



An Institute for Civil Services

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VIKRAM GREWAL
RANK-51 (CSE 2018)

GS MAINS 2018: HISTORY



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HISTORY

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions
- There are EIGHT questions, printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
- Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all
- Question 1 & 5 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 VIKRAM GREWAL

Mobile No. _____

1. Invigilator Signature _____

Date _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Signature Vikram

REMARKS

GS SCORE

SECTION-A

1. Critically examine the following statements in about 150 words each:

(10 × 5 = 50 Marks)

- (a) 'The Charter Act of 1813 had defined the educational policy in very ambiguous terms, which started a hot debate in India' Discuss the debate with special reference to Anglo-Oriental controversy.
- (b) Colonial rule disengaged caste system from its pre-colonial political context, but gave it a new lease of life by redefining and revitalizing it with its new structures of knowledge, institutions and policies. Discuss.
- (c) Seclusion of woman was not a Universal practice in the 18th century this idea of womanhood came to be Universalised only in the 19th century. Discuss.
- (d) "The railways, instead of serving as the catalyst of an industrial revolution as in Western Europe and the USA, acted in India as the catalyst of complete colonization." Examine.
- (e) "Gandhi was fast becoming a mere father figure of Indian National movement who needed to be honoured but not necessarily listened to."

(a) The Charter Act of 1813 devised a policy of granting one lakh rupees annually for the promotion of scientific education and it opened the gates for Christian missionaries into India thus defining the education policy in ambiguous terms.

The debate that began was centred around the usefulness and suitability of education.

Remarks

~~New analysis~~ • Orientalists like James Mill favoured a policy of promoting vernacular education and thus legitimizing the Raj within Indian idiom.

Anglicists like T B Macaulay favoured a policy of disseminating English education with focus on science & literature to develop a class of Indians loyal to the British in terms of 'morals, minds and manners'.

• Anglicist-Orientalist debate was further complicated by Evangelicism of Sir Charles Grant who pushed for Christian education.

With the 'Minute on Education' of Macaulay in 1835, English education was supported and implemented. Sabyasachi Bhattacharjee calls this an elitist form of 'downward filtration' of knowledge.

Remarks

well brief

write for impact

(b) The precolonial political context of caste system was thoroughly altered by the British ~~knowledg~~ institutions and policies.

- Louis Dumont called the system of caste or 'castas' derived from Portuguese, to be an internal classification within religion before colonialism.
- Gail Omvedt argued that colonial institutions converted 'caste' into a set up for competition for resources.
- Colonial instruments like surveys, census and official record keeping redefined and affirmed the caste system.
- Bernard Cohn opines that several groups of tribals, outlaws and band societies were forced to be grouped under certain castes.

Remarks

⊗ Conceptual clarity is worse proportion than Norore of fastidious.

to argue
against

Support your answer

Use the name of historian

- Kathleen Gough argued that the pre-colonial 'caste' was a loosely based society which was hardened and deeply classified by the colonial power structure.

- Untouchables were further destituted as the British education policy was based on elite and middle class.

Sumit Sarkar defines this as the 'certification' through policy of 'divide et Impera'.

(C)
6

The status of women was changing from the 18th to 19th century due to an innate response of the Indian society towards Western imperialism.

- Seclusion of women was a new consequence of the diversified reaction of various social groups to colonial power structures.

Remarks

- Geraldine Forbes argues that the 'purity of women' began to be related to the status of the caste, leading to purdah, seclusion etc.
 - ~~Industrialization in England and deindustrialization of cottage industry in 19th century, argued by Bipan Chandra led to the loss of economic value of women ready to further seclusion.~~
 - Social reform movements treated them as subjects of male-driven reformation.
 - Urvashi Butalia opined the increasing 'domesticity' of women, focused on their role as 'educated wives & mothers'.
 - Symbolization as 'Bharat Mata', Mother goddess and 'Mother-land' called for more seclusion.
- Only with the dawn of extremist & Gandhian phase did the seclusion begin to weaken with Sarojini Naidu, Annie Besant etc.

