

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.

Name AparajitaMobile No. [Redacted]Date 6th Sep. 2017Signature Aparajita

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature [Signature]

- Good presentation of facts!
- Focus on key words!
- Formulate your answers accordingly.

REMARKS

GIS SCORE



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

(29)

Remarks

- 1) Navdatoli - Kharggaon, MP.
- Jorwe Chalcolithic culture
 - Copper supplements found here
 - On the banks of river Narmada
 - Domestication of sheep, goat, cattle

(1/2)

- 2) Mahishadal - Tamluk, West Bengal
- Fish hooks found here
 - Evidence of fish bones & rice indicating a non-vegetarian diet
 - Ancient port of Tamralipta located here
 - Coins of Kalachuri Kings found here

(2)

- 3) Arikamedu - Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu
- Mentioned in Sangam literature
 - Trade with Rome & Southeast Asia
 - Roman ware & coins found here
 - Prosperous port of Chola period.

- 4) Poompuhar - Chola Karimpattanam, Tamil Nadu
- Chola port site.
 - est. by Karikala Chola
 - Mentioned in Tamil Epic Silappadigalam
 - Also known as Nagapattinam

(2)

Remarks

- 5) Maski - Raichur
- Asokan minor rock edict mentioning the name 'Asoka' instead of 'Devanam Piyadasi'
 - Evidence of ash mounds, Quern
 - On the banks of river Maski, tributary of Krishna
 - Domesticated of goat, sheep & cattle during megalithic age.

- 6) Banawali - Fatehabad, Haryana
- Discovered by R.S. Bisht
 - Evidence of Chulha found here
 - Evidence of fire cult
 - Mermaid & clay figurines found here
 - Harappan site of Bhirrana also located here.

- 7) Harappa - Sahiwal, Pakistan
- On the banks of river Ravi
 - Discovery in 1921 by Daya Ram Sahni
 - First IVC site to be discovered
 - Western citadel & Eastern lower area
 - Granary located on citadel
 - Several stratified deals found
 - City constructed in a chess board pattern

2 1/2

Remarks

- 8) Puneshpur - Peshawar, Pakistan
- Gandhara Stupa; Mahajanapada's capital
 - Also the capital of Kushana King Kanishka
 - Ancient Pushikalavata
 - Centre of Gandhara school of art
 - Kushana & Roman gold coins found here

9)

- 10) Erani - Satna, Madhya Pradesh
- (5)
- Inscription of Gupta Chief Goparaja | First evidence of Sati pratha
 - Inscript. of Gupta King Skandagupta also found here
 - Formed the part of 'Amargarh' portion of the Gupta empire

Remarks

- 11) Koldihawa/ Mehgarh - Mirzapur, UP
- Palaeolithic & Neolithic continuous occupation
 - People were aware of both wild & cultivated varieties of rice.
 - Belongs to 6000 BC, i.e. older than Mehgarh but has later development of material culture.
 - Located near Prayag - i.e. confluence of Ganga & Yamuna.

2½

- 12) Langhnaj - Mehsana, Gujarat
- Modhura Sun Temple of Solanki King Bhimdev located here.
 - Temple of Kimpleshwar Mahadev.
 - No evidence of metal found here
 - Evidence of cattle & sheep domestication

- 13) Vidushal Sanchi - Vidisha, MP.
- Stupa constructed by Devi, Queen of Asoka
 - Asokan Pillar inscription with lion pabacus
 - Garud Pillar of Greek ambassador Heliodorus also found

2

Remarks

- Stupa was reconstructed in stone in Shunga period
- Udaigiri caves located here

- 14) Jaugada
- Puri, Odisha
 - Post site during Kharvela & Gupta period
 - Located near the Udaigiri - Chandragiri caves of Kharvela
 - Jagannath temple built by Gupta king Prabhavarmar
 - Rathayatra festival

- 15) - Pratishthana - Aurangabad
- Capital of Ashmaka Mahajanapide
 - Potana also capital of Satavahanas
 - Ajanta Ellora, UNESCO WHS located here
 - Located on Dakshinapatha trade route
 - Medieval Drogir / Daulatabad

- 16) Amri - Smith, Pat
- Large no. of Terracotta animal figurines
 - Part of the Amri, Thookey, Thangar cultures

Remarks

- Proto Harappan sites

(2)

- Evidence of cattle, sheep, goat domestication
- Sealwork hoard

18) - Rajgir - Or. Rajgir, Bihar

(2 1/2)

- Ancient Gyraraja, capital of Magadha
- First Buddhist Council here in 400 BC
under Asoka Ashoka
- Surrounded by 5 hills, so impregnable
- In mythology, Jaisankh lived here
- Nalanda University, estb by Kumaragupta
located here

Remarks

19)

Takshila

- Rawalpindi, Pakistan
- Part of Gandhara Mahajanapada
- Famous Taxila University
- Charakya, Jeeva, Charaka, Agnivecha ~~to~~
belonged to this university
- On the bank of river Indus

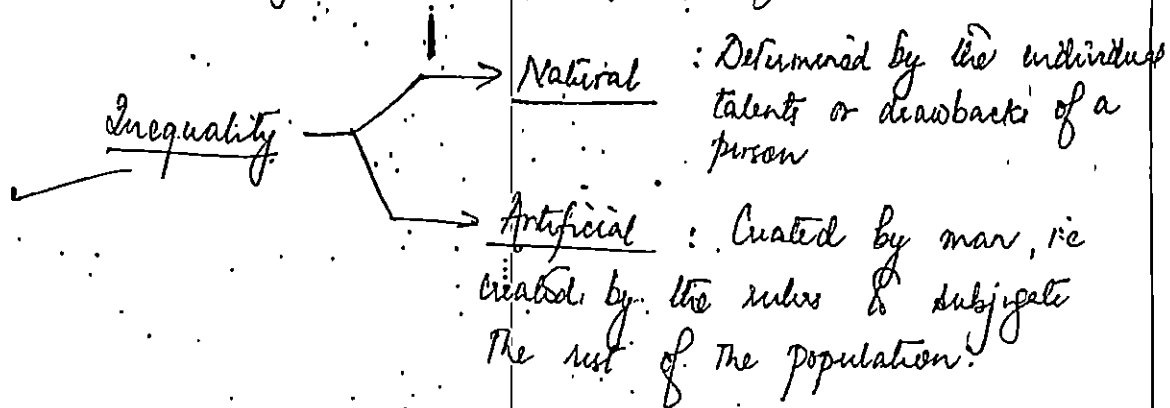
Remarks

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) The above statement was given by French thinker Rousseau (1712-1778) in regard to the free spirit of man, vis-a-vis the nature of state.

Rousseau was of the opinion, that the will of the community is supreme and the governing authority should be consonance with the aspirations of the community.

