

GS SCORE

TEST - 04

HISTORY

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions
- There are 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.

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name Abhinav Tyagi

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Abhinav

REMARKS

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[Handwritten mark]

Roll No. _____

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: (2.5×20 = 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) Mohenjo-daro
 → present day Pakistan
 → along river Indus
 → ~~was~~ excavated after Harappa
 → dancing girl statue and bearded priest

Remarks

2) Ahar / Gahwal

- present day Rajasthan India
- Ahar culture consisting of Ahar, Gahwal and Gyaneshwari
- copper hoards of ornament and tools
- along Banas river

3) Bairat / Vishal nagar / Varanasi

- (10)
- capital of Malava Mahajanapada
 - on the Satpurnarashtra
 - centre of Rajput power in medieval times
 - Astronomical observatory in form of Jantar Mantar

4) Mehgarh

- (10)
- neolithic as well as early Harappan
 - first evidence of village
 - huts made of straw and sun baked brick
 - microlith as well as polished and

Remarks

blade instrument

5) Kesavaudi

→ present day Andhra Pradesh

→ Ashokan Mogji Rock Inscription

→ contains 13th Inscription

→ talks about Dhamma and steps taken to promote Dhamma

→ talks about foreign relations with Syria, Greece, Egypt, Macedonia and Serene

6) Baebae

→ Ashokan inscription

→ dedicated to Jyestika sect

→ Gaya district, Bihar

→ carved doorways lead to a simple room

7) Khambal

→ present day Gujarat

Remarks

- on the mouth of Narmada
- trade with Eastern Roman empire
- Roman coins found
- important in medieval times too
- export of textiles, grains etc

8) Mahabalipuram

- near Chennai, Tamil Nadu

1/2

- Pallava architecture
- Pezhainai peace and Ganga coming to earth
- Shore temple of Devedala style
- temple in form of chariot

9) Nagazunfunda

- Another Preadesh
- Buddhist site too

10) 1/2

Taxila

- present day Pakistan
- of post Mauryan times

Remarks

- Pitruya, Agniya and Kautilya famous personalities
- education totally dependent on teachers
- ↳ no exams, syllabus or class.

11) Dholavira

- present day Gujarat.
- ↳ late Harappan site
- middle town between upper and lower town.
- underground 16 tanks for water conservation.

12) Kushinagar

- present day UP
- ↳ related to Mahavira
- capital of Ikshvaku Mahajanpada.
- Buddha attained mahaparinirvana

(13)

Mueadharis

- present day saihonka
- Bodhi tree near planted by mahinda
- monastery evidence
- first evidence of Buddhism in saihonka

(14)

(15)

Bhumbelka

- present day Madhya Pradesh
- paintings of all palaeolithic, mesolithic and neolithic
- rediscovered in 1887.
- use of green, red and black colours
- everyday activities - hunting & communal dance.

(2)

Remarks

⑩ Puhar

→ present day Tamil Nadu

⑪ early capital of Cholas

→ references in Sangam literature

→ evidence of pre-lithic cultures nearby

⑫ Palitnan / Palanthean

→ present day Maharashtra

→ capital city of Western Chalukyan

⑬ Jainapuri

→ present day Maharashtra

→ on Tapi river basin

→ evidence of burial surrounded by large rock

→ evidence of use of iron and other metal

Remarks

(19) Hampi / Palladapur

- capital city of Vijayanagar empire
- present day Karnataka
- Venkatesha temple
- Beleshwara temple
- Queen's Pavilion
- along river Tungabhadra

(20) Tuluaea

- present day Rajasthan
- evidence of neolithic tools
- Kauser made of husk
- cattle rearing - sheep, goat and cattle
- hunting of animals

Remarks

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)

5 (a) Industrial revolution refers to the change in production technique from manual to machine based. started in England in 1760's and spread to whole world.

Industrial revolution as movement
The Industrial revolution lead to number of changes

→ Social changes

→ formation of new industrial cities:
urbanisation

→ mass migration from rural centres to urban centres

→ Nuclear families became widespread.