Remarks

(Not traced)

(b)

E(d)L.RCatalyzing theWage centeredEExplainsR

The spread of railways in India is a topic of debate regarding its effect on the Indian industry.

- Dadabhai Naoroji in his critique 'Poverty and UnBritish Rule in India' labelled 'Railways' as the foremost source of 'Drain of Wealth'.
- R P Dutt in India Today wrote that railways was the symbol of 'Finance Capitalist' exploitation phase of colonialism.
- R C Dutt in 'Economic History of India' regarded it as a source of investment of British business groups and derive profit through balance of trade.
- Peter Hernett called it an 'inherent British service' to support British industrializing by re-intensification of exploitation in India.

Remarks

Try to cover all aspects of question

GS SCORE

* CONTRARY VIEW:

- Morris D. Morris called railways a 'unified' of Indian economy that supported domestic growth
- Daniel Thorner cited increase in per capita income and employment statistics as seen from Hamilton-Buchanan Survey.

Bipan Chandra referred to it as 'aborted modernization' of India as it was colonialism in the garb of infrastructure growth. *Well tried*

(c) Gandhi's role pre and post independence

(5) was defined by the inadvertent phase of 1940s particularly 1945-48 which saw his significance as a 'mere father figure' of the Freedom struggle.

- Cabinet Mission had proposed a constituent assembly thus sending Gandhi, who abstained from it, ineffective.

Remarks

- The insurmountable demand for Pakistan was being accepted by the Congress to avoid more inconvenience to the struggle. But Gandhi was adamant on a 'united India'.
- Both Muslim League as well as the right-wing leaders of Congress, under Nehru now viewed Gandhi as a symbol and not a leader, wrote Louis Fischer.
- Dominique Lepierre presented Gandhi post-Mountbatten plan as a 'wounded fighter' who had accepted his fate. The destined 'Ram Rajya' was far from being achieved.
- Ramachandra Guha argued that Gandhi was rendered 'unwanted' by the proactive role of the elite group of Congress leaders post-independence.

Thus, it was his legacy to be honored but not necessarily to be listened to.

Remarks

Well to do

2. (a) "The new land systems (zamindari and ryotwari) made land and the peasant mobile, and left the way open for growth in power of the moneylender and the absentee landlord. Comment." (15 Marks)
- (b) Brahmo Samaj's appeal was to intellect while Ramkrishna's appeal was to the mind and emotions, Analyse the statement. (15 Marks)
- (c) Do you really think that the concept of economic nationalism of the moderates, become major theme that developed further during the subsequent period of Nationalist movement and to a large extent influenced the economic politics of government in independent India? (20 Marks)

(a)

8

The British policy of land revenue was based on the Physiocratic school of thought which agreed that the introduction of private property would lead to increase in agrarian output and thus revenue.

- The new land systems of zamindari and ryotwari imposed different yet exploitative conditions on agriculturist class.
- Zamindari system burden on the peasant as landlord had to pay fixed revenue to the company. 'Sunset Clause' & 'Patta'

Remarks

system further alienated the peasant who was now a 'tenant - at - will', argued Ranjit Gulha, more mobile and fearful of eviction.

- Ryotwari System made the company itself the Supreme Landlord and focussed on direct revenue collection from peasant.

It suffered from overassessment and high-handedness of the revenue officials.

- Both systems followed David Ricardo's Theory of Rent which advocated more and more extraction from peasant to maintain his destitution and subsistence.

- The network of moneylenders (Sahukars) became powerful as they were the only sources of credit to the poor peasant. They demanded interest as high as $3\frac{1}{4}^{\text{th}}$ and more. Eric Stokes regarded it as a colonial

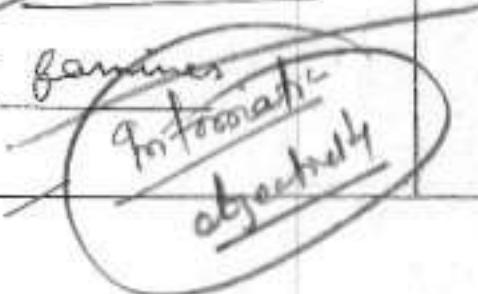
~~extension of power through local elements like moneylender and landlord.~~

