

110 1/2
250

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.

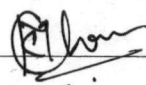
1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name CHAVAN KUNAL MOTIRAM

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature 

REMARKS

GS SCORE

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Roll No. _____

GS SCORE

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

Remarks

1)

Mohenjodaro

- located in Balochistan province of Pakistan
- one of the megacities belonging to Harappan civilization.
- Important archaeological findings :
Citadel & Lower town, Bath complex,
Granary, statue of priest King,
Bronze statue of dancing girl.

2)

Inamgaon

- located in Ahmadnagar District of Maharashtra
- an important chalcolithic site belonging to Jorwe culture.
- A large house of 5 rooms. Burial practices show stratification in society.

3)

Viratnagar

- located in state of Rajasthan
- capital of Matsya Mahajanapada
- Various copper tools and weapons are found

4)

Mehrgarh

- located in Belan valley of Pakistan
- earliest neolithic site emerged in the north west around 7000 BC
- excavations reveal cultivation of Barley,

Remarks

pastoral life style of the people
 - It also shows elements of Harappan culture ..

5)

Sannati

- located in state of Karnataka
- An Ashokan inscription written in Brahmi script found.
- it mentions names of Cheras, Cholas, Pandyas, Satyaputras as reigning kingdoms in South.

6)

Barabar

- located in state of Bihar
- (1/2) Rock cut caves are found with beautiful facade carved out of stones
- Ashoka donated these caves to monks of Ajeevika sect.

7)

Cambay

- located in Gujrat
- also known as 'Khambat'
- (1/2) - important port town in ancient India especially, post-Mauryan period.
- Greek records mention its contact with Persian gulf

Remarks

8) Mahabalipuram :

- (1/2)
- located in Tamilnadu
 - very famous site for rock cut temples of Mahabalipuram
 - also known as Mamallapuram
 - patronised by Pallava kings

9)

10) Taxila

- (1/3)
- located in Pakistan
 - important education centre during ancient India.
 - Personalities such as Kautilya, Jeevaka, Chandragupta Maurya were associated with it.
 - Important trade centre as well, located on Uttarapatha

11)

Surkotada

- located in Kachh region of Gujrat
- important Harappan site
- archaeological excavations found use of burnt bricks, Black on Red pottery, terracotta toys etc.

Remarks

- 12) Kushinagar
- located in Bihar
 - (1/2) - important PGW site ..
 - Gautam Buddha attained Mahaparinirvana here.

- 13) Anuradhapur
- located in Sri Lanka
 - (1/2) - Ashoka sent his son and daughter to visit the Sri Lanka. They planted sappling of Bodhi tree here.
 - Buddhist stupa is also found.

- 14) Kutadagrama :
- located near Vaishali, Bihar
 - (1/2) - Jain site.
 - 24th Tirthankar, Mahaveera was born here.

- 15) Bhimbetaka :
- located in Madhya Pradesh
 - (1/2) - important prehistoric cave painting site.
 - Paintings belong to Palaeolithic, Neolithic and Mesolithic periods.

Remarks

16) Pampuhay or Kaveripattinam:

- located in state of Tamilnadu
- capital of early Cholas
- important port city on the mouth of river Kaveri.
- ~~see~~ Roman coins are found, indicate trade of Cholas with Roman empire

17) Nasik

- located in Nasik district, Maharashtra
- important cultural site.
- ~~capital~~ It belongs to Satvahana
- many inscriptions of Satvahanas, Shakas are found indicating landgrant and power struggle between them.

18) Naikund / Janapari

- located in Nagpur district of Maharashtra
- megalithic site.
- graves found iron tools such as axe, sickle, hoes, knives etc.

Remarks

1
18) Hampi

- located in Karnataka
- ~~temples such as~~ ~~temples~~
- temples built by Vijayanagara Kings are found
- It was capital of Vijayan

19) Vatapi

20)

Remarks

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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)

2.
a)

5
Industrial Revolution (I.R.) refers to the transformation brought in the production process with the help of technology during middle of 18th century. It had great socio-political and economical consequences on the whole world.

