

HISTORY

96

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
- 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 Chandrajyoti Singh

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature [Signature]

1. (a) "Rousseau is the father of the romantic movement, the initiator of systems of thought which infer non-human facts from human emotions, and the inventor of the political philosophy of pseudo-democratic dictatorships as opposed to traditional absolute monarchies." (10 Marks)
- (b) "The contradictions of the Industrial Revolution were natural to its dynamics." (10 Marks)
- (c) "If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; and if I could do it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it." (10 Marks)
- (d) "British imperialists used Australia as a penal colony with an added semi-peasant economy." (10 Marks)
- (e) "It is impossible not to recognise the Long March as one of the great triumphs of men against odds and men against nature." (10 Marks)

forces that stimulate growth

(a)
4 1/2

Rousseau, one of the greatest scholars of the Enlightenment era, is known as the progenitor of the romantic movement as well as of the theory of social contract.

As one of the first scholars who discussed the natural order and natural state of man, he gave birth to romantic ideas. Romantic ideas focused on emotions, intuition and instinct, as against reason guiding human behaviour.

In this way, he took the focus away from 'Enlightenment', which was more concerned with reason. His book, Confessions, was a pioneer in the field of romanticism, where he discussed his own feelings.

In his work, 'The Social Contract', he wrote, 'Man is born free, but everywhere

Remarks
Labels

Neely
Correct
all
aspect

he is in chains. He believed that people must retain the authority to create their own laws which would be the 'general will of the people'. This would give them personal freedom & they are more likely to obey these laws. However, he believed that in a monarchy, the sovereign would still be 'rule of law'.

Therefore, one witnesses that Rousseau paved the way for the rise of the Romantic movement as well as some sort of proto-democratic ideals, which became popular with people of all classes.

(b) The Industrial Revolution resulted in wide ranging political, social and economic changes. In each of these spheres, there emerged a clear distinction between the haves & have nots. While in the political sphere, Britain emerged as the dominant colonial power, this

Remarks

Nice objective

would not have been possible without its colonies, whose resources were sucked by Britain. Similarly, the economic might of the industrialists of late 18th century Britain was a result of the hard labour of underpaid men, women & children, who still had an extremely poor standard of living. Socially, health and sanitation conditions were neglected as the supply of labour from the countryside was large.

Therefore, one notices that the success of Industrial Revolution was based on inequalities & the exploitation of these inequalities & this in turn perpetuated an unjust order, although there were some strides in the area of women's emancipation & the breakdown of a feudal order.

Remarks

Label force

In box explain

c) 3 Abraham Lincoln said the given words in an 1862 letter to Florence Greeley, editor of the New York Tribune.

For Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, the first duty was to preserve the unity of the nation. Even though conflicts over slavery had been a major cause of the war, it was not the goal of the war for Lincoln.

However, once Lincoln understood the moral & the emotional power of the slavery issue, he hastened to announce the Emancipation Declaration in 1863. As most European States had abolished slavery by then, they would not support the South and this declaration also enabled Lincoln to garner support from the abolitionists.

In short, Lincoln was an emancipator.

Remarks

① Work in detail the context of this statement
 ② Role of the Emancipation Declaration

politician, who would do anything to pressure the Union.

d) 3/1 The British colonists of the 18th century adopted a new approach to settle Australia. To construct infrastructure, they used convict labour. It is of no doubt that the ^{major reason that} Australian colonisation occurred was due to the overcrowding of British prisons. However, the British, instead of transporting a large number of prisoners to Australia, carefully chose semi-skilled tradesmen or farmers who were convicted for trivial crimes and sentenced long enough to complete the infrastructure project on take to the land. They were also given parcels of land to farm. Therefore, one sees that the British sought to kill 2 birds with one stone.

Remarks

good clarity and objectivity

9 in brief
discuss the
impact of
local population

prevent crowding of prisons & substantially add to their economy through Australian production.