- ~~Absentee land lordism~~ rose within the land settlement. The '~~Patri~~ tenures' of ~~Burdwan~~ Raj led to over twenty levels of ~~Sub~~ infendation. DD Kosambi blamed this for feudalish revival in Modern India.
- ~~Rajat & Ratnaballi Ray wrote about the 'Jotedar - Haolekar' Thesis and attributed their domination over peasantry to Colonial policy.~~
- The decline of ~~poligars~~ and rise of ~~Mirasidars~~ in ~~Madras Ryotwari system~~ is a similar case.

All these changes led to ~~iniquitous~~ and destruction of the ~~traditional village~~ structures. The ~~British Rent Acts of 1859 and 1885~~ failed to remediate the ~~commercialization~~ of agriculture and ~~recurrent famines~~

Remarks

Nice



~~introduction
objectively~~

(b)

Q

The rise of social reform movements in 19th century India led to two different strands which manifest in the variation of Brahmo Samaj and Ramakrishna mission.

Brahmo Samaj	Ramakrishna Mission
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Focused on 'Reformism' → Philosophy derived from Vedantic & Panistadic literature. →Appealed to elite circles of Bengal. → Against idol worship. → Education & Rationality were emphasized. → Raja Ram Mohan Roy argued for Imperial domination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → 'Revivalism' based. → Philosophy based on Hindu texts in Vedas and Gita. →Appealed to youth minds & physical strength. → Patronized idol worship & Bhakti. → Religiosity & selfless service. → Seeds of extremist nationalism sowed.

Remarks

New interpretation

~~S. Radopadhyaya argues that both were result of disparate temporal movements.~~

→ ~~Brahmo Samaj was an early 19th cent. reformist movement which focused on elements of Enlightenment & Reason.~~

→ ~~Ramakrishna Mission under Vivekananda was a later 19th cent. Extremist-inspired 'revivalist' Neo-Hinduism, says Clive Dewey.~~

However, C.A. Bayly emphasizes on looking both with a similar lens. Both 'awakened' sections of society and were a result of Imperialist dominations.

Thus, Brahmo Samaj & Ramakrishna Mission were 'united' in ~~affecting~~ but divided in their aims & objectives, says Judith Brown.

Remarks



Excellent answer

CC The birth of Economic Nationalism is attributed to the Moderates of the Indian National Movement.

RV Their critique of British economic policy did play a role further.

* Influence on Subsequent Nationalist Movement.

① Naoroji's 'Drain Theory' was carried forward by G.K. Gokhale in the legislative Assembly so much so that he was referred to as the 'Governor Burke' of India.

② Gandhian phase integrated the capitalists like G.D. Birla and J.L. Bajaj with working classes to dismantle economic policies favouring British firms.

③ Sanjay Seth regards Moderate economic critique as the inspiration for extremist discontent.

as well as militant nationalism. Eg. NSRA referred to a favorable domestic protectionist policy in their manifesto.

- ④ Trade Unions and labour Organization like AITUC were a result of class consciousness of economic determinism of Marx and 'economic nationalism' of Moderates, argued A.K. Bagchi.
- ⑤ Later in 1931 Karachi resolution economic plan was charted on its basis.
- ⑥ 1938 Bombay Manifesto, 1939 National Planning Committee and 1944 Bombay Plan were all instruments of economic nationalism.

★ INFLUENCE ON INDEPENDENT INDIA :

- ① First Industrial Policy, 1948 under S.P. Mukherjee was based on economic egalitarianism propounded by moderate scholarship.
- ② Kempe Committee argued for a balanced

regional growth.

- ③ Avadi Session, 1955 affirmed socialistic leaning of 'mixed economy' which favoured producers as well as manufacturers.
- ④ The dissociation of Rupee from Pound Sterling in 1967 was a measure advocated by Moderates.
- ⑤ The IPR, 1956 that focused on small industries as well as heavy state-run industries was a natural response to deindustrialized colonial India which Moderates had highlighted.
- ⑥ Nationalization of banks in 1969 as well as NEP of 1991 which brought liberalization were not based on moderate school of economic nationalism but it did bring focus on the need of farm sector which Moderates had highlighted. Thus, economic nationalism of moderates played a comprehensive role.