- The importance of I.R. as a movement:
- ✓ Society: pace of urbanization increased and various classes emerged in society creating inequalities → movement for equality.
 - ✓ Economy: It led to mercantalism and process of colonization. This triggered various movements in various countries for independence.
 - ✓ Polity: it also led to the demands for democracy and political movements for more reforms took place.

Remarks

New interpretation, objective!
Structure...

Nice analysis

Industrial Revolution as period of time:

Historians believe that it was next step brought in after the age of enlightenment. Enlightened ideas in 18th century resulted into growth of scientific temper and various inventions triggering industrial revolution.

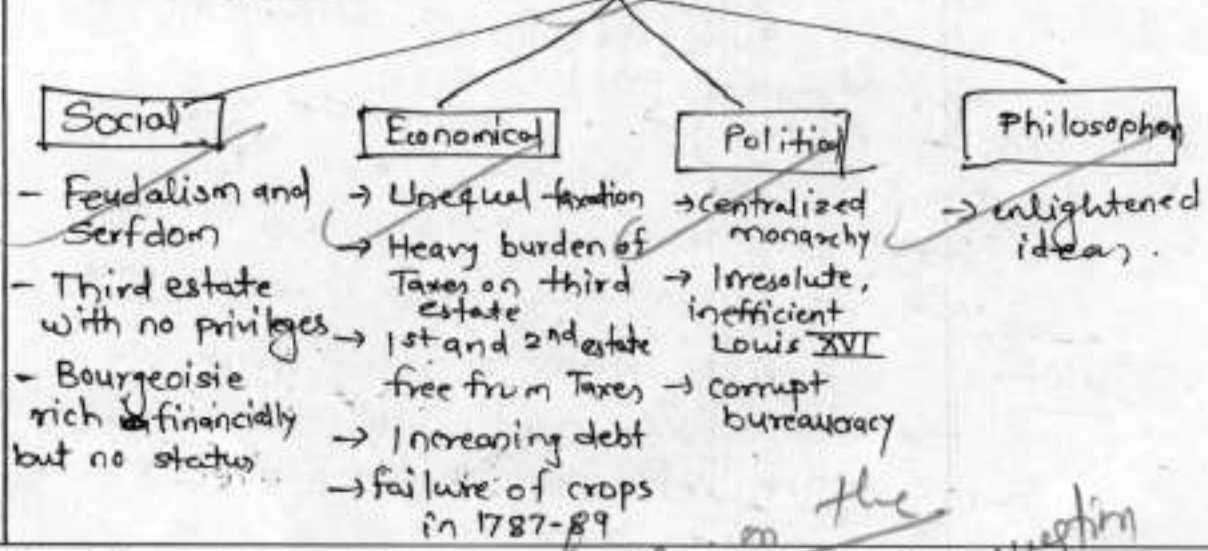
elaborate this part

2
b)

(3/2)

French Revolution took place in the year 1789 in France, uprooting the ancien regime of Bourbons and monopoly of nobility and clergymen and establishing French Republic.

Reasons for French Revolution



Remarks

Try to focus on the demand of question
write in detail the role of peasant

As can be seen above, the revolution took place due to mixture of various factors.

The masses were led by the Bourgeoisie. These were the middle class containing Lawyers, teachers, businessmen, Doctors etc.

They spreaded the enlightened ideas of various philosophers such as Rousseau.

The discontent rising in the masses were given trigger by the leadership of middle class and it triggered the revolution.

g) ⑤ The age of enlightenment (18th c) witnessed many philosophers in France such as Montesquieu, Diderot, Voltaire, Rousseau etc.

Their ideas made people realise the urgency of revolution. However, ~~it~~ it can be seen that they had no direct

Remarks

involvement in ~~the~~ revolution.

