

GS SCORE

Test - 03



HISTORY

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- There are SIX questions divided in Two Sections and printed in ENGLISH.
- Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question no. 1 & 4 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted choosing at least TWO from each section.
- 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 Signature

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name Gaikwad Vaibhav

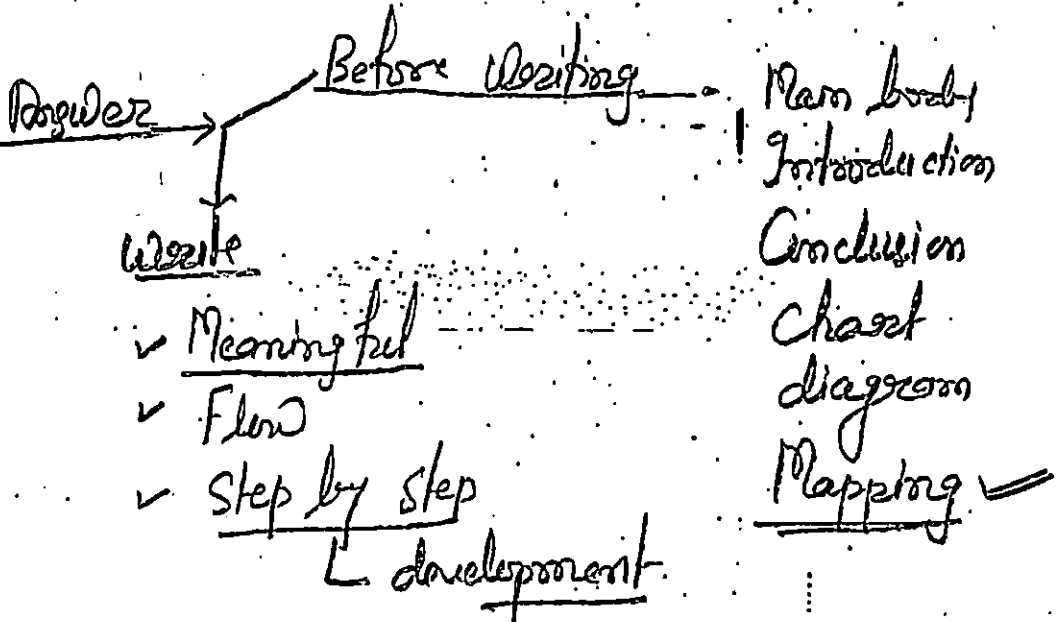
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Date 6/8/2017

Signature

REMARKS

- Use key word of the question in answer.
- Try to understand the demand of question
Q. No. 4(b)
- Keep in mind - The preposition of dimension of question
- Read question → key word → use it in the answer
 dimension
 Overview - Think



All the best

Roll No. _____

SECTION- A

1. Identify the following places marked on the map supplied to you and write a short note of about 30 words on each of them in your "Question-cum" Booklet. Locational hints for each of the places marked on the map are given below seriatim. (2.5 × 20 = 50 Marks)

1. A Neolithic-Chalcolithic Site
2. A Mesolithic Site
3. A port site
4. A capital city
5. A Paleolithic site
6. A late Harappan site
7. A Harappan site
8. An capital city
9. An Art Centre
10. An Inscription site
11. A Paleolithic site
12. A Chalcolithic site
13. A Buddhist centre
14. A trade centre in Ancient India
15. An ancient capital
16. An Early Harappan site
17. A Temple site
18. An ancient capital
19. A political and cultural center
20. An ancient town

Remarks

①

1/2

Kayatha - Nearby site Nandatoli.

- A neolithic-chalcolithic site located in a state of Madhyapradesh.
- Various copper tools have been found here.
- Agriculture was the main occupation and these people had contacts with contemporary Harappans.

②

1/2

Birbhanpur -

- A mesolithic site located in a West Bengal.
- Microolith tools have been found here.
- Axes, blades, chisels have been found during excavations.

③

1/2

Arikamedu

- An ancient port site in present day of Tamilnadu state.
- Famous port for trading activities with Roman empire, South-east Asia etc.
- Hoards of Roman coins have been found here.

