

# HISTORY

97½  
250

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 divided in Two Sections and printed in ENGLISH.
- Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question no. 1 & 5 is 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 Basuki Hua

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date 22/11/016

Signature Bhe

1. Invigilator Signature [Signature]

2. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Per comments see inside -

# REMARKS

GS SCORE

4:10 - 4:30

4:10      7:10

6:30

7:40

## SECTION- A

1. Critically examine the following statements in about 150 words: (10×5 = 50 Marks)
- "The Queen's proclamation of 1858 made outsiders", "Insiders" in India."
  - "We have no right to seize Sind, yet we shall do so, and a very advantageous, useful, humane piece of rascality it will be".
  - "The British education policy endorsed and supported differentiation in Indian society."
  - "Reforming society through Legislations seldom yielded the desired results in India during colonial period."
  - "Up to certain extent Congress is also responsible for alienation of Muslims from the mainstream national movement in India."

Ans 1(a)- Queen Proclamation declared British territories a part of her British empire under Queen's rule.

Pre 1858, there ~~for~~ was a reformist attitude by a few British liberals like Bentin, Mill etc who wanted to inscribe democracy, rule of law, constitutionalism etc in India and leave her as an "antiquity to cherish". British rule.

~~How~~ However, on with Queen's Proclamation of 1858, India came under the direct rule of the Queen. With this died the reformist zeal

Remarks

of liberals. India lost her independence and she came to be identified with the British crown as her subjects. ~~over all~~

our laws were made by Britishers and

implemented by viceroy. Therefore, Queen's

Proclamation marked the "symbolic permanence"

of British rule in India and outsiders

became insiders like members of the East

India company became insiders because India

itself was now a British territory.

Andal - Sindh had close

frontiers with Afghanistan

and also India.

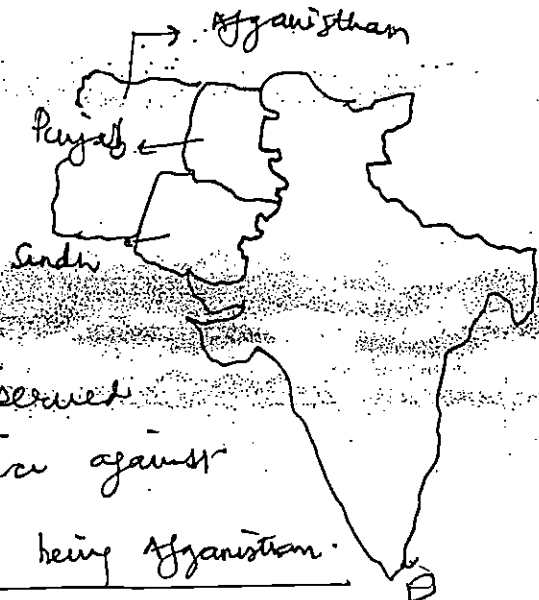
Both Punjab and Sindh served

as second line of defence against

foreign attack, first line being Afghanistan.

Sindh had very good relation with

the British. In fact they had signed



"Friendship Treaties" to respect the boundaries and help each other in war. In the 1st Afghan war between Britain and Russia, Sindh had allowed its territories to be used by British for troop mobilization.

However, despite all help when, Afghanistan fell into Russian hands, Britain captured Sindh to strengthen its second line of defence. Therefore it has been termed as rascality by Charles Napier.

It offered following advantages:

(1) - Allowed British to check Russia in Sindh

(2) - Filled land of Sindh

(3) - Occupation of Sindh motivated soldiers who lost in 1st Anglo-Afghan war.

Therefore, Charles Napier termed conquest of Sindh as an advantageous rascality.

Add more facts /

Ans (C) - when British had 2 options with regards to its education policy in India -

(i) - bottom up approach - where education was to be provided in mother tongue at primary level and to every citizen

(ii) - top down approach - Education to elite in English who would teach other people lower down in hierarchy.

British endorsement of differentiation in society is visible when it opted to

adopt English as a medium of Education

and restricted to few people who had

learning traditions or had resources to

learn. This was mainly the big landlords,

principally zamindars, nobles etc. Thus, it

accepted the differentiation in society

Further, its education system of providing western education and denigrating oriental education supported and encouraged differentiation. It created a class of educated Indians who were expected to be loyal to British and serve in petty jobs for British.