In his 1754 work Discourse on the origin of Inequality, Rousseau says that Inequality is of two types :-



Rousseau argued that it is the artificial inequality.

Remarks

that renders a man subservient to others and takes away his freedom, & therefore all sorts of artificial inequality should be removed.

In his work "The Social Contract" (1762), Rousseau says that originally the primitive man held all resources in joint undertaking with the community. But with the advent of materialism, some powerful people appropriated more resources than the others, and thus inequality in society began.

Therefore, Rousseau argues for a government where the will of the people is supreme.

In case the government is overbearing on the people, the people have full right to overthrow the govt & break the shackles of subservience, and gain back their freedom.

It is the duty of the man to realize the natural equality bestowed upon him vis-a-vis others, in his natural state, and thus, as a community.

Remarks

- Define 'general will' and provide its critique.
- What is the meaning of 'chains' in the statement?
- Meaning of 'master' & 'slave'.

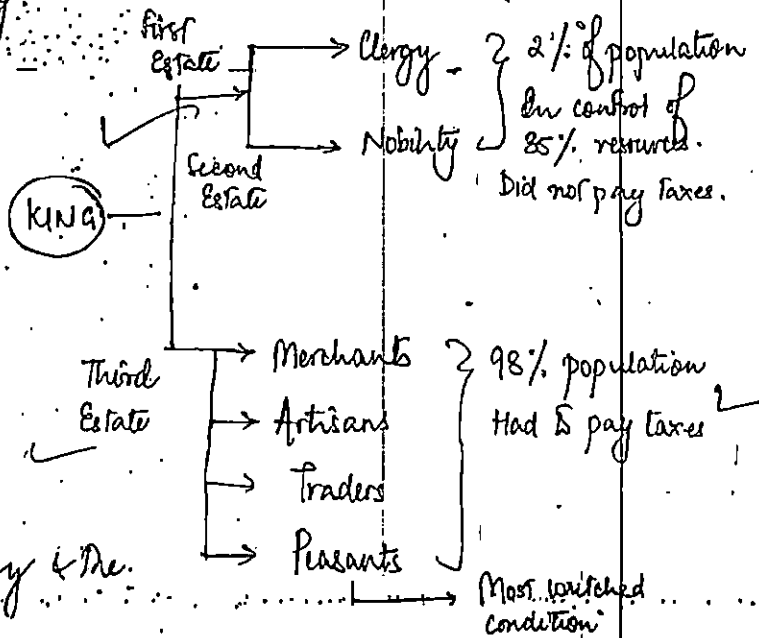
The people must be assertive about their freedom, rights and liberties.

This is how Rousseau roused the hearts of millions of Frenchmen, and brought the day of the French revolution nearer (1789) by making people realise the power, and rights of the common people.

*

(b) The 18th century France was the epitome of a stagnant as well as decadent society.

The French society was divided into Estates, and the system was highly unequal, as :-



① Socially

The first and the second Estate, comprising the Clergy & the

Remarks

nobility enjoyed high esteem and social status.

The third estate, comprising merchants, artisans, teachers, peasants had to suffer regular humiliation under the other two estates.

② Economically

- i) The first & the third estate did not pay any taxes and the whole burden of taxation came upon the third estate.

- ii) The first two estates also did not carry out any duty.

- iii) The first two estates, comprising 2% of the population, were in control of 85% of the resources.

- iv) Undue taxes such as on common items like salt (Gabelle), religious taxes (tithes), and forced labour (Corvée), were predominant.

③ Politically

- i) The merchants were an affluent section who used to loan money to the state, but got neither prestige nor political power in return.

- ii) The peasants were completely devoid of any political say.

Remarks

④ Religious degradation

- i) The higher clergy came from the class of nobility, and enjoyed all luxuries without any corresponding duty
- ii) The lower clergy, who were generally the commoners, did all the work, but were paid peanuts and were allowed only a couple of clothes in a year.

⑤ Administration and General well-being was also in a deplorable state.

- i) Industrial Revolution's output was nowhere to be seen
- ii) Wealthy people could buy arrest warrants 'lettres De Cache' from the court and get anyone arrested without proof, or trial.

Therefore, a mature and capable bourgeoisie was being strangled by an inefficient & aristocracy.

In 1887, the state went bankrupt & called the meeting of the Estates general after 112 years, which was the real beginning of the revolution.

Remarks

The Three Estates met, and the Estates General, now National Assembly, under the prudent eye of economic finance minister Necker, gave equal representation to the Third estate.

In June, 1789, Tennis Court Oath was taken, and on July 14, 1789, the Fall of the Bastille symbolized the end of the beginning of the revolution.

On August 26, 1789, the National Assembly met, and France was declared a Republic, with the following aims:

- Liberty, Fraternity, Equality
- Rights of man
- Giving up privileges of the nobility
- Voting rights to most of the population.

* ————— *

Remarks

- Aristocratic revolt!
- Conflict between ruler, the aristocracy and the bourgeoisie??
- Policy it is called 'moderate'?
- Give counter-arguments to provide a balance

(c) The Industrialization of Britain, beginning from 1760s, was primarily carried out on the back of the following

Strengths :-

- ✓ Efficient riverine transport
 - ✓ large no. of colonies in the world
 - ✓ Naval power
 - ✓ Abundance of natural resources of coal & iron
 - ✓ Glorious revolution of 1688, that brought constitutional monarchy
 - ✓ land consolidation of Enclosure movement
 - ✓ Laissez faire doctrine
 - ✓ Technological advancement of Steam Engine, Powerloom
- * Therefore, from small cottage industries, arose the larger mechanized industries, and then came the other peripheral institutions like banks, which simply aided the industrial revolution, but did not create it per se.

However, in Continental Europe :

(1) France

The Coup of Brumaire (1799) brought Napoleon at the

Remarks

- Focus on key words
- Here role of banks in continental Europe is significant too.

head of affairs. He established Banque de France in 1802 to aid the rapid industrialization of France.

(2) Germany

The formation of Zollverein in 1819 had already started the process of Capitalist enterprise and banking. The unification of Germany in 1870 was largely & subsequent industrialization was largely resting on the shoulders of these banking institutions.

(3) Russia

Industrialization in Russia began after the Bolshevik revolution of 1917, after which Industrialization became a state supported enterprise, fuelled by Nationalized banking institutions.

