

132  
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.

Name SHAILJA

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date 29 November 2020

1. Invigilator's Signature

REMARKS

GS SCORE



(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.

(a) Reformation was a religious movement in the 16th century that ended the supremacy of Pope in Western Christendom and led to rise of Protestant Churches in Europe.

Renaissance Humanism was a movement of classical learning revival and attack on Scholasticism in the 14-15th century.

Renaissance Humanism was linked to Reformation in following ways -

- Italian humanists like Lorenzo Valla and others came out with critical appraisal of Bible which led to its availability among the general public.
- Humanists attacked the institution of church as fostering the tradition of Scholasticism. This was given major boost by reformists like Martin Luther and John Calvin.



- Humanists focused on learning of ancient classical works and translated major works which encouraged critical thinking.

- The boost to Press by Humanists during renaissance prepared the ground during the reformation.

Good  
Conceptual  
clarity and  
Nice linkage

- Humanists and their emphasis on human reason and individuality of human beings led to a reworked interpretation of religion which manifested itself in the Reformation movement.

⑤ Thus, Renaissance humanism was a major force for the upcoming reformation movement that transformed the religious landscape of Western Europe.

(b) Romanticism as an idea was given by works of Jean Jacques Rousseau and focus on the ideals of human emotion, intuition and feeling.

- Romanticism attached the enlightenment ideals of reason and logical thinking and thought of human feeling as better idea behind the new understanding.

• Romanticism and French Revolution - Romanticism focused on the emotion of a person as major force and this gave further force to liberalism and its rise during French revolution.

• George Moses argues that the belief in romanticism that nature and nation are true identities led to further rise in nationalism across the Europe.

5/1 The romantic era in Europe from 1830s onwards coincided with rise in national identities across various regions.

• The German 'volk' focused on this conception of strong community ties as advocated by romanticists like Herder etc.

good biology  
Romanticism manifested in various forces of nationalism and liberalism. However, it also gave way to conservatism and a conception of nation based on 'general will'.

(C) Treaty of Westphalia (1648) was signed after a series of wars in Europe such as the 80 years war, among others.



• Treaty of Westphalia emphasized on the international diplomacy and resolution of conflicts through dialogue and discussion.

• It is often seen as paving the way towards 'balance of power' even until the first world war.

*Approach*  
*global*  
*But* Westphalia is seen as the precursor to 'Philosophia' as it ~~one~~ emphasized on the importance of territorial boundaries of a nation.

• ~~specific points~~ Thus, it is often seen as the marker of sovereignty principle among the countries.

(i) Treaty of Westphalia in a way, thus, gave rise to a global order which decided the course in next 3-4 centuries.

(d) The Act of 1832 was first major Parliamentary reform in Britain during the period of increased economic and political turmoil marked by Industrial revolution.

Act of 1832 → Reduced the number of ~~rotten~~ ~~boroughs~~  
→ New seats in England and Wales.

Act of 1832 setting basis for modern liberal polity -

→ It led to raised status of House of Commons and reduced the importance of House of Lords.

→ It was a recognition of importance of rising middle class in Britain.

→ It extended the franchise and reduction in rotten borough led to increased representation.

→ However, it failed to satisfy philosophical liberals and gave no representation to working class, women and minorities.

Act of 1832 gave, hence, gave rise to chartist movement which further enlarged the arena of political representation. It gave rise to certain political forces in British parliamentary reform process.

(e) Civil code by Napoleon was ~~traced~~ enacted in 1804 and further given the name - Code Napoleon in 1807.

• Definition of rights of humans and property rights -

The civil code by Napoleon had many important points dealing with the property rights of humans and individual human rights.



- Balance between tradition and modernity -

It was based on - traditional Roman law as well as Teutonic customary law and paved the way towards recruitment based on talent rather than birth.

- It emphasized on various issues like divorce, marriage, education which led to a new learning and awareness about various social aspects.

- It attacked the forces of privileges and constantly talked about the human as their own creator. This was a major critique of 'ancien regime' based on privileges of birth.

Though the code had various elements emphasizing liberty, it also led to a balancing between tradition and modernity as pointed out by George LeFebvre. It did not advocate liberty in all cases and had a restricted view of social forces as -

- It was against education of women and advocated only a home education.
- It was also about restricted freedom of individual in political arena.