Remarks

Excellent
clearly
objectively

4. (a) Discuss the different phases of Quit India Movement and critically analyse, it was a spontaneous Revolution or premeditated? (20 Marks)
- (b) "The ideology of Subhas Chandra Bose was blend of nationalism, fascism and communism." Critically analyze. (15 Marks)
- (c) "India after independence retained continuity with its colonial past". Critically analyze. (15 Marks)

(a) P

The Quit India Movement began on ~~8th~~
August 1942 with Gandhi's call for 'Do or Die'. It was an immediate response to the failure of ~~Cripps Mission~~.

Sumit Sarkar saw it as a process of 3 different phases:-

- ① Urban Revolt: after ~~9th~~ August arrest of all leaders, Satyagrahis stormed cities.
- ② Rural spread: the effect was on villages through ~~Omnia~~ of Sanities and parallel governments at Bellia, Sora, Tanuk.
- ③ Spontaneous Violence: this is the phase

Remarks

of uncontrollable frustration and destruction
that was of pan-India scale.

* Quit India : A Spontaneous Revolution

- Partha Chatterjee cites Linlithgow's statement
'as the most violent revolution since 1857'.

- Bhikhu Parekh stresses on the 'Karnataka
method' of violence. It was surreptitious
seizure of public works. Over 95,000
were arrested.

- Usha Mehta's underground Radio and mobilization
by Sucheta Kripalani & Arun Afzal Ali.

- JP Narayan commanded 'Guerrile Warfare'
on Indo-Nepal border Areas.

- Tufan Dals and Prabhat Pheri turned
violent on public officials.

- Sunil Sarker says Gandhi was its 'undisputed'

Remarks

'leader' with no control over the 'August Revolution':

* Quit India: Premeditated Movement

- Bernard Cohen argued that it was a planned struggle. Gandhi had given a stage-wise blueprint in Cogers Session.
- Sardar Patel issued a declaration before being arrested asking nationalists to adopt it as a strategy.

- Prati Sanskar at Sabarmati under Nana Patil show a long procedural planning to govern from 1942 to 1944.
- Asil Seel of Cambridge School simply called fear of Japanese Invasion & WW II as the factor of planning of Quit India Resolution.

Thus, the movement has been seen through different perspectives. The recent Swachhta Campaign was a tribute to 75 years of Quit India movement.

Remarks

not relevant
here

(b)

N
6

The ideology of Subhas Chandra Bose can be seen as an arguable mix of:

① Nationalism

- role in the Nationalist struggle, satyagraha
- Indian National Army
- Congress Presidency - 1938, 1939.

② Fascism

- role in militant nationalism in Bengal
- headed Yugantar youth organization.
- formed Forward Bloc to agree for siding with Axis Powers to defeat British in WWII.

think
again

③ Communism

- authored book called 'Sanayavada'.
- stressed on egalitarianism among ranks of Congress workers & then INA.
- supported Socialist trend in Congress & Congress Socialist Party.

Remarks

* Critical View:

- Ian Copland argues that Bose was an 'opportunistic' nationalist who loved 'freedom' more than 'equivocation' of his party members.
- The three trends, argued Anil Loomba, are a result of re-reading of history and Bose might not have been embracing them as a matter of his policy.
- His focus on National Planning Committee in Karipura Session 1938 refutes all the elements of fascism or communism as it was composed of rich Indian capitalists.

Bose was a result of frustration of the Gandhian style of politics as well as the energy of the youth.

Remarks



With your own
analysis
properly

(C)
Q6

The "social", political and economic milieus of independent India has been a 'magnet of departure' as well as 'arrival' for the Indian State from its Colonial Past.

★ CONTINUITY :

- ① Political set up : Indian Constitution was inspired by 1935 Govt of India Act & parliamentary form of govt. from its colonial rulers.
- ② Economy : the focus on peasants, tribals and traders that was a priority in freedom struggle continued with Socialist Mixed Economy's adoption.
1991 Liberalization, argues Bipan Chandra was a reaffirmation of 'free trade' of colonial Britain.