(4) Italy

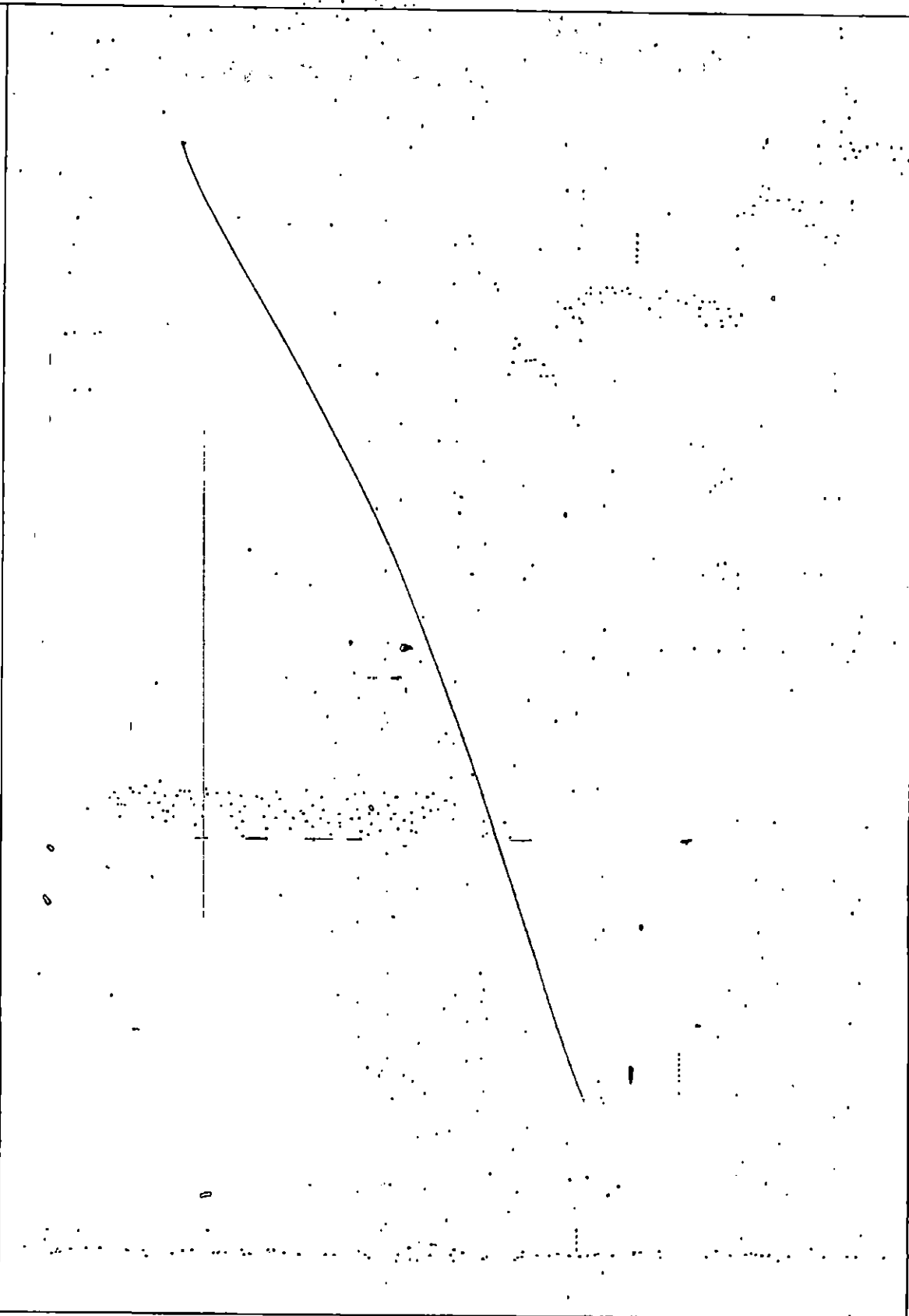
In order to achieve the unification of Italy, Count Cavour in 1852 had promoted the development of Piedmont-Sardinia so that the rest of Italy can aspire for such modernism. Unification in 1870 & subsequent industrial revolution again rested on the banking institutions already present in Italy.

! This is how banks played a more important role in the industrialization of the rest of Europe, than in Britain's.

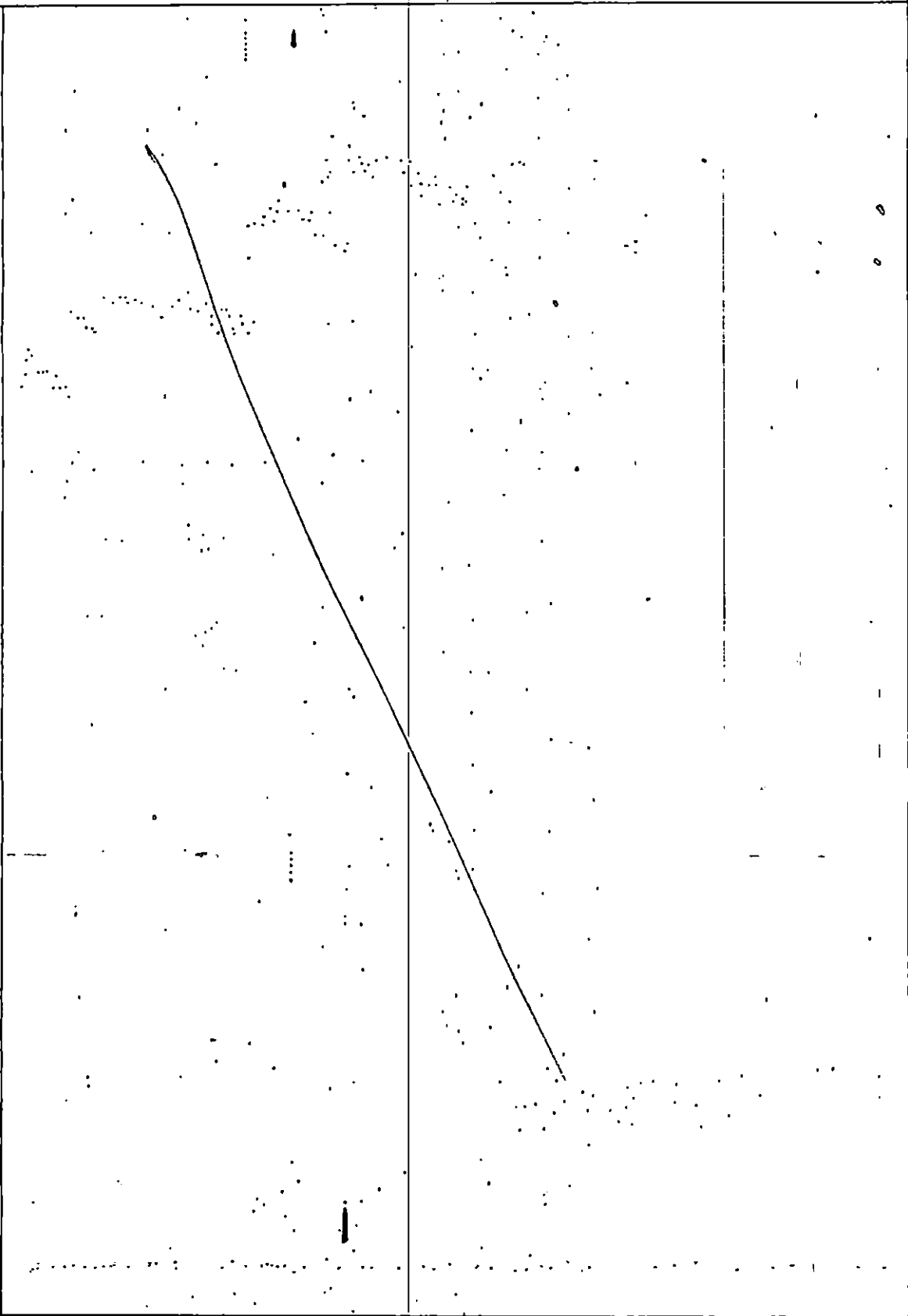
Remarks: (1) Rise of Holland, the fall of
(2) Commercial revolution & its
(3) impact!