Well tried to create the limitations

good facts analysis

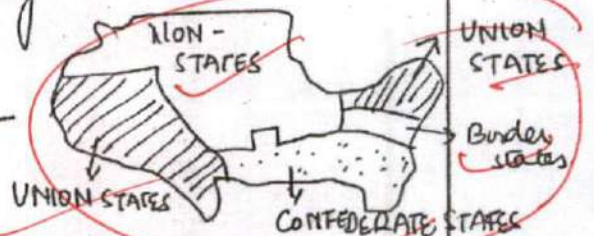
8



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 19<sup>th</sup> century'. Discuss the unification of Germany in the light of given statement. (15 Marks)

The American Civil war took place between 1861-1865 between the Northern states of the Union and secessionist states of Confederacy.

CONTEST BETWEEN TWO NATIONS



- Issue of slavery → The advocacy of slavery by the southern states and the powerful abolitionist movement in the North presented both the groups as separate entities.

good approach - Presentation

- New territories and separating tendencies - The Missouri Compromise which resolved the issue of number of 12 slave and free states with Missouri as slave state and Maine as free state was part of larger conflict which became more pronounced in this period.

- Economic difference and varied geography - Kenneth M. Stampp argues that industrialized north was in sharp contrast to the plantation economy of south based on slave labour. The presence of iron, minerals and other resources in North further accentuated the problem.
- Religious dichotomy - Elisabeth Holt argues that the moral question over south divided the North and South and further created religious dissensions. This was a major factor behind the strong abolitionist movement.
- Free labour vs. Slave - Eric Foner argues that ideals of liberty, free will and modernity swept across North which created major tensions as seen in various trials of the period.

### CONTEST NOT BETWEEN TWO NATIONS

- Kenneth Stampp argues that though there were major differences, the two saw themselves as part of same large federation.
- The for the secession was after a bargain of slavery continuation



and plantation economy in the south.

- Emancipation Proclamation by Abraham Lincoln also talked about the importance of union and union was always the point of major discussion.

- The idea of federation underwent major reinterpretations and thus 'two-nations' idea was never a major agenda as pointed out by Michael Holt.

A number of political, social and economic factors had a role to play in the road to the American civil war.

Lack of proactive role by politicians of the period made the situation worse.

(116)

good

objectively

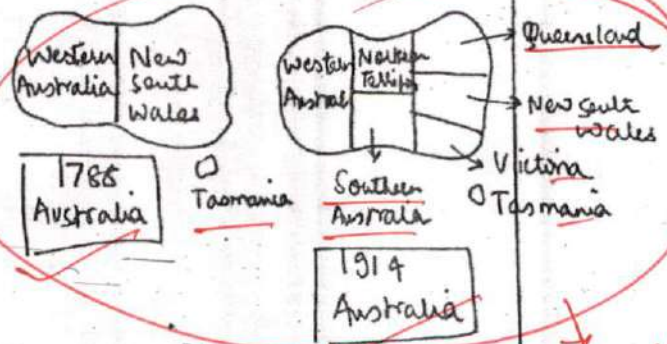
Nicely considered two

(nation or not)

(b) Colonial Occupation of Australia started with the arrival of Dutch ships and British fleet from 1788 onwards. In next few years, it transformed the landscape of Australia.

### Reserves

- The colonial occupation of Australia was for development of key plantations of rubber, tobacco, hemp, flax etc. Ivory was also a major part of colonial trade policy.



- The 'Penal Colony' - Britishers started to settle the Australian lands with convicts brought from various parts of world. This ravaged the natives.

- Disease, destruction and direct occupation - The importation of wild animals and increased harassment of natives introduced many new diseases which killed around 20,000 to 25,000 natives.

- Natives forced into reserves - Colonial occupation of native lands forced the natives into limited reserves and increased the turmoil of

↓ good  
Presentation  
↓  
Realisation -  
though  
versus localis



natives in forced enclaves as a result of  
Gold rush and increased occupation.

New settlements with new system - Victoria,  
Queensland and New Holland became the  
new settlements of colonists which was  
a result of forced occupation of  
land of Australian natives.

Colonial regime destroying Australian natives' way of  
life - The new political and  
administrative system in colonies gave no  
representation to natives of land and  
completely transformed the land.