Remarks

③ Society: the rampant caste system, reservation policy and the regionalist, ~~secessionist~~ movements continued in independent India.

④ Administration: Civil Service and Army as well as local police continue to have colonial underpinnings.

⑤ Laws: 1860: IPC, 1872 Evidence Act, 1923 Official Secrets Act etc. continue to be the main legislations.

⑥ Cultural: a diverse Abo-Indian population as well as the 'neo-colonial' culture that remained in insignia, social spaces, mounts etc.

* CRITICAL VIEW:

- Urvashi Butalia said the women's issues

→ look proposal
to the demand
of question

GS SCORE

became subordinate after independence and changed since colonial past.

- Rajni Kothari focused on the rise of
linguistic states as well as abolition of
princely chiefdoms.
- Sunil Khilnani argues for the sea-change
in rights of individual as well as
the foreign policy that witnessed changes
- Ashis Nandy writer of the change perspectives
of history writing : Marxist, Subaltern
& post modern Schools that signify a
change.

Thus, both elements of change & continuity were seen in India.

SECTION-B

5. Critically examine the following statements in about 150 words each:
 (10 × 5 = 50 Marks)
- The Industrial revolution was more of an evolution than a revolution. Examine.
 - No other single event in the French revolution had so many sided and far reaching results as the fall of Bastille. Discuss.
 - The Luddite movement was an essential stage on the road towards a working class consciousness. Elaborate.
 - "Enlightenment's contribution to the French revolution was mobilization of sections of society into public opinion, along with new, non-traditional ways of defining and legitimating power." Explain.
 - "The passage of parliamentary Reform act of 1832 was indeed one of the most crucial events in Britain's transition to modern politics". Assess.

(a) Industrial revolution enhanced the capacity
 4 of manufacture by changing the methods
of production in 17th century. It is
viewed by different scholars for its varied
nature:

★ EVOLUTIONARY:

① Karl Marx: it was a logical culmination
of the end of feudalism and rise of
capitalist mercantile groups.

Remarks

② WW Rostow argued it was an evolution of commercial and price revolution of the 15th - 16th century that witnessed rise of banking and money lending services.

③ TS Ashton regarded it as a continuation of the changing social relations & marriage patterns of England.

* 'REVOLUTIONARY':

① Max Weber: protestant religion marked it as a revolution in Europe.

② Charles Wilson: it was major revolution in spread of mercantilism through production.

③ Perry Anderson called it an 'urban revolution' as it changed the entire landscape of economy.

Industrial revolution is referred to as a 'living revolution' as it continues even today i.e. advent of the '4IR': 4th Industrial Revolution.

Cook answer is
they appears

Remarks

→ Industrialisation was the process of Industrialisation

→ But the Impact was of a Revolution

(b)

5

The Fall of Bastille on 14th July, 1789 is considered to be the de facto beginning of the French Revolution.

- Adolph Thiers in 'Histoire de la Révolution Française' calls it the watershed single event representing popular frustration.
- It became a symbol of the power of Third Estate and led to further events like the Versailles March & National Convention later.
- Alphonse Aulard of 'Positivist School' regarded the Bastille as a fortress of Ancien Régime which falltered as a significant feudal entity.

However, other scholars view it differently:-

- Georges Lefebvre regarded it as 'one' of the 4 revolutions within the French revolution.

~~that included revolutions by aristocracy, bourgeoisie, popular élites and the peasants.~~

- ~~Peter McPherson~~ opined it was the begining of 'anarchical' months of discontent rather than revolution planning.

~~Revisionists like Cobb & Doyle call the~~

~~fall of Bastille as a result of Tennis Court Oath and a cause for 'Declaration of Rights'.~~

~~Thus it was one of the 'cogs in the wheel'.~~

(E)

3/2

The Luddite Movement of 17th-18th century was a response of the workers and peasants towards the rise of Industrial Revolution in England.