3

Between 1930-34, Mao Zedong and the CCP was hunted by Chiang Kai-shek's "extermination campaigns" against them. As the Guomindang was still powerful in towns, communist uprisings had failed & communists had to focus on their survival against Guomindang's onslaught. They chose to hide in the mountains between Hunan & Kiangsi provinces. From here, they chose to make the Long March to Yenan in Shensi province, the last communist bastion. Throughout the March, the

Remarks
Well posed

~~Write the debate~~ Regardlos
this
GS SCORE

communists had to walk 9000km
in one of the most difficult
terrain in China. Eventually only
 $\frac{1}{10}$ of the force survived and ^{they} added
to legend of Mao Zedong & his
supporters, making them increasing
their prestige in the eyes of
common people.

Remarks

- 2. (a) "Marx fitted his philosophy of history into a mould suggested by Hegelian dialectic, but in fact there was only one triad that concerned him: ~~feudalism~~, represented by the landowner; capitalism, represented by the industrial employer; and Socialism, represented by the wage-earner." Explain. (20 Marks)
- (b) Discuss the nature of American Revolution with special reference to the role of intellectuals. (15 Marks)
- (c) "Chartist movement was the first broad, truly mass and politically clear-cut proletarian revolutionary movement." Examine. (15 Marks)

(a) Marx's philosophy of history was based on Hegel's historical materialism, according to which human society is viewed as an inter-related whole. It focuses on the development of human societies over time & Marx claims that they follow a set of observable tendencies.

Marx observed that production involves relations between people, the social relations of production & the use of the products. These relations are a result of a long process of historical evolution.

The totality of these relations of production constitutes the economic structure of the society, which is infrastructure, which determines the

Remarks

Require more facts & analysis

Regard them

G. 1st part of question

foundation for a legal, cultural & political superstructure. This resulted in the modes of production primitive communism, slave, feudal, capitalist & to come are socialist & communist modes.

According to Marx, the productive forces & production relations determine the mode of production, when the given relations of production no longer supports the progress of productive forces, a revolution must occur.

In the feudal mode of production, the putting out system & serf labour formed the means of production & productive relations between the lord & his peasants / serfs determined the nature of society. Marx focuses on the feudal mode because he traces the beginnings of

Remarks

In brief discuss about thesis - Anti of and Synthesis

Capitalism in the breakdown of feudal order.

Within the focus of Marx's theory is on the capitalist mode, which is based on 3 main theories - labour theory of value, theory of alienation & materialist view of history.

As the capitalist seeks to increase profits, the wages of the labourers are lowered & more & more labour is extracted. Eventually, the workers would initiate a revolution.

The result would be a socialist society based on planning where production would aim at meeting social needs than profit motive.

The class based conflict would be overcome leading to a communist society.

Therefore, one sees that Marx was majorly concerned w/ the feudal capitalist and socialist mode of production.

Remarks

Well done!

as it enabled him to satisfactorily provide evidence of production process, the break down of one mode & rise of another and also instigate workers against their exploitative employers to bring about a communist revolution

(b) American Revolution was greatly influenced by intellectuals of Europe as well as American Enlightenment such as John Locke, Montesquieu, Rousseau ~~and~~, Thomas Paine amongst others.

Often referred to as the "philosopher of the American Revolution", John Locke's ideas on liberty, social contract, natural rights, equality, protestantism influenced the revolutionaries. Locke wrote in "Two Treatises of Government" that political society

Remarks

existed to protect a person's life, liberty & estate. This gave birth to Thomas Jefferson's doctrine found in the US Declaration of Independence - "life, liberty & pursuit of happiness"

Rousseau's theory of social contract as well as Montesquieu's separation of powers also influenced the leaders.

The theory of social contract gave sanction to the overthrow of unrepresentative governments while separation of powers became the basis of US govt.