They did not lead by example.

Montesquieu was not in favor of revolution. He encouraged constitutional monarchy as it was in Britain. He did not speak about rights of common man.

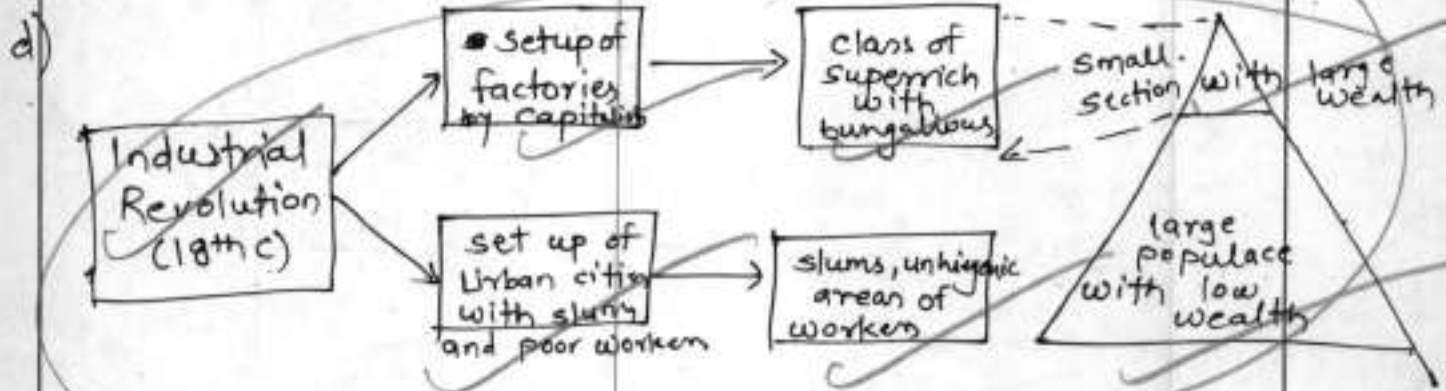
Voltaire was also not interested in the democracy. Instead he spoke of enlightened despotism as the best governance.

But it should be kept in mind that even though they did not support democracy, they influenced people by exposing the unjust rule of monarch in France.

Rousseau's writing was most revolutionary. He supported revolution and overthrow of corrupt state which works against social contract.

Thus, even though the relation between philosophers' role and revolution seem distant, they were definitely linked.

New clarity



As can be seen from above diagram, Industrial revolution led to two groups:

- 1) Capitalists and factory owners (very small in no.)
- 2) Workers, proletariat class (very large in no.)

The pyramid also shows disparity in the wealth they owned.

Industrial revolution and setting up of factories gave jobs to many people. However, the factory conditions, accommodation of workers, living wages, work hours were largely in favour of factory owners.

Women, children, men were required to work for more than 12 hours a day with no holiday.

Very Nic
approach

This gave rise to birth of new diseases, new inequalities in society.

Since the political power lied with the factory owners, they exploited the lower classes.

Thus, a kind of modern slavery emerged in post-IR era.

e)
6

German unification was complete by 1871. The decades after the unification witnessed tremendous growth in Germany's industrialization.

Factors helping in faster industrialization.

1) Political stability:

Germany was united under Prussian King and there was no-interference from Austria now.

2) Economic growth:

The reforms during Zollverein i.e. Custom Union, could be implemented throughout Germany, removing trade barriers which helped increase in trade and commerce.

3) Natural Resources:

The mineral rich Rhine area and also Alsace-Lorraine region provided necessary raw material - Iron, Coal which triggered Industrial revolution (IR) in Germany.

4) Colonial empire:

Bismarck after preceding Berlin conference (1885) went for colonial expansion of Germany in Africa. This helped the IR.

5) Infrastructure:

Railway lines were laid which facilitated movement of goods.