- ~~T S Ashton~~ regarded as a 'social struggle' springing from the changes in the economic milieu due to substitution of labour with machines.

Remarks

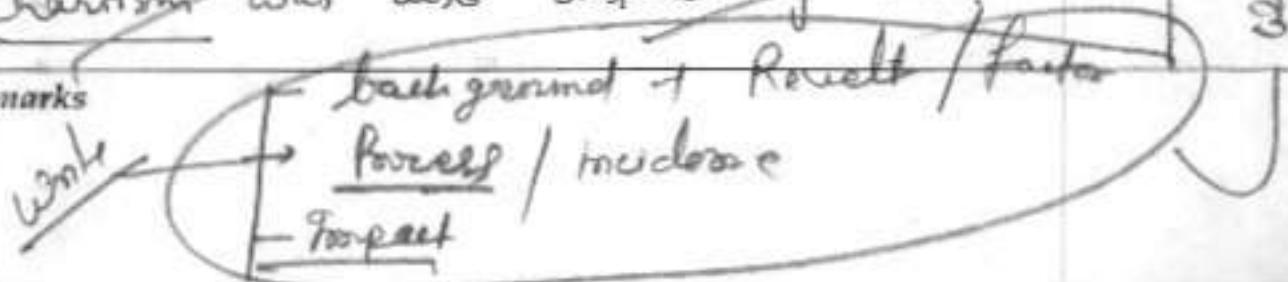
- Karl Marx wrote of it as the first instance of worker organization in Capitalist England.
- Friedrich Engels remarked it as a 'trade union' of the worker population to bargain for their livelihood.
- Maurice Dobb of Marxist school said that luddites were an internal pressure group - induced by transition from Feudalism to Capitalist mode of production.

However, Paul Sweezy called it a violent unplanned conscious-less group responsible for dubious campaigns like 'Captain Swing Riots'. Brenner denied the presence of 'worker consciousness' which only came with labour unions of 18th cent.

Thus, luddites did play a role which manifested itself in various forms.

Chartism was also inspired by this,

Remarks



with the argument

with the help of historical

with the help of historical

(d) The phase of Enlightenment is also called

the 'Age of Reason' of 18th century. It worked itself in two ways: mobilizing sections of society as well as legitimizing power.

★ MOBILIZING PUBLIC OPINION:

- Montesquieu argued for 'Separation of Powers' thus breaking the Church-State nexus and empowering the local opinion.
- Rousseau called for a revert to 'state of nature' with absence of State authority.
- Immanuel Kant asked for republicanism which demanded an electoral head of state.
- John Locke's social contract theory as well as inalienable rights of 'life, liberty and property' aroused people.

Remarks

* DEFINING & LEGITIMATING POWER:

- Enlightened Despotism of emperors like Joseph II of Austria was inspired by enlightenment.
- Voltaire was invited by Frederick of Prussia to initiate reforms, Catherine II used Montesquieu ideology in 'Nakaz' - Moscowite Code.
- This despotism was a 'superficial change' above a 'subterranean archaism' said Perry Anderson as it consolidated Monarchy by foiling the locals of piecemeal reforms like tax change, trading ports and local self-govt.

This, enlightenment worked both ways - mobilization & counter-revolution.

well free

(e) ~~The Reform Act of 1832 was brought about by Earl Grey of Whig Party to institute reforms in the Liberal Democracy of Britain.~~

- It instituted right to vote to $\frac{1}{7}$ th of the male population.
- It reorganized constituencies thus, ending the problem of rotten & pocket boroughs.
- Scotland was given further seats.
- These changes marked the end of Tory landlordism and paved way for Reform Act of 1837 and later.
- However, it did not completely do away with property qualification, did not give franchise to wage earners and was far from secret ballot and annual election demands of the Chartists. Thus, it was one of the steps towards a process of modernized election.