Thomas Paine's best seller work "Common Sense" spread the ideas of republicanism. Americans saw their mother country as decadent & corrupt and did not want to be affected by it. The hostility of British to American interest further charged these values and advocated a break with history. This energized men to be willing to fight for the

Remarks

In the context of Nature went the role of other factors

rights and liberties of their
countrymen.

good
articulate
and clear
To conclude, the American
revolution was strengthened by the
ideas of the intellectuals who &
also brought new people into the
fold, making American independence
possible.

(C) Chartism was a working class
movement for political reform in

7 Britain between 1838 - 1858. It
had the support of millions as
seen through the signed petitions
to the House of Commons.

The 6 aims of the Chartists were:-

- Vote for every man above 21 yrs of age.
- Secret ballot
- No property qualification for MPs.
- Payment for MPs.
- Equal representation from constituencies.
- Annual elections to Parliament.

Remarks

Substantive
with more fact
GS SCORE
analysis

Chartism became popular due to its demand for political rights in an industrial society but over time also came to represent economic grouse against wage cuts and unemployment.

The Chartists were able to gain support amongst the masses through its periodicals such as the Poor Man's Guardian, Northern Liberator, English Chartist Circular. - Chartists also organised riots, besides sending petitions to Parliament. The one in Newport, however, became disastrous for Chartists.

However, by the mid-40s, despite the popularity of their goals, the Chartists failed due to lack of parliamentary support, violence, internal divisions, radical demands, improvement of socio-economic indicators eliminating mass support.

Remarks

It was also found that Chartists ~~forgot~~ signatures on their petition, drawing in question the mass nature of the movement.

Therefore, while Chartists demands were proletarian, one cannot comment on the mass nature of the movement due to its decline in popularity & questions regarding the authenticity of petitions.

Label fixed

Remarks

3. (a) "It was Lenin's judgement, woeful as it was, that the Dictatorship of the Proletariat would act as midwife to the birth of a better world." Comment. (20 Marks)
- (b) Mazzini holds an imperishable place among the makers of modern Italy. Explain. (15 Marks)
- (c) "The Boer's War happened because British industrialists had taken control of the government and used taxpayer money to further their own interests." Explain. (15 Marks)

21

(a) According to the Marxist stream of thought, "dictatorship of the proletariat" refers to a political system wherein the working class has power over the state. Lenin ~~means~~ viewed this political order as transitory between a socialist setup and a communist state, when the goal is transferring ownership of the means of production from private hands to public. Therefore, it would aptly facilitate just as a midwife facilitates birth of a child, the birth of communism.

Note articulates

While Marxists are against dictatorship, here the mechanism of the state will be used after the revolution to prevent a bourgeois counter-revolution. It would also mean planning to serve

Remarks

the needs of the society.

As Lenin developed his ideas in the form of Leninism, he argued that the bourgeoisie would remain powerful after a socialist revolution. This was especially likely in a state such as Russia.

Therefore, he wanted to suppress such elements of the class system which would still persist.

This can be seen when in the Soviet system, the capitalists were disenfranchised. Lenin argued that had Russia been more industrialized, this would not be needed. A dictatorship of the proletariat assumed authoritarianism when all opposition parties were banned. This was due to the opposition, as predicted.

Remarks

by Lenin, siding with the Tsarist military capitalist class.

This concept was further carried on under Stalin when any opposition even within the party was banned & new members inducted to reduce party opposition to a minority.

Late Marxist scholars and even the contemporaneous ones such as Kautsky & Rosa Luxemburg were against such a system.

Rather than "giving birth to a new ^{better} world", the "dictatorship" lead to monopolisation of political power amongst a few leaders of the Bolshevik party. By becoming a "vanguard party", they claimed a legitimate right to rule without opposition.

Therefore, one concludes that though Lenin may have hoped for a better

Nice approach

Remarks

world, he failed or chose to not recognize the threat to basic political freedoms, a dictatorship even the proletariat would pose, eventually becoming a reason for the failure of USSR as a state.

b) No revolution can be successful without an ideology and Mazzini's contribution to the Italian revolution was exactly this - to provide an ideological basis to the unification of Italy.

