

910/2

250

GS SCORE**HISTORY TEST SERIES 2020****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.

Roll.No! - 18941

Name Dinesh Pratap Singh

Mobile No. _____

Date ~~30-11-2020~~ 01-12-2020Signature [Signature]

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

REMARKS

GS SCORE

1. Comment on the following:

(5 × 10 = 50 Marks)

- (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.

Answer: —

a) Renaissance was a socio-cultural movement in Europe which brought widespread changes in world. Humanism was an important aspect of it; which focussed on centrality of interest of human & happiness.

Impacts of Renaissance Humanism

i) Concept of Individualism: Humanism promoted that happiness of human is most important state and society are to serve needs of human and not vice-versa.

ii) Liberalism: As per this; human beings should enjoy maximum possible liberty. It emphasised that human was born free and should be allowed to be free.

iii) Logic and Reason: Renaissance humanism used

Remarks

rationalism to solve problems in front of human. They inspired use of reason to challenge dogmas:

Emergence of Reformation via humanism

The ideas of Renaissance humanism inspired people like Martin Luther, John Calvin to re-examine the society and institutions around them.

i) Questioning Church control: The philosophers questioned the ever-encompassing control of church on human lives.

ii) Lack of liberty: These philosophers made individualism and liberty ideas the basis for the concept of inequalities of social order.

iii) Question of legitimacy: By applying logic and reason to theories of social contract they questioned if rules are legitimate to rule if rule is exploitative to humans.

Remarks

good
objectivity

Thus the Renaissance humanism created a fertile ground of ideas through which new offshoots of further concepts emerged and gave way to Reformation movement.

just
crossed
5/6

b) Romanticism was a socio-cultural movement in 19th century Europe focussing on human feelings and creativity. Enlightenment at the same time was a movement in 17th and 18th century Europe based on reason.

Conflict between Romanticism and Enlightenment

i) Enlightenment focussed on logic, reason and rationalism to understand social, political and economic systems.

↳ It was very mechanical and based on ideas of empiricism and scientific outlook.

↳ These ideas were hard to grasp by common masses

ii) Developments of Enlightenment; like Industrial Revolution worsened

the condition of common masses,

iii) This resistance resulted in emergence of new concept of Romanticism

↳ Here the abstract concepts get more importance.

↳ Human feelings and relationships get primacy. Eg. Love, Family, Beauty etc.

↳ Thus the ideas were inherently

opposed.

Romanticism and Nationalism

i) Nation as living entity: Romanticism philosophers presented nation as an organic entity. It was full of life:

ii) People and nation: It emphasized feelings and love of people for its nation as the life of nation. It created

Remarks

concept of Nations represented by humans
in paintings.

↳ eg. Lady Liberty representing France
Uncle Sam representing USA.

iii) Cultural unity: Romanticism created
cultural unity by highlighting common aspects
among people.

↳ This created feeling of Nationalism

Romanticism and Liberalism

i) focus on human feelings: It unveiled
the abstract realm of human emotions.

↳ It said that heart is as important
as mind i.e. put emotions and reason on
same pedestal.

↳ This helped achieved human full liberty

ii) Voice to unheard: Through Romanticism
literature and paintings it gave voice to
the unheard and oppressed due to instruments
of post-enlightenment economic order.

↳ Gave liberty to hitherto silent people.

All tried to
 describe each
 Q.
 Properly

6

Thus though origin of Romanticism was opposed to Enlightenment, in the end it strengthened the different outcomes of enlightenment by broadening their scope.

(C) Treaty of Westphalia (1648) happened after 30 years war between reformation and counter reformation forces in which the former emerged winners.

[Birth of Nation States]

i) loosened hold of church: It loosened the control of church on State. Thus the single common religious identity diluted and new individual identities emerged.

Remarks

ii) Enlightenment ideas: After the treaty, concept of enlightenment emerged in Europe. Under this concept of logic, liberalism, democracy, individualism emerged.

↳ Due to this new cultural consciousness emerged.

↳ eg. French Revolution and birth of France.

iii) Beneficent monarchs: After this treaty, many strong rulers emerged out in Europe from shackles of Church.

↳ They tried to unite people based on cultural basis and common history.

↳ eg. Frederick the Great of Prussia created first such.

↳ eg. Catherine the Great of Russia spread liberal ideas.