4

However, the same educated Indian took western ideas selectively and used it to unleash a wave of nationalism in India. They gave rise of ~~and~~ debate. Orientalism vs nationalism. ~~Adapted~~

Ans 1(d) - Various social reforms like Abolition of sati, widow remarriage, abolition of slavery, increase in age of marriage etc were initiated through legislations.

However, ~~the~~ they had limited impact because:-

(i) Customs like slavery, sati etc were ingrained in social structure and it couldn't be altered through law. Eg - sati continued even till 1980s.

(ii) Legal reforms appealed only to few intellectuals or literate class but failed to influence in reel society where people were illiterate.

(iii) Legislative reforms like widow remarriage seldom ~~and~~ resulted in benefit of women.

For eg:- Remarried women were further looked down upon in the society. and also

(iv) Finally, many legal reforms were considered intrusion into the religion of people and were rejected by conservatives. Eg:- Radha Kant ~~was~~ rejected sati abolition. Tilak

Remarks



opposed Age of Consent Act 1891 etc.

Therefore, through legal ~~steps~~ reforms through legislation created awareness among educated class and ~~f.~~ became a milestone for reform process, but its influence on ~~is~~ uneducated <sup>class</sup> and remote ~~to~~ villages were limited. Add information,

Ans (e)- Congress was a multi-religious and a secular organization since inception. However, certain indirect and indirect or unintended actions resulted in alienation of Muslims ~~the~~ from Congress.

Firstly, during late 1890s and Swadeshi movement, use of Hindu religious symbols, - Ganapati festival etc alienated the Muslims. However, this was done to increase mass appeal.

Until arrival of Gandhiji congress made no serious attempt to include Muslim League or Muslim leaders into its ambit. This was Congress was itself ridden with factions.

In the Lucknow Pact, 1916, INC endorsed the for separate electorate for Muslim League, thus recognizing that they were separate political entity. However, it was done to ensure solidarity.

After massive victory in 1937 elections, Congress leaders utterly disregarded Muslim League and Jinnah's attempt to include them in National Policy.

5  
Add facts!

Finally, because of Direct Action Day, and congressional violence, INC had to accept Muslims demand of Pakistan.

Therefore, though unintended, these led to alienation of few Muslims from mainstream national movement and they linked up to Muslim League.

Remarks

2. (a) The battle of Plassey was "not a great battle but a great betrayal." Comment. (15 Marks)
- (b) "The Arya Samaj may rationally be pronounced as the aftermath of circumstances imposed into India by the west." Comment. (20 Marks)
- (c) "Post 1813, Christian Missionary doctrine was more insensitive and wounding than healing and responsive." Comment. (15 Marks)

Ans 2(a). Battle of Plassey was fought between Nawab of Bengal and the British forces led by Clive in 1757. ~~However~~ The battle of has been termed as a great battle because, it marked the rise of British as a de facto power in Bengal.

It got a influence of resources of Bengal and from hereon, it could use resources of Bengal to finance its exports and imports for all over the country and control the leadership of Bengal.

However, it has been termed as Great Betrayal because:-

(i) - Clive had already bribed the commander

Remarks

Elaborate { Mir <sup>Tajar</sup> ~~Qasim~~, the chief banker Tagath Seth and other soldiers so effectively only a few soldiers were fighting for the Nawab. This is evident from ~~the~~ only two digit lives lost during a war so massive in scale which lasted for few hours only.

It was also a great betrayal in ~~its~~ its outcome because the British promise to Mir Qasim Tajar was soon broken when he was dethroned from Bengal.

Therefore, Battle of Plassey was not at all a great battle but a great betrayal in the ~~form~~ form it was fought and also in its outcome for those who ~~sided with~~ sided with British.

