GS SCORE
An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER’S
TEST COPY

VIKRAM GREWAL
RANK-51 (CSE 2018)

GS MAINS 2018: HISTORY

www.iasscore.in
Instructions to Candidate

- Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.
- There are five questions, printed in ENGLISH & HINDI.
- Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- All the Questions are compulsory.
- 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  Vikram Grewal

1. Invigilator Signature
2. Invigilator Signature
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:  

(2.5x20 = 50 Marks)

1. A Harappan Site
2. A Chalcolithic Site
3. An ancient Capital
4. A Neolithic Site
5. A site of Ashokan Inscription
6. A Rock cut cave site
7. A Port city
8. An ancient temple site
9. A Paleolithic site
10. An Ancient Education center
11. A Harappan site
12. A PGW site
13. A Buddhist site
14. A Jaina site
15. A Prehistoric cave painting site
16. An ancient capital site
17. A cultural center
18. A Megalithic Site
19. A Medieval Temple city
20. A Mesolithic site
1. **Mohenjodaro** - Harappan Site
   - Discovered by Rakhal Das Bamerji
   - Two divisions: citadel and lower town
   - Evidence of cotton, mutilated skeletons etc.
   - Dancing girl statue and bearded man retrieved.
   - Great bath found.

2. **Jorwe** - Chalcolithic Site
   - Copper hoards found with wattle-daub huts
   - Excavated by H.D. Sankalia.
   - High nitrogenous concentration points to animal refuse.

3. **Bairat/Viratnagar** - Ancient Capital
   - Capital of Mahya Mahajanapada
   - Nodal point of Uttarakshatra trade route
   - Influence of Nagauri Sufi sect.
   - Mentioned in Aryan Nikaya text.
4. MEHRGARH - Neolithic Site
   - excavated by Jarville up to six phases showing
     transition from Neolithic to Bronze culture.
   - buff ware, Sothi culture and beehive found in
     pottery.
   - evidence of charred grains near granary.

5. Maski - Ashokan inscription
   - Prakrit-Brahmi script with 'Asoka' mentioned.
   - deciphered by James Prinsep.
   - also a Megalithic site
   - on banks of Maski river.

6. BARRABAR CAVES - rock cut caves
   - dedicated to Ajivika sect by Ashoka.
   - consists of Lomas Rishi & Nagarjunai Caves.
   - Ankor wood and rock work at entrance.
   - also of Jain significance.

Remarks
7. **Bharuch** - Port City
   - In close proximity with Harappa site Lothal.
   - Also called Bhriguaccha or Barygaza.
   - Witnessed trade war between Sakas and Satavahanas.
   - Mentioned in accounts of Pliny & Strabo.

8. **Mahabali Puram** - Ancient Temple Site
   - Capital of Pallavas.
   - Panchayatana temple by Rajasimhavarman & Navasimhavarman II present.
   - Important port according to Cosmas Indicopleustes.
   - Stone carvings related to Mahabharata.

9. **Nagarjuna Konda** - Palaeolithic Site
   - Ancient capital of Ikshvakus.
   - Formerly known as 'Vijayaeni'.
   - Salvage archaeology used to save it from Nagarjuna Sagar dam construction.
   - Buddhist monastery found.
10. Taxila - Education Center
   - Ancient capital of Gandhara
   - Important Ashokan/Alexander period trade outpost
   - Kautilya is a supposed Alumnus
   - Located near Swat Valley.

11. Dholavira: Harappan Site
   - Excavated by J.P. Joshi & R.S. Bishai
   - Located in Kathiawar Peninsula
   - Citadel is fortified & middle town present.
   - Water reservoirs found.

12. Shravasti - Pahul Site
   - Capital of Kosala Mahajanapada
   - Central post of Uttarapatha trade route
   - Jetavana Buddhist monastery
   - NBPH & OCP remnants of pottery also found.

Remarks
13. **Anuradhapura** — Buddhist Site
   - former capital of Ceylonese kingdom.
   - Sanghamitra was an envoy of Ashoka here.
   - Avalokiteshvara statue found in monastery.
   - Mentioned in Mahavamsa & Dipavamsa.