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



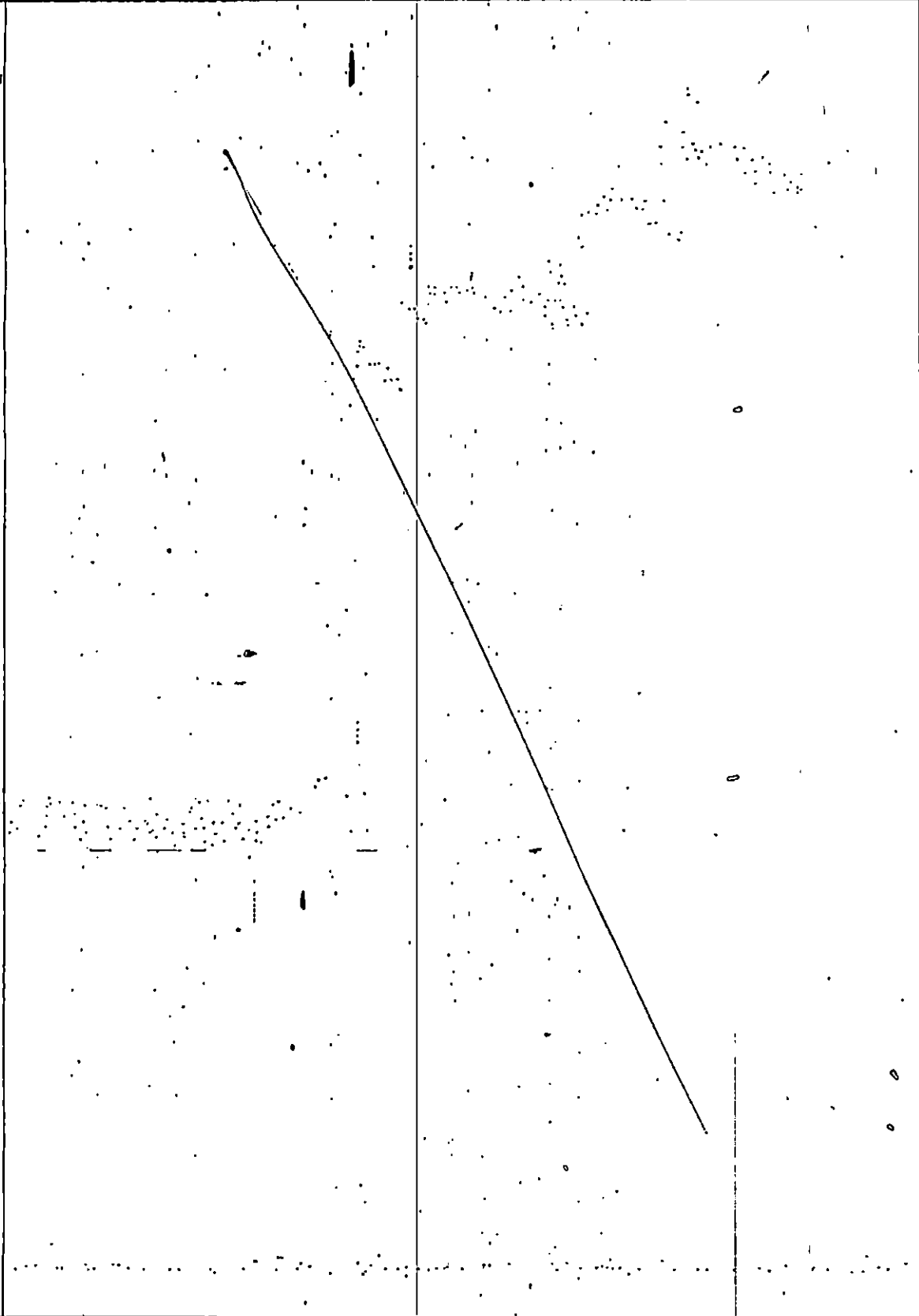
Remarks



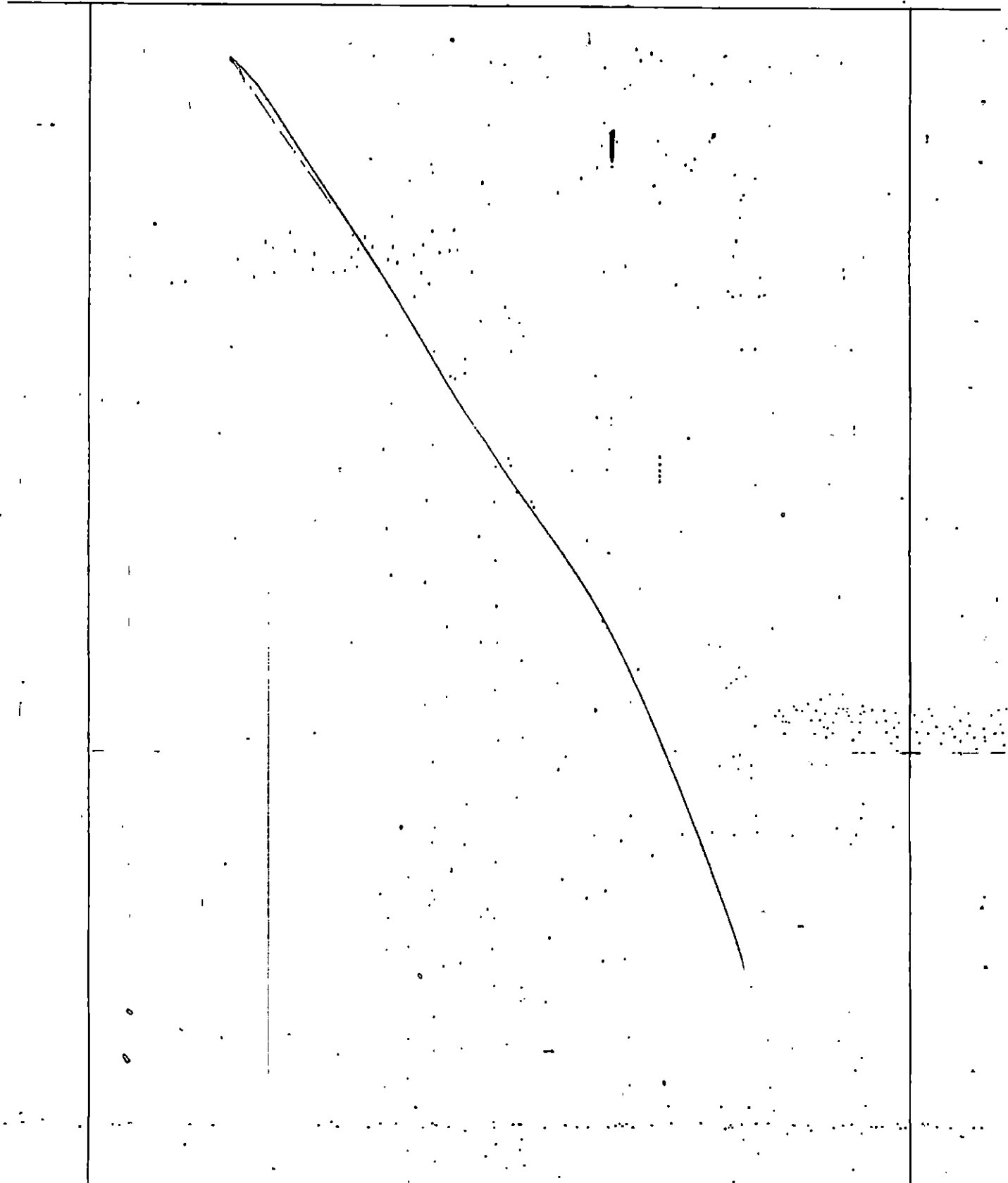