The occupation of land for new resources  
and - plantation gave rise to forces that  
changed the social, political and economic  
landscape of Australia completely.

Abolish the  
different  
policies

of  
Britain

to occupied - - - Australia

(C) The unification of Germany was a result of long process that started with the rise of national feeling in Germany culminating with rise of Bismarck in 1871.

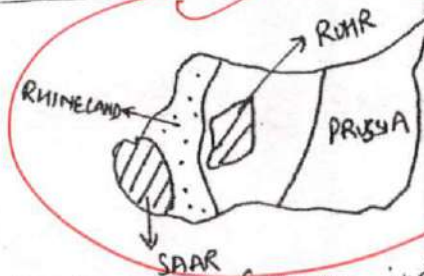
Economic interests was a major part of German unification —

- Zollverein and economic unification — The rise in tariffs since 1826 with the introduction of Zollverein by Prussia led to economic unity as it also led to Prussian leadership.

→ It abolished the custom tariffs among the 3 unions and increased the trade flow.

- Economic resources and Prussian nationalism —

The occupation of Rhineland led to Saar and Ruhr valley coming under Prussian leadership which gave boost to German industrialisation as it was rich in iron and coal.



→ The industrialisation paved the way towards Prussian leadership.



→ John M. Keynes points out that Germany was made more out of coal and iron than 'blood and iron'.

good clarity

• Railways - While Zollverein reduced the artificial impediments to German nationalism, railways removed the natural impediments and further contributed to unification of Germany.

• Economic turmoil and increased national feeling - The economic hardships and backwardness of German industries paved the way towards Bismarck assuming a major role in German national identities.

Economic interests there was a major factor that ~~the~~ welded the fragmented politics into a larger German nation under Bismarck in 1871.

good fact and conceptual clarity



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)

(a) Chartist movement was a working class movement with the 3 charters presented to British Parliament in 1838, 1842 and 1848.

Chartist movement presented the working class demands due to various factors —

Nice background  
— Act of 1832 extended the franchise but failed to satisfy the working class demands

— Poor laws and corn laws increased the hardships of common people who wanted a representation in political sphere.

Chartist movements presented the following demands

- good fact
- ① Secret ballot for the electorates.
  - ② No property qualification for contesting elections.
  - ③ Salary for MPs.
  - ④ Equal constituencies.



⑤ Voting rights to those above 21 years of age

⑥ Annual Parliamentary elections.

However, the chartist Movement ~~led to~~ <sup>and</sup> its downfall was anticipated in many ways -

*Factor*

The charters signed by millions of people was rejected by the Parliament by a majority of votes.

- Lack of able leadership - and failure of O'Connor to wield various groups together was one of the major reasons.
- Use of violence - led to repression by British forces which crushed the movement further.
- Absence of ideological coherence - led to its failure as it was not able to gather enough support even among the liberals.

Though, the Chartist movement failed, it was the beginning towards better reforms in the democratic politics of Britain.

- The political reforms started with 1867 act granting secret ballot and various other measures extending the representation
- 5 of the 6 demands of chartist movement were fulfilled by 1918 and thus it had a logical culmination though late.
- The chartist movement gave rise to demands from various quarters who remained unrepresented till now such as women and minorities.
- working class interests saw further boost with increased trade union activity and other arenas for political and economic representation.

12 Chartist movement is, thus, a major part of British parliamentary reforms and shows the increased tensions and opportunities for new working classes

add tried to discuss all aspects prosperity



(b)

Bokai Rebellion (1899-1901) was a movement against the and Manchus and foreign encroachments which gave rise to violent tactics and its repression by the Manchus.