Remarks

Ans 2(b) - The western power i.e. British ruled

India not just through power of sword  
but also through cultural hegemony.

the anglicist and the orientalist  
portrayed India's past as "oriental despotism"  
where India was never ruled by welfare  
oriental rulers. Further, they denied any  
common bond of unity among the Indians and  
considered India just as a geographical  
entity. It despised India's past as being  
obsessed with superstition and

religious orthodoxy. Eg. Examples of idol  
worship, or worship of snakes etc were  
forwarded. Further, social evils like sati,  
child marriage etc were emphasized to  
show a degraded society.

Therefore, with this in mind, the  
western power intended to rule India with a

Remarks

whiles ~~to~~ was man mission to reform India and make it ~~to~~ civilized like the west. Therefore, the tool of imperialism but forced by ~~completes~~ completely destroying self-confidence of Indians.

Under these circumstances, Arya Samaj came up to counter the arguments put forward by the west. It ~~can~~ reinstated the confidence of Indians by reminding of the glorious past of vedic time and countering the west's argument.

Arya Samaj under Jagannath Prasad termed vedic religion as religion of reason and stated opposed orthodoxy as portrayed by west.

He ~~as~~ said ~~the~~ countered the western argument of lack of common bond by justifying that India was land of 'Aryavarta'.

and ~~is~~ vedic order bonded people of all regions.

he countered western materialism by Indian spiritualism by highlighting the spiritual attainment through reading of vedas.

he further denied presence of sati, child marriage, cannibalism etc etc in vedic Age and advocated for equal rights of women as available during ancient times.

with regards to western education, he agreed that it was required to learn progressive ideas of the west but it should be used selectively without altering our culture. For this purpose Anglo-vedic schools were established.

Therefore, by showing the glorious past and infallibility of vedas, Arya Samaj intended to counter the cultural hegemony of the west.

Remarks

Added facts !

~~Ans~~ However, later it turned into orthodoxy and became a tool of Hindu revivalism.

Ans 2(c)- Christian missionaries were allowed into India by the Charter Act 1813.

with following objectives

(i) - to educate Indians so that they can serve into petty jobs and be loyal subjects

(ii) - to remove orthodoxy, social evils like untouchability, sati etc.

(iii) For ~~disseminate~~ to liberate Indians from religious superstitions like child sacrifice, idolatry etc and if at all they wished convert them to Christianity.

~~Thus~~ Therefore, the intent was healing and wounding as founded by the theory of White's plan Burden to liberate India.

Remarks



However, it became ~~too~~ more wound up  
in the following ways:-

(i) - Forceful conversions were made without  
respect for Indian culture or religions.

(ii) - Discriminatory Acts like Lexi Loo Act  
was passed where only Christian converts  
were granted property rights.

(iii) - Religious religious tradition of Hindus were  
seen with contempt when their  
feelings. Eg Idol worship was mocked at,  
worship of trees was condemned etc.

(iv) - The spread of education envisaged under  
the Charter Act of 1813 was only to  
propagate Christianity and spread contempt  
against Indian traditions and values.

- ~~Therefore, Christian missionary activities.~~

~~as does~~ : Evangelism & response  
Impact. Held argument.

Remarks

However, certain positive results were:-

(i) - spread of education.

(ii) - demand of reforms of people of Travancore

Travancore demanded equality from ruler

after being influenced by missionaries.

6 1/2 However, the benefits were outweighed  
by the sense of insecurity  
and discrimination propagated by Christian  
missionaries.

Remarks

3. (a) "Land policies are partly about ensuring that there is order in the countryside, and that revenue is readily relinquished to the state". Examine. (20 Marks)
- (b) Do you agree with the argument that Gandhi-Irwin Pact was a retreat? Substantiate. (10 Marks)
- (c) "Commercialization had different meanings for different people and in different places and times." Evaluate. (20 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

*Remarks*

*Remarks*



Remarks

*Remarks*

4. (a) "Swami Vivekananda and Mahatma Gandhi were religious yet secular." Are their teachings and philosophies relevant today? Also, bring the similarity and contrast between their ideas. (15 Marks)
- (b) Assessing the Quit India Movement as 'Spontaneous Revolution' would be incomplete interpretation; it would be to look up at it as the climax point of Gandhian Satyagraha movements. Discuss. (20 Marks)
- (c) "The emergency of 1975 was the outcome of a systematic failure in the time of social, economic and political crisis that prevailed in India." Discuss. (15 Marks)

Ans 4(a) - Swami Vivekananda and Mahatma Gandhi were religious in the sense that they upheld the essence of religion in all walks of life. Both of them emphasized on sacrifice as true essence of religion.