Remarks

(Take more features)

6. (a) The reforms that Alexander (II) introduced in Russia were like a fresh air that helped to purify the atmosphere. Examine. (20 Marks)
- (b) "Whenever I hear anyone arguing for slavery, I feel a strong impulse to see it tried on them personally". Discuss the context of the Civil war in America. (15 Marks)
- (c) Nationalism was 'the one great and novel feature of the international difficulties of the nineteenth century'. Comment. (15 Marks)

(a) A
Alexander II was the Tsar of Russia
in the second half of the 19th
century. His reforms of 1861 included:

- formation of local self-govt.
- abolition of Slavery
- end of serfdom & landlord system
- taxation reforms
- acceleration of mir system of communes.

These were seen as a 'fresh air' to purify the atmosphere.

Remarks

- Vladimir Lenin called it a 'missed opportunity' at revolution for the serfs and poor peasantry in his book 'Imperialism: the last stage of Capitalism'
- Sheila Fitzpatrick reviewed Tsar's reforms as an attempt to suppress people's Spring like revolts of 1848 in Russia and hence consolidate his autocracy.
- Richard Pipes delineated these reforms as the first instance of induction of Capitalism in the federal Russian countryside.
- Within the population, the reforms were viewed through different perspectives.

- Slavophiles regarded them as an erosion of the traditional system.
 - Western elements in Tolstoy and Turgenev welcomed these reforms as helpful for agriculture & trade.
 - 'Narodniki' school or populists viewed it as a "fresh air" revolution within the monarchy to induce for more reforms in future.
 - Nihilist school presented it as an anti-Russian 'Francophile' urge of change in the system without caring anything for peasants.
- These reforms led to the rise of 'Decembrists' who protested for further reforms as they did not yield benefits for the village economy.