- Western historians describe the rebellion as Xenophobic outburst against the modernity and change brought by foreign forces and powers.
- However, historians like Chesneau and Fairbank argue that Bokai rebellion was a multi causal phenomenon
  - Character of traditional Chinese society and economy
  - Impact of Western Imperialism
  - Role of Manchus
- Foreign encroachments in Opium was and the defeat of China influence carved out by western powers increased the turnout of common people.
- Failure of Manchus - The Imperial Manchu army and bureaucracy had become increasingly corrupt and unable to provide any protection to people in this period



SPHERES OF INFLUENCE - foreign encroachments.

just present

- Traditional Chinese society and economy -  
Max Weber argued that there were major  
tensions in the traditional set up of society  
which was further facing adversity in the  
foreign powers' increased role.
- Rise of secret societies and attack on  
Christian missionaries - The White Lotus  
society, Ti Ho Tuan movement ~~was~~ attacked the  
visible symbols of imperialism - Christian  
missionaries.
- Peasant movement - Chesneau argues that  
Boxer rebellion had a plebeian character  
as around 70% of boxers came from  
a peasant background. It was due  
to various increased hardship for  
the peasants.
- Socio-political and economic situation -  
The rise in population, increased  
droughts and floods such as in  
Shandong province was responsible for

Added to it  
was  
political  
unrest



fiction between the various sections of society and gave rise to further anti-Manchu sentiments.

Boxer rebellion was seen as xenophobic outburst due to increased attacks by boxers on Christian missionaries. However, as Fairbank argues, it was the most visible sign of foreign imperialism and its negative impact on their lives due to a number of factors that had to even role to play.

(c) 'Locarno Honeymoon' is seen as the period of peace after Locarno treaties of 1925 which created temporary harmonious relationship between France and Germany.

- German Rhineland was made a demilitarized zone after Treaty of Versailles and then recaptured by armies of Britain, France, Belgium and America.

- Spirit of Locarno - was brief era of improved relations in Europe after the Locarno Pact signed between Britain, France, Germany, Belgium.

- Germany would join the League of Nations in 1926 and Mussolini would sign the Kellogg - Briand pact.
- However, the Locarno treaty had no provision to settle the eastern frontiers and no international guarantee.
- Eastern frontiers with Poland and Czechoslovakia - was not involved in any negotiations of this period and thus led to various increasing ambiguity in terms of land frontiers.
- In the case of attack on Poland and Czechoslovakia by Germany, no guarantee by Britain was provided and this led to various interpretations in the upcoming political discussions.
- The Rhineland pact did not guarantee any long term peace clause on the issue of eastern frontiers.

The Nature of Q.  
demanded the drawing of  
Map



Though the treaty ensured short term peace, it was against the spirit of Paris Peace Treaty. It manifested in the upcoming fascism and nazism and was one of major factors leading to world war 2.

7d  
Nice understanding  
of the  
topic

Well tried to cover all  
aspects

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) The Treaty of Maastricht led to the founding of European Union in 1994. It was a result of political and economic union of European countries with economic factors playing a major role.

• Culmination of economic interests — The Treaty of Maastricht was a culmination of various earlier treaties like Lisbon Treaty etc which had economic agenda as the major issue.

• Economic and monetary union — The Treaty of Maastricht sought to establish a monetary union which would lead to abolition of custom tariffs and duties among the member countries.



- Cooperation on economic front — The Treaty sought increased cooperation among the national banks of European countries and a stability in macro-economic framework.
- Euro — The Treaty led to establishment of Common currency (Euro) among the countries willing to join the common currency.
- Free movement of labour — The Schengen visa and other provisions of Treaty of Maastricht sought a free movement of labour among the member countries.
- Economic criteria for membership. The Treaty also talked about the criteria for economic stability in nations to be eligible for membership to the monetary and economic union.

- The Treaty of Maastricht, however, also established European Parliament and had provisions related to political aspects of collaboration and cooperation. The idea of European Union encompassed both political and economic ideals.

The Treaty of Maastricht, however, had economic interests as major part of discussions and deliberations which is visible in its provisions.

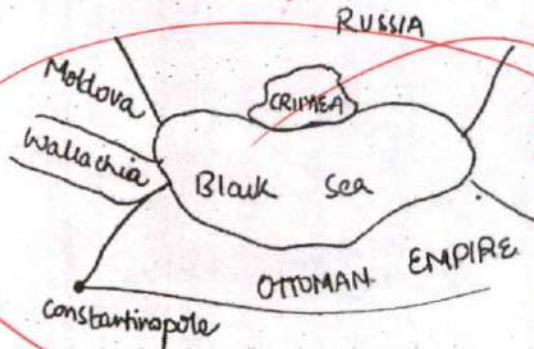
10/10  
Global trend  
you should also  
discuss the  
Role of Britain  
Specially in the  
Context of  
Brexit



(b) The Crimean war (1853-56) resulted in the defeat of Russia by alliance of Britain, France and Ottoman Empire.