14. **Pawapuri** — Jaina Site
   - Mahavira was cremated here.
   - Several 'sthanas' and murals found.
   - Located in the Kosi floodplain.

15. **Bhimbetka** — Cave painting site
   - Close proximity with Adanganj.
   - Present in Hoshangabad dist.
   - UNESCO heritage site
   - At Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary.
   - Discovered by VS Wakhanar.
16. KAVERIPATTAM - Ancient Capital
   Also called Puhar - capital of Cholas.
   Mentioned by Diodorus as a 'gold sink'.
   Located in the Cauvery-Vaigai Doab.
   Riverine and natural ports found.

17. NASHIK - Culture Center
   Patronized by Vakatakas and Satavahanas.
   Hinayana Buddhist site.
   Pandav Leni Caves site.
   Near Thal Ghat pass in W. Ghats.

18. JUNAPANI - Megalithic Site
   150 cairns circles found with astronomical significance.
   BRW pottery found
   In close proximity to Naikund megaliths.
   (Godavari drainage basin.)
19. Aihole - Medieval Temple City
   - Temples by Chalukyas in Vesara Style
   - Structures by Vijayanagar kings found.
   - Ramkirti’s Inscription found.
   - Located in Krishna-Tungabhadra Basin.
   - Close to Hampi.

20. Tilwara - Mesolithic Site
   - Microbliths, composite tool industry found.
   - Gurdeep Singh’s pollen analysis yields results about a dry phase here.
   - Located to north of Sabarmati & south of Luni rivers.
2. (a) "The Industrial revolution should be viewed both as a movement and a period of time." Comment. (10 Marks)

(b) "The middle class is the people". Discuss in the context of the French revolution. (10 Marks)

(c) "The connection between their (philosopher's) and the outbreak of revolution of 1789 is somewhat remote and indirect." Comment. (10 Marks)

(d) "The new factories are like pyramids, which convey the story of man's enslavement". Analyze. (10 Marks)

(e) "During the 30 years following the unification of Germany, it was achieved what England had previously done in the course of a century." Examine. (10 Marks)

The Industrial Revolution was the phase of history in the late 17th century to 19th century when there was a drastic improvement in production and manufacturing processes in Europe. It started in England.

As a Movement:

- The Industrial Revolution witnessed the shift from feudal 'putting-out' system to the 'factory-based' system of production.
- It symbolized the movement from handmade cottage goods to machine manufacture.
Karl Marx defined it as a revolutionary movement stemming from the Enclosure movement in agriculture which changed land relations in the economy.

Charles Wilson defined it as a movement from rural to urban and domestic to colonial economy.

"As a Period of Time:"

TS Ashton described it as a time period which reflected changing social systems with flexibility in family, marriage, urban landscape.

W.W Rostow: it was a period of proto-globalization and evolution of scientific revolution of 17th cent.

Kenneth Pomeranz: it was the period of 'Great Divergence' in human history where technological age was at its advent.

Thus, Industrial Revolution should be viewed in both contexts.

Remarks

not an incidence

1760s to 1820s-30s
The French Revolution is often viewed as a Bourgeois Revolution by Marxist School of historians. 'Bourgeoisie' is referred to the middle class.

In the context of the revolution, Emmanuel Sieyes wrote the pamphlet 'What is the Third Estate?' highlighting the growing power and discontent of the common folk.

The middle class, writes Peter McPhee, was seen as a rising force from the Third Estate against the top two estates—nobility & clergy.

The subsistence crisis of the peasants, high duties of the merchants, elaborate control over trade & commerce had led to the alienation of the middle class. And thus, George Lefebvre argues, that the 'people' were now a heterogeneous lot of new well-to-do professionals as well as poor peasants—all with homogeneous demands—liberty, equality, and fraternity and fall of the 'ancient regime'.

Remarks

Write the role of Middle class during Revolution process specially the Poor people
The influence of *Les Philosophes* of France did not have an effect on the principles of the revolution; however, the spontaneity of its outbreak was such that the connection was an indirect one.