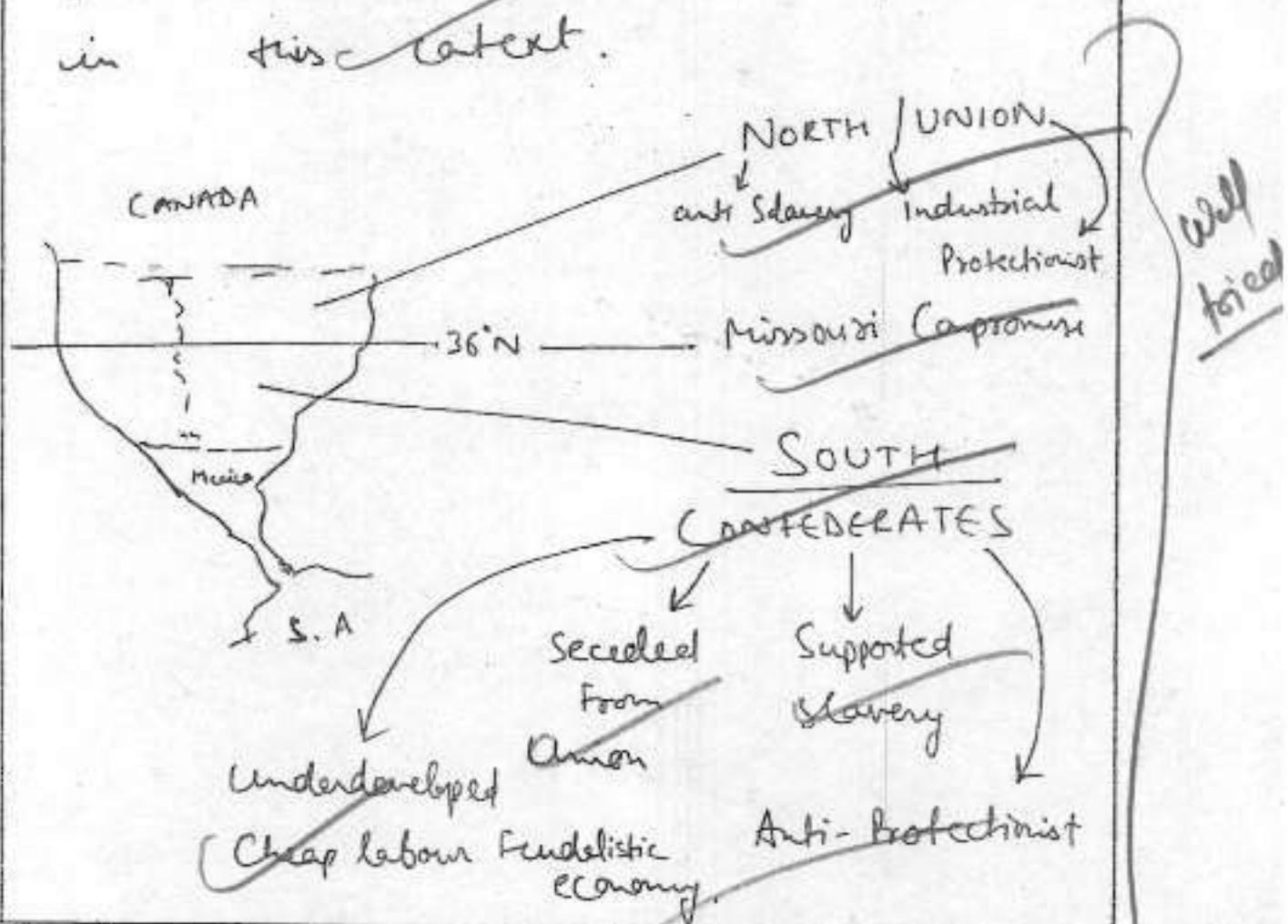
Remarks

~~Well tried~~

(b)

21/2

The American Civil War of 1861-65
 was based on several factors which
'Slavery' had divided the
 American landscape. The above quote
 of Abraham Lincoln has been said
 in this context.

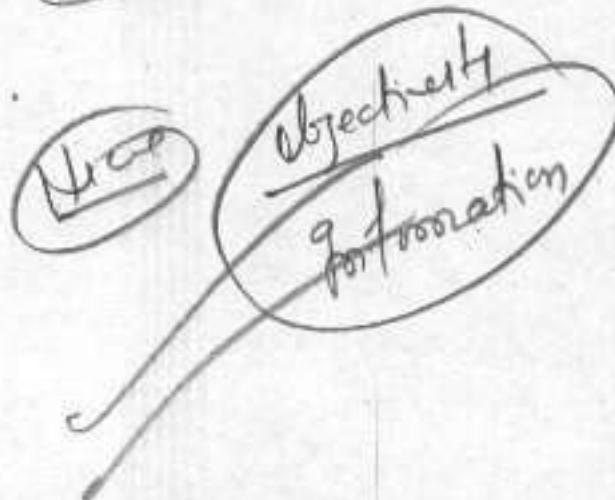


Remarks

- Charles Beard argued that 'Slavery' was a necessary evil for the South and a matter of principle for the North.
- Sectionalism was the basis of slavery as the North was industrialized and traded significantly while the South esp. South Carolina depended on Slave labour for agricultural growth.
- James Bradford writes that the gap between North & South was Industrial as well as Constitutional.
 - Industrial because South lacked machines
 - Constitutional because, South viewed the US Constitution as a Confederacy & not a Union.

The victory of North over South at Battle
of Appomattox was preceded by the
1863 Emancipation Proclamation & the
Gettysburg Address by Lincoln.

However, these updates failed to
upgrade the conditions of slaves of South
who despite of 13th, 14th, 15th Amendments
suffered from Jim Crow Laws & Black Codes
in South States.



(c)

(22)

The 19th century saw a collapse of the Napoleon regime & later the Great of Europe under Metternich in revolutions of 1830 & 1848. These were aided by feeling Nationalism.

- Antonio Gramsci regarded it as a feature that altered the map of Europe within a century.
- Unification of Germany in 1871 under Bismarck; Declaration of independent unified Italy by Garibaldi in 1861 before consolidating it in 1871 were products of Nationalism.
- August Revolution in Belgium 1830,

Remarks

Greek, Serbian War of Independence were fuelled by Nationalism.

- Nationalism united people at 1878 Berlin Conference to declare Serbia, Romania and Montenegro as separate states.
- Nationalism in Balkans thus united as well as divided the region, causing great political instability in Ottoman Empire.

Thus, Nationalism, according to Benedict Anderson, had dual repercussions as a manifestation of 'imagined history'.

Well toef