As the heart of Italian unification, Mazzini spread nationalist & patriotic ideas through his secret society "Young Italy" in order to create a free republic. Through many uprisings he stirred resulted in failures, he continued to believe

Remarks

that popular unrest would create a free Italy. Eg - Piedmont (1834), Bologna (1843).

However, he succeeded in gaining outside support for Italy's position.

Eg - While in exile in Britain, he garnered British sympathy and gave Italy's unification recognition internationally.

While Rome was under siege, he led the administration.

However, one cannot gloss over his failures - the siege of Rome being the most important.

Though one can commend the fact that he was true to his ideals, one also can argue that he was rigid & his vision of Italy did not change.

When he realized that his vision of a republic would not come true, he proceeded to give up in (1848 (Milan)).

⊗ Global Forum
to cover all aspects

Therefore, Mazzini was a
a great ideologue for the Italian
unification & without him
the movement would not have
begun. However, it was due to
the combined efforts of
Garibaldi & Cavour that it
succeeded & reached its conclusion.

None
conclusion

Remarks

4. (a) Assess the role of destruction of democracy in Germany in bringing the Nazis to power. (20 Marks)
- (b) "The year 1866 is a turning point in the history of Prussia, Austria, France and Europe." Explain. (15 Marks)
- (c) "Peace is absurd and we do not believe in it." Elucidate the statement with reference to Fascism. (15 Marks)

14

The Weimar Republic, formed in the aftermath of the first world war, was hardly a perfect democratic political order. ~~It was its innate weakness as well as the Nazi onslaught at removing an democratic element in the polity that became a major cause of the rise of Nazism as we and their continued hold over powers.~~

Although the role of Weimar Republic gave rights such as equality & freedom of speech and religion, right to vote to all women and men amongst others, it had many flaws. While it had an elected Reichstag (Parliament), it was elected on the basis of proportional representation. This meant that no political party would find it very difficult to attain

Remarks

Ty. + work the flaw is point from C. gt well proportion presentation

a majority and this led to formation of weak coalition governments.

The coalition govts had to work through compromise and could never take a strong step in order to not alienate any party.

Another weakness was an article of the constitution ~~Article 48~~.

This gave President the right to issue decrees during an emergency.

As it did not define an emergency situation, Hitler could pronounce

an emergency at any point of time.

~~As~~ The political parties too had no experience of working in

a democratic setup. Germany, itself, was used a more militaristic, authoritarian rule & had no democratic tradition.

Thus, the foundations of democracy were itself not very strong. ^{It was filled by foreigners} This

These aspects

Remarks

made it easier to further destroy it.

It was during the years of 1933-34 that the Nazis began their war on democracy.

As the Reichstag fire was blamed on a communist, Hitler used it to ban all communist parties. He then passed

the Enabling Act - allowing him to do as he liked, thereby giving him absolute power. He also reorganised

local government to seek greater control over them. He also took away the right to protest by banning trade unions

& imprisoning leaders. Eventually,

he banned all political parties & Nazi party was the only one allowed. This meant Hitler could no longer be

removed in an election. He then

set up courts which were loyal to

Remarks

Nazis, taking away rule of law with the death of Hindenburg, he declared himself Fuehrer - joint President, Chancellor & head of army. He, thus, became Germany's absolute ruler.

Therefore, it was through weak roots of democracy & consequent destruction of democratic systems that Hitler & Nazis could consolidate & maintain their hold on power.

Well for

good

fact
clear
Objective
impartial

Corey

Remarks

Structure
→
Presentation

②

(b) The year 1866 was a historic one which witnessed events that had implications for all of Europe. The Austro-Russian war was fought which resulted in the victory of the latter. This established its dominance over the German states.

A major consequence of the war was a steady movement towards the goal of German unification. A North German confederation was formed, which excluded Austria & other southern German states. However, instead of asserting its dominance over Austria, Germany sought to be a gracious victor. Eventually, Austria would ally with Germany in the future during Franco-Russian war & this enabled Germany to establish itself as one of the most powerful states of Europe.