6) Foreign Investments were encouraged

Thus, due to the policies of Germany, it could achieve tremendous growth within three decades which was done by Britain in a century.

Remarks

well to do
 for better presentation
 you can draw the
 map of Germany

Remarks

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)

s) 8/10
a)

The Age of Enlightenment (18th c) influenced many Absolute monarchs with its ideas. Even though Absolutism was the order of Europe in those days, some monarchs declared policies in the welfare of ~~the~~^{their} people.

Among the enlightened despots, three are very famous for their reforms :

- I. Fedrick the great of Prussia
- II. Joseph II of Austria
- III. Catherine the great of Russia.

Why repentance ?

The age of enlightenment made ideas of Liberty, equality, Justice, benevolence, humanity, rationality very popular among the people.

Remarks

Nice

Structure
clearly
objectivity

Even the absolute monarchs felt that they have the power and every power comes with great responsibility.

So, they implemented.

- Religious tolerance in their Kingdoms
 - Reforms such as
 - abolition of serfdom
 - Promoting education
 - giving loans to farmers
 - establishing banks etc.
 - They patronised various philosophers such as Montesquieu, Denis Diderot etc. who also influenced their thoughts.
 - Fredrick the great declared himself as first servant.
- However, even though they implemented these reforms, they remained absolute in their implementation.

They did not allow their power to be diluted.

Even though they supported liberty, equality, they did not implement democratic constitutions in their kingdom.

However, their reforms indeed had great influence in improving the lives of their subjects.

Remarks

excellent
crossed

b)

The statement is made by Russian empress Catherine the great. She was the widow of a Russian Czar who gained control of Russia with her superior diplomacy.

Catherine the great was one of the monarchs in 18th c. who was influenced by Age of enlightenment. She continued the reforms initiated by her husband such as religious tolerance, patronage to philosophers etc.

She also expanded the frontiers of Russia. As a monarch, she had unlimited powers which she utilized to prove her talent.

With the battles she engaged with neighbouring empires, Russia emerged victorious in the battle of Azov.

She personally led her military. The Russian empire also saw westward extension by integrating Crimea and Ukraine in it.

Remarks

(*) direction + answer is good.
 (*) complete properly

10/12
c) American revolution was called as American war of independence - Independence from mercantilist Britain for liberty, equality and pursuit of happiness.

With the invention of America, many people from Europe started settling in American territories. These included landless peasants from England, people seeking religious freedom, people undergoing sentences, adventurers trying their luck in new lands, philosophers who were frustrated with the curtailment of their rights and many others.

The people cleared the thick grasses of prairies, to cultivate various crops. They fought with natives, wild animals to settle in their lands. New areas were total alien to them. In such harsh

circumstances, they adjunted themselves in the hope of Freedom.

During their struggle, they were not helped by their mother country and hence, they did not feel any obligation towards it.

However.. after 1763, the colonial government started implementing various restrictions. These were the result of seven years wars with France ^{fight} in the protection of colonies.

Hence, the colonial government issued various taxes such as

- Sugar Tax
- Stamp Tax
- Revenue tax
- proclamation of 1763 restricting westward settlement

The mercantilist policies also resulted in various restrictions on

- ✓ Import of goods
- ✓ export of raw materials
- ✓ Navigation
- ✓ Manufacturing of goods etc.

Nice
fact

These restrictions resulted in the feeling of loss of liberty, equality, freedom, which they had hoped ~~to~~ back 200 years ago.