They worked for social service and service to humanity. However, they were open to all values and ideas of other religions.

In fact they believed that all religion preached humanity and thus were tolerant to all religions and hence secular.

etc

Remarks

### Relevance today.

(i) - ~~For~~ without sectarianism, ideas of universality of religion is very relevant especially when communal violence in name of religion is on rise.

(ii) - The concept of sacrifice and social service can help bridge the rich-poor divide among people. Presently, 90% of resource is held by 10% of people.

(iii) - Idea of humanity and equality before God can relieve society of evils of untouchability, caste system etc.

(iv) - Further, equating morality and religion can help and using it in all sphere of life can help eradicate evils like corruption, greed, love for power etc.

Remarks

Focus on this

Contrast between Swami Vivekananda and Gandhi

- (i) - Vivekananda was convinced about the superiority of Hinduism over other ~~religions~~ which led many to believe he was revivalist while Gandhi's ~~was~~ religion was progressive and open to change.

- (ii) he believed that one could adopt certain features from Jainism, Buddhism, Islam etc as he liked.

Add more contrasts & similarities

Similarity

- (1) - emphasis on sacrifice, social welfare, tolerance, and equality of humans.

5

Remarks:

As 4/5 All India movement began on 8 Aug 1942 without ever being formally launched. In fact, all other important leaders were in jail when the news spread, and movement began.

This has made some believe that it was a spontaneous movement-revolution. However, a clear observation shows it was a continuation of a long drawn out process initiated since spread of nationalism and formation of INC.

(ii) - People by after successive movements like Non-cooperation movement, and civil disobedience movement, Gandhiji was convinced that masses had become mature to start their own movement. This is evident from his speech where he calls for "even a one for himself". He had already

Remarks

prepared the masses for a revolution.

(ii) - Secondly, the launch of Individual Satyagraha had created a sense of what was about to come.

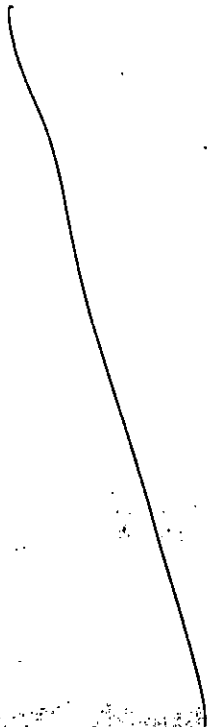
(iii) - ~~The~~ Congress had already circulated a 12 point agenda in its meeting at Amrita Pleadish, where members were asked to follow these guidelines. So, mass mobilization already there.

(iv) - Further, by this time, people were convinced of the gross misuse of British and 1937 elections had shown what Indian rule could mean to them. So, Gandhian mobilization had taken shape and people needed no leader to organize themselves.

Therefore, Gandhi's Quit-India movement was not a spontaneous movement. The

Remarks

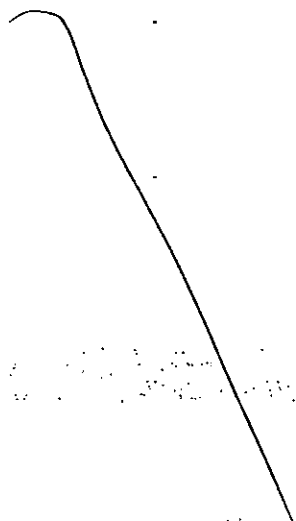
• Add facts!



p 10

Remarks





PO

Remarks

ground of work to "Do or Die" to  
 denigrate British rule was being said  
 ever since Gandhiji started his ~~first~~  
 travel in India. Further, Gandhian  
 movement was not a revolution but  
 a process in itself which is continuing  
 event today as we fight violence,  
inequality or centralization of power.

Facts!

