thousands of years, and the people soon realised that the trespassers were committed to nothing less than total occupation of the land. Discuss the Colonial occupation of Australia. (15 Marks)
- (c) 'Harnessing of economic interests was a logical prelude to the process of welding into a nation during 19th century'. Discuss the unification of Germany in the light of given statement. (15 Marks)

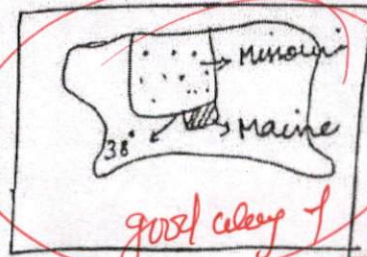
(2)

(a) American Civil War was fought between Northern and Southern states of United States of America that fought to prevent the secessionist movement undertaken by the South. Causes of Civil War can be seen in the following events :-

[i] 3/5th compromise in which value of vote of one slave was equal to $\frac{3}{5}$ of a man.

[ii] Nullification crisis that banned expansion of slavery west of Ohio River.

[iii] Missouri Compromise - Missouri was inducted into United States and slavery there could have imbalanced 11-11 Slave & free states.



good colony of present

Remarks

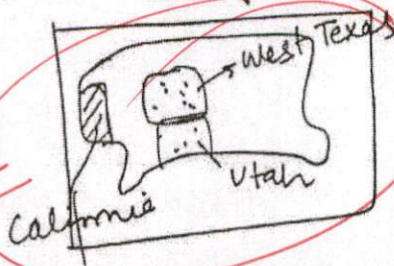
Therefore, Missouri was inducted as free state and Maine as a free state and slavery was not allowed to cross 38° line.

[iv] Kansas-Nebraska Act: allowed slavery to cross 38° line west of Maine. Induction of two slave states created an imbalance between slave & free states.

[v] Dred Scott's Supreme Court decision that prevented slaves to be sold as property.

[vi] Election of Abraham Lincoln that was seen as a proponent of anti-slavery by the south.

[vii] Coming of California, West Texas & Utah



- California - free state
- West Texas & Utah - to decide upon the issue of slavery themselves

[viii] Louisiana Purchase and issue of extending slavery there.

Remarks

All this culminated into Civil War.

Initially both Northerners & Southerners were filled with bitterness against each other.

- Northerners blamed Southerners for the Civil War to take forward an immoral institution of Slavery.

- Southerners saw Northerners fighting civil war to deprive them of their economic benefits and constitutional rights. Slavery for them was not an issue of conflict.

- Charles & Mary Beard → argued that war was fought to create institutional structures catering to the needs of newly emerging industrial class.

- For M. Phillips, Louis Hacker - war was "repressible" any issue → social, economic was not that important to let war happen between the two. Slavery for them was not a cause.

- Eric Foner argues that both the sides were committed to "free labour" and Republicanism was promoted through the war. Slavery as an institution had to go anytime.

Remarks

Content

Articulation

good - Content

Nicely analyse for two separate nations
arguement

Therefore, civil war cannot be seen as having caused due to a single factor. However, slavery was certainly the biggest cause.

12

(b) After losing the American colonies, British looked for alternative options and began the colonisation of Australia.

It was initially set up as a penal colony where political prisoners or prisoners in British jails were transferred to.

These prisoners used to be major industrialised, businessmen, agriculturists that helped develop the economy of Australia.

With law of Civil Code, British rule of law & codes were transferred to the Australian colony and they were completely subjected to the colonial rule.

Remarks

Nicely answer for factor

These colonialists soon came into conflict with the original inhabitants of the land but did not pay respect to their traditions, culture, or economy.

Native Act and Land Reclamation Act of colonial government allowed the colonists to interfere with them.

Thus, they destroyed the indigenous structure of Australia and completely subjugated them under the foreign rule.

(c) Unification of Germany in 1871 was a major milestone in the history of Europe. Several factors → economic, social, cultural and political were responsible for this event. Economically, Germany (^{led by} Prussia) tried to develop itself in the following ways :-

Remarks

(i) Using coal and iron - locally available raw material to industrialise itself and present an example to other states/principality of Germany.
 as A.J.M Keynes said Germany was unified not because of "blood & iron" but by "coal & iron".

(ii) Constructing an economic union → Zollverein through which trade between different principalities were taking place. It also unified the custom union of Prussia.