Remarks

1 1/2

④

Kaveripattanam -

- 2nd capital of an ancient Chola kingdom.
- It was also famous port site.
- Trade with Roman empire, South-East Asia etc. have been carried out from here.

⑤

1 1/2

⑥

Alangipuzha =

- A late Harappan site present in a western Uttarpradesh.
- Harappan people migrated to this site in a latter period.
- Evidences of rice have been found here.
- Eastern-most Harappan site.

Remarks

⑦ Harappa -

1/2

- A famous site from which civilisation name was given i.e. Harappan civilisation.
- Presently situated in Pakistan.
- Excavation reveals marvels of civil engineering i.e. Urban planning.
- Various seals, copper objects have been found here.

⑧ Purushpur -

- An ancient capital of Kushana ruler, presently in Pakistan.
- Famous trading centre and it was situated on Ottarapatha.

⑨ Ajanta (Ellora-Nearby)

- A famous rock-cut cave site in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra.
- Caves having painting, Chaitya, Vihara halls.
- Theme mainly Buddhist.
- UNESCO world heritage site.

Remarks

⑩

Erran -

- An inscription of Gupta ruler have been found here.
- The first evidences of sati on this inscription.
- The site is located, in state of Madhya Pradesh.

⑪

~~Sairai-Nakar Rai (Nearby - Mahadaha, Chopan, Madhya Pradesh)~~

- A palaeolithic site located in present state of Uttar Pradesh.
- Excavation of site reveals the evidences of stone tools - Axes, blades made up of core tools.

⑫

~~Ahar~~ -

- A chalcolithic site in Rajasthan state.
- Evidences of copper tools have been found here.
- Agriculture economy mainly and had contact with contemporary Harappans.

Remarks

⑬

Sanchi

1/2

- A Buddhist cultural centre located in a state of Madhya Pradesh.
- A Buddhist stupa have been constructed here by Mauryan king Ashoka.
- Later on this stupa was decorated and many features added by Satavahana and Sunga ruler.

⑭

Dantidurga (Kalinga)

- An ancient trade centre and also capital of Kalinga ruler, situated in Odisha state.
- Trade from this site have been carried out with Srilanka, South-East Asia etc.

⑮

Pratishthan / Patthan

1/2

- An ancient capital of Satavahana ruler located in present day of Maharashtra.
- Satavahana ruler were the great patrons of art and site also furnished with trading activities.

Remarks

(16)

Amri -

- An early Harappan site in present day of Sind province of Pakistan.
- Evidence of proto-Harappan phase like mother goddess, fire altars etc. have been found here.

(17)

Aihole -

- A famous ancient temple site located in Karnataka state.
- Chalukyas of Badami constructed many temples here.
- Remains of 70 temples have been found here.
- Mostly Vesara style: e.g. - Durga temple.

(18)

Rajgir -

- An ancient capital of Magadha Kingdom located in a Bihar.
- Also called as Crivija because surrounded by hills from all sides.
- A buddhist council have been held here.

Remarks

①9

Gandhara (Taxila)

- A political and cultural centre during ancient time located in a Pakistan.
- Gandhara school of art, which having Greek influence have been flourished here.
- Mainly a buddhist sculptures.

②0

Nagarjunaconda

- An ancient town located in a present day of Andhra Pradesh state.
- Famous town for trading activities, located on Dakshinapatha.
- Buddhist stupas have been found here.

Remarks

2. (a) 'Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains. One man thinks himself the master of others, but remains more of a slave than they are.' Elaborate. (15 Marks)
- (b) 'The French Revolution had as its essential cause the power of a mature bourgeoisie cramped by the privileges of a decadent aristocracy'. Explain (20 Marks)
- (c) 'Banks played a more important role in continental European industrialization than they did in England's.' Elucidate (15 Marks)

a] 9] The French philosopher Rousseau gave this statement in his famous book 'Social Contract'. In this book, he discussed about the inequality, popular sovereignty, natural laws etc.