Remarks

well tried

clearly understood the concept of

Movement and period of time

- increase in disease rates
- new class of capitalist and workers
- Political changes
 - gave impetus to colonisation and imperialism
 - colonial exploitation led to war and battles
 - new ideology in form of communism and socialism
- Economic changes
 - cheap mass produced products filled the market
 - family base manufacturing gave way to factories
 - trade and commerce increased

Industrial revolution as a period of time

→ started with England in 1760's - spread to Belgium in early 19th century.

→ France: introduced by Napoleon 1805

→ Germany: with the creation of Zollverein 1817

→ America: introduced in 1820

Remarks

gt require more analysis

Thus industrial revolution was both a movement and period of time

2(b) French revolution of 1789 led to downfall of aristocracy, feudal system, monarchical despotism and class privilege. The French revolution took place due to the crisis in French social and political life.

French society at the cusp of revolution

- consists made up of 3 estates

→ 1st Estate : clergy, 140,000 / 5 million
controlled 1% of all resources

• 2nd Estate : nobles, 150,000
controlled 20% of all resources

• 3rd Estate : middle class peasants, traders, craftsmen, teachers etc.

• 95% of population

• 65% of all resources under control

→ The middle class (Bourgeoisie) were at forefront of revolution in the 1st stage.

Remarks

14 → write in detail the role of middle class people during the process of Revolution specially the lower people

- This middle class was relatively well off compared with peasants

- But discontent was highest because most influenced by philosophers and aware their path of progress was hindered by 1st and 2nd estate.

This middle class lead the revolution which lead to formation of constitutional monarchy in 1791 and thus said middle class is the people

— x — x —

26)

③ The statement by David Thompson on the role of philosophers, show talks about minimal role of they played.

why revolution took place

→ The conditions - political, social, economic lead to revolution

→ Political

→ despotic monarchy lead by Louis

XVI

Remarks

- Louis XVI young, inexperienced and irresponsible could not take care of centralised nobility.
- The nobility enjoyed privileges but unlike other European countries had no responsibility.

Economic

- No concept of budget with expenditure balanced - by revenue
- 5 million louis spent on supporting American war of independence
- No tax on 1st and 2nd estate

Social

- 1st and 2nd estate : 2:1 population but control over 65% of resources.
- discontent among middle class.

Philosophers

- like Voltaire, Montesquieu and Rousseau did not create circumstances only highlighted them.
- In many cases even supported monarch who accepted their idea.

Remarks

you have information but try to articulate it a/c to the demand of question —
more focus on — Voltaire and Rousseau

So although philosophers played small and intellectual role in outbreak of revolution. They provided revolutionary vocabulary and highlighted the difficulties leading to revolution.

2(d)

(1/2)

Industrial revolution which started in 1760 in England by replacement of manual production method by machines had both positive and negative influence

Positive

- Increase in productivity eg: textile production increased by 50 times
- New jobs and urbanisation
- Increase in trade and commerce and prosperity

However it had following negative outcome

- Exploitation of labour with minimal pay, long working hours and dangerous working condition.
- Women and children exploited most because

Remarks

could
did not approve

- ↳ children sent to mines because small hands could pick even smallest mineral
- ↳ urbanisation lead to slums duelling for labourer
 - ↳ unhygienic living spaces
 - ↳ TB cases increased.

This negative outcome of industrial revolution lead to growth of socialist ideas under St. Simon and Louis Blanc. When socialism failed communism under Karl Marx took over.

will tried

④ (c) unification of Germany was completed with the defeat of French forces lead by Napoleon III by Prussian forces lead by Bismarck in 1870 in the battle of Sedan.

Following unification under Bismarck Germany achieved the level of progress which

Add more
Points

England had achieved in course of a century in just 30 years.

→ German economy by opening decades of 20th century as strong as England
 ↳ German industrialist believed that in another decade of peace would overtake British economy.

→ Political influence of Germany had no parallel

↳ Bismarck through his secret treaties with Italy, Austria-Hungary, Russia and France assured Germany near centre of politics.

→ military power of Germany near unmatched with special focus on building ships.