Historians are divided in their opinion as to how much economic factors like Zollverein helped in welding Germany into a nation.

elaborate this aspect

good aspect

Remarks

For some, Zollverein and its associated benefits to industrialists and workers constructed a feeling of Nationalism in them.

For others, it was not that big a factor.

The areas under Zollverein were ready for the union as long as ~~the~~ it did not threaten their political independence. Therefore, when Bismarck tried to form a Zollparliament it was not successful and not joined by different principalities.

It was only when they were subjected against France in Prusso-France war of 1871, that they got welded into nation state of Germany.

However, economic factors and its role in unification of Germany undermines other factors that were equally important :-

- [i] Nationalism
- [ii] Use of German language

Remarks

- (iii) Rule of Napoleon that decreased the principalities from 300 to 39.
- (iv) Carlsbad Decree that undermined nationalistic aspirations.

8

to
Cover all Relevant aspect of topic
for more remember you should draw the Map

Remarks

3. (a) 'Chartist movement despite its failure presented a prospect of forthcoming British democracy'. Discuss. (20 Marks)
- (b) 'Was the Boxer rebellion a xenophobic outburst'. Comment. (15 Marks)
- (c) 'Absence of any guarantee relating to Germany's Eastern frontiers doomed the 'Locarno honeymoon'. Comment. (15 Marks)

③

(a)

Chartist Movement that emerged in British democracy to create and expand democratic institutions for newly emerging working class, industrialists and women was an important event in the history of Britain.

good context

Chartist Movement of 1838 presented 6 main demands : →

- [i] Universal Adult Suffrage (then voting for adult men above 21 years)
- [ii] Secret Ballot voting
- [iii] Removal of property qualification for MPs
- [iv] Salary for MPs
- [v] Regular Parliamentary session every year.
- [vi] Fixing the number of seats for each county/borough equally.

Nice points

It attained peak in 1846, 1847, however failed to gain success. Only demand that

Remarks

Factor of failure got fulfilled in next 75 years was fixing of regular sessions of the Parliament. However, despite this failure Chartist Movement achieved success through following means :-

[i] Using Parliamentary petitions for presenting their grievance. Democratic method of bargaining through trade unions were also undertaken.

[ii] Emergence of Party - Labour and Conservative during the course of Chartist Movement was a democratic achievement, too.

good fact analysis [iii] Though initially they failed to achieve their demands but by 1918 all of their demands were achieved through various acts except right to vote of women that was given in 1930s.

[iv] By 1918, House of Lords and its privileges were reduced → control over money bill was restricted to discussion without voting; parliamentary committees were formed

Remarks

which were major milestones in democratic tradition.

Thus, Chartist Movement despite its failure represented prospect of forthcoming democracy in Britain.

(b) Boxer Rebellion against Manchu dynasty was shaped by both internal and external causes.

Manchu dynasty represented age old Chinese Confucianism that considered Chinese kingdom centre of the world and thus most

important of all other countries. They prevented any sort of modernisation of China.

Externally, China was divided by Western powers opening its Canton port for trade.

Opium was smuggled into China that degraded her both morally & productively.

It also got defeated in war with Japan.

All these events showed inability of Chinese kingdom to fight for its independence due to

Remarks

lack of modernisation in their economy.
 Also, Western educated intellectuals and
 students created an awareness about the
backwardness of Manchu dynasty.

Both these factors, according to C.Y. Hu
culminated in the Boxer Rebellion.

Approach A
 good

Explain properly
It was

Xenophobic Outburst
 or
 out.

It was them
why out
and that what was
the nature of
this rebellion

Remarks

(c) Locarno Treaties was an agreement between Belgium, Germany and France to respect

each other borders. However, Germany did not guarantee its eastern frontiers. This was the major reason in the emergence of World War-2.

Historians like Keith Baker, Thomas Middleton have argued that this policy of appeasement of Britain's Neville Chamberlain culminated in the emergence of World War II.

However, historians like David Bennet argues that Chamberlain knew that Britain's military is not yet ready for another war. Also, military officials continuously called in him to prevent any other war to happen. Popular opinion was also against the spirit of war and thus he cannot be blamed for his policies of appeasement.

Countries like Britain, USA thought that Germany had genuine problem after the heavily imposed 'war guilt' clause of Treaty of Versailles.