According to Rousseau (Pamphlet - Discourse on Inequality) discussed two types of inequality i.e. natural inequality and artificial inequality. Former is a functional and it will not cause any exploitation of masses but in latter exploitation happened due to possession of material by few section of society and other becomes slave of them.

He also discussed about the popular sovereignty ~~there~~ As the population increased, the work of community increased. So community elected one person as a king to manage.

Remarks

the work of community and for its welfare. Authority of king's power is common people, so if king becomes exploitable, then people have right to overthrow him.

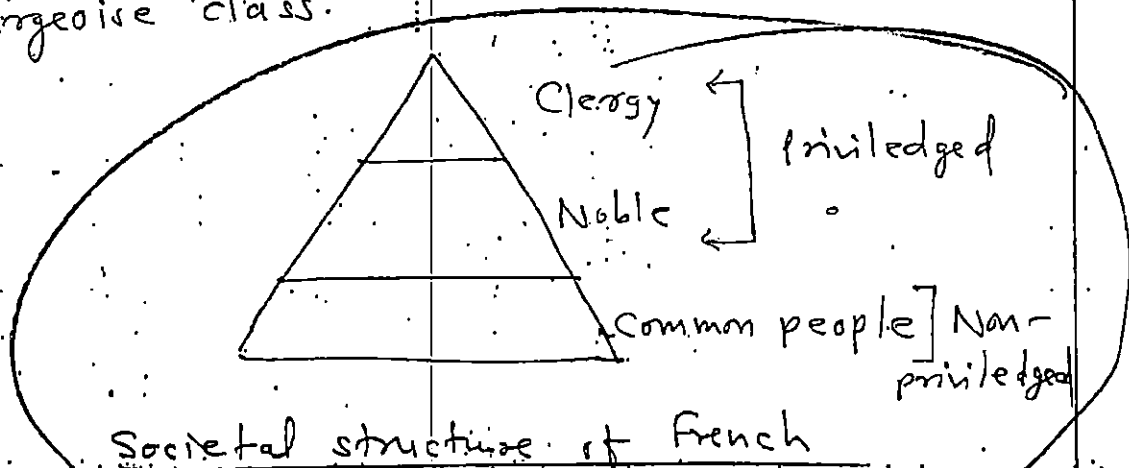
He was more emphasised on an emotional appeal rather than logics and reasons because educated class in society was very few. According to him, community must go back to earlier period and close to nature, where equality prevailed. He wanted shatter the bondage of exploitation and become free.

Rousseau's philosophy inspired the Frenchmen and people of other country also to rose against the exploitative rule and demand natural rights.

Remarks

Q] 9/12 French revolution of 1789 was one of the significant event in the history of mankind. Different political-socio-economic reasons were there, which compelled Frenchmen to rose against autocratic rule.

The main reason behind the French revolution was inherent in societal structure. French society was divided into two types, i.e. privileged one and non-privileged class. Three classes of Estate General - Clergy, noble and common people. The 1st two classes came under privileged section and common people under non-privileged one. These third class also included ~~part~~ middle bourgeoisie class.



Remarks

↳ Very good

Privileged class of the society didn't had any responsibility and they were also immune from the taxation. Earlier they had the responsibility, but after more centralisation under Louis - XIII and Louis XIV, these responsibility was removed.

This privileged class also enjoyed many benefits from the state and they were living luxurious life. They also dominated the state affairs and had strong control over a king Louis - XVI of France. This combination of king and privileged class had exploited the common people.

On the other hand, non-privileged class had all the responsibility and burden of taxes. Middle bourgeoisie class was started emerging from this section. These class started increasingly discontented from ruling class. This dissent gave rise to revolutionary fervour among the masses and they rose against the autocratic rule.

Remarks

However, along with societal structure, others factors like weak economic structure, bankruptcy condition, participation in American war of independence, feudal-autocratic rule, inspiration from philosophical ideas, were also responsible for French revolution.

The combination of evils political-socio-economic resulted into overthrowing of autocratic regime and spread of modern ideas like liberty, fraternity into French society.