### Immediate cause

The Crimean war was fought over the issue of Christian majority control by Russia present as Orthodox Christians in ~~Ottoman~~ Ottoman Empire which was contested by France as only authority over Catholics of Ottoman Empire.



good presentation

### Centrality of Ottoman Empire

Russia wanted a subservient Ottoman Empire for its security while Napoleon III of France wanted to show its strength over Ottoman Empire. The British wanted an independent Ottoman Empire for security of Eastern Mediterranean.

P downfall of Ottoman Empire and its repercussions - Aspinwall Taylor argues that Crimean war occurred due to resistance by Britain and France to allow Russia to gain control of the dying Ottoman Empire.



• The neutralization of Black sea after the war and no resolution over the question of Ottoman empire show that the major powers wanted to gain at the failure of Ottoman empire which led increased tensions.

• The issue of Christian population of Ottoman empire is often seen as the abjunct factor for the Western powers to increase its hold over the vast territories of the Subsequent Ottoman rule.

• The consequences of Crimean war saw no concessions for Ottoman empire and it continued to pose various conflicts until the 1st world war.

Thus, Crimean war saw the involvement of major European powers for their own self interest.

8  
Write in detail the self interest of European countries



(9) The Scramble of Africa was a result of new imperialism from 1884 to 1914 which saw the involvement of almost all major powers.

### • Extent of the Scramble

— Almost all of continent except Ethiopia and Liberia came under the control of European powers.



SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA

• Britain's colonies and search for diamonds — British established a number of colonies and exploited the population for resources like mining of diamonds and other minerals.

• Being Belgium's Congo free state and Bleeding Congo river — The most brutal repression occurred under Leopold II of Belgium in Congo territories. The Congo people were brutally massacred and forced to work in repression plantations.

Explain properly what factors lead to Scramble

- Increased economic and social hardships - No freedom or concessions were provided to people of Africa and rivalry for economic resources led to brutal repression of African people.
- Increased rivalry among nations - The occupation of Morocco by France invited Germany's ire. The tensions manifested itself in new forms of exploitation.
- Continued backwardness of Africa - Except few nations which have ~~made~~ made its journey towards economic recovery after colonisation such as Nigeria, S. Africa etc; many other countries ~~continued~~ continue to be economically backward and conflict-ridden.
- Sudan ~~and~~ conflicts, terrorist organisations like Boko Haram etc show that the repercussions of scramble for Africa are still felt.

Hence, scramble for Africa continues to have its negative impact on the continent of Africa.

celebrate the victory

Always try to end  
crossed earth

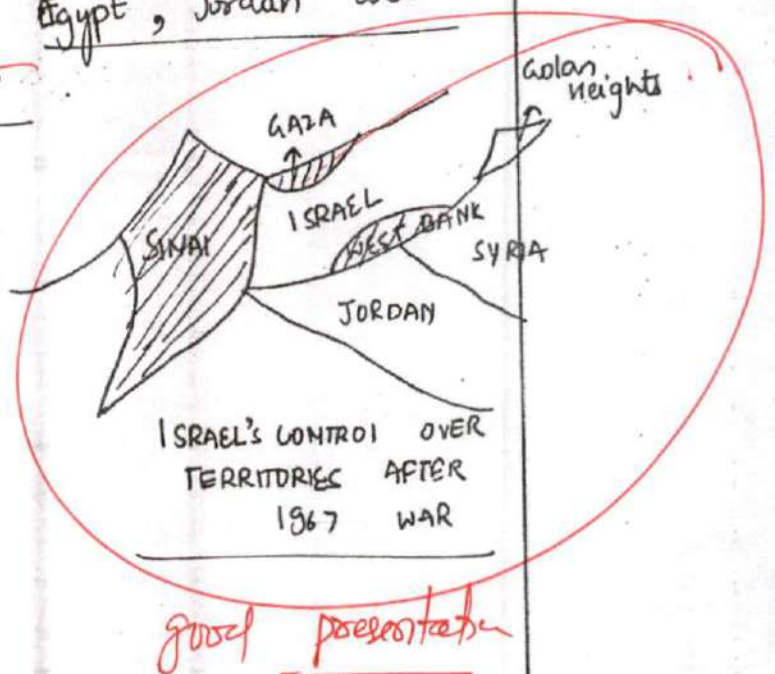
Selection oriented  
way forward



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)

(a) The Six day war was fought in 1967 between Israel on one side and Egypt, Jordan and Syria on the other side.