Remarks

Reparations for which destroyed German economy
in long run.

Therefore, Locarno Treaty in line of policy of
appeasement cannot be seen as being solely
responsible for World War-II.

good conceptual
clarity

But you should
substantiate with
more relevant
fact and
analysis

→ show through Map

Remarks

4. (a) 'The integration ought to be achieved by the treaty of Maastricht was profoundly economic'. Explain. (20 Marks)
- (b) 'The involvement of the major European powers in the Crimean War (1853) was directly associated with their self interest to secure the maximum benefit out of the dying Ottoman Empire'. Explain. (15 Marks)
- (c) 'The scramble for Africa was meticulously designed to exploit the Continent systematically, the after-effects of which are handed with the darkest terms to posterity'. Explain. (15 Marks)

4. (a) Treaty of Maastricht resulted in the formation of European Union. It formed an integration of 29 states (now 28) but did not represent a 'Power Bloc'.

The integration can be seen as profoundly economic due to following reasons:-

- (i) Creation of a common market with porous inter-country boundaries.
- (ii) Workers can also work in any country of the Union.
- (iii) 19 out of 28 states have accepted a common currency - Euro.
- (iv) Common trade policy with other countries of the world.

Remarks

good context
and conceptual
clarity

Though, other institutions of integration are present as can be seen in the formation of European Parliament in which every member send members to, but it has not been able to emerge as important institution within the Union.

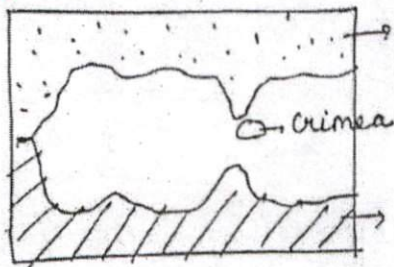
Similarly, security and foreign policy of the Union is not coherent. Germany, France, Britain (then) influenced the decision making, For e.g. USA invasion of Iraq. Smaller countries like Spain, Portugal and Italy have no means to get their voices heard. Thus, politically and in foreign relations European Union has not attained success equal to that in economic sphere that forms 27% of the world's trade and 5% of the GDP.

Comparable with Brexit

Remarks

(b) Crimean War (1853) was fought to prevent Russia from acquiring Ottoman Empire ~~territories~~ that was weakening in the previous decades and termed as 'Sick Man of the Europe'.

Britain, France and Prussia along with Austria, Italy had major interest in the war.



good ally of Preservation

Major interests of the powers were :-

[i] Britain : Britain was frightened that Russia's control over Constantinople would prevent her to strengthen access to her colonies in India.

- Also there was a general interest to protect Ottoman Empire and the citizens under it from Russian control.

Remarks

[ii] France :- Napoleon III the ruler fought the war for personal gain. He was of the opinion that protecting Catholic minorities would create an opinion favouring him in France.

[iii] Germany (^{Prussia} ~~Austria~~) :- It ~~was~~ ^{is} a landlocked country with a small opening in Adriatic to the ~~sea~~. Protecting access to the sea was the major concern.

→ Also her trade over Danube since could have threatened had Russians occupied Ottoman territory.

[iv] Italy (led by Cavour) was not yet unified then and favoured by supporting Britain & France in Crimean war wanted to cater to the nationalistic aspirations and internationalise the issue of Italian Unification / 'Risorgimento'.

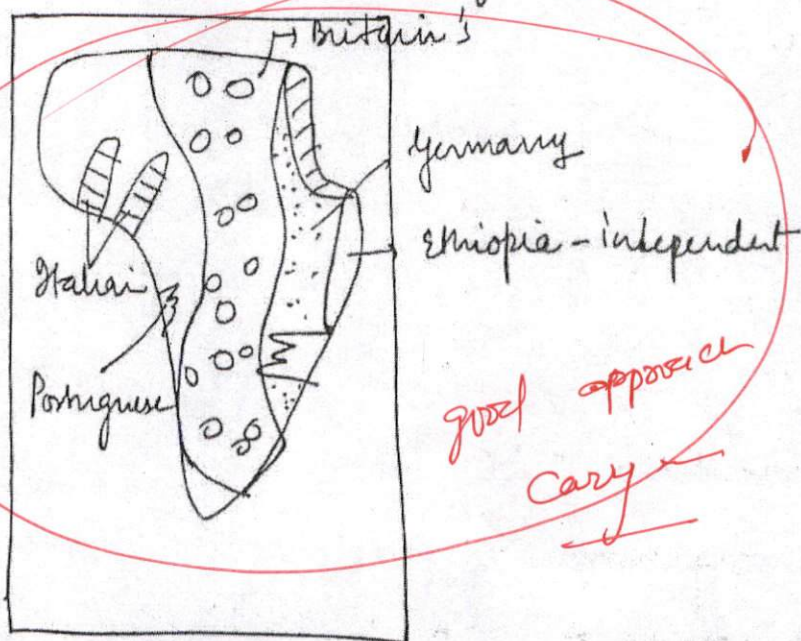
[v] ^{Austria} ~~Prussia~~ was fighting the war to protect was fighting the war to prevent slav nationalism to develop due to Russian