So, it is incorrect to turn Quit India  
 as a revolution or a culmination of  
Gandhian Satyagraha. It is better to see  
 it as a <sup>part of</sup> long drawn out process of  
Gandhian movements.

(B)

Remarks

## SECTION-B

5. Write short notes in not more than 150 words on each of the following: ( $10 \times 5 = 50$ )
- "The 'Locarno spirit' dampened the cause of treaty of Versailles and of the covenant."
  - "Defeat of Napoleon followed by the Congress of Vienna in 1815 marked the beginning of new European political mobilisations"
  - "Peace treaties are concluded with the blood of fallen heroes of the World war, German says that they will not sign it. Their politicians and newspapers say the same thing. We say that Gentlemen you have to sign it. You will sign it either in Versailles or in Berlin."
  - "Industrial revolution led to the emergence of imperialism."
  - "The Cuban missile crisis (1961) brought the world nearer to war than at any time since 1945. Still it had a sobering effect in w.r.t relations between the two Superpowers."

Ans 5 (a). Treaty of Versailles was signed between victor powers of world war I and Germany, as per which Germany was to be isolated, reduced militarily and financially and its territories of 'Saar', Rhineland etc were taken away from it.

However, the victor powers realized the moral and practical defect of the treaty. Further, the tensions between ~~locarno~~ France and Germany was growing. This led to Locarno Conference. It ~~led~~ was meant to ensure that peace prevailed in Europe but it

Remarks

on a long run, it led to appeasement and rise of Germany.

This was because, while eastern frontier of France with Germany was to be protected ~~with~~ by Britain and Italy, but it didn't protect or sanction Germany's boundaries with Poland. This ~~led~~ emboldened Germany and it believed that an attack on Poland would not be repulsed by Britain.

Further after Locarno, Germany entered the global arena with membership of League of Nations.

So, with Locarno ~~two~~ Pact, idea of isolation of Germany and subjugation of Germany as envisaged by Versailles Treaty ended.

Remarks

Add facts!

Ans 5 (b) : While the Vienna Congress of 1815, reconstructed or revived political boundaries of Europe to pre-Napoleonic era, but it could not undo the spirit of nationalism and democracy installed by Napoleonic regime; which led to following political mobilizations :-

(i) - Holland was merged with Belgium to counter France, but spirit of nationalism led to independence of Holland from Belgium.

(ii) - Idea of democracy, constitutionalism, rule of law led to subsequent revolts in 1830 and 1848 in France, which ultimately made it a republic.

(iii) - Spirit of nationalism aggravated by strengthening Italy by providing it territories of Piedmont and Sardinia led to Italian revolution.

(iv) - ~~But~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~through~~ ~~the~~ vienna order could never adjust the 39 confederacies of Germany. This led to increased nationalism among people based on german language eventually leading to german unification.

(v) - Finally, the idea of constitutionalism, and democracy also influenced Spain, Switzerland, Greece, Hungary etc ~~which~~ who got liberal constitutional regime.

⑤ Therefore, vienna Congress ~~too~~ could not contain the spirit of Democracy and Nationalism in Europe, which led to wide political movements.

Aus (c) - Germany had lost to allied powers of Britain, France and Russia along with USA in World War I.

Countries like France, Britain believed held Germany responsible for widespread

Remarks

destruction of the Europe and wanted a harsh treaty imposed on it.

various provisions of treaty were:

- (i)- A war indemnation of 6600 million pounds.
- (ii)- Army was reduced just for internal security
- (iii)- Territories of Rhineland, saar were taken away from Germany.
- (iv)- while other countries were given right of self determination, germans in sudetland were left in Czechoslovakia.
- (v)- Colonies were handed over to League of Nations.

Germany considered the treaty too harsh with moral and practical defects and refused to sign it.

however, the war time practices of Germany like attack on civilians, or destruction of industries while retreat and imposition of harsh treaty of Brest-Litovsk with Russia, compelled the victor powers to

5) enforce a harsh treaty and impose it on Germany. Therefore, despite opposition from media etc, they wanted, the treaty to be signed.