Your answer is good

but you should use key word of question in the answering process, like

- ✓ essential
- ✓ mature bourgeoisie
- ✓ cramped
- ✓ decadent aristocracy

you use your knowledge according to the demand / style of the question

Remarks

c) Industrial revolution commenced first in England around 1760's and later on it spread to the continental European countries like Belgium, France, etc.

There was some fundamental difference between the England's industrial revolution and other continental industrial revolution. In England - Early 18th century had witnessed the agricultural revolution and rise of a capitalist class, which had surplus money at their disposal. These capitalist class had invested in industrial sector around mid-18th century, which gave rise to industrial revolution.

However, in continental Europe, structure of society was largely feudal-medieval order. Traditional agriculture was practised in this countries. Due to its subsistence nature the accumulation of surplus was not happened. In the absence of capitalist class, the industrial revolution does not commence.

Remarks

So in order to overcome the shortage of capital, various banks were established in continental Europe by different countries. For example - Napoleon established Bank of France in year 1808, which helped to distribute loan to entrepreneur class and resulted into industrial revolution of France around 1810. Similar was the case with other countries like Belgium, Germany etc.

Banks provided the important capital to entrepreneur in continental Europe and upto end of 19th century we have seen rise of many industrial powers.

✓ Required more factual
information

✓ Role of other than banks also

Remarks

GS SCORE

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Remarks

3. (a) 'Among the makers of modern Italy Mazzini holds an imperishable place.' Assess. (15 Marks)
- (b) 'The Peace of Paris could not solve the problems in the Balkans.' Analyse. (20 Marks)
- (c) 'The condition of Europe between 1904 and 1914 has often been called "international anarchy".' Discuss (15 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

GS SCORE

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Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

SECTION-B

4. Write short notes in not more than 150 words on each of the following:

(10 × 5 = 50)

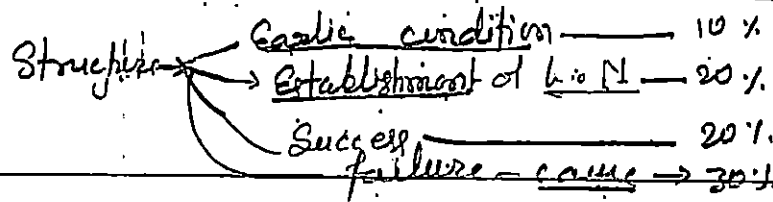
- (a) 'The league sought to transform the war mentality of man into a peace mentality.'
- (b) 'As in 1919, the most momentous indirect results of the Second World War were entirely unintended and unforeseen.'
- (c) 'The Marshall plan was a bold and imaginative declaration.'
- (d) 'Non-aligned movement achieved less than what its leaders aspired for'. Comment.
- (e) 'The Outbreak of the First World War, gave Japan the opportunity to realize her imperialistic designs in the Far East.'

a) League of Nation was established after the end of 1st world war in order to avoid future wars and to establish peace and order in the world.

The President of America, Woodrow Wilson was the main motivation behind the formation of league of nation. He gave 14 points during war period like self-determination, peaceful resolution of disputes etc. On the basis of these 14 points, league of Nation established.

Prior to formation of league, the world was entangled into repeated wars. The rise of nation-states in late 19th century, colonial rivalry, aggressive nationalism

Remarks



20% - Photos + Conclude

GIS SCORE

visualised the meaning of Sought word
 keep in mind - The perception of elements of geography

militarism and arm races resulted into frequent wars between different countries.
 For example, - Moroccan crisis, Balkan wars and the great 1st world war was the expression of the same.

These wars had caused many socio-economic-political problems in the world. The peace and order of the world was at its lowest ebb. So the need felt to establish one global organisation, which can establish peace in coming future.

League was established with good intention, but it failed to fulfill its goal and world witnessed another world war after 20 years of its formation.

④ ⑤
 ③

Paris Peace treaty in 1919 was intended to restore global peace and to punish the loosing powers, so that in future we would not see any world war.

Remarks

Under the Paris treaty, various sub-treaties with losing powers had been signed.

For example - Treaty of ~~Sevres~~ ^{Versailles} with Germany.