Remarks

actions in favour of slaves of Ottoman empire. It was mainly an attempt to secure these territories.

Thus, all European powers had their own selfish interests to fight the war and were not actually concerned about the Ottoman rule.

(c) The scramble for Africa was an attempt by European countries in wake of imperialism to divide Africa within themselves that could provide raw materials to them and also secure a market for their finished goods.



Remarks

After effects of the imperialism can be seen in :-

[i] Tribal Conflicts :- The countries of Africa experience civil war like in Rwanda, Nigeria due to aspirations of tribals in these countries. Absence of any foreign power has removed an opportunity for them to weld themselves into a nation strongly.

[ii] Economic distress :- Removal of foreign influence has left them with poorly-developed economy without industries. These countries depend upon export of oil, copper, rubber, slack of demand for which can ruin their economy at once. This happened with Nigeria that depended upon oil exports to European nations.

[iii] Political problems :- Countries of Africa lack experience in democratic traditions and have to undergo military coup as in

Remarks

Angola. Also there have been attempts to establish military dictatorships as in Ghana, and Rwanda.

[IV] Divisions during ~~old~~ war era.

Thus, these countries are experiencing Imperialism and consequences of Imperialism and more recently neo-imperialism.

Nicely written

After-effects

good facts → conceptual clarity

Remarks

3. (a) Give an account of civil war in China under the leadership of Mao Zedong. - 12 marks
(20 Marks)

(b) The Cuban Revolution (1953-59) was more a result of external influence combined with social and politico-administrative conditions on the island. Discuss.
(15 Marks)

(c) "The inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world". Bring out the significance of the Universal declaration of Human rights as a fundamental constitutive document of the United Nations.
(15 Marks)

5. (a) Chinese civil war was fought between Chiang Kai Shek's KMT and Mao Zedong's CCP that led to expatriation of Kuomintang (KMT) to Taiwan (Formosa) and Mao's CCP emerged victorious.

Reasons for the civil war lie in the events following 1911 revolution. After the emergence of Sun Yat Sen in 1911 revolution and following era of Warlordism, Chiang Kai Shek took to power. However they failed to gain support of masses due to following reasons:-

- [i] No land reforms were undertaken.
- [ii] Conditions of workers in the factory were not paid attention to and thus deteriorated.
- [iii] Chiang's "New Life Movement" proved to be controversial as it was seen as shifting to modern form of Confucianism.

Remarks

[iv] In addition to this, his administration was corrupt and no reorganisation of army was undertaken.

good context
and context

In contrast to this, Mao's Chinese Communist Party made an appeal to masses :-

(i) Undertook land reforms in various provinces.

(ii) His "Red Army" was well organised.

(iii) His "Long March" was became popular and helped him in gaining support from the masses.

Add
Mao's ideology
and
Techniques

CCP emerged as victorious in their struggle with KMT even when Americans were supporting KMT and thus emerged the Mao's Communism.

For brief write about after that

(b) Cuban Revolution (1953-59) under Fidel Castro was the result of both external & internal-socio-political and administrative conditions :-

External

→ The beginning of Neo-imperialism saw United States of America trying to control the economic

Remarks

affairs of the country. This was due to heavy debt incurred by Cuban government in order to restructure their ~~own~~ economy.
 → In addition to this Fidel's growing closeness with the Soviet Union threatened U.S.A of a new communist state in the vicinity. Therefore they tried to Cuban government.

Socio Political & Administrative conditions

↳ Socially, the conditions of poor and workers were not comparable to that of industrialists and big landlords. This prevented their advancement.