However the renunciation of Bismarck in 1890 lead raises million 2 to disturb the balance which Bismarck had created. This lead to defeat of Germany in the 1st world war

Remarks

write in detail the factors of achievement

Natural resource right - occupied from France
 ↳ other economic factor
 ↳ Role of state

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)

3

(a) The second half of 18th century saw the emergence of enlightened monarchy in Europe.
 Rulers like Catherine the Great of Russia,
Frederick II of Prussia and Joseph II of Austria.
changes brought by the enlightened monarch
Catherine the Great
 - Allowed philosophers to spread their teachings
 → every law of country was interpreted by in lines of philosopher teachings
Frederick the Great
 → gave religious freedom to all his citizens

Remarks

- property of church was taken away and given to poor
- education reforms undertaken

Joseph II

- initiated similar reforms and gave religious freedom even to athiests.
- freedom to press was given

Shortcomings of the reforms

- The reforms of this enlightened monarch had many shortcomings.
- Reforms were limited to social and economic sphere.
- No reforms in political sphere
- Accepted the need of reforms but did not accept the role of masses in reforms.
- Masses were not taken into confidence which led to opposition to reforms

Remarks

⊗ So try to analyse the changes due to propaganda or demand of time.

even if the reforms were favourable
 ⇒ No institutional planning of reforms left
 reforms or messy of individual
 ↳ once change in rules the reforms vanished
 or misused eg. Louis XV in France.

More
fact

Thus although monarchy led to great
 changes - these changes could not have a
 widespread effect. It took the idea of
French revolution to lead Europe into modern
 era.

Needly
understand
context

7/10

(b) The above statement was made by
Catherine the Great the monarch of Russia.

Background of Catherine

- brought up in a royal household
with no privilege
- Catherine rose in the political ranks

Remarks

through his political acumen and
knowledge.

- once Catherine became the ruler of Russia
 she strengthened Russia and also led
territorial expansion.

Rule of Catherine the Great

→ local landlords and feudal lords were
 very strong when Catherine sat on throne.

→ many historians believe that she was
 allowed to sit on throne because

the feudal centres believed that
 being a woman Catherine would not
 take much interest in centralising power.

- However once she sat on throne Catherine
 strengthened the position of monarchy
 through weakening the feudal lords.

Remarks

→ Additionally Catherine took territorial expansion and captured Agon Leines and Ukraine

→ Catherine also influenced by philosophes of the time took many steps for changes in social life of citizens

↳ Allowed philosophes to spread their views

↳ Re-interpreted all laws in light of teachings of philosophes.

↳ captured land from church and used in education.

Thus Catherine the Great has a special place in Russian history. Being from a poor background, Catherine managed to be one of the greatest rulers in Russian history.

well tried

↳ look in detail
with topostone

3/6)

12

American revolution of 1776 led to the establishment of an independent United States of America and end of British colonial sub.

Why did the revolution happen?

⊙ The revolution can be traced back to the unique history of development of American culture, politics and economy and society.

→ lack of love for Britain

↳ Although majority of Americans of British origin, they had no love for Britain.

↳ Most of them had been transported to America as a punishment and many migrated due to fear of prosecution.

↳ They faced many challenges such as attacks from natives, lack of infrastructure and coarse grain had to clear

Remarks

→ However they never posed all challenges without any British help and thus loved nothing more than their freedom and wealth.

→ Economic development

- ↳ The plantation industry was well developed.
- ↳ American merchants participating in international trade.
- ↳ Prosperity as high as in England.

→ Political development

- ↳ All 13 states had their independent legislatures.
- ↳ Control of Britain only till upper level of administration.

→ Social - cultural development

- ↳ Americans had developed a unique culture taking in concern cultures of various groups which migrated to America.

Remarks

Thus this American society ~~has~~ was well developed. Philosophers like Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Paine, Thomas Jefferson knew British had ~~no~~ parliament had no control over America

Change in British Attitude

- with the end of 7-year war in 1763 French danger from Canada came to an end.
 - To raise money for war cost new taxes such as sugar tax, carriage tax were introduced.
 - Townshend duties were introduced an indirect tax.
 - This lead to resentment and opposition with the famous slogan No Taxation without representation by them.
 - The removal of duties on tea by Lord North became in 1773 near fatal strain that books came back and lead to revolution.
- Thus principles and reasons that lead

Remarks Americans to rebel were an old day 200 to years.

Nice Structure

excellent
crossed

well tried to cover all aspects

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)

4(a) 8 With the spread of nationalist ideas in eastern Europe in 2nd half of 19th century, it became impossible for Ottoman empire to have a strong control over its empire. Ottoman empire only survived with help of powers like England, France and Germany. These powers saw Ottoman empire as barrier between them and Russia.