[Principle of International Law and Balance of

Power]

i) Division in European Empire: Due to Treaty

of Westphalia Europe got divided in two factors

↳ It gave (the treaty) a template
to manage conflicting interests.

ii) Power differences: It created power differences
in political and economic affairs.

↳ Because the reformist states progressed
faster

↳ This need of balance of power
emerged

6
all tried to
write in detail

good objective
conceptual clarity
and
articulation

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)

a) American civil war was one of the major event of human history, fought between 1860-65. It brought profound changes to America as well as world.

Issues involved in American Civil War

i) Issue of Slavery: Slavery was the most important issue involved in American civil war.

↳ The Southern states wanted to retain slavery whereas Northern states opposed it. This brought both of them to clash.

ii) Economic differences: Southern states were plantation based economies while north was more industrialised.

↳ This created fundamental differences between them and both saw each other as as antithetical.

Remarks

iii) International factors: International rivalries of Britain and France also played a factor in American civil War.

↳ Southern states were supported by Britain while North was supported by France.

iv) Issue of Liberty: Southern states thought the attack on slavery as an attack on their fundamental right of liberty and private property enshrined in American constitution.

South and North states as two Nations

Some historians have supported the claim that it was conflict between two nations because:

a) Different political affiliations: Northern states were largely Republican supporters

Remarks

Deep context

while the southern states supported democratic party.

b) Economic differences: Northern state had greater advancement of industrial revolution. There were ~~for~~ dominance of factory based industrial system.

c) Different symbolism: Both Northern states of USA called The Union and Southern confederate states had their different flags, currency etc.

d) Recognition by international powers: Britain recognised Confederation of states as separate nation.

e) Support to slavery: Southern states supported it while northern opposed.

Based on above political, economic and social differences some termed it clash of nation. But on closer examination it is not true because;

i) Pan USA support to Lincoln: When A. Lincoln became President from Republican party in 1861 he not only got support of North but southern states like Virginia, South Carolina too supported.

ii) Motivated recognition: Britain didn't recognise Confederate States because it considered it as nation.

↳ Rather it recognised it in larger context of Anglo-French rivalry. And to take revenge of 1776.

iii) Opposition to slavery in south: Not all southern states supported slavery. 2 out of all opposed slavery.

Thus the civil war can not be termed as a clash between two nations. Rather it was a clash of ideas and interests.

Remarks

good

understanding #

topic

11/2

b) Australia was colonised by Britishers in late 18th century. After it, the once independent native continent became part of Queen's empire.

Condition of Australia before British

- Australia existed as an separate continent. It was largely isolated.
- It was inhabited sparsely. It had a great ancient civilisation and many tribes and indigenous people lived.
 - ↳ eg. Maori
- It was an agricultural based and hunting-gathering based economy.
- It was peaceful society. Based on traditional relation between various tribes.

Changes brought by British

- British came as traders. They came looking for agricultural produce and marine fishing resources of Australia.

Remarks

Why colonised
write its factors

• Economic changes: Britishers changed traditional economy with plantation based economy

↳ exploited natural resources. By mining, quarrying of commodities like coal; iron etc.

• Social changes: They made Australia as prison. They settled the most notorious criminals in Australia. Thus this changed social structure in future

• Violence: The colonial instrument of violence on native tribes was used to take away their land; exploit forests etc.

Phases of Colonisation

i) Phase 1: Merchantilism: Her Britishers acted as traders. And formed mutually beneficial relationship with tribals.

good clarity

Remarks

ii) Phase 2: Settlement: Britishers started settling the criminals, going in Australia to keep them away.

iii) Phase 3: Occupation: In this phase, Britishers with support of earlier criminals occupied native lands and spread their interests to resources.

added to explain
covers all aspects

good feedback of Articulation

Thus the natives ultimately found that the beneficial trade in initial times actually was occupationalist.

⑧

c) German Unification in 1870-71 was one of the most important event of European history. It had strong economic undercurrent before political unification.

Union of economic interest

Rulers of Prussia knew that if they want to create a strong unified German State, they first need a sound economic base. They created this by:

a) Institution of Zollverein: Created in 1819; it was a custom union of 39 German states. It created mutual dependability and prosperity.

b) Utilised the resources: The 39 German states collectively utilised their resources to exploit economic wealth to make strong Germany.