Ans (d):- Industrial revolution caused a shift in production technique from hand based to machine based. The output increased ~~was~~ many fold and ~~was~~ <sup>so</sup> was

Surplus the need of raw material. Since, the demand of Europeans were limited and resources ~~was~~ even less, powers like Britain, France, Spain, Prussia etc started looking for places alternatives.

This was fulfilled ~~By~~ by imperialism where countries like India, Africa etc provided raw materials at cheap rates and also became dumping grounds of finished products.

Remarks



Further, as imperialism grew, demand } How  
to raise military grew. Countries like  
France ~~was~~ colonized African countries to  
deploy slaves in military.

Further, with industrial revolution,  
a strong middle class came up. who  
became assertion of spirit of nationalism  
this was aggravated by media, journalists etc  
which led to imperialism - for eg: During  
Berlin conference, Africa was colonized  
more due to nationalist pressure than economic

4

therefore, it is right to relate  
industrial revolution to imperialism

Role of finance capital  
Add facts!

Ans 5(e)- Russia immediately seized the opportunity  
of Cuba's independence and placed its  
nuclear missile in its territories directed  
at USA. This served 2 purposes:-

- (i) - provide seawells to communist Russia.  
✓ Cuba.
- (ii) - Make the Americans feel the heat of  
✓ having missiles so within 100 km of their  
territory.

This antagonized USA, and it started  
mobilizing its missiles in Turkey. Reports  
suggest that Kenedy was even contemplating  
an attack on Russia. Thus, war seemed  
imminent.

Explain the  
fears! However, with compulsion from European  
powers, both countries towed down. Russia  
withdrew its missiles from Cuba while USA

(4) agreed to sign on Nuclear Test Ban Treaty  
to stop any further nuclear stock pile.

Therefore, after initial heated moments  
it led to sobbing effect on the  
relation of 2 super powers

Remarks

6. (a) "The Renaissance scholars laid the founding stone which Luther; the father of the Reformation later on built upon." Comment. (20 Marks)
- (b) "The Thirty Years War was the final architect that led the emergence of modern state system of Europe." How far do you agree? (15 Marks)
- (c) "The process of unification was different in the case of Germany from that of Italy". Discuss. (15 Marks)

Remarks

*Remarks*

Remarks

*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

Remarks



Remarks

*Remarks*

7. (a) "The turn of the tide against the Kuomintang, consequently, was due as much to its weakness as to Communist strength." Comment. (15 Marks)
- (b) "Hitler did not really want a World War. His intention was only a short war with Poland." Comment. (15 Marks)
- (c) What were the causes for the success of Bolshevik Revolution of 1917? Discuss its significance in the history of the world. (20 Marks)

Ans 7(a)— The defeat of Kuomintang under General, Chen Kai shek in the hands of communists under Mao Zedong was due to inherent weakness to Chen Kai shek and also due to superior skills of communists.

(Weakness of Kuomintang)—

(i) - Lacked social support - Despite all resources at disposal, it failed to bring reforms like land reforms etc. Thus, public trust eroded.

(ii) - Defeat in the hands of Japan - Japan's occupation of Manchuria, India and defeat of China under Kuomintang eroded nationalist spirit of the Chinese and were longing for a change.

Remarks

(iii) ✓ Corruption and poor mobilization of soldiers -  
Chen Kai Shek was a poor leader  
 and failed to motivate his soldiers.  
 Further, ~~so~~ as the general himself, soldiers  
~~so~~ were corrupt and lost to communists.

(iv) ✓ Failure to utilize foreign help - USA  
 supported China and Kuomintang against  
 communists, but Gen. Shek failed to use it  
for war but used it for his own  
luxury.  
Tactical blunders of Kai Shek?

### Communist Strength

Economic Reforms  
 (i) - Social Support - During long march, communist  
brought reforms in the region they  
 passed, thus gained public acceptance.

(ii) ✓ Repelled Japanese attack - With limited  
 resources, they fought valiantly against  
 Japanese and appealed to nationalists  
 who hailed their victory against Kuomintang.

Remarks

(iii) Superior leadership of Mao - He treated his cadres equally as "comrade" and kept soldiers motivated against Kuomintang.