The philosophers like Montesquieu and Voltaire were of highly aristocratic nature that did not believe in popular sovereignty.

The philosophers belonged to elitist circles and were usually themselves a part of the noblesse d'exception that was against the destruction of the Ancien Régime.

Rousseau detested civil society as opposed to the state of nature and thus did not have a direct impact on the masses.

Diderot wrote *‘Encyclopédie’* as a repository of knowledge and not revolutionary ideals.
However,

- François Furet argues that the hidden ideals propounded by Rousseau such as the abolition of privilege and private property, or by Montesquieu such as 'separation of state and Church,' were ideas that the revolutionaries like Mirabeau and Lafayette stood for and hence disseminated.

- Lefebvre opines that the sudden failure of Estates General and falling of the Bastille were acts of popular violence, with a "anti-clerical liberal ideology" concocted by mass discontent from philosophical debates.

Thus, the remote and indirect effect did have wide-ranging repercussions.
The Industrial Revolution was seen as a phase of Capitalism's advent by Karl Marx and subsequent historians. They presented an image of 'matriarchal hierarchy' of a pyramid that would crush human spirit.

- Capitalism was a direct result of collapse of feudal economy giving way to factories.
- Engels pointed out the social result of this as vices like child labour, forced labour, urban squatter and dismembrment of families.
- Marx cited inequity, unemployment, inefficiency, wastage and alienation of labour which would enslave human beings.
- Mary Wollstonecraft wrote about the impoverishment of women and regressive treatment towards them after losing their economic significance to machines.

However, this is seen in a different light by some scholars.

Write the example of worst condition...
Scott & Tilly present it as an obvious result of human development. The pre-industrial 'household' was an industrial 'wage economy' only to be turned into a post-industrial 'consumer' community.

Alice Clark argues that it gave voice to the poor vulnerable sections against violative systems of the old oppressive monarchic setup. A new force of free trade had the potential to alleviate economic & social conditions.

Jeremy Bentham wrote it was a step to secure maximum good for maximum people in his utilitarian philosophy.

Thus, the 'pyramid of enslavement' has both sides of the argument for human development.
In 1871, January, at the Palace of Versailles, the Unification of Germany was declared under Kaiser Wilhelm I and chancellor Otto Von Bismarck. The next 30 years are seen by some as a complete dominance of Germany like its predecessor England had done in Europe.

- Bismarck's 'realpolitik' exerted political dominance on the erstwhile concert of Europe to maintain balance of power. Alliance system was divided between status quo & revisionist powers.
- Blackbourn argues that Bismarck focused on the intervention of German regime in foreign colonies to offset British & French influence.
- Ruhr Valley, Saar and Rhineland were hothouses of industrial growth - so much so that Germany seemed a successor to British Industrial Revolution.
- Social structure was reformed under Bismarck to welcome liberal and conservatives alike.
- However, the German 'Sonderweg' was seen as a 'recipe for disaster' as the 1878, 1884 Berlin Conferences would sow seeds of mistrust in the West.

Remarks
- Nice facts and analysis.
3. (a) "The repentance of monarchy in the second half of the 18th Century led to great changes in Europe." Critically analyze. (15 Marks)

(b) "I came to Russia as a poor girl; Russia has dowered me richly, but I have paid her back with Azov, Crimea and the Ukraine". Elaborate. (15 Marks)

(c) "The Principles and passions that led the Americans to rebel ought to travel back for 200 years and sought from the first plantation in America." Elaborate. (20 Marks)

The second half of the 18th century was a period of political turmoil within Europe as the institution of monarchy was being attacked by several fronts.

**It led to great changes:**

- The Ancien Régime in France faltered in 1789 as the Third Estate began a revolution to overthrow monarchy. In 1791 a new constitution was adopted and in 1793 King Louis XVI was guillotined.

- In England, the Chartists and Luddites were campaigning against the monarchy.
to secure electoral reforms to the constitutional monarchy. They demanded right to vote, secret ballot, abolition of property qualification and annual elections. Thus, moving towards liberal democracy.

- In Belgium, Greece, Balkan states the popular discontent yielded revolts and rebellions against monarchy.
- In Austria, the predominance of the Chancellor and oppressive monarchy was challenged by French revolutionary ideals.