According to this treaties, various areas were taken out from losing powers and it distributed among winning powers and others became independent. eg - ~~Holland~~ got independence.

The huge war indemnity was also imposed on losing power. eg - \$6600 million was imposed on Germany. Losing power were not treated with respect and equality. This caused huge humiliation of losing power. The intention behind this treaty was to avoid future wars and establish peace.

However, this humiliation and burden of indemnity resulted into dissent in common masses of losing countries. They started building their military power. The aggressive nationalism was rise in Germany, Italy, Japan etc. countries and there was rise of fascist governments.

Remarks

As in - 1919 → Indirect results
 ② 2nd W.W. ✓ unnecessary ✓ unintended

The result of treaty of Paris 1919 was indirectly led to the rise of dissent in loosing power and world came on the brink of 2nd world war.

④ ③

⑤

Marshall plan was introduced by the America in aftermath of 2nd world war. According to this plan, huge loan was provided to European countries for reconstruction.

Bold
 Imaginative

The European powers were devasted after the 2nd world war. There was complete exhaustion of military and economic power. Large scale destruction in Europe needed economic support, so Marshall plan helped these countries to recover.

This was the bold step initiated by the America. The closer examination of this move reveals various factors that compell America to announce Marshall plan.

— There was change in global balance of power. Rise of US and USSR as a superpower.

Remarks

- Communism was becoming popular all over the world and many European countries started tilting towards communist ideology. eg - civil war in Egypt, China, Vietnam were the expression of same.
- Communism was the great threat to capitalist countries led by America.
- Other capitalist countries like Britain, France also exhausted due to world war. So there was need to reconstruct these countries and make capitalist countries strong.
- Newly independent countries in Europe should not fall in trap of USSR.

All these factors resulted into announcement of Marshall plan by America, which was bold and imaginative to mainly contain communism.

justify | link it with
you ~~over~~ on

Example
of imagery
nature

Remarks

④ d] Non-aligned movement was established in 1961 by the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa in Belgrade conference. The Prime Minister of India Jawaharlal Nehru was also one leader behind formation of NAM.

NAM was introduced in order to establish global peace and to keep newly independent countries i.e. Third-world out of the cold-war scenario. To pursue independent foreign policy and to maintain sovereignty and integrity of nation were also other factor behind its formation.

But some critics of this NAM movement were argued that, this movement failed to achieve desired goals. Many countries of NAM had participated directly or indirectly into cold-war. For example, during cold-war India was more tilted towards the USSR. It also took help from USSR during 1971 war. Other countries of Africa and Eastern Europe were

Remarks

involved in the cold-war.

However, we should look into broader perspective. NAM had largely successful in keeping itself away from cold-war, in fact it actively participated to reduce cold-war. It also helped in maintaining peace, it involved in various independence of movement of African nations.

Currently, it has member around 120 countries, which represent around 55% of global population. The relevance of NAM is still present to co-operate in various field like global peace, climate change, poverty etc.

Q7 (3/2) - Outbreak of 1st world war helped in many ways to Japan to realise opportunity in far-East for its imperial ambitions.

During the first world war Japan came to know the strength and weaknesses of European powers in far East region. By the time of 1st world war Japan was emerged as new global power due to

Remarks

development of military infrastructure, industries etc. Japan came to know about the imperial ambitions of European powers in region particularly China.

Japan also participated in the Peace talk of Paris but failed to fulfill its demand. Japan wanted states in China. Japan got antagonised after the peace talk and started preparing its imperial design in far east region. The attack of Japan on Manchuria in year 1931 was the expression of same imperial design.

The weaknesses ~~and strength~~ of European power in far-East region during 1st world war was successfully exploited by Japan and it overran the south-East Asia during initial period of 2nd world war.

Conclusion

Remarks

5. (a) 'The Wall Street crash (1929) did not cause the depression.' Explain. (15 Marks)
- (b) 'Whatever the weaknesses of the Union Nations Charter, the delegates had blueprinted the machinery for the boldest experiment in international organization yet adopted by man'. Discuss (20 Marks)
- (c) 'The origin of the Cold War started can be traced back to the Bolshevik Revolution'. Comment. (15 Marks)

a]

6/12

The Wall Street crash of 1929 in America resulted into phase of depression in global economy. However, this was only the last event of process which was started from long time.