Hence, they revolted against these restrictions triggering a major revolution in 1776.

elaborate this
part properly

Remarks

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Remarks

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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 I 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)

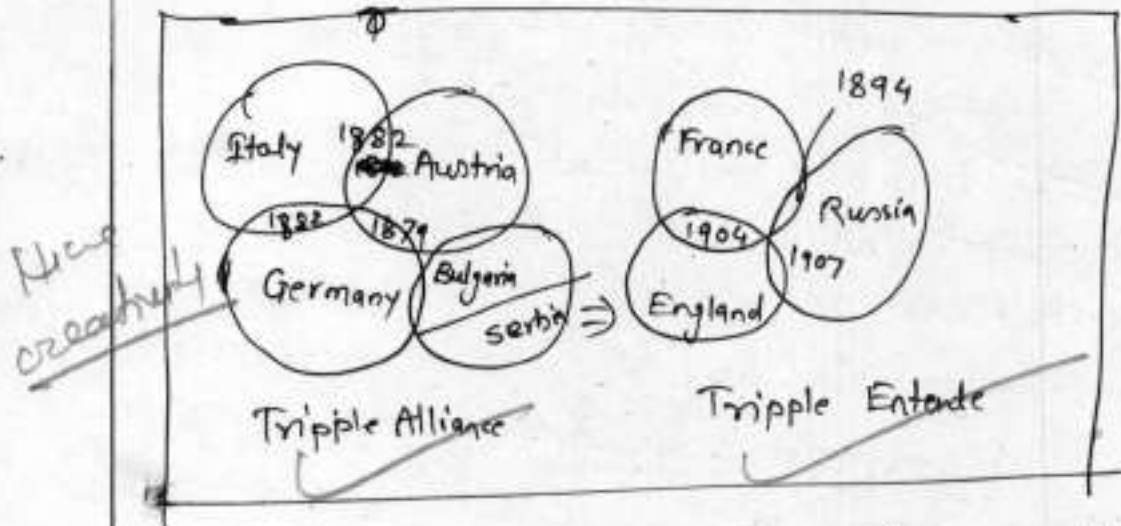
9) ⑧
9)

The 19th c. Europe witnessed decline in Ottoman empire and when it applied for loans from other European powers in exchange of trade liberalization, it created perpetual dependence of Turkey on Europe as a sick man on his knees. However, as the industrialization was witnessed in other European countries, growth in economy was seen which resulted into an arms race leading finally to World war I in 1914.

The eastern question or nationalism in Balkan peninsula has remained an active topic of debate during 19th c. Europe. The ambitions of various empires such as Austria, Russia, Serbia, Bosnia clashed against each other resulting into a conundrum.

Remarks

With the German unification in 1871, Bismarck adopted policy of alienation towards France. He engaged in many peace time military alliances. Other countries soon followed and there was rise of two blocks -



Due to colonial empires, all the countries had sufficient men power. They have invested heavily in arms and ammunitions.

The policy of brinkmanship by German King William II as can be seen from Moroccan crisis I and II. also indicated the feverish and turbulent attitude in Europe.

The discontent and straining of relations was finally given trigger by the assassination of Austrian duke Franz Ferdinand by Serbian revolutionary and the whole Europe was forced into World War I.

It led to the involvement of soldiers from Asian and African colonies. The outcomes were devastating with lakhs of soldiers dead and economies shattered.

Nice answer

12/2

b) The reasons for world war I can be attributed to the growth of powers of European countries - Economic and military with an arms race based on new technologies. The second world war (WWII) was mostly due to the policy of appeasement of fascist powers of Hitler and Mussolini by European democracies.

How?

✓ The World War I

- emergence of nationalism in 19th century resulted into imperial

Remarks

ambitions of many countries. Frustrated with the growth of England, Belgium, Portugal who were quite early in their colonial hunts, other European powers such as Germany, Italy also started expanding their colonial power.

- They encouraged development of industries, trade and commerce. Thus, in the 2nd phase of industrial revolution, we see remarkable growth in the economies of Germany, France, Russia, Japan.

- This made the countries to increase their influence in the world and hence, increase their arms production. This finally triggered World War I.

✓ World War II

- The peace of Paris after World War I contained seeds of World War II.

The humiliating treaty was forced on Germany. Italy also felt frustrated since its demands were not met.

- The nationalism in these countries gave birth to fascist tendencies.