**Critical View**

- Éric Hobsbawm argues that the French revolution and the spread of its ideas eventually failed to replace feudalism. They were focused on "ancien régime's collapse and not a restructuring of the social order which led to return of Napoleon as Emperor."
Jonathan Spurber labels the changes in Europe as 'false revolutions' because they were effective in gathering masses but unsuccessful in putting into place sustainable systems of governance.

Adolph Thiers remarked that they were a prologue to revolutions of 1830 and 1848 in Europe and Reform Acts of 1832 and 1867 in England. Thus, they themselves were not 'game changers' but were an evolutionary inspiration for the 19th century.

The representation of monarchy therefore had to witness yet another century after the 18th century.

Try to understand the context Position the changes brought by monarch. Examine these changes was due to Repentance of monarch or demand for. Analyse how much these changes were effective.
The Ottoman Empire and the Balkan States were extremely important to Russia in terms of strategy, economy, and policy.

Russia, since the 1774 Russo-Ottoman War that led to defeat of Ottoman, invested economic and human resources in the region between the Caspian & Black Seas.

The "poor girl" of Balkans, provided huge opportunities to Russia in trade along the Mediterranean.

The strategic position of Turkey, Sea of Marmara and Dardanelles Strait were militarized and political domination was exerted in 1870s stretching into late 1870s till Berlin Conference of 1878.
Russia was "paid back" for this regional development with 'Azov, Crimea and Ukraine'.
These were regions with great prospects of power projection but at the same time places of ethnic conflicts and perpetual disharmony.

The 'Millet system' of local principalities in the region alienated Christian Serbs, Croats, Albanians from the Muslim Pashas.

France & Britain also had interest in the region as we can seen from repeated outbreaks of war, e.g., Crimean War 1854-55.

Serbia, Romania and Montenegro became independent nations in 1878 which further complicated the Balkan Nationalism movements.

Thus, the 'poor girl' was both aggrandized and impoverished due to its proximity to Russia.

Remarks:

Overall you have facts from your sources but articulate it according to demand or question.
The American Revolution (1775-83) was a result of decades of colonialism by Britain. The outbreak of this rebellion dates back to the beginning of the first plantation at Georgia till Virginia in late early 17th century.

- The social structure of America was affected by the inflow of 'unwanted' elements of society in England which included criminals, fugitives, suspects etc. This made the 'sense of belonging' hardened in these civilians to claim America as their homeland.

- The 'American identity' was questioned and condemned time and again by colonial power. The political structure was such that all governors were appointed by Britain and distance between colonials & colonists...
grew.

The purely economic relationship based on mercantilism impoverished the American countryside. This was done through progressively implementing Acts of the Mother Country that restricted freedom of locals.

- Navigation Act - only English ships allowed to dock
- Stamp Act (1765) - tax on stamp, postal and other commodities; Intolerable Acts - against public safety
- Enumerated Commodities Act; Tea Act; Sugar Act; Paper Act imposed further taxes.

- The repeated wars between colonial powers - French, British, Spanish - were financed through locals. E.g.: £6 million war reparations for Seven Years' War in 1756-63.

- The East Coast was to be strictly administered and no expansion to west of Mississippi was sanctioned by authorities.
All these repressive measures led to the forming of the Albany Congress (1754) and later the Provincial & Continental Congresses in (1775) which declared independence in 1776 for 13 colonies that included the first plantation of the British and witnessed over 200 years of colonial exploitation.

Well done.

But discuss the key points of question properly.

(1) Principles of passing
(2) 200 years back
(3) plantation

Remarks
4. (a) "By 1914 the sick man of Europe was no longer just Turkey, it was Europe itself, feverish and turbulent and with strong suicidal tendencies". Discuss. (15 Marks)

(b) "World War 1 broke out largely because of the arms race and World War 2 because of the lack of an arms race." Critically analyze. (20 Marks)

(c) "Russian revolution proved to be the water divide in the world political order." Comment. (15 Marks)

Turkey has been labelled as the 'sick man of Europe' due to its status as a battlefield for regional-strategic dominance of the Western Powers and economic backwardness.