Also by keeping Ottoman empire alive the powers made sure Russian influence over Mediterranean could be kept in check.

This led to Ottoman empire being called

Remarks

sick man of Europe.

unfortunately by 1917 the sick man of Europe
was no longer Turkey

→ secret military alliances

↳ Ottoman Bismarck started the tradition
of signing secret military alliances, after
unification of Germany in 1870.

↳ on one side were Germany, Italy and
Austria Hungary.

↳ on other were England, France and Russia
through Triplic Entente 1905.

→ Arms Race

↳ These secret alliances caused disturb
among the countries.

↳ every nation sought peace in arms

↳ This led to ~~the~~ a situation with every
country armed and a small spark
needed to light a fire.

Remarks

→ Nationalism

↳ spread of idea of nationalism lead to a situation in eastern Europe where the aspirations of all countries could not be fulfilled due to overlapping demands.

This situation of imbalances lead to the World War I when Austrian Prince Franz Ferdinand was assassinated by Serbian nationalist. This spark lead to fire and no country could keep it out of the war.
Will total

x

(10/2)
4(b) World War I (1914-18) and World War II (1939-44) were the biggest conflicts which lead to all round devastation.

The causes of both the wars have been studied differently.

→ World War I and Arms Race

→ On the eve of 1914 all the European

Remarks

So arms
race was not
the only factor,
other
way also
important.

navies had assembled large weaponry
and were continuing to do so

The military secret alliances of Bismarck
created a situation of distrust and fear
every nation looking for secret in
weapon.

The division of Europe in 2 camps
further increased fear and distrust

↳ Russia, France and England on 1 side
through Triples since 1905

↳ Austria-Hungary, Germany and Italy on
another through Triple Alliance 1880

- This arm pile up led to start of World War I
when Austrian prince Franz Ferdinand I
was murdered.

World War II and lack of arms race

- many historians have pointed that the

reason the western democracies followed the policy of appeasement towards fascist powers of Germany and Italy was due to their weakness

→ Policy of appeasement as seen through Dawson Plan (1923), Locarno Treaty (1926) and Young Plan (1929) was outcome of necessity. that western democracies did not feel ready for war.

→ Also powers like France and England were afraid of fascist powers like Germany and Italy joining hands with USSR, which had moved ahead in economic development.

However the arms race and lack of arms race can not be attributed to only reasons for WWI and WWII

→ Nationalism in eastern Europe - Zingolism spread by press and media & colonial

Nice articulation

ambitions of England and Germany also played very important role in breakout of WW2

→ Similarly fear of communism, failure of League of Nations, mistakes of Paris conference and great depression of 1929-39 were important reasons for WW2

Hence arm race for WW1 and lack of arm race in WW2 were important reasons

but they were not the only reasons

— x — x —

4(c)

7 1/2

Russian Revolution of 1917 which led to the rise of socialist/communist party led by Lenin in Russia was an event of great significance for the world.

Outcome of Russian Revolution

→ The success of Russian Revolution turned the theory of communism spread by Karl

Remarks

Make into reality.

- This political, economic and socialist system was quite different from the capitalist system widespread in western Europe.
- These differences lead to creation of mistrust and fears and had widespread significant
- western democracies supported the opposition constitute shifts in USSR which lead to a long civil war which increased mistrust.
- The European democracies followed policy of appeasement towards fascist Germany and Italy or counter weight to USSR. This lead to World War II.
- After World War II the world was got divided into 2 blocks - capitalist lead by USA and communist lead

Remarks

- by USSR
 - The cold war hostilities between 1944-91 kept whole world on the verge of nuclear war.
 - The mistrust between the 2 ideologies took various forms of conflict:
 - ↳ Russal War 1950-53
 - ↳ Vietnam occupation of USA till 1976.
 - ↳ Afganistan occupation of USSR 1978
 - Also success of Russian revolution lead to success of Chinese Revolution and various revolt in other countries
 - ↳ Rural communist movement
 - ↳ Naxalite movement in India.
- Thus Russian revolution proved to be a water dividing in world political order whose outcome can be felt till today.