- Russian revolution (1917) gave birth to communist government in Russia.
- The Western democracies such as England, USA were apprehensive of the spread of communism and hence wanted a strong wall against it. Strong Germany was considered as that wall.

England was also sympathetic to the poor conditions Germany was facing due to World recession of 1929 and heavy war indemnity it had to pay.

This policy of appeasement was clearly seen during Locarno Pact.

Also, unsatiating demands of Hitler when he annexed Austria, Sudetenland, Czechoslovakia were totally given blind eye by the Western powers.

This helped Hitler to rise in power and carry out his expansionist agenda which finally led to World War II when he attacked Poland and England declared war on Germany.

Remarks

Nicely covered all discussion of the crises.

However, it does not mean there was no arms race among the countries.

The WW II has seen tremendous increase in arms and ammunition, Use of chemical weapons, weapons of mass destruction - nuclear bombs, use of submarines, torpedoes etc.

Thus, it can be concluded that the turbulence of arms race that provoked WW I, was not directly responsible for WW II but it has definitely provided support to WW II.

Very balanced answer
c) 7/12 Russian Revolution of 1917 was one of the most significant events in the history of mankind and whose repercussions can still be seen in present world such as
• Trade war going on between USA and China recently.

Water Divide :

Russian revolution gave birth to a communist government under the

leadership of Lenin. Communism is the theory which believes in the common ownership of all resources and ~~is~~ government playing the role of distributor of wealth.

Thus, it goes totally against the principles of capitalism which speak for private ownership of resources and is based on ~~privat~~ profit motive.

The experiment of communism proved to be very successful in Russia with Russia achieving huge strides in world economy and military powers.

The whole world suffered immensely during Great recession of 1929. However, Russia was unbeatable.

This impressed many countries which also started looking towards Russia as role model.

Russian revolution also spoke of de colonization and independence for colonies. It was against the

Substant
with
proper
example

exploitation present in the capitalist imperial power.

This created fear among the capitalist countries and they adopted policy of containment with respect to Russia.

This divide later on resulted into cold war politics and with the emergence of China an ~~another~~ communist country, the divide got stronger.

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)

8) The early history writings largely consisted of history of wars and battles. Since the pre-historic times the mankind has involved itself in the war. This war can be for various things such as food, Land, cattle, empire, etc. With the current developments taken into considerations, the desire of mankind is not going to end and this unsatiable greed would lead ~~to~~ mankind nowhere but the grave and eternal peace.

excellent
part

Looking at world history, the modern period saw various wars in different parts of the world. e.g.

- American revolution
- French Revolution

Remarks

It is a statement of Hitler
So understand the context and explain - also write the counter argument.

It is not war.

- Indian freedom struggle
 - July revolution 1830
 - World War I and II
 - ~~and so~~ Cuban missile crisis
 - Vietnam war
 - Gulf war and so on.
- the list is endless.

The education has not only created a better man but also a great devil out of man.

The wars going on in syria, Yemen, terrorist attacks in Afghanistan and sucidal bombings in Europe and America all are creating great disturbances.

The race for natural resources exploitation has triggered an indirect war against nature. The nature is responding with earthquakes, Tsunami, cyclones, draughts etc.

Thus, the mankind has slipped

Remarks

into this eternal war. As Rousseau says, the fall of mankind from grace out of the Nature would lead to its own death if not understood before hand, ~~mankind~~ it is hightime that the world should pay attention to it.

The limited resources have created tensions in the world. The whole world has to discuss these issues with cooperation and not by war to live in eternal peace and not die in eternal peace.

5) 77 The term neo-colonialism refers to the control over a territory by an outside power which controls the decision making power and hence the destiny of the acquired colony.

A state needs to have control over its resources to channelise it properly for the welfare of its people. Neo-colonialism is new form

Remarks

of colonialism in which the foreign power holds control of these resources. These resources could be natural resources - land, water, port or human resources such as labour.

The control over the resources make the colonized state handicapped socially, economically and politically.