(iv) Utilized foreign help - ~~the~~ Communists immediately capitalized on Russian help to defeat the ~~the~~ Gen. Chen Kai Shek. (L)

Therefore, the victory of communist was a product of inherent weakness of Kuomintang and strength of communist as discussed above.

Ans 7(b) - The World War II (WWII) commenced after Germany's attack on Poland to reclaim Danzig port. ~~Historians~~ Historians say that this was the most genuine demand of Hitler as Poland divided Germany into 2 entities, and it was practical to occupy Poland under his other conquests.

Remarks

~~however~~  
 Hitler was already emboldened by  
 the policy of appeasement being followed  
 by western powers like British, France etc.  
Britain has already refused to sanction,  
Germany's frontiers with Poland during  
Locarno Pact. Further, when Germany  
occupied Czech, Czechoslovakia, Britain  
supported it. Therefore, Hitler believed  
 that he ~~can~~ would easily conquer Poland  
without much assistance from western powers.

### Critical Analysis

However, closer observation shows that  
 western countries supported Germany to  
 keep a check on the communists from  
entering Europe. However, when Britain  
Germany entered a 'Treaty of Friendship'  
with Russia, western powers got disillusioned

and they ended the policy of appeasement toward Germans and ~~1st~~ WWII commenced with German attack on Poland.

Therefore, though attack on Poland was the most genuine demand of Germany, it was the sequence of events which Explained led to a world war.

Add facts!

Ans 3(c) - Bolshevik revolution destroyed the Czar regime in Russia and established a communist rule. The success of Bolsheviks rested on innocent weakness of other factions like Mensheviks and the state, along with superior leadership of Lenin and Trotsky.

Weakness of Mensheviks and the state

(i) - While the Mensheviks waited for rise of large numbers of workers & in for

revolution, Bolsheviks had already prepared a group of dedicated people working for revolution.

(ii) As promised during March revolution 1917, Alexander Kerensky failed to bring reforms like land reforms, conduct of elections, voting rights to poor, and on the contrary, he launched the June offensive in WWI against Germany causing heavy loss to Russia. This created a breeding ground for Lenin to spear a revolt.

Superior leadership of Lenin and Trotsky

Lenin inspired people with a better future. He promised land restructuring,

abolition of redemption payment, reinstating

the Duma (Parliament) and withdrawing

from war. Thus he got popular support of



people and workers : who sided with him. } Explain with examples.

Further, Lenin utilized his skill to portray Kornilov incident where military approached the <sup>Duma</sup> Palace to protect the leader as support rebellion by military against the state. This made more and more people side with them.

Thus, Bolsheviks were ~~more~~ successful than in 1917 revolt.

Significance in the history of the world.

(i) - Bolshevik revolution led to a first communist government in the world.

It convinced nations of efficacy of communism and other countries like China, Egypt, and even India followed socialist ideol. till: --

(ii) This alarmed the capitalist nations of the world and mutual suspicion increased between Russia and Eastern Western Europe. This led to policy of appeasement toward Fascist powers like Germany, Italy etc which led to World War II which had immense economic, political and social impact in the world.

(iii) - On a long run, fear of communism spreading in the world, led to a cold war between capitalist and communist countries. This led to emergence of blocks led by capitalist (USA) and communist (USSR).

(iv) - Cold war led to violent struggles in Asia like Vietnam war, division of North and South Korea and war in Afghanistan.

Therefore, Bolshevik revolution and establishment of communism led to wide scale influence in world politics in time to come.

Remarks

8. (a) "We of the African national Congress (ANC) had always stood for a non-racial democracy, and we shrank from any policy which might drive the races further apart. But the hard facts were that 50 years of Non-violence had brought nothing but more and more repressive laws and fewer and fewer rights" Elucidate. (15 Marks)
- (b) "The New Economic Policy (NEP) was a response to a political and economic crisis even though at its core were economic changes that marked a change in the strategy of transition to socialism" Evaluate. (15 Marks)
- (c) "The Second world war, global as it was in its scale and in its aftermath, had contributed to a fundamental revision of relations between the colonial powers of Western Europe and the territories over which they held sway. (20 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

*Remarks*

*Remarks*

*Remarks*



*Remarks*

Remarks