Remarks

write in detail - the impact, -
freedom struggle over -
Asia & Africa

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)

5(a) ⑧ Rise of Adolf Hitler in Germany 1932-33
 created new dangers - to world order which
 lead to the World War II in 1939.

Hitler's beliefs and cause of action

- NO beliefs in internationalism and beliefs
 each nation for itself

↳ In 1933 Hitler withdrew Germany
 from Treaty of Versailles and disarmament
conference

↳ Militarism was the philosophy believed
 by Hitler that nothing can be achieved
 through peace and military actions are
 necessary

↳ 1934: Reintroduced conscription

Remarks

- ↳ 1935: Anglo-Germany pact which limited German navy to $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of Britain, much larger than provided by Paris conference
- ↳ Took over Rhineland in 1936, which was declared demilitarised zone by Paris conference
- ↳ In 1938 annexed Czechoslovakia when his demands of Sudetenland transfer had been accepted through Treaty of Munich
- ↳ Annexation of Austria was manifestation of same.
- ↳ Keeping German interest over any other interest fueled Hitler's policy.
- ↳ In when European powers rejected demand for Danzing pact and rail and road

Remarks
It is true that it is a statement of Hitler - but the context is different.

- ↳ Explain the importance of -
- ↳ Counter this argument -
- ↳ World balance -

route through Poland; attacked Poland in September 1939 which lead to the outbreak of WWII.

The philosophy of belief in war and strength was also seen in Hitler's internal policy.

↳ After coming to power in February 1933 became dictator in less than 3 years

↳ March 1933: Law in Reichstag, blamed communists

↳ Enabling Act 1933 got legislative power for 4 years

↳ 1934: made Germany a centralized and one party country

↳ 1935: on death of President Heinrich Brüning, office of Chancellor and President merged into Fuehrer.

Thus Hitler's belief on war was clear in internal and external policies and lead to World War II.

Remarks

- war is the human development -
- and marks the importance of peace conclusion.

5(b)

8

The term neo-colonialism was coined by Ghanaian president Kwame Nkrumah. Neo colonialism refers to new form of colonialism where on the outside, a country is sovereign but on inside country is still ruled in interest of abroad power.

- countries gained independence from colonial powers. in form of sovereignty and independent constitution.
- However influence of the powers continued in economic and political sphere.
- economically investment from the colonial powers continued, which lead to all profits being taken away from the native country.

Remarks

- Also the powers continued to merge in elections and decision of parliament ministries and president
- This policy kept the native countries poor and impeded the development agenda
- This form of colonialism more harmful and dangerous than colonialism because it is not seen on the outside
 - ↳ The citizens are mostly unaware of any such activities

Result of neo-colonialism

- Poverty and low development
- Corruption
- Mendling in free election
- Capital accumulation in foreign country

Very Nice
approach

How to tackle neo-colonialism

- strengthening United Nations
- Developing nations working together
- Eg: BRICS, ISSA etc.

WTO become leader in trade

neo colonialism is as bad if not more than colonialism and needs to be put to end.

_____ x _____ x _____

SC1

United Nations was established in 1945

as organisation responsible for ensuring peace and helping in development of new nations.

Weaknesses

→ United Nations has failed in number of conflicts.

Remarks

- Israel-Palentine conflict 1947
- Kashmir issue 1948
- Afghan invasion of USSR 1988
- Iraq invasion of USA

→ Lack of standing army makes it difficult for UN to act independently against warring nation

- Dependence on funds of member nation and specially the richer nation makes it less effective
eg. USA stopped funding in 1986

→ Veto power of permanent member of security council have made it difficult for UN to come to consensus.

- many of its organisations work against each other eg: GATT and UNCTAD while others have large overlapping functions

Q9: WHO & IFAO

However whatsoever the weakness of UN has
 paved blueprint for boldest experiment with
 success such as:-

→ No world war since its establishment
 lead to resolution of many conflicts

↳ Korea War 1953

↳ Iran-Iraq War 1980-88

↳ Iraq overrunning Kuwait 1990-91

↳ Kosovo Conflict 2000

↳ Sudan conflict leading to partition 2011

→ Its social and economic bodies have been
 successful

eg: ILO has upheld labour law

: UNICEF fight against AIDS in Africa

So although UN has some weakness it
 has paved to be boldest experiment in
 international organisation

Remarks