* Post 1st world war scenario -

After the end of 1st world war, there was large scale ^{economic} exhaustion of European countries. Aftermath of war, America had emerged as a global power. America had huge resources at that time, so it extended loans to many European powers.

* Rise of protectionist policies -

Upto 1st world war, many industrial countries had emerged. There was surplus production in every country and so they started following protectionist policy to safe-guard domestic industries.

Remarks

War indemnity of losing power

Huge war indemnity was imposed on losing power of 1st world war and their resource-rich area was taken away. In this scenario, they had to take loan in order to fulfill obligation of Paris treaty. eg. America extended loan to Germany.

Inflation and Unemployment - Inflation was at its high peak and many currencies lose its value. Many youth became unemployed due to end of world war and no work remains.

Bank advanced loan without collateral - In order to recover economy, bank of various countries started advancing huge loan without any security guarantees, so there were huge defaultation of loan due to lack of demand in market.

All these factors resulted into great depression of 1929 and fall of wall of street was only the symbolisation of depression.

Remarks

5

8/12

Aftermath of 2nd world war, the leading countries of the world gathered and prepared the United Nation Charter in order to establish peace and order in the world.

Earlier League of Nation had failed to fulfill its goal and which caused great devastation in the form of 2nd world war. Experience of league and need of global organisation, which can keep stability and peace in world, this quest of nations resulted into adoption of United Nation Charter.

UNO is responsible for peace and order in the world. It is the largest political forum in the world. It not only the political organisation but also work in socio-economic field also. UNO has six organ - security council, secretariat, International court of Justice, general assembly, socio-economic council and trusteeship council, through which it carry out its function.

Remarks

However, this organisation is full of weaknesses—

- Lack of democratic character of Security Council — Only 5 nations, no representation to emerging power like India, Brazil etc., no African representation.
- Misuse of veto power by Security Council/ nation for their vested interest.
- It failed in many ways to control the Wars - eg — Arab wars, West-Asia conflicts, Cold-war etc.
- Lack of resources at its disposal. eg — Resource should be given by developed countries, but they are reluctant.
- No permanent Army.
- Only sanction method, not deter countries to violate the principles of Charter.

Although, there are many weaknesses of UNO but it also succeed on many occasions. It has solved global problems peacefully. It has also achieve success

Remarks .

in socio-economic field by adopting various ~~resolutions~~ ~~charter~~ like Sustainable Development Goal, UNESCO etc.

Formation of UNO was the boldest experiment to establish peace and stability in the world. There are weaknesses in charter, but reformation of same can strengthen UNO to deal with global challenges.

Remarks

Q 7

5

Cold war which was started after the end of 2nd world war, but its origin can be traced back to Bolshevik Revolution of Russia in year 1917.

Cold war was the ideological war between capitalist led by the US and communist world led by the USSR. After the end of 2nd world war, balance of power in globe had been changed and US and USSR ~~are~~ rose as a superpower. The difference between the ideologies of two countries and their efforts to increase and promote their ideologies in the world resulted into cold-war.

However, the process of this cold-war was started much earlier in year 1917. The Russia became the first communist country in the world after the revolution. Communism as a ideology had got its practical form after the successful Bolshevik revolution.

Remarks

This ideas of communism started spreading in world after year 1917, which were threat to the capitalist world. The capitalist world involved into various struggle to curb the spread of communism. For example - Civil war in Russia 1918-1921 was the expression of same. Capitalist supported the anti-revolutionary force against the communist.

Civil war in Spain between communist and military led by Franco was also expression of same. Capitalist countries supported many European countries to fight against communist forces in the country even before the 2nd world war. Policy of appeasement towards Italy and Germany was also to suppress communist forces in Europe.

Though the cold war as term coined after the end of 2nd world war, but it was started much earlier in year 1947.