- The Six day war led to Israel gaining control over Sinai peninsula from Egypt and capture of Gaza strip and West Bank.



### FACTORS

- Factors such as ~~reluctance~~ reluctance on the part of Arab states to recognize Israel as sovereign state was major factor behind the six day war.

- Political assertiveness<sup>↑</sup> of Egypt - after Suez Canal crisis episode and leadership of Nasser was important factor.
- Political upheavals in countries like Syria and Jordan also led to them joining Egypt against Israel and thus led to alliance among them.
- No resolution over Palestine - The issue over Palestine ignited the Arab state to sought a resolution for the Arab population displaced by Israel state.

### CONSEQUENCES

- The war led to increased assertiveness and status of Israel in the region with control over Sinai, West Bank and Gaza.
- Increased political upheavals - The loss of Arab states led to a shock and period of reapproachment in states like Egypt.



→ Increased militarization of Palestine - Egypt and other Arab states provide arms and ammunition to ~~Qatar~~ ~~also~~ Palestine and organisations like Hamas.

→ Sense of realism in international arena - due to ~~win~~ win of Israel and led to increased modernisation by nation states in countries like India also.

Thus, Six day war had major impact not just on Middle East policy but as a whole on the world!

Write the way forward

Substantiate with more facts → analysts

(b)

Industrial Revolution led to rise of many socio-political and cultural factors due to factory manufacturing and new forms of labour economy.

### New Social relationships

- The Industrial Revolution led to rise of middle class and decline in traditional set up of nobility, seifs and other traditional class.
- It changed the traditional gendered relationship and gave rise to new kind of relationships between men and women due to rise in factory economy.

### NEW POSSIBILITIES

- The migration of people from rural to urban areas had different possibilities for girls who started working in factories.
- The urbanisation and cosmopolitanisation increasingly changed the outlook and created new forms of societal reality.



## New Identities and ideologies

- Industrial Revolution gave rise to ideologies of socialism, liberalism and various other ideas.

Labels need to cover all aspects of question. The ideas of Marxism and nation-identities underwent a further consolidation due to rising hardships under industrial revolutions.

## New sufferings

- The new sufferings included child labour, increased exploitation of workers, vulnerability of women under their employers etc.
- The crowded slums and deplorable working and living conditions created new hardships.

Industrial Revolution thus led to various new potentialities as well as handships and changed the society and economy forever.

Very easy presentation

good facts + conceptual clarity

## New Identities and ideologies

- Industrial Revolution gave rise to ideologies of socialism, liberalism and various other ideas.
- The ideas of Maoism and nation-identities underwent a further consolidation due to rising hardships under industrial revolutions.

## New sufferings

- The new sufferings included child labour, increased exploitation of workers, vulnerability of women under their employers etc.
- The crowded slums and deplorable working and living conditions created new hardships.

Industrial Revolution thus led to various new potentialities as well as hardships and changed the society and economy ~~forever~~.



(C) Apartheid was a policy of racial segregation practised against blacks by the white minority of South Africa.

- The Public acts segregating the black population such as Bantu Act, Immorality Act, Black Homeland Act, Citizenship Act, Public Registration Act etc systematised the policy of apartheid.

- Public places and amenities were divided between the blacks and white minority with blacks frequently repressed.

### Struggle against apartheid

→ Protests and marches continued throughout after 1948 and increased in 1960s and 1980s.

→ African National Congress under Nelson Mandela struggled against apartheid with him serving around 27 years in jail.

→ African Military Resistance movement - also led many strikes and gave blow to superiority of white minority population.

→ Press and increased resistance - The blacks under Nelson Mandela and other leaders increasingly resisted the apartheid policy of the government.

The struggle against apartheid by Nelson Mandela and others paved the way towards creation of 'a rainbow nation' with ideal of democratic and free society.

good context objectivity

Substantiated with facts → analysis