↳ Politically, the Cuban government was under the influence of U.S.

↳ Administrative setup of the Cuba was not corrupt that prevented development of Cuba.

All these factors culminated into Cuban revolution of 1953-59.

Remarks

(c) Universal declaration of Human rights, the fundamental constitutive document of the United Nations was a major milestone in the history of mankind.

The significance of it can be gauged from the facts :-

(i) Around 5m UN workforce is placed in different parts of country like Israel-Palestine border; North Korea-South Korea border.

(ii) This declaration initially helped colonised nations of Africa and Asia to win independence and then influencing their respective governments to protect human rights of their citizens.

(iii) Helped to deal with refugee crisis immediately after the World War-II.

(iv) Protected citizens of various countries across the world against corrupt governments, especially in the wake of fascist regime of Naz. Germany & Italy and concentration camps of Jews.

Remarks

(v) It has been able to prevent 3rd world wars from happening which is yet another significant achievement.

However, even after the declaration, several excesses by the government all across the world is still taking place. For e.g.

- Rohingya crisis in Myanmar
- Israel Palestine issue and death of millions.
- North Korea's communist regime.

Therefore, it must garner strength to not just implement the declaration at its face value but also having means to force nations to base their actions on same.

Well tried +
cover all Polaron
aspect

Remarks

6. (a) "The political developments and upheavals in some Arab states as also resolve to fight Israel was one important cause behind the Six day war of 1967". Give an account of the factors responsible and consequence in the region. (20 Marks)
- (b) "Industrial revolution led to the rise of new social relationships, new possibilities, new identities and ideologies and new sufferings". Comment. (15 Marks)
- (c) "I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities. It is an ideal which I hope to live for and to achieve. But if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die". In light of Mandela's statement throw light on the struggle against Apartheid in South Africa. (15 Marks)

(Ans)

Industrial revolution was an event characterised by rapid development of industries in various countries of the world like Britain, USA, Germany, Russia and Japan. It altered social, economic and political fabric of all these nations in significant ways.

The emergence of new social relationships can be seen in relationship between the workers living in rapidly emerging urban areas. In addition to this, social relationship between colonist and colonies also underwent change. Now the colonists tried to gain complete control over the administration of these countries, which earlier sided with major powers of the land.

Remarks

in their war.

New possibilities can now be seen in new forms of labour. Rapidly growing machines can now fulfil the demands of humans.

Possibilities can be seen in new technologies which is growing till now.

New identities emerged in the sense of proletariat and bourgeoisie which consisted of workers and capitalists respectively.

Emergence of new ideologies were that of Communism & Socialism that were directed mainly against this distinction of have-nots and saw 1832 parliamentary reforms (though unsuccessfully); Russian Revolution of 1917; emergence of similar ideological factions in colonies too.

New sufferings were that of drudgery; diseases like pneumonia, cholera, typhoid; congested urban cities and workers living

Remarks

This is a
very simple Q.

So for good marks you
Presentation should be very

attractive

Realistic through
visualisation

good Presentation

GS SCORE

in them. Prevalence of child labour, who were
made to work in factories for 9-12 hours.
Similar was the case with women subjected to
drudgery. Rapid growth of industrial accidents
and pollution were all because of Industrial Revolution.

(c) The struggle for Apartheid was a fight by
Black majority of South Africa against discrimination
by white minority.

The discriminatory policies of whites can be seen
in following:-

- (i) Separate quarters of the city were assigned
for the blacks and they were somehow forced
into it exceeding the capacity of the area.
- (ii) Pass laws prevented them from entering
'whites' area unless they have the
passes to show that they have come to work
in whites' plantations.
- (iii) Not allowed to travel through buses that
were meant for general public.
- (iv) Identity cards were designed for them to
know their identity.

Remarks

The election of G.F. Klerk strengthened the rules of Apartheid :-

↳ Formation of Bantustans separate regions for blacks that would grow into separate nations but it failed.

↳ Not giving them the right to vote.

The struggle against Apartheid emerged after African National Congress coming to public forum under Nelson Mandela and started organising Blacks for the struggle.

Also, the sanctions imposed upon South Africa by the Commonwealth; criticism in the public by Britain and France

and loss of Zimbabwe - last whites' colonial country in Africa - led to the dismantling of Apartheid laws and Blacks were provided equal rights.

Remarks