On the other hand, Austria was no longer a dominant power.

Remarks

It led to the transformation of Austrian Empire to Austro-Hungarian one as a result of which the Emperor of Austria would be 'reduced' to a king in Hungary. The rights of the Magyar speakers were also recognized. It also lost Venetia to France as a result of Peace of Prague. France chose to give it to Italy. Additionally, Schleswig & Holstein ~~were~~ along with Hanover were added to Russia.

Therefore, one can conclude that 1866 led to an increase in power of Germany, decline in power of Austria while Italian unification was fast tracked.

Nice descent

analysis

turning point

Remarks

Requires more

2
c) Fascism emerged in the aftermath of the first world war in countries such as Germany and Italy, which had either been humiliated by the peace treaty or felt that they had been cheated by their allies.

Fascism seeks strength from the wrong committed to the nation & the humiliation & discontent amongst the people. They then promise to overturn this humiliation by strengthening the nation. As an ultra-nationalist ideology, fascism focuses on improving the material conditions for its own citizens. This is done by autarky - self sufficiency. As this requires great industrial production & creation of infrastructure, it provides employment to the people. Another way fascists seek popularity is by giving rise to patriotic sentiments.

Remarks

This is done by unifying the nation & portraying another community as the enemy. Eg - Jews in case of German & Aryans portrayed as master race. Fascists seek to increase their population as well as access to resources. Eg Lebensraum idea of Hitler which ~~invited~~ led to invasion of Czechoslovakia, Sudetenland. Similarly, Mussolini's desire to increase Italian possessions in Africa is a manifestation

In doing so, if they ~~use~~ have to wage war, they will do so. They also find it easy to convince others to join war due to myth of victimhood & feelings of pseudo-patriotism that have been created. In such a situation, it is clear that fascists will find peace to be absurd and claim a lack of belief in it.

Remarks
 To counter it
 about the impact
 of peace in
 personal development

5. (a) How far was the Russian revolution was a result of the protracted and exhausting conflict of the First-World War? (20 Marks)
- (b) "The motives of Boer War were laced with greed for gold and diamonds one hand and self-respect of the Boers on the other." Describe. (15 Marks)
- (c) Analyse the statement that, "Imperialism leads to the end of capitalist free-competition that arose from the need for capitalist economies." (15 Marks)

(a) 10/20 Russian Revolution, which took place in 1917, was a result of long term process of political, social & economic turmoil, exacerbated by World War I.

Economic
Political tormoil

After serfdom was abolished, serfs had to continue paying the state - compensatory payments. Their exploitation continued under landowners. Added to this was the discontent of industrial workers who were living in poor conditions & working long hours. In 1905 the Bloody Sunday took place which ruined the Tsar's reputation and portrayed him as a tyrant, who did not heed to the people.

Remarks

Political problems

The Tsar, Nicholas II, was a weak leader. Although he clung to his power, he was a weak autocrat, dependent on his counsel. His behaviour at Bloody Sunday where innocent protesters made Russians hate him. His wife's dependence on Rasputin, known for all the wrong reasons, made people think that he was unable even to control his household. His 1905 "constitutional" reforms which established a Duma - legislative fooled no one as he was intent on dismissing it when he did not get his own way. His minister, Stolypin, did engineer some reforms but they did more damage than good.

Remarks

Social ^{line} The Tsar was intent on Russification and people of other nationalities sidelined & even made enemy. Eg. Germans in the Russian Empire were vilified close to World War I.

Eventually the world war began where Russia suffered constant defeats even under Nicholas' leadership, bringing his prestige further down. While his wife took care of the govt, people were wary as she was German born.

*The war also caused shortage of food, working men & numerous hardships & this proved to be the final nail in the coffin of the Tsarist regime. Thus, the end of.

Remarks

Jeanism was due to the combination of long term processes & immediate use.

Call for to
Cover over factor
too.

Dear all you should
check

Progression

Underline
Paragraph
Print from

Remarks