Remarks



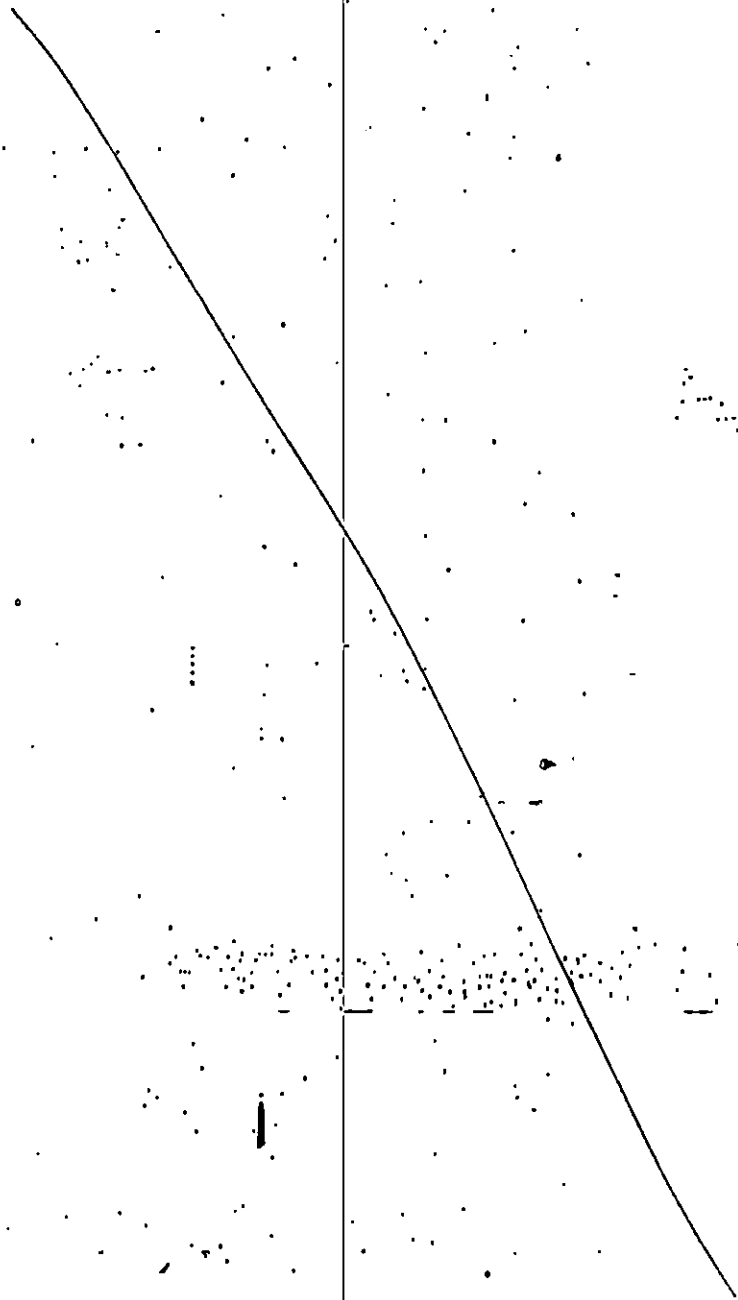
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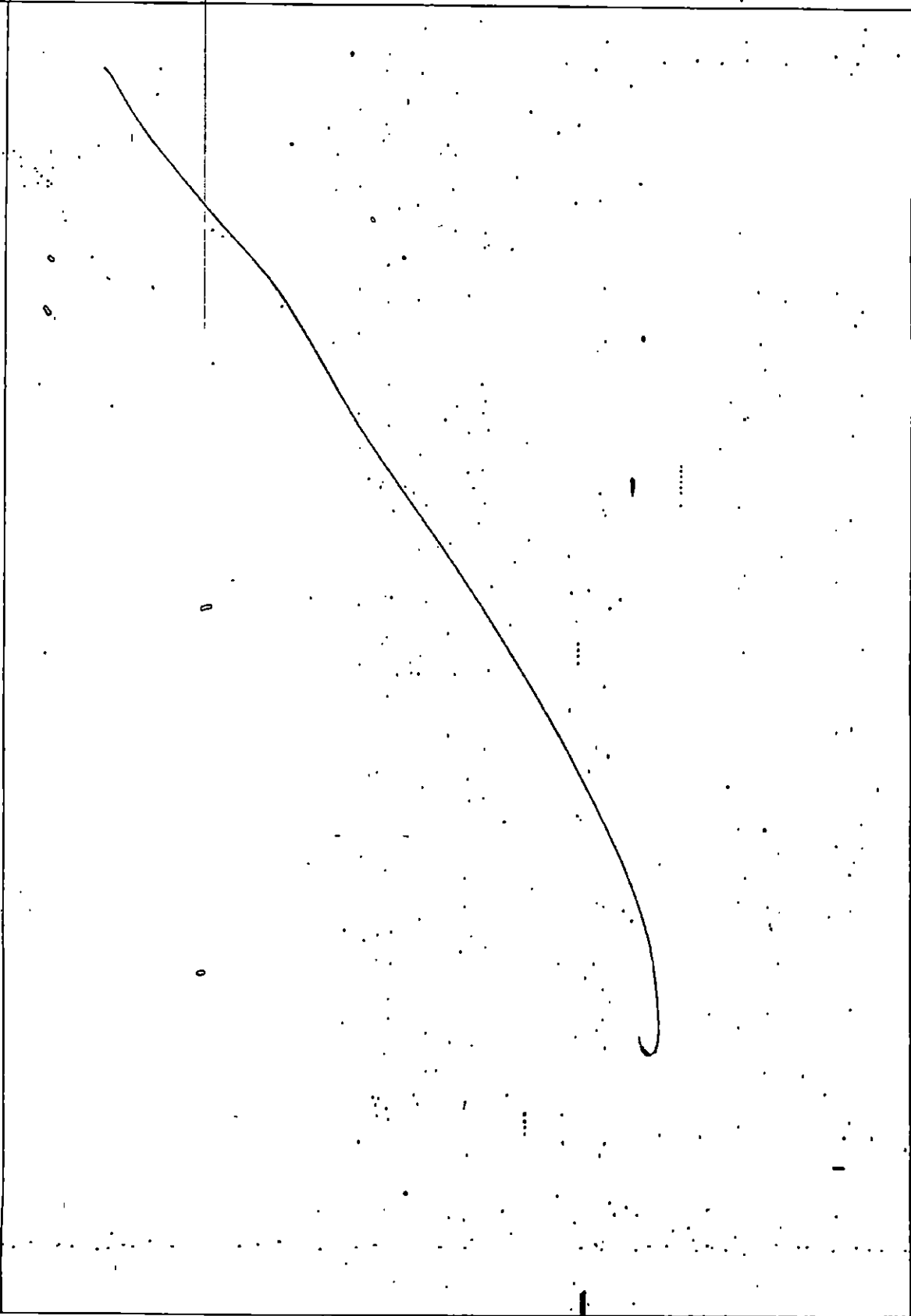
Remarks