Socially - The control over health and education create an influence ^{over} the masses and it could not develop its full potential.

e.g. The African countries still could not become self sufficient in basic technology.

Economically - The economies are shaped so that they become supplier to the resources and raw materials. There is no encouragement given to development of economy.

e.g. There are many African countries who provide agricultural raw materials and are backward in industries.

Politically : The state could not take its political decisions independently.

Thus, with the growing examples such as China using its chequebook diplomacy to create influence in Indian Ocean, recently it acquired control of Hambantotta port, it creates apprehensions in the other countries about aspiration of China.

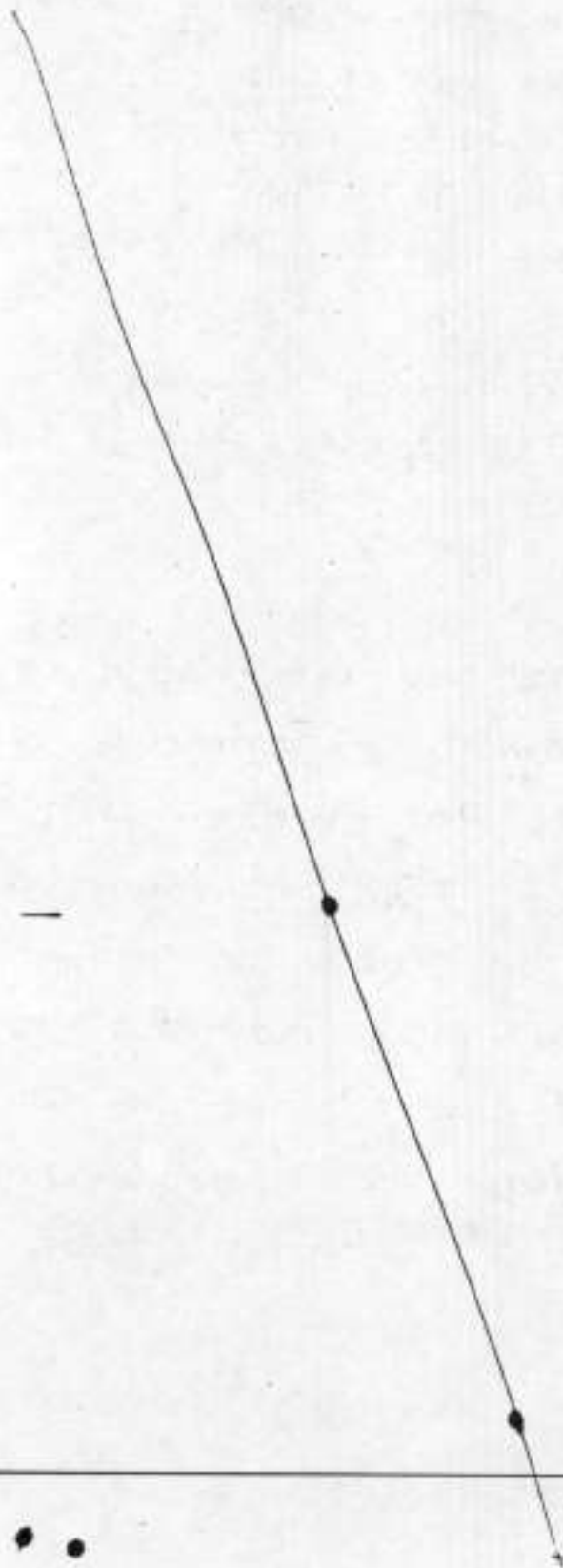
This is indeed a threat to the world peace. Well noted