↳ eg. Coal and iron from Rhineland and Ruhr.

↳ fisheries from Prussia.

This helped in economic political welding by:

i) Need for political union: The economic benefits from Zollverein; made Germans wonder how much more beneficial the political union be.

ii) Interconnectedness: Harnessing economic interest; created more people to people contact and common German consciousness.

iii) Large size of market: of all 39 states helped Germans to draw prosperity from collective interest.

Thus Germans intelligently harnessed economic interest for political welding.

Remarks

you should use the map

good context
context

7

for better
prospects

- (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)

Remarks

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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)

a) Treaty of Maastricht of 1993 was for European Unification under European Union. It envisaged a complete unification of European nations.

[The concept of unification]

1. Multidimensional: They envisioned to coverge the political, economic, social dimention of all the nations.

↳ To convert Europe in a single entity with comm histon

2. Strategic: In aftermath of soviet disinteg- nation in 1991; world became unipolar.

↳ European leaders thought of forming common front to tackle challenge of

single big power.

28

Despite these concepts; the most focus was on economic aspects of the Unification. The economic aspects were:

a) Common customs Union: European nations under EU became a free trade market.

↳ all nations could sell to each other without any barriers.

b) Common Currency: Euro became the common currency issued by European Central bank.

↳ It facilitated trade and enhanced ease of exchange.

c) European economic reconstruction: The eastern European nations just get out of shackles of Communism and their economic situation was precarious.

↳ Treaty of Maastricht imagined to help them progress at par with their western counterparts.

Remarks

But despite profundity of economic aspects; Treaty of Maastricht was not limited by it. It included other aspects as well like:

i) Military unification: The large majority of European nation came under common security umbrella of NATO and Munich council

↳ This helped them converge their strategic interest and ensure collective security.

ii) Political Unification: Institute of European Parliament sup the members of treaty to achieve political synergy.

↳ common immigration rules, rules on human rights etc.

iii) Social integration: By settlement and opportunity to people in work in each other's country.

↳ creation of a common European supra-national identity

all in all to write with

objectivity

conceptual clarity

Thus though the integration was profoundly economic; but the other aspects were equally important which not only strengthened but also enhanced

the economic benefits.

write the Role of Britain and issues of Brexit

b) Crimean war (1853) was majorly fought between Russia and Ottoman Empire. Some historians call it the most futile war of history.

[Reasons and Parties]

i) Crimea was part of Ottoman Empire and bordered the ~~Black~~ Caspian Sea Black Sea.

ii) Russia wanted access to Black Sea and consequently to Mediterranean Sea and further east.

iii) European powers led by Britain wanted to control expanding British Russian influence.

Remarks

18

good facts and analysis

Motivation of involvement powers to join Crimean war:

1) Indirect proxy: Here Ottoman Empire; also called sick man of Europe was involved with Russia.

↳ European saw good opportunity to control weak Ottoman and fight Russia.

2) Policy of Containment: Russia wanted to expand its influence in east. Whereas Britishers wanted to contain Russia.

↳ Crimean war helped self interest of European powers to block sea access to east for Russia.

3) Diplomatic interests: Prussia's Bismarck and Italy's Cavour used the opportunity of Crimean wars to form alliances with European powers.

↳ Through their support or opposition

Remarks

Label joined

This type of question

demanded that

you should

draw

Map

for

Both presentation

Realisation through visualization

9/14/9

→

to European powers; Bismarck and Carvain strengthened path for respective nations' unifications.

4) Control over Ottoman territories: European powers fighting on behalf of Ottoman empire wished to trade off the Ottoman territories in Adriatic Sea in return.

Thus the European ~~was~~ powers found good instrument in form of Ottoman Empire to maximize their benefit.

②

c) Scramble of Africa refers to the race to acquire colonies in Africa by European powers to serve their interests and maximize power. It was also called mad-rush for Africa.

Remarks

good fact
and
conceptual
clearly

⑧

Elements of Design in the Scramble of Africa

i) Detailed exploration: European nations sent many expeditions and scout missions in order to map the resources of Africa and target areas of maximum return.

ii) Paris Conference: Here Bismarck set with European rules post German Unification to divide the territories.