Remarks



Remarks



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) The League of Nations, formed in 1920 was created to maintain world peace post World War I, and largely took inspiration from the 14 points of Pres Woodrow Wilson.

Aims of League :

- i) World Peace & non aggression
 - ii) Self determination of nationality
 - iii) No armed aggression
 - iv) Respecting mutual territorial sovereignty
 - v) Social and economic development of all nations
 - vi) Punishing the aggressor.
 - vii) Maintaining the independence of non-annexed states
 - viii) Mutual collaboration & trust.
- & so on.

Remarks

In this way, the league sought to curb the aggression of territory-hungry states & maintain world peace

However, the league could not live up to its expectations, and because:

• USA never joined it.

• The whole responsibility came on Britain & France, who started following the Policy of Appeasement towards Germany

• The league was stuffed with the duty to maintain an unfair Treaty, i.e. Treaty of Versailles (1919)

• Germany wasn't allowed to join the league till 1926
Russia was allowed only in 1934, when Germany
- had already left

Therefore, the league could never become a platform of unanimous decision-making and was largely rendered as a toothless tiger.

4½

Remarks

Focus on 'way-mentality'

• keywords like

• shape your answer accordingly

(b) The Indirect results of the First World War (1914-19) were :-

- Rise of Nazism, Fascism
- Rise of Racialism.
- Rise of communism as an ideology in Russia.
- Rise of national consciousness & clamour for reforms in colonies such as India.
- Rise of USA as an important world power.
- Rise of the beginning of Arab Nationalism with (1921) coming of Mustafa Kamal Pasha

Similarly, the indirect results of World War II :

- Process of decolonization
- Emergence of new weaponry : The Nuclear Weapon
- Emergence of USA as a superpower, rather than Britain
- Two parallel ideologies : Capitalism vs. Communism
- Beginning of Cold War that manifested in the Korean War (1950-53), & the Vietnam War (1945-75).
- Non Aligned Movement
- Consolidation of Arab Nationalism

Remarks

However, the changes after World War II, were not unforeseen, and were rather a continuation of the developments that had already begun after World War I.

• Communism was consolidated vis-a-vis ^{Capitalism} ~~socialism~~ (examples)

→ This led to Cold War

• USA was already on the rise after WWI, and Britain had begun to weaken

(5) → Decolonization was the logical culmination to the nationalist movements, and the basis of UN Charter (Atlantic Charter) of 1941.

• Weapon development had already begun during WWI, & created a deterrent for conflicts.

(C) The Marshall Plan was the initiative of Roosevelt Govt of USA in March 1947, to provide \$13,00,000 million to aid to the European nations, to aid their quick development.

It is also known as European Recovery Plan

Remarks: Excellent answer
Some facts are required.

It was bold & imaginative because: -

- i) It was an ingenious method to curb communism.
- ii) It was envisaged that development would lessen the chances of any future wars.
- iii) It was for the whole of Europe & not just for western Europe.
- iv) It did not involve direct political intervention in the European nations.

However the Plan achieved limited success because: -

- i) Russia prohibited Eastern Europe from availing it.
- ii) In the end, it was not borne out of compassion but by a need to curb the spread of communism.
- iii) As a result, Russia launched the Cominform (1948) & Molotov Plan (1949).
- iv) Led to Berlin Blockade (1948-49).
- v) Led to severe disparity in the developmental levels of Western & Eastern Europe & Russia erected the Berlin Wall (1961).
- vi) Prolonged the ongoing cold war, which has never ended in effect.

Remarks: Why was it imaginative?
Critique?

(d) The Non Alignment Movement's idea was mooted for the first time in Yugoslavia (1955) by Nehru, who envisaged it in the spirit of free and non-coerced decision making & sovereignty of newly independent nations.

It was launched formally in Belgrade (Serbia) in 1961, with 5 founding members.

Also read

India	- J Nehru
Ghana	- Kwame Nkrumah
Indonesia	- PM Sukarno
Egypt	- Abdel Gamel Nasser
Yugoslavia	- Josip Broz Tito

However, it remained ineffective because:

- i) USA denounced NAM's ideology in a Unipolar World
- ii) The India-China Standoff (1962) led India towards US & the India-Pak war (1971), led it towards the USSR
- iii) Yugoslavia broke into many parts, following the end of Cold War in 1991
- iv) Unstable Egypt & Ghana
- v) Globalization saw the emergence of several groupings such as WTO, IMF, ASEAN etc., and it

Remarks

Points!
Achievements of NAM
Add information

became difficult to abide by the ideology of NAM.