However, by 1914, Europe itself had become an ailing continent due to several factors:

1. Imperialism: the race for colonies had led to disharmony in the region and the Western Powers were rooted against each other at several places like the Balkans, Africa, Asia, Americas.
2. Alliance System: the Triple Entente vs the Triple Alliance (Germany, Britain, France, Russia and Ottoman, Austro-Hungary respectively).

3. Colonialism: economic interests in foreign colonies led to conflicting crises. E.g.: Boxer war between Dutch & British.

4. Structural Divide: Britain & France were constitutional politics, while rest of Europe was still mired in monarchy.

5. Balkan Nationalism: the Balkan Wars of 1912, 1913 and formation of Balkan League destabilized not just Turkey but entire Europe.

The industrial revolution was also slowly down due to a crisis of surplus and labour. Thus, Europe was heading towards the prospect of war.

A particular perspective to look at the causes of World War I and II respectively is the presence of an arms race or its absence.

→ James Joll writes in his 'Origins of the First World War' that the Western Powers were fuelled with ambitions of gaining colonies worldwide and hence were ready to engage in warfare in other continents.

→ The Maxim Gun was seen as a watershed weapon and an arms race to acquire such artillery occurred from 1890s-1910s.

→ In Case of World War II, however, the 'policy of appeasement' by Britain and France and the complacency of Treaty of Versailles...
led to no suspicion among the Great Powers to keep a check on the growing clout of Hitler's Army.

Thus, the 'lack of an arms race' in terms of troops, weapons or even war finances was not visible. AJP Taylor writes that the US wasn't participating, USSR was involved in state building and Europe was back to 'isolationism'.

This 'power vacuum' created by the Allied pre-war was benefitted by Italy and Germany. Along with that Japan's ascent to Manchuria in 1931 was overlooked. Thus, John K. Fairbank argues - an extremely myopic view by the West cost them another war.

A CRITICAL VIEW:

* Angelo Tasca disregards 'arms race' as any cause.
  he emphasized the 'growing fear of communism'
  in Europe especially in Italy & Germany to be
the cause of a reactionary leadership and subsequent war.

- Benedetto Croce: the Great Depression couldn't have afforded any 'arms race'. Problems like unemployment, hyperinflation, were far more responsible.

- John Maynard Keynes opined inadequacy of the Dawes Plan & inherent fallacies within Versailles Treaty to lead Europe to war rather than an arms race or militarism.

- Gramsci points out that even World War I didn't have an 'arms race per se because it was seen as a mere 'race of colonies' and not 'warfare'.

Therefore, the opinion regarding the factor of 'arms race' is subject to debate though it certainly had a role to play.

Well told!

Try to articulate in your understanding and take help of historical events.

What ever you want to say

Substantial

example
Russian Revolution (1917) is described as the ‘water divide’ in the world political order. There are several reasons to believe so.

1. Richard Pipes argues that the advent of ‘Leninism’ as a concerted view of ‘Marxism’ was to affect the global order negatively.

2. The ‘Spectre of Communism’ opinion by Angelo Tasca was finally revealed to the world after its origin in Socialism of utopianists and influence of Marxism in the West as well as east of Volga.

3. The Capitalist economy followed by the global order saw itself in danger.

4. Even the anti-Capitalists like Mussolini & Hitler.
viewed it as a threat to their nations.

5. The beginning of state planning was seen with formation of USSR.

6. Regular debates on ‘Socialist industrialisation’ and ‘Socialist Internationalism’ began.

7. The collapse of Tsarist autocratic regime spelled a death knell for other similar regimes post World War.

8. It was seen as the first ‘World Revolution’ to seize the means of production.

9. It inspired labour movements across the globe e.g. Korea, India and even African subjugates.

10. It demanded end of privilege and end of alienation of capitalism.
However, noble these elements may seem, as Orlando Figes' documents— the Russian Revolution was not to hold what it had established. The country slid into civil war soon after the October Revolution.
5. (a) "Mankind has grown great in eternal war, it will decay in eternal peace". Comment. (20 Marks)

(b) "A state in the grip of Neo-colonialism is not the master of its destiny. It is the factor which makes Neo-colonialism such a serious threat to world peace". Discuss. (15 Marks)

(c) "Whatever the weaknesses of the United Nations charter, the delegates had blueprinted the machinery for the boldest experiment in international organization yet adopted by man." Analyze critically. (15 Marks)

The significance of war is a dichotomous territory. Friedrich Nietzsche described war once as an opportunity for energy, youth and growth. However, the outbreak of 2 great wars in 1914-18 & 1939-45 contrasted that opportunity.