↳ Under this Britain, France, Germany, Italy etc. carved out their territories.

iii) Mobilisation of Resources: All European powers created dedicated machinery and resources to exploit Africa.

↳ They created transport system, Railway systems, administrative system to maximize resource exploitation.

After-effects of Scramble for Africa

i) Ethnic conflicts: The division of colonies

and territories was done by ignorant rulers without any concern for ethnic groups or societies.

↳ one ethnic group got divided in many countries.

↳ ethnic conflicts started among Africans which go on till date.

↳ eg. Sudan, Congo, Burkina Faso etc.

ii) Unsustainable exploitation: Devoided Africans any control over their own resources.

↳ Left Africans in perpetual poverty and under-development

↳ eg. more than 40% of world's poor live in Africa. (UN)

iii) Degradation of natural system: Wide exploitation of wildlife, forest etc. has left Africa resource poor.

Thus the evil design of European nation to bolster their self interest; has left Africa in perpetual pain and crisis.

add tried to write answer in organized way

just fact and conceptual

Remarks

90

5. (a) Give an account of civil war in China under the leadership of Mao Zedong. (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)

a) China faced a civil war in 1960s when Mao Zedong was the chairman of Chinese Communist Party and Head of State. This civil war is also called the Cultural Revolution.

Reasons for Cultural Revolution

i) Political Reasons: Mao Zedong ruled in Ruthless way and maintained strict control over political system

↳ Due to this; opposition began to emerge from Party from leaders like Zhou Enlai.

↳ Mao used the civil war to quell the political opposition.

ii) Cultural Suppression: Mao started concept of cultural revolution or Red revolution.

Under this;

↳ He imposed the unified and
single dimensional communist culture
↳ diversity was ruthlessly curbed.

iii) Economic reasons: MAO's communism
promised great economic benefits but
couldn't be realised.

create prosperity
the Redbook
ideology and tactics
Maos
economic situation in countryside
was precarious

↳ High inflation, unemployment
and lack of industry agitated people.

Impacts of Civil War

b) Loss of lives and violence: It was one of
the bloodiest civil wars the world has
seen.

↳ The state machinery ruthlessly
killed more than half a million people.

Remarks

↳ political opposition was indefinitely imprisoned, brutalised and killed.

ii) Economic Impact: Chinese people questioned the very foundation of Maoist economic model.

↳ It led to opening up of the Chinese economy.

iii) Political Changes: Intra-party accountability was strengthened.

↳ Checks and Balances were put on favours of Chairman.

↳ Institutions of Politburo, Central Committee etc. were strengthened.

iv) International Outlook: China shed its internal isolation policy.

↳ It got distanced from Soviet Union

↳ In 1972; It got agreement with USA on cooperation and established diplomatic ties.

Thus Chinese civil war ushered
 a new era in life of Chinese nation
 and changed its political, economic and
 social life fundamentally.

good fact
 and
 analysis

II

b) Cuban revolution (1853-59) was culmination
 of long term tussle between the external
 and internal dimensions of Cuban state.

Politics-administrative Reasons:

a) Independence Movement: Cuba, a colony, was
 long having a strong independence movement
 to get out of colonial shackles.

↳ It formed foundation of Cuban revolution.

b) Lack of representation: Cubans had very
 little say in governance and were very
 less part of representation institutions.

Remarks

draw Map

Social Reasons:

i) Widespread poverty: The condition of native population was very bad.

↳ Resources were in hand of privileged few.

↳ Large proportion of population lived in poverty.

ii) Social classes: There were many native populations that lived in Cuba.

↳ continuous social strife made revolution impossible.

But despite the above, the external influence was much more factor for

Revolution as:

i) Cold war conflict: Cuba is situated just 100 miles away from USA's Florida coast

↳ Russia saw a good reason to make it a communist base to counter USA.

↳ promoted revolutionaries like Fidel Castro

ii) Policy of Containment: USA wanted to contain Russian/Soviet influence at any cost.

↳ Thus supported anti-communist forces via resources.

good
conceptual
clarity

and objectivity

Thus the Cuban Revolution was more influenced by external factors than internal.

7%

(c) Universal Declaration of Human Rights was signed in 1946 by members of United Nations (UN) to ensure dignity of individual.

Features of U.D.H.R.

a) Concept of equality: All men are equal despite the factors of race, nationality, income status etc.