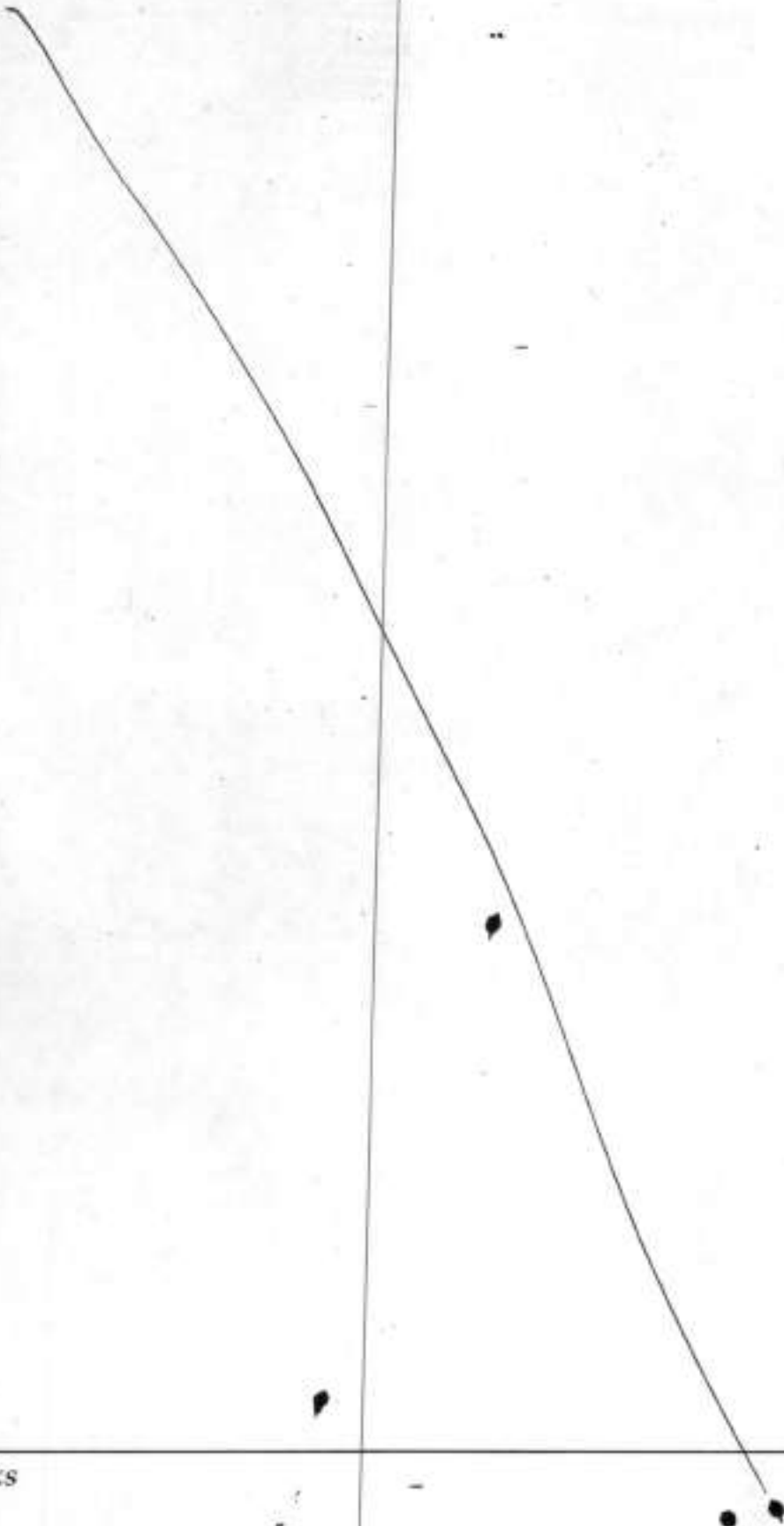
- c) ③ United Nations established in 1945 was the bravest experiment after world war II to create peace and harmony. It had various weaknesses which can be seen in the failure of United nations to contain cold war, Vietnam war, Iraq invasion etc. The weakness of UN lies in its charter itself.

Complete the answer

Remarks -

- The UN charter





Remarks

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Remarks