Remarks

GS SCORE

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Remarks

6. (a) 'France is the eternal and mortal enemy of the German nation.' Comment. (15 Marks)
- (b) 'The most fundamental method of work, which all Communists must firmly bear in mind, is to determine our working policies according to actual conditions.' Analyze Mao Zedong's statement. (15 Marks)
- (c) 'Between the anvil of united mass action and the hammer of the armed struggle we shall crush apartheid and white minority racist rule.' Explain. (20 Marks)

Q
a)

6/2

In a modern world history, the rivalry between Germany and France was continued phenomenon and France was the eternal and mortal enemy of the Germany.

We can distinguish rivalry between France and Germany in following phases —

① Napoleonic war and conquest of Germany —

Napoleonic the Emperor of France overran whole of Germany. He exploited the rich resources of the Germany for the benefit of industries in France. German nationalism started due to rule of Napoleon in the Germany.

② Unification of Germany and France hurdle —

The measure hurdle in the path of unification of Germany was France. Germany had to fight hard with France in the

Remarks

Battle of Sadowa. After the battle, Germany had imposed huge burden of France for war indemnity and area of Alsace and other taken away from France, which felt humiliated and started preparing for revenge.

III Alliances - Counter Alliances and 1st world war -

Alliances of Germany with Italy and Austria, Russia and counter-alliances of France with Russia and Britain ultimately resulted into 1st world war.

IV Paris peace treaty and 2nd world war -

The huge war indemnity and humiliation of Germany in peace talk resulted into rise of nazism in Germany and its aggressive nationalism resulted into 2nd world war.

So throughout the modern history France remained the major enemy of Germany and its consequences were war and destruction.

Remarks

⑥ ① Mao-Ze Dong had modified the idea of communism; given by the Karl Marx to suit it according to actual condition at ground.

Mao was the great supporter of the communist ideology and he established first communist party of China i.e. Kungchang tang. He followed the ideas of Marx but with some fundamental changes. According to Marx, communism will get establish after overthrow of capitalist class by the working class. Marx believed in the efficacy of working class to bring revolution and not that of peasant class.

However, in China, agriculture was dominant over the industries. Working class was absent in China. So Mao took the help of peasant class to overthrow the feudal class in the society. He also used a new method i.e. systematic military fight to overthrow feudal class.

Remarks

According to Mao, communist ideology not only confined to capitalist and proletarian class but it must be according to local condition. Communist people must work according ground realities to overthrow the exploitative regime.

His modified Marxism came to known as Maoism and it also inspired peasant of many countries to rise against the exploitative forces. For example, Maoist movement in Nepal, India are the expression of same.

In this way, Mao was successful in establishing communist regime in China by modifying Marxism to suit local condition.

Remarks

Qc] (8) The above statement was given in the context of struggle against apartheid policy of South-Africa government.

Apartheid policy was introduced by the Prime Minister of South Africa Dr. Malan in year 1948. According to this policy, the government had carried out racial segregation. Black people had to live outside area, they had to carry passes and their political rights had been curtailed.

The South-Africa was nation of black majority people, but it ruled by the white minority government. So in order to overthrow the racist rule, black people started mobilising masses. United mass action was carried out under the African National Congress, which was formed by Albert Luthuli in year 1912.

The 'Youth League' of Nelson Mandela was also active in mass agitations. This all black organisation prepared the freedom charter in 1955 and it intensified the

Remarks

struggle against the racist rule. Under the pressure of this mass agitation and violent activities - South-African started taking steps from year 1979 by giving some concessions.
eg - Participation at local government.

However, pressure was mounting on the government, UN imposed sanction of south Africa, pressure of commonwealth - all resulted into overthrow of minority rule and establishment of Government of National Unity under presidentship of Nelson Mandela in year 1994.

It is the united mass action and armed struggle of black people in South-Africa helped to overthrow white minority racist rule.

Remarks

GS SCORE

Remarks

GS SCORE

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Remarks

HISTORY OPT
TEST-3 : MAP:3

INDIA

WITH AFGHANISTAN, BANGLADESH, BHUTAN, NEPAL,
MYANMAR (BURMA), PAKISTAN AND SRI LANKA