Remarks

b) Fundamental right: Human beings on virtue of beings own some invaluable rights. These rights need to be protected at all cost.

c) Human at core: State, Nations, System are to promote welfare and happiness of human.

↳ Thus ensuring these rights is most imp.

d) Common interest: All human have inherent common interest for collective prosperity.

Importance of UDHR to UN

i) To maintain peace: It ensure that nations abstain from war because they are inherently against human welfare.

ii) Create welfare state: So that system and nations work for prosperity of their citizens.

iii) Create cooperation: Common set of rights of human create opportunity for emergence among nations.

⑧ Thus UDHR is foundational document of UN. It specifically addressed to human being; but actually looks after interest of whole world.

add total

⑧ Add →

- ① Write Limitations
- ② Role played by India
- ③ Way forward

Remarks

- (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)

a) Six Days of War was fought in 1967 between Israel and Coalition of Arab States in which ultimately Israel emerged victorious.

Main stated reason for six-days war

i) Palestinian Issue: Israel emerged as a modern state in 1948 in middle east. This started the Israel - Palestinian dispute.

↳ The Arab states had religious affiliation with Palestine. Hence saw Israel as adversary. They claimed Palestinian Occupation.

ii) Religious Issues: Israel was situated on land which was one of the holiest sites for Arab states. They wanted to reverse

— the change.

But this resolve to fight Israel was not the ~~most~~ only reason for Six-day war. Other reasons were the political development and upheavals in Arabia. The major of which are;

i) Egyptian crisis: First Arab war happened in 1955 and it created huge pressure on Egyptian ruling class to annihilate Israel.

↳ Israel and Britain collectively attacked Egypt for Suez issue.

↳ Egypt saw Israel as biggest existential threat.

ii) Territory disputes: Jordan and Syria had big territorial disputes with Israel.

↳ Golan Heights of Syria and

Remarks

This is a very important topic. So write down the map.

Hot
Map

West bank region near Jordan were controlled by Israel.

iii) Water Dispute: Golan heights was the only fresh water resource for Israel.

↳ Syria wanted to block access to this resource to Israel.

↳ Israel thus faced an existential threat.

iv) Israeli militarism and foreign support:

USA emerged as biggest supporter of Israel. This gave boost to cold war dynamics.

This six-day war was influenced by multi-dimensional reasons. The internal factors of Arab state and global Cold-war background was also important.

good facts and conceptual clarity

Coeray

c) Apartheid was policy of law based racial discrimination in South Africa. It got removed in early 1990s under the leadership of Nelson Mandela.

Struggle of Apartheid

a) phase one - phase of political protests ~~non-violent~~

Struggle against Apartheid in South Africa

i) Apartheid was imposed on Black South-Africans in 1948 by White Government of David Malan.

ii) In 1950s; African National Congress led by A. Luthuli and Mandela led a political struggle against white government.

↳ this struggle wasnt much beneficial; as Government authoritarily suppressed it. Mandela was jailed.

Remarks

iii) Phase of collective action led by citizens began in late 1950s onwards.
 ↳ Resville incident; Buss, protest etc. were important aspects.

iv) International Pressure: British PM Hunter McMillan criticized apartheid policy. Commonwealth asked South African govt. to take back.

v) Writings of Nelson Mandela: Mandela via his poems and writings inspired for inclusion and united South Africa.

↳ He did not imagine South Africa only for blacks.

↳ He advocated forgiveness. And formed an inclusive South Africa with black-white cooperation.

7/2

Remarks

well total order of
 Sub heading
 Nice - Context
 Conceptual clarity

Mandela got released from jail and became president in 1994. He formed an inclusive govt.

b) Industrial revolution is name given to phenomenon of large scale changes to society and its governing system due to replacement of manual work by machines. This revolution started in Britain in mid 18th century and later spread across Europe.

New Social Relationship due to Industrial Revolution

a) Class division: It gave way to big industries and factories with machines. These factory owners had disproportionate power and wealth than workers.

↳ this created two classes capitalist and working class

b) Nuclear families: people came out from countryside to urban center. They left

large families behind to nuclear families in cities.

New Identities

i) Urban salaried worker | Earlier urban population were rich class or independent artists and merchants.

↳ New new class of salaried worker

6
This is a very simple question

So write in detail as well as consider each aspect of question