However NAM still remains relevant because :-

- i) Neo Imperialism by nations such as USA & China need to be countered
- ii) US-Russia Cold War continues in principle even today
- iii) Reforms of organizations such as IMF, WTO, UNSC & give more voice to the Third World countries
- iv) Any organization that represents ~~55~~ over 55% of the world population can never be irrelevant

NAM continues to be relevant in a multipolar world, which is evident by the recent summit, held in Margherita, Venezuela.

(e) The Outbreak of World War I (1914-18) gave a filip to Japanese nationalistic aspirations, as :-

- i) The West was busy in containing an aggressive Germany and Japan could consolidate her gains.
- ii) After annexing Korea in 1910, and taking half of Sakhalin islands from Russia, Japan became

Remarks

a more confident nation

(iii) Invasion of Manchuria in 1931 also wasn't condemned by the Western powers.

(iv) It gave Japan the opportunity to gain economically as well, as the Western powers had become economically drained.

However, Japan's rising ~~was~~ imperial ambitions were a continuation of her achievements, and not a result of World War.

• In 1868, Meiji restoration gave a filip to Nationalism & imperialistic ambitions.

• Southern Manchuria was under control of, after the 1894-96 Sino-Japanese war.

• Korea was already made protectorate in 1904.

• The victory against Russia in 1904-05 further fuelled Japan's imperialistic desires.

Japan's imperialism, which had already begun before the First World War, is a testament to the fact that 'Imperialism' is not restricted to any particular race, but is solely borne out of a desire for economic control.

4½

Remarks: What was Japanese imperialism aspiring for?
- Economic aspects too!

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)

Beginning in 1929, 1500 banks were closing every day in America, and the Wall Street crash only confirmed the changes that had been taking place for a long time: -

-i) The World War had made the European powers such as Britain and France both militarily and financially weak, and they relied on huge loans taken from the USA.

-ii) A heavy war indemnity of £6600 mn. was imposed upon Germany, which it was in no position to repay.

Therefore;

In 1924, Dawson Plan was introduced to re-invigorate German economy, and extend the date of loan repayment, to the USA.

Further in 1929, USA brought out the Young Plan, which reduced the loan amount to

Remarks

£ 2000 mn. in total from the previous £ 6,600 mn.

- (ii) - The nations such as Britain & France were still not economically strong to pay off the US

(iv) The USA industrialists assumed, that the honey moon would never end, & kept producing goods without any upper limit.

Therefore, it was the combination of all the above factors, coupled with the phenomenon of overproduction that led to the Wall Street crash in 1929.

It was not a sudden process, but a long drawn out process which affected not only the USA, but the whole world, and was a crucial trigger in the rise of Nazism & Fascism in Europe.

Remarks

Capitalist greed
Speculation
Add facts accordingly

(6) The United Nations was envisaged on the Atlantic Charter of 1941, and was formally inaugurated in 1945, in San Francisco.

It was a great leap forward in world peace, with aims such as :-

i) World Peace & disarmament

ii) Principle of self government.

iii) Collective security

iv) Mutual collaboration in social, Political, Economic & Cultural spheres.

v) It was inclusive; unlike the League of Nations, almost all world nations were a party to it

vi) Principle of Non aggression

vii) Upholding human rights and preserving them globally.

viii) Mutual, Trust, Respect and Unanimity in decision-making.

The Framework of the UN is as following:

The General Assembly which takes the important decisions

Remarks

- Security Council with 5 permanent & 10 non-permanent members (on a 2-yearly rotation basis)
- Economic & Social Council - for global, sustainable development
- Trusteeship Council Currently defunct
- Human Rights Council - to uphold human rights
- Cultural Council

Even though UN has weaknesses, such as:

- Bias in favour of Western nations of West Asian Case is a making of the West
- Inability to enforce restrictions of Iran nuclear development, North Korea armament
- Inability to effectively solve disputes such as India-Pak Kashmir Issue
- Inability to evolve in a multipolar global setup of UNSC membership issue

The United Nation still remains an important pillar & urges all global nations to agree & solve the problems that plague the world today.

Remarks

- Why was it bold?
- Focus on key word!

(c) The Bolshevik Revolution of October 1917; brought the socialist leader Lenin to the fore who strongly believed in the efficacy of communism vis-a-vis the imperialistic capitalism.

Lenin believed that Imperialism, Colonization, & recession was a result of Capitalism; & only Communism can save Russia from further devastation.

The series of events that followed, were:-

- The Bolshevik-Menshevik Fissel

The Red Guards of Bolshevik party were in disagreement with the Whites, or the Mensheviks, who believed in democracy & not communism.

- Civil War (1919-21)

The Whites were aided by Capitalist nations, such as USA, Britain etc against the Red guards so that the Communist Revolution would fail.

- War Communism

Lenin effectively subjugated the Mensheviks & began what

Remarks

is known as War Communism, where :-

- All the industries & banks were nationalized.
- Labour was made an undesirable duty
- Restriction on press freedom.

This policy further alienated the Capitalist block.

• The New Economic Policy of Lenin (1921) did ease some restrictions & allowed market forces to operate, but never fully.

• Support for Decolonization too by Lenin was also a cause of antipathy of Capitalist block which was immensely profiting from its colonial empire in Asia & Africa.

• Death of Lenin in 1924, and advent of a superstitious personality like Stalin in 1928, took the Capitalist-Communist divide to an all time low.

Even though the nations remained on the allied side in the Second World War (1939-45), friends in war could not remain friends in peace, and