★ 'Growing eternally in war'

- Industrialization was boosted on a global scale for fighting and financing huge armies.
- Economy of nations shifted gears to meet combatant needs and acquire more geographical regions to reinvigorate growth.

- Conscription, weaponization, armament led to protracted participation of civilians & authorities of government alike.

- Antonio Gramsci wrote of the "illusive peace" for which "war had united disparate men for which war had united disparate men".

- Women and children were integrated in their economic roles to help in the war effort.

- Wartime alliances embarked future relationships between countries.

**A DECAY IN ETERNAL PEACE:**

- Persistent regional conflicts in peace present daily war-like situations.

- Economy lacks adequate incentive to produce over targets, remarks Taagepera.
Africa witnessed 'scourge' of decolonization.

US-Soviet led cold war that affected millions for decades.

Developing nation of Third World battled with existential troubles throughout the post-war peace phase.

Violations of rights, poverty, squalor and hunger remained issues during peace that made human civilizations decay gradually.

Context

Statement of Hitler

[Note: Write in detail the progress demerit with examples and counter this argument and mention the importance of peace. Try to write balance. Conclusion]
Neo-colonialism is the phase of colonialism that developed in late 17th century where a technologically superior nation-state took control over the resources, land and people of a less developed region.

This 'hegemony' is what made the perpetrators of neo-colonialism a serious threat to world peace.

The political system of the colonist powers demolished the traditional systems of governance and replaced it with a high-handed central administration.

Neo-colonialism, argues Rosa Luxemburg, led to excessive accumulation of capital which led to a crisis of surplus thus thwarting world peace.
3. Social evils such as racism, ensuing social Darwinism were prime motives behind colonial exploitation and thus it led to degeneration of man by man.

4. J.A. Hobson writes that the root of neo-colonialism is not national pride, but capitalist mismanagement of resources which would lead to imbalance in system of distribution of goods thus leading to alienation and rebellion.

5. The spread of education and modernism as proposed by utilitarians like J.S. Mill led to self-realization may colonized to rise against neo-colonialism.

6. Morgenthau argues neo-colonialism presupposes hegemony of a single power which destabilizes the entire world order that depends on interdependence.
Thus neocolonialism, by achieving authority over a separate geographical region itself became an eventual threat to world peace.

1. Try to understand the context.
2. Went in detail.
The United Nations Charter has been subject to appreciation & criticism alike.

A "UN Charter as boldest experiment?"

- President Franklin Roosevelt stressed at the San Francisco Conference that it was a departure from League of Nations to arrival of a new rules-based setup.
- The focus on self-determination of colonies was stressed which effectively dismantled colonial aspirations.
- The focus on 'peace' and 'avoid war' was explicitly stated for the first time.
- The special emphasis on economic & social programmes for human development were
appreciated by the international community.

- Indian representative J.L. Nehru referred to
  the upholding of 'human rights' and rights of
  sovereignty of nations as the most important
  clause.

**CRITICISM:**

- UN charter didn't account for balance of power
  and thus left 'cold war' a subsequent possibility.
- Veto power - an unjust instrument was maintained
- Absence of permanent army and thus failure
  in Rwanda, Serbia, Congo etc.
- Organization was still oriented like League of
  Nations and was heavily tilted towards Western
  powers. UN Charter's presidium of Churchill,
  Stalin and Roosevelt reflected this.

Thus, UN was to face several
conflicts in its overarching aim of peace &
security.

*Remarks*

[Highlighted text]
Map-Test: 4

INDIA

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