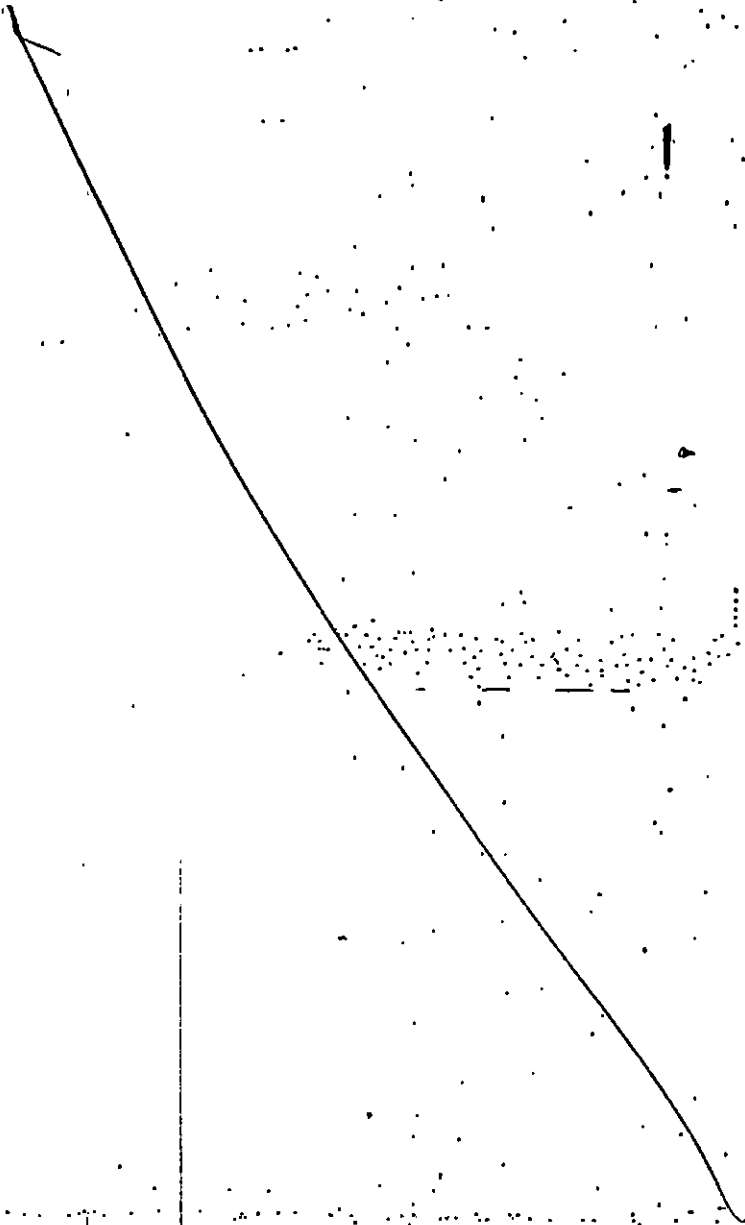
Remarks

Give the counter-argument too as to why its origin can't be traced back to Bolshevik revolution!

Cold War formally began in 1945, even though clearly
it had seeds in the Bolshevik revolution of 1917

(3)

Remarks



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)

(a) France & Germany had a long list of conflicts, historically:

• Unification of Germany was achieved only after the Battle of Sedan with France in 1870. This led to the humiliating Treaty of Versailles, due to which France had to cede territories such as Meine, Strasbourg, and Alsace domaine which remained a bone of contention till

World War II (1939-45)

• The foreign policy of Bismarck & the formation of Peace time military alliances, such as the League of Nations (1872), League of Nations (1881), Dual alliance (1879), and Reinsurance Treaty with Russia (1887); were aimed towards the Isolation of France.

• After Bismarck, France came into alliances with other nations, such as Franco-Russian alliance (1896),

Remarks

Entente with Russia (1904) & Triple Entente with Britain & Russia in (1907), and began to re-assert itself.

The Moroccan crisis of 1906 & 1911 further perpetuated the hostility.

World War I (1914-19) resulted in a defeat of Germany, which was made to sign the Treaty in the same humiliating manner as was done with France, in the Palace of Versailles.

Post World War I, France desired complete decimation of Germany, and even at the Locarno Pact of 1925, it made alliances with Bulgaria, Poland etc to check German aggression.

It had also occupied Rhineland, taken back Alsace-Lorraine & reduced the German army to a meagre 1,00,000 soldiers post WWI.

WW II (1939-45) also saw France & Germany on the opposite sides & Germany occupied Northern France (Vichy France) in 1940.

Remarks .. Counter-argument as to what were the unparscain reasons for the conflict.
Role of leadership & diplomatic factors.

The World War II again resulted in a German defeat, and all through this time, France & Germany remained eternal & mortal enemies, as has been rightly commented.

(b) Communism in China in the beginning tried to imitate the Russian model, i.e. -

- ✓ - Bringing the industries under state control
- ✓ - 5 year plans for industrialization.

However, the above strategy did not give adequate dividends. When the 100 flowers Campaign was started by Mao Zedong;

- ✓ - i) Severe criticism of the Communist Regime started pouring in
- ✓ - ii) People were freely allowed to express their opinion and the dissent put the Communist Revolution in China in jeopardy.

Hence, Mao decided to alter the Communist philosophy in line with actual ground conditions. -

Remarks

- i) Cultural Revolution was started when the youth were
instilled with nationalistic feeling, coupled with
simultaneous development of Chinese industry.
- ii) People were encouraged to open industries in their
backyard.
- iii) Cooperative farming was encouraged & 'communes' were
formed to carry out cultivation of more land.
- iv) The 'Great Leap Forward' programme consolidated the gains
of Chinese policy of simultaneous development of industry,
while also encouraging agricultural reforms.
- v) The idea of 'One China' was promoted, to bring all
Chinese historically Chinese land under the control of
One Country.
- vi) The One-party system was maintained & dissent was
crushed down with severe repression eg. Harbin Square
incident (1957)

Remarks : Difference with Lenin's lens
- focus on rural proletariat
- 'Commune' experiments before
Chinese revolution

Therefore, China first achieved industrialization, & then they consolidated the gains of communism, of course with a pragmatic / realistic approach, rather than just follow the example of other communist nations such as Russia.

Q3

Remarks

(c) South Africa was primarily colonized first by the Dutch settlers known as Boers, prior to the British advent in Cape Town.

In 1948, Dr. D.F. Malan of the Afrikaner National Party, fought the election on the promise that racial superiority of the whites will be maintained vis-a-vis the blacks.

Thus began the policy of Apartheid, or systematic racial discrimination, against the blacks.

- Whites and Blacks were not allowed to have sexual relations.

- Blacks were always had to carry a pass with them, even to avoid public transport such as buses.

- Laws such as Bantu Self-Government Act, forced the blacks to one part of the country, i.e. Bantustan.

Remarks

The day to day atrocities against Blacks kept on increasing as some were beaten to death & some were arrested on false charges.

In response to these atrocities, the Blacks formed the opposition party led by leaders such as Nelson Mandela. However the ANP cracked down on the opposition party and Mandela was put in Jail for 27 years.

However the global sentiment in support of African national struggle grew, as:-

- Global powers such as UK, US condemned apartheid and stopped giving aid to South African govt.
- Commonwealth expelled ^{South} Africa from membership
- United Nations launched sanctions against Africa in 1989.
- India condemned apartheid several times in form such as on

Remarks

change in A.N.C.'s line throughout the anti-apartheid movement. Add information on Mandela's leadership to 'Violent & non-violent means'. Sharpsville massacres

8
Ultimately, the South African govt had to abandon
the policy of apartheid in the face of domestic &
international opposition, and a new govt was
brought to power post elections, which was headed
by Nelson Mandela.

Remarks

HISTORY OPT
TEST-3 : MAP: 3